



# ESPLANADE®

## 200 SC

### Suspension Concentrate

Preemergence Herbicide for the Control of Annual Grasses and Broadleaf Weeds in Non-Crop Areas, Conifer and Hardwood Production Areas, and Field Grown Christmas Trees.

#### ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

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

OTHER INGREDIENTS: ..... 80.95%

TOTAL: ..... 100.00%

#### EPA Reg. No. 101563-144

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 1-800-424-9300

For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-800-331-2867

See Panel for First Aid Instructions and Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

PRODUCED FOR  
Environmental Science U.S., LLC  
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400  
Cary, NC 27513

## FIRST AID

<b>If swallowed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li><li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li><li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li><li>• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.</li></ul>
<b>If on skin:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>If inhaled:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Move person to fresh air.</li><li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li></ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>For MEDICAL Emergencies Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-424-9300</b> Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.</p>	

## 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.

#### 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

Esplanade 200 SC is a selective, preemergence, alkylazine herbicide for control of many annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in railroads, railyards, roadsides, hardscapes, industrial areas, airports, government and military installations, municipal sites, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, power plants, wind farms, solar farms, communication towers, pumping stations, storage areas, grain facilities, livestock facilities, rail rights-of-way, utility rights-of-way, managed areas surrounding canals and aqueducts, utility substations, lumberyards, farmstead areas, non-irrigation ditch banks, fence rows, unimproved warm season turf, manufacturing sites, office buildings, parks, educational facilities, parking lots, gravel/stone yards, under asphalt or concrete as part of site preparation, conifer and hardwood production areas, field grown Christmas trees, and grazed areas in and around these sites.

Esplanade 200 SC 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 such as 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, Esplanade 200 SC requires moisture (minimum 0.25-0.5 inches of rainfall or equivalent moisture from snowfall) within several weeks after application to activate the herbicide.

Esplanade 200 SC has minimal postemergence activity and generally does not control weeds that have emerged. A postemergence herbicide may be mixed with Esplanade 200 SC to control existing weeds. Esplanade 200 SC does not control weeds arising from perennial reproductive structures such as tubers or rhizomes, or woody vegetation.

Esplanade 200 SC can be applied to listed terrestrial non-crop sites, conifer and hardwood production areas and field grown Christmas tree 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.
- Maximum use rates for areas that are grazed by livestock:
  - Do not exceed 7 fl oz per acre (0.091 lb active ingredient per acre) in a single application.
  - Do not exceed 7 fl oz per acre (0.091 lb active ingredient per acre) per year.
- Maximum use rates for areas that are not grazed by livestock:
  - Do not exceed 7 fl oz per acre (0.091 lb active ingredient per acre) in a single application.
  - Do not exceed 10 fl oz per acre (0.130 lb active ingredient per acre) per year.
- Do not make more than two applications per year. Allow at least 60 days between applications.
- Do not apply through an irrigation or chemigation system.
- Do not apply by air on non-crop sites unless allowed by supplemental labeling. Aerial applications are permitted on conifer and hardwood production areas.
- 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 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.
- For aerial applications on conifer and hardwood production areas, do not apply Esplanade 200 SC within 25 feet of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries and commercial fish ponds. Refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label for more information.
- Do not use in hardwood production areas in California.
- Esplanade 200 SC is not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau County or Suffolk County in New York State.

## 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 Esplanade 200 SC.
- Treated soil should be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for Esplanade 200 SC 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.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

On non-crop sites, Esplanade 200 SC may be applied using ground equipment. On conifer and hardwood production areas, Esplanade 200 SC may be applied by aerial or ground 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 spray volumes of 10-100 gallons per acre. For aerial application, use 5-30 gallons of spray volume per acre. Use a sufficient volume of water and an effective delivery system to ensure thorough coverage of the soil. 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. 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 Esplanade 200 SC. Fill the spray tank with 1/2 of the required volume of water prior to the addition of Esplanade 200 SC. Add the proper amount of Esplanade 200 SC, and then add the rest of the water. Maintain sufficient agitation to ensure an adequate spray mixture during application. If Esplanade 200 SC 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) **Esplanade 200 SC**, (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 Esplanade 200 SC in Spray Solution:** Like other suspension concentrates (SC), Esplanade 200 SC 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 Esplanade 200 SC. 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) Esplanade 200 SC, (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 Esplanade 200 SC.

## VEGETATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

### Application Timings

Apply Esplanade 200 SC prior to weed seed germination. Esplanade 200 SC does not generally control weeds that have germinated. For maximum weed control, the herbicide needs to reach the soil surface and be activated by rainfall or adequate soil moisture. Apply Esplanade 200 SC in the spring for control of spring and summer germinating weeds and apply in the fall for control of winter weeds and residual control into the following spring. For late fall applications, apply Esplanade 200 SC prior to when the ground freezes.

Factors including soil type, rainfall, and the amount of vegetation at the time of treatment may affect weed control. Lower rates of Esplanade 200 SC may be effective for sandy soils, whereas organic soils may require higher rates. If the herbicide is not activated by rainfall prior to weed germination, control may be reduced. For applications made in California, See Weeds Controlled and Suppressed in California.

### Herbicide Mixtures

For applications made after target weeds have germinated, mix Esplanade 200 SC with appropriate postemergence herbicides. Esplanade 200 SC may be mixed with Oust XP (EPA Reg. No. 101563-168; sulfometuron-methyl), Method 240 SL (EPA Reg. No. 101563-177; aminocyclopyrachlor), Method 50 SG (EPA Reg. No. 101563-178; aminocyclopyrachlor), glyphosate, Velpar DF VU (EPA Reg. No. 101563-187; hexazinone); Escort XP (EPA Reg. No. 101563-167; metsulfuron) 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. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. Note the most restrictive language may come from different labels.

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.

<b>Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Esplanade 200 SC (For California, see Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Esplanade 200 SC in California)</b>	
<b>Broadleaf Weeds Controlled</b>	
American black nightshade	<i>Solanum americanum</i>
Bittercress	<i>Cardamine</i> sp.
California burclover	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Canada thistle (from seed)	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Molluga verticillata</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Clover, white	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Common mullein (from seed)	<i>Erbascum thapsus</i>
Corn speedwell	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Cudweed, linear-leaf/purple	<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>
Curly dock (from seed)	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Cutleaf evening primrose	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
Dalmatian toadflax (from seed)	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>
Dandelion, cat's ear	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>
Dandelion, common (from seed)	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Diffuse knapweed (from seed)	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
Doveweed	<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i>
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta alba</i>
Evening primrose, common	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Evening primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
Filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Fleabane, blackleaved	<i>Conza bonariensis</i>
Florida pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Gromwell, yellow	<i>Amsinckia calycina</i>
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Hairy fleabane	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>
Hairy nightshade	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>
Halogeton	<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>

(continued)

**Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Esplanade 200 SC** *(continued)*  
**(For California, see Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Esplanade 200 SC in California)**

<b>Broadleaf Weeds Controlled</b>	
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Horseweed/marestail	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>
Kochia (see recommendations below)	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lawn burweed	<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>
Little mallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
Long-stalk phyllanthus	<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i>
Musk thistle (from seed)	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Panicle willowweed	<i>Epilobium paniculatum</i>
Plantain, buckhorn	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Plantain, paleseed	<i>Plantago virginica</i>
Prostrate knotweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Prostrate pigweed	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
Prostrate spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artimisiifolia</i>
Red tasselflower	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>
Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia caulescens</i>
Redroot pigweed	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Redstem fleabane/Storksbill	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Russian thistle	<i>Salsola tragus</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus olerachus</i>
Spotted catsear	<i>Hypochoeris radica</i>
Stinknet	<i>Oncosiphon pilulifer</i>
Stinkwort	<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>
Swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>
Teasel, common (from seed)	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Tropic ageratum	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Wild buckwheat (from seed)	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Wild mustard	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
<b>Grasses and Sedges Controlled</b>	
Annual bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Annual bromegrass	<i>Bromus</i> spp.
Barnyardgrass, common	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bulbous bluegrass#	<i>Poa bulbosa</i>
Cheatgrass	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> species
Crabgrass, Henry	<i>Digitaria adscendens</i>
Crabgrass, large/Hairy	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass, Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Downy brome	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
False chamomile	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>
Foxtail brome	<i>Bromus rubens</i>
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>

*(continued)*

**Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Esplanade 200 SC** *(continued)*  
**(For California, see Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Esplanade 200 SC in California)**

<b>Grasses and Sedges Controlled</b> <i>(continued)</i>	
Foxtail, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, Yellow	<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Guineagrass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>
Japanese stiltgrass	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>
Jointed goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>
Medusahead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>
Mouse barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
Natal grass	<i>Melinis repens</i>
Rice flatsedge	<i>Cyperus iria</i>
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Ryegrass, perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>
Sedge, annual	<i>Cyperus spp.</i>
Sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa spp.</i>
Tufted lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis pectinacea</i>
Ventenata	<i>Ventenata dubia</i>
<b>Weeds Suppressed</b>	
Black medic	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Black mustard	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
False chamomile	<i>Matricaria maritime</i>
Rye, feral	<i>Secale cereale</i>
London rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Nutsedge, purple	<i>Cyperus rotunda</i>
Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Sesbania, hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
Sida, prickly/teaweed	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Southern brassbuttons	<i>Cotula australis</i>
Sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus spp.</i>
Vetch, purple	<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Woodsorrell, yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>
Woodsorrel/Oxalis	<i>Oxalis species</i>

\* Control prior to sprouting of new bulblets (does not control established perennial plants)

<b>Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Esplanade 200 SC in California</b>	
<b>Broadleaf Weeds Controlled in California</b>	
American black nightshade	<i>Solanum americanum</i>
Bittercress	<i>Cardamine sp.</i>
California burclover	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Canada thistle (from seed)	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Clover, white	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Corn speedwell	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Cudweed, linear-leaf/purple	<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>

*(continued)*

<b>Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Esplanade 200 SC in California (continued)</b>	
<b>Broadleaf Weeds Controlled in California (continued)</b>	
Curly dock (from seed)	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Cutleaf evening primrose	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
Dandelion, cat's ear	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>
Dandelion, common (from seed)	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Doveweed	<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i>
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta alba</i>
Evening primrose, common	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Evening primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
Filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Fleabane, blackleaved	<i>Conza bonariensis</i>
Florida pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Gromwell, yellow	<i>Amsinckia calycina</i>
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Hairy fleabane	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>
Hairy nightshade	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Horseweed/marestail	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>
Kochia see recommendations below	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lawn burweed	<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>
Little mallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
Long-stalk phyllanthus	<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i>
Panicle willowweed	<i>Epilobium paniculatum</i>
Plantain, buckhorn	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Plantain, paleseed	<i>Plantago virginica</i>
Prostrate knotweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Prostrate pigweed	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
Prostrate spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Red tasselflower	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>
Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia caulescens</i>
Redroot pigweed	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Redstem fleabane/Storksbill	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Russian thistle	<i>Salsola tragus</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus olerachus</i>
Spotted catsear	<i>Hypochoeris radica</i>
Stinkwort	<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>
Swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>
Tropic ageratum	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Wild buckwheat (from seed)	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Wild mustard	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>

**Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Esplanade 200 SC in California** (continued)

<b>Grasses and Sedges Controlled in California</b>	
Annual bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Annual brome	<i>Bromus</i> spp.
Barnyard grass, common	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Cheat grass	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> species
Crabgrass, Henry	<i>Digitaria adscendens</i>
Crabgrass, large/Hairy	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Downy brome /cheatgrass	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Foxtail brome	<i>Bromus rubens</i>
Foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Guineagrass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>
Medusahead	<i>Taenatherum caput-medusae</i>
Mouse barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
Rice flatsedge	<i>Cyperus iria</i>
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Ryegrass, perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>
Sedge, annual	<i>Cyperus</i> spp.
Sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa</i> spp.
Tufted lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis pectinacea</i>
Ventenata*	<i>Ventenata dubia</i>
<b>Weeds Suppressed in California</b>	
Black medic	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Black mustard	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
Rye, Feral	<i>Secale cereale</i>
London rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Sesbania, hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
Sida, prickly /teaweed	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Southern brassbuttons	<i>Cotula australis</i>
Sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus</i> spp.
Vetch, purple	<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Woodsorrell, yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>
Woodsorrel/Oxalis	<i>Oxalis</i> species

\* In California use a minimum of 5 oz

**Kochia control**

Because kochia (*Kochia scoparia*) has evolved resistance to multiple herbicide modes of action and is difficult to control after it germinates, preventative application timing is the most reliable method of control. For effective control, apply a mixture of Esplanade 200 SC plus Method 240 SL and/or other effective preemergence herbicides, before kochia starts to germinate. In the Western US and other areas where winter weather delays the opportunity for pre-germination applications, best results are achieved with fall applications. Fall applications allow full soil activation of the herbicides before kochia germinates in late winter or early spring.

## Use Rates

Use Sites for Esplanade 200 SC	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Maximum Single Use Rate (fl oz/A)	Maximum Allowed Per Year* (fl oz/A)
Rail and Rail Yards	3.5*-7	7	10
Managed Roadsides	3.5-7	7	10
Unimproved Warm Season Turf Release	3.5-5	5	10
Conifer and Hardwood Production Areas	3.5-7	7	10
Field grown Christmas trees	3-6	6	10
All other use sites listed	3.5-7	7	10

Rates below 5 oz are not intended for extended residual weed control

\* For sites that are grazed by livestock, the maximum allowed per year is 7 fl oz/acre

### Bareground Applications for Non-Residential Non-Crop Sites

Bareground is desired at many non-crop sites for reducing fire hazards, maintaining appropriate lines-of-site, and aesthetic considerations. Sites include guardrails and some median strips near highways, hardscapes, parks, airports, utilities, government and military installations, around farm buildings, manufacturing sites, office buildings, educational facilities, parking lots, gravel/stone yards, Oil and gas pads, Mining and drilling areas, gravel driveways and fence lines and managed areas. Esplanade 200 SC may be used alone for residual weed control or in tank mixture. Tank mixtures with postemergence herbicides help to control existing weeds. Observe use restrictions for all herbicides if a tank mixture is applied. Use-rates for bareground applications depend on the duration of weed control desired and the weed species listed on this label (see **Use Rates**).

**Restriction:** Applications to hardscapes (e.g. patios, paved parking lots, and walkways) may be made by spot application only.

### Railroads and Rail Yards

Esplanade 200 SC may be used for preemergence residual control of certain weeds near railroad tracks, ballasts, and rail yards. Follow application instructions under **Bareground Applications** where bareground is the desired result. In situations where warm season turfgrass coverage is desired, such as at railroad crossings, follow use directions under the **Unimproved Warm Season Turf Release** section of this label. Use-rates depend on the duration of weed control desired and the weed species listed on this label (see **Use Rates** section).

### Unimproved Warm Season Turf Release

Esplanade 200 SC may be used to promote the growth of warm season grasses in areas where low maintenance vegetation or erosion control is desired. Established bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*), centipedegrass (*Eremochloa ophiuroides*), bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum*), buffalograss (*Buchloe dactyloides*), and Zoysiagrass (*Zoysia spp.*) are tolerant to Esplanade 200 SC at rates up to 5 fl oz per acre. Application of Esplanade 200 SC in the spring or fall to these grasses will control labeled weeds and allow low maintenance turf to develop. A repeat application can be made but not to exceed a total amount of 10 fl oz per acre per year (7 oz if grazed by livestock). Cool season grasses such as Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*), and some fescues species (*Festuca sp*) may be sensitive to Esplanade 200 SC. Use Esplanade 200 SC on these grasses only when injury can be tolerated.

Esplanade 200 SC can inhibit the emergence of seed and damage newly emerged seedlings. Seeding into turf treated with Esplanade 200 SC should be delayed until at least **8 months** after application. Applications to newly seeded turf made sooner than **8 months** after emergence may significantly reduce stand establishment and turf vigor.

### Conifer and Hardwood Production Areas

Esplanade 200 SC may be applied to conifer and hardwood productions areas by ground or air (helicopter only).

**Site Preparation** – Apply after plowing, bedding, burning, or any other mechanical or cultural practice. Excessive soil disturbance after application will substantially reduce preemergent activity. If excessive vegetation is present, insufficient amounts of Esplanade 200 SC will reach the soil surface to ensure uniform preemergent weed control. Removing debris prior to application will facilitate contact with soil. Species that can be planted include loblolly pine, lodgepole pine, longleaf pine, ponderosa pine, shortleaf pine, slash pine, sugar pine, Virginia pine, western white pine, coast redwood, Douglas fir, giant sequoia, red fir, white fir, western larch and oaks.

**Herbaceous Weed Control** – Apply after transplanting when the soil has settled at the planting site. Apply as a broadcast spray or as a banded application to beds or rows. Esplanade 200 SC may be applied over-the-top of planted trees. Species that can be treated include loblolly pine, lodgepole pine, longleaf pine, ponderosa pine, shortleaf pine, slash pine, sugar pine, Virginia pine, western white pine, coast redwood, Douglas fir, giant sequoia, western larch and oaks. For hardwood release, apply before crop trees break dormancy.

Site preparation and herbaceous weed control treatments are permissible for species not listed above if the user has prior experience with using Esplanade 200 SC. Without prior experience, it is recommended that small areas be treated with Esplanade 200 SC to determine selectivity on specific tree species before large scale treatments are made.

The addition of a surfactant is not recommended with application made over the top of seedlings because tree damage may occur. Applications made over the top of white or red fir may result in severe injury or tree death. Application made to trees under stress may cause tree injury.

### Field Grown Christmas Trees in All States Except California

Esplanade 200 SC may be applied for pre-emergent weed control in commercial field grown Christmas tree production areas. Apply as a directed spray to the soil surrounding established plants. Applications must only be made after rainfall has settled the soil around the roots following transplanting. Cultivation or disturbance of the soil surface after application is not recommended since it may reduce weed control. Christmas trees that are tolerant to Esplanade 200 SC are listed in the table below. Other species may be treated if the user has prior experience with Esplanade 200 SC. Without prior experience, it is recommended that small areas be treated with Esplanade 200 SC to determine selectivity on specific tree species before large scale applications are made.

Tolerant Christmas Trees to Esplanade 200 SC	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Eastern Redcedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Douglas-fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Pine, Scotch (Scots pine)	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Pine, Virginia	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
Pine, Eastern White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Spruce, Colorado Blue (Blue spruce)	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Spruce, Blackhills (White spruce)	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Spruce, Dwarf Alberta (White spruce)	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>

- Do not apply irrigation to treated areas within 48 hours after application
- Do not apply over-the-top of trees or allow sprays to contact foliage or injury may occur

Soil conditions can affect the tolerance of Christmas trees to Esplanade 200 SC. Excessively coarse or sandy soils may allow for downward movement of Esplanade 200 SC into the root zone and cause significant root damage and phytotoxicity. Coarse soils may include significant quantities of sand or gravel. Prior to application of Esplanade 200 SC on these soils, confirm soil texture with a soil test. Christmas trees grown in soil exceeding 90% sand or 20% gravel may be at risk. If Esplanade 200 SC is to be applied in these soils, evaluate tolerance of a few plants of each species in Esplanade 200 SC treated soil for 1-2 months prior to a large scale application.

### RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Esplanade 200 SC 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.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Environmental Science U.S., LLC distributor, Environmental Science U.S., LLC representative or call 1-800-331-2867.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different site of action and/or use nonchemical 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 such as 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 Environmental Science U.S., LLC distributor, Environmental Science U.S., LLC 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). Follow the nozzle manufacturer's directions on pressure, orientation, spray volume, and other factors in order to minimize drift and optimize coverage and control. For ground application use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. 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 this product when the potential for drift to adjacent 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. When making applications in hot and dry conditions use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

## 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.

## 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 30 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 or 50 pounds)

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. 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.

### Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. - Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable)

Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal.

Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

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 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC at 1-800-424-9300, 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.

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