ACCEPTED
FOR REGISTRATION

5/9/11

New York State Department
of Environmental Conservation
Division of Materials Management
Pesticide Product Registration

Doc. ID 526495

segment® HERBICIDE

Active Ingredient*:	
[2-ethoxyiminobutyl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one]	13.0%
Other Ingredients:	87.0%
	100.0%

* Equivalent to 1.0 pound of sethoxydim per gallon.
Contains petroleum distillate

EPA Reg. No. 7969-317

EPA Est. No. 5905-IA-001

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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

See inside for complete **First Aid**, **Precautionary Statements**, **Directions for Use**, **Conditions of Sale and Warranty**, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Net Contents: 1 gallon

Product of Japan; Formulated in the United States with U.S. and imported ingredients.

67615425
NVA 2010-05-043-0384

Produced for:
BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

BASF
The Chemical Company

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give any liquid to the person. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes	• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. • 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 by mouth to mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Note to physician: May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillate.	
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).	

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

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

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. For more options, refer to **Category E** on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils or made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them. 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 Statement

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

Environmental Hazards

For terrestrial uses, **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

Endangered Species Concerns

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

Directions For Use

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. **DO NOT** apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

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), notification to workers, and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of **12 hours**.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, nurseries, or greenhouses. **DO NOT** allow people or pets to come into contact with treated areas until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

DO NOT store below 32° F or above 100° F. Store in a dry place away from heat or open flame. Avoid contamination of feed or foodstuffs.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling

Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) 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.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) 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 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.

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

In Case of Emergency

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, avoid contact, isolate area, and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spill and call:

- CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
- BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

- Your local doctor for immediate treatment
- Your local poison control center (hospital)
- BASF Corporation: 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

Product Information

Segment® herbicide is a selective, broad-spectrum, postemergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grass weeds in turf, ornamentals, nonfood, and noncrop sites listed on this label. **Segment** does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds. All grass crops, such as sorghum, corn, small grains, and rice, as well as ornamental grasses, such as turf, are susceptible to **Segment**. A program for total vegetation suppression may necessitate the use of a broadleaf herbicide. Any combination treatment using **Segment**, either tank mixed or sequential, should be tested to determine if seedhead growth suppression is maintained without increased injury or discoloration to tall fescue or other desired plant species. A reduction in grass competition may make certain broadleaf weeds appear more prominent or may allow new weeds to germinate.

Segment may be used in or around the following sites:

Airports	Pipeline pumping stations
Bedding plants	Potting soil and topsoil
Centipedegrass and fine fescue turf	Public buildings
Drug and medicinal crops	Recreation areas
Electrical transformer stations	Rights-of-way
Fences and hedgerows	Roadsides
Fine fescue seed production	Sewage disposal areas
General indoor/outdoor sites	Shrubs
Ground covers	Storage yards
Industrial sites	Trees, Christmas trees
Other paved areas	Uncultivated agricultural areas
Perennial peanuts (nonfood)	Wildflowers

Mode of Action

Segment rapidly enters the targeted grass weed through its foliage and translocates throughout the plant. The effects range from slowing or stopping growth (generally within 2 days), to foliage reddening and leaf-tip burn. Subsequently, foliage burnback occurs. These symptoms will generally be observed within 3 weeks depending on environmental conditions.

Crop Tolerance

All labeled crops are tolerant to **Segment® herbicide** at all stages of growth. Leaf speckling may occur, but plants generally outgrow this condition within 10 days. New growth is normal, and crop vigor is not reduced.

Notice to User: Due to variability within species, and in application techniques and equipment, and the number of tank mix combinations, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined if **Segment** can safely be used on all varieties and species of nonbearing food crops, trees, shrubs, ornamentals, bedding plants, ground covers, nursery plants, wildflowers, Christmas trees, turf and other nonfood crops under all conditions. It is recommended, therefore, that the professional user determine if **Segment** can be used safely before broad use by applying the recommended use rate of **Segment** under the conditions expected to be encountered on a small test area. Any adverse effects should be visible within 7 days.

Herbicide Resistance

Repeated use of **Segment** (or similar postemergence grass herbicides with the same mode of action) may lead to the selection of naturally occurring biotypes with resistance to these products. If poor performance cannot be attributed to adverse weather conditions or improper application methods, a resistant biotype may be present. Consult your local representative or agricultural advisor for assistance.

Irrigation

In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth.

Coverage

Apply **Segment** uniformly and completely to the foliage of grasses on a spray-to-wet basis. Dense leaf canopies shelter smaller grassy weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage. **DO NOT** spray to the point of runoff.

Cultivation/Mowing

If cultivation is an option, **DO NOT** cultivate during the time between 5 days before and 7 days after applying **Segment**. Cultivating 7 to 14 days after treatment may help provide season-long control of perennial grasses. Centipedegrass and fine fescue areas should not be mowed within 7 days before or after applying **Segment**. Increased control has been observed when mowing is delayed until 14 days after application. Grass weeds that have been mowed or have regrown from mowed stubble may be controlled poorly. Repeat application if new germination or regrowth occurs.

Application Instructions

Applications (aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray) can be made to actively growing grassy weeds at the rates and growth stages listed in **Table 1**, **Table 2**, and **Table 3**, unless instructed differently in **Crop-specific Information**. The most effective control will result from making post-emergence applications of **Segment® herbicide** early, when grassy weeds are small. Delaying application permits grassy weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and will prevent adequate control.

DO NOT apply when conditions favor drift from target area or when wind speed is greater than 10 mph.

Ground Application (Broadcast)

Water Volume. Use 5 to 50 gallons of spray solution per acre (1 to 10 pints per 1,000 square feet).

Spray Pressure. Use 30 to 60 psi (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line). When crop and grass weed foliage is dense, use a minimum of 20 gallons (3.67 pints per 1,000 square feet) of water and 60 psi.

Application Equipment. Use standard high-pressure pesticide flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced up to 20 inches apart. **DO NOT** use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles because erratic coverage can cause inconsistent weed control. Refer to the nozzle manufacturer's directions for recommended height.

DO NOT use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers or wiper applicators.

Spot or Small Area Application

Segment can be applied using tank-type sprayers, knapsack sprayers, high-volume equipment with handguns, or other suitable nozzle arrangements. Prepare a solution of **Segment** in water according to **Table 4**.

DO NOT make spot treatments in addition to broadcast or band treatment.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean spray equipment thoroughly using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions before and after applying this product.

Table 1. Segment® herbicide Application Rates for Annual Grass Control

Grasses Controlled		Maximum Rate per Application[1]	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Grasses up to 6" height**	**Grasses up to 12" height**
Barnyardgrass (Watergrass)	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	2.25 pints per acre or 0.8 fluid ounce per 1,000 square feet	3.75 pints per acre or 1.4 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet
Broadleaf signalgrass	*Brachiaria platyphylla*		
Brome, downy[5]	*Bromus tectorum*		
Crabgrass, large[2,3]	*Digitaria sanguinalis*		
Crabgrass, smooth[2,3]	*Digitaria ischaemum*		
Cupgrass, woolly	*Eriochloa villosa*		
Fescue, tall, seedling	*Festuca arundinacea*		
Foxtail, giant (Pigeongrass)	*Setaria faberi*		
Foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*		
Foxtail, yellow	*Setaria glauca*		
Goosegrass[2,3]	*Eleusine indica*		
Johnsongrass, seedling	*Sorghum halepense*		
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colonum*		
Lovegrass	*Eragrostis cilianensis*		
Orchardgrass, seedling	*Dactylis glomerata*		
Panicum, browntop	*Panicum fasciculatu*		
Panicum, fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*		
Panicum, Texas	*Panicum texanum*		
Ryegrass, annual[5]	*Lolium multiflorum*		
Sandbur, field	*Cenchrus incertus*		
Shattercane/Wildcane	*Sorghum bicolor*		
Sprangletop, red*	*Leptochloa filiformis*		
Stiltgrass, Japanese	*Microstegium vimineum*		

(continued)

Table 1. Segment® herbicide Application Rates for Annual Grass Control *(continued)*

Grasses Controlled		Maximum Rate per Application[1]	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Grasses up to 6" height**	**Grasses up to 12" height**
Volunteer barley Volunteer oats Volunteer rye Volunteer wheat Wild oats Wild proso millet Witchgrass	*Hordeum vulgare* *Avena sativa* *Secale Cereale* *Triticum aestivum* *Avena fatua* *Panicum miliaceum* *Panicum capillare*	2.25 pints per acre or 0.8 fluid ounce per 1,000 square feet	3.75 pints per acre or 1.4 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet

[1] See **Crop-specific Information** for crop-specific maximum seasonal use rates.
[2] Up to 4"
[3] In seedling centipedegrass and fine fescue, use 1.5 pints per acre or 0.5 fluid ounce per 1,000 square feet.
[4] Up to 6"
[5] Up to 8"
* Not recommended in Arizona or western New Mexico.

Table 2. Segment® herbicide Application Rates for Perennial Grass Control

Grasses Controlled		Maximum Rate per Application[1]	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Grasses up to 6" height**	**Grasses up to 12" height**
Bahiagrass[2]	*Paspalum notatum*	2.25 pints per acre or 0.8 fluid ounce per 1,000 square feet	3.75 pints per acre or 1.4 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet
Bentgrass, colonial	*Agrostic tenuis*		
Bentgrass, highland	*Agrostic tenuis*		
Bermudagrass (Wiregrass)[3]	*Cynodon dactylon*		
Johnsongrass, rhizome	*Sorghum halepense*		
Quackgrass	*Agropyron repens*		
Velvetgrass, German[2]	*Holcus mollis*		
Wirestem muhly	*Muhlenbergia frondosa*		

[1] See **Crop-specific Information** for crop-specific maximum seasonal use rates.
[2] Up to 4"
[3] 6" stolon maximum

Table 3. Spot Treatment Application Rates

Grass (see **Table 1** and **Table 2** for the complete list of grasses controlled)	**Concentration of Segment® herbicide in Spray Solution (%)**
Annual grasses up to 6" height	1.5
Annual grasses up to 12" height	2.25
Perennial grasses	2.25[1]
[1] Use 1.5% for wirestem muhly.	

Table 4. Spot Treatment Dilution

Spray Solution Volume (gallons)	**Amount of Segment to be Added (fl oz)**	
	1.5% v/v	**2.25% v/v**
1	2	3
3	6	9
5	9.5	14.5

Additives

No additives or adjuvants are recommended for use with **Segment® herbicide**.

Tank Mixing Information

Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and **Directions For Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. Refer to **Crop-specific Information** for more details.

The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Separate applications should be made if all target grassy weeds are not at the correct growth stage for treatment at the same time.

Tank mixing **Segment** with some postemergence broadleaf herbicides has shown some reduction or failure to control some grassy weeds that would otherwise be controlled, and therefore may require a higher rate of **Segment**. However, **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate per application as listed in **Table 1** and **Table 2**. If regrowth occurs or an additional flush of new grasses emerges, reapply **Segment** according to rates in **Table 1** and **Table 2**.

Tank Mix Partners

The following herbicides may be tank mixed with **Segment** according to the instructions in the respective product labels.

- **Basagran® T/O**
- **Goal® 2XL**
- **Stinger®**

Physical incompatibility, reduced grass weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Segment** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. BASF does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on BASF labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than BASF-recommended tank mixes.

Compatibility Test for Tank Mix Components

Add components in the following sequence using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of recommended label rate per acre.

1. **Water** - For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Use only water from the intended source at the source temperature.
2. **Products in PVA bags** - Cut an opening in the water-soluble PVA bag just large enough to use a teaspoon for measuring purposes. Use the opened water-soluble PVA bag first when preparing spray solution. Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
3. **Water-dispersible products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions) - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
4. **Water-soluble products** - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
5. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (**Segment**) - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.

6. **Water-soluble additives** - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
7. Let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
8. **Evaluate** the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. **DO NOT** use any spray solution that could clog spray nozzles.

Mixing Order

1. **Water** - Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank half full of clean water.
2. **Products in PVA bags** - Rinse the tank thoroughly before adding any material in PVA bags as boron residue will prevent adequate mixing. Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and are evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
3. **Water-dispersible products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions)
4. **Water-soluble products**
5. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (**Segment® herbicide**)
6. **Water-soluble additives**
7. **Remaining quantity water**

Maintain constant agitation during application.

Restrictions and Limitations

- **Maximum seasonal use rate.** See **Crop-specific Information** for crop-specific maximum seasonal use rates.
- **Restricted-Entry Interval (REI): 12 hours.**
- Avoid all direct or indirect contact with any desired grass crop unless otherwise recommended on the **Segment** label.
- **DO NOT** use treated vegetation as pasture, hay, feed, or forage.
- **DO NOT** apply **Segment** with another pesticide when label cautions against use with additives, surfactants, or oil adjuvants.
- **DO NOT** use **selective application equipment** such as recirculating sprayers, wiper applicators, or shielded applicators.
- **Stress. DO NOT** apply to grasses or crops under stress, such as stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control will probably result.
- **DO NOT** apply to crops that show **injury** (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
- **Rainfast Period. Segment** is rainfast 1 hour after application.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of **irrigation** equipment.

Crop-specific Information

Applications (aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray) can be made to actively growing grassy weeds at the rates and growth stages listed in **Table 1**, **Table 2**, and **Table 3**, unless instructed differently in **Crop-specific Information**.

Christmas Tree and Deciduous Tree Farms

Segment® herbicide may be used to control annual and perennial grasses in Christmas trees (see **Table 5**) and deciduous tree farms.

If a Christmas tree or deciduous tree is not listed in **Table 8**, the user may determine if **Segment** can be used safely prior to broad use by applying the specified use rate of **Segment** to the target plant on a small test area under the conditions expected to be encountered. Any adverse effects should be visible within 7 days.

Table 5. Christmas Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name
Fir, balsam	*Abies balsamea*
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga mensiesii*
Fir, Frasier	*Abies fraseri*
Fir, grand	*Abies grandis*
Fir, noble	*Abies procera (A. nobilis)*
Fir, Nordmann	*Abies nordmanniana*
Fir, red	*Abies magnifica*
Fir, Shasta	*Abies magnifica*
Fir, Turkish	*Abies bornmuelleriana*
Fir, white	*Abies concolor*
Hemlock, Canada	*Tsuga canadensis*
Pine, Austrian	*Pinus nigra*
Pine, lodgepole	*Pinus contorta latifolia*
Pine, Monterey	*Pinus radiata*
Pine, ponderosa	*Pinus ponderosa*
Pine, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
Pine, Southern (longleaf)	*Pinus palustris*
Pine, Virginia	*Pinus virginiana*
Pine, white	*Pinus strobus*
Spruce, Black Hills	*Picea glauca*
Spruce, Colorado Blue	*Picea pungens*
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Spruce, white	*Picea glauca*

Tank Mixes

Segment® herbicide + Goal® 2XL herbicide

Segment: Up to 3.75 pints per acre
Goal 2XL: 1.0 to 2.0 pints per acre

This tank mix may be applied to control a broad spectrum of grass and broadleaf weeds in conifers and Christmas trees. Consult the **Goal 2XL** label for the list of grassy weeds and/or broadleaf weeds controlled. See previous pages for the minimum rates of **Segment**, and see the **Goal 2XL** label for minimum rates of **Goal 2XL**. For season-long control, 2 to 3 applications may be needed. In some cases, reduced grass control may result when tank mixing **Segment** with **Goal 2XL**.

Apply a spray volume of 20 gallons per acre at 40 psi before conifer bud break or after conifer foliage has had an opportunity to harden off. Broadleaf weeds must be within the height indicated on the **Goal 2XL** label. Refer to **Goal 2XL** label for preemergence weed control application rates.

Specific Restrictions and Limitations

DO NOT apply this tank mix when temperatures exceed 90° F.

DO NOT apply this tank mix to conifer seedlings less than 10 months old.

DO NOT apply this tank mix by aircraft equipment.

Segment + Stinger® herbicide

Segment: 0.5 to 1.5 pints per acre
Stinger: Refer to manufacturer's label.

A postemergence tank mix application of **Segment + Stinger** will not only control a broad spectrum of grasses, but also certain broadleaf weeds (such as Canada thistle, clover, vetch, knapweed); **Segment** will suppress other broadleaf weeds. Consult the **Stinger** labeling for a list of broadleaf weeds controlled.

This tank mix may be applied only over the top of the following actively growing trees:

fir (balsam, Douglas, Frasier, grand, noble), pine (lodgepole, ponderosa, Scotch, white), and spruce (blue).

In the Pacific Northwest, DO NOT apply this tank mix in the first year of transplanting as injury (leaf curling) may occur.

DO NOT apply more than 0.5 pint of **Stinger** per acre on blue spruce.

DO NOT add a surfactant or oil concentrate to this tank mix as injury may occur.

Nonbearing Food Crops, Ornamental and Nursery Plantings, Rights-of-way, Nonfood Crop Areas, Noncrop Areas, and Fallow Land

Apply **Segment® herbicide** to nonbearing food crops, nursery liners, trees, shrubs, ornamentals, bedding plants, cut flowers, and ground covers including those listed in **Table 6** and **Table 8**. If species in the application site are not listed in **Table 6** and **Table 8**, **Segment** may be applied as a directed spray away from the foliage of desired plants. **Segment** may also be applied to sites such as rights-of-way, fallow land, noncrop areas and nonfood crop areas such as airports, industrial sites, roadsides, storage yards, and other areas listed in **Product Information**. Repeat application if new germination or regrowth occurs.

Table 6. Nonbearing Food Crops and Nursery Liners Tolerant to Segment

Almonds
Apples
Apricots
Asparagus
Avocados
Blackberries
Blueberries
Cherries
Crabapples
Cranberries
Dates
Figs
Grapefruits
Grapes
Lemons
Limes
Macadamias
Nectarines
Olives
Oranges
Peaches
Peanuts, perennial
Pears
Pecans
Pistachios
Plums
Pomegranates
Prunes
Raspberries

(continued)

Table 6. Nonbearing Food Crops and Nursery Liners Tolerant to Segment® herbicide *(continued)*

Tangelos Tangerines Walnuts
DO NOT apply to nonbearing food crops within 1 year of harvest.

Ornamental Sites

Tank Mixes

Segment + Basagran® T/O herbicide

Segment: Up to 3.75 pints per acre
Basagran T/O: Up to 2 pints per acre

This tank mix may be applied as a directed spray to control yellow nutsedge, grass, and broadleaf weeds in nonbearing food crops and ornamental sites including trees, shrubs, bedding plants, and ground covers. This tank mix should be applied as a directed spray away from the foliage of desired plants. If any desirable plant foliage receives direct or indirect application, wash off immediately. The use of an oil concentrate, as mentioned on the **Basagran T/O** labels, is not necessary in this tank mix. Over-the-top applications of this tank mix may be made to certain ground covers. Consult the **Basagran T/O** label for this listing.

Roadsides, Rights-of-way, and Nonfood Crop Alleyways

(Not intended for domestic use, except by professional applicators)

Segment will suppress the initiation and development of the seedheads of established tall fescue. Discoloration of the fescue will occur soon after application and may persist for 2 to 8 weeks depending on environmental conditions. Avoid applying to any tall fescue area where discoloration is aesthetically unacceptable.

Timing. Apply **Segment** to tall fescue before the emergence of seedheads in the spring. **DO NOT** apply after May 1 in Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee; timing may vary in other areas. Tall fescue must be one-year old before the first application of **Segment**.

Rate. Apply 1.5 pints per acre (0.6 ounce per 1,000 square feet) of **Segment**.

Spray volume. Use 30 to 50 gallons per acre (5.5 to 9.0 pints per 1,000 square feet).

Restrictions and Limitations

DO NOT make more than one application of **Segment** to tall fescue per year.

Treated vegetation may not be used as feed, forage, hay, or silage. **Segment** will not injure clovers, vetch, or other broadleaf plants that may be present.

Tree Farms

ESTABLISHED TALL FESCUE GROWTH SUPPRESSION

Segment® herbicide may be used in tree farms to suppress the growth of tall fescue when grown as a desired ground cover. Tall fescue must be actively growing at the time of **Segment** application or injury may occur. Follow the directions on rates and timing closely.

Timing. Apply **Segment** to tall fescue after it has had 4 to 6 inches of new growth, before the emergence of seedheads, and before conifer bud break. Application from July 1 to mid-August may be less effective, especially if day temperatures reach 90° F. Tall fescue must be one-year old before the first application of **Segment**.

Rate. Apply 3 to 3.75 pints of **Segment** per acre (0.6 to 0.7 ounce per 1,000 square feet). For greater fescue suppression, up to 60 fluid ounces of **Segment** can be used per acre (1.4 ounces per 1,000 square feet). Local environmental differences or growth differences at the time of application to tall fescue may cause results to be different from those desired. Users of **Segment** are advised to begin using **Segment** at the minimum rate and adjust rates as local conditions and experience dictate. Additional applications may be made if extended growth suppression is desired.

Turf, Lawns, Rights-of-way

FINE FESCUE GROWN FOR TURF SEED (Not for use in California)

Segment may be used to control annual and perennial grass weeds in fine fescue. On seedling centipedegrass, **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 pints per acre per application or 3 pints per acre per season. On established centipedegrass, **DO NOT** apply more than 2.25 pints per acre per application or 4.5 pints per acre per season. **Make applications in the Pacific Northwest from November 1 to March 15 at the rates indicated in Table 7.** Applying **Segment** at other times of the year will generally result in reduced control of these problem grass weeds. **Segment** does not control annual bluegrass or rattail fescue.

Restrictions and Limitations

DO NOT apply **Segment** to desirable tall fescue turf.

Table 7. Application Rates for Pacific Northwest Only

Grass Species	Weed Size (inches)	Rate per Acre* (pints)
Annual Grasses		
Annual ryegrass	4 to 8	2.25
Downy brome[1]	2 to 6	3.75
Perennial Grasses	2 to 4	3 to 3.75
German velvetgrass	2 to 4	2.25 to 3.75
Colonial and Highland bentgrasses		

[1] Also called cheatgrass.
* If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge, make a second application at the same rate and weed size.

Tank Mixes

Segment® herbicide + Basagran® T/O herbicide

Segment: 2.25 pints per acre
Basagran T/O: 2 to 4 pints per acre

A tank mix of **Segment** and **Basagran T/O** may be applied to control yellow nutsedge (nutgrass), grass, and broadleaf weeds in centipedegrass and fine fescue areas.This tank mix may be applied to established turf grass. **DO NOT** apply to newly seeded turf sites until the turf has become fully established. **The use of oil concentrate in this tank mix is not recommended.**

Wildflowers

Segment may be used to control grass in native wildflowers on roadsides and in landscapes.

Segment will reduce the competition from grasses on wildflower species. Grass competition can cause flower stand thinning, stunting and reduced seed production, which reduces the aesthetic value and the resetting potential of the wildflower stand. Many wildflower species are tolerant of **Segment** applications such as those listed in **Table 8**. However, apply **Segment** prior to blooming.

Application Timing

Apply **Segment** to grass after wildflowers have emerged, but not during flowering. Apply **Segment** 4 to 6 weeks after wildflowers have emerged, but always base the application timing on grass size. Make broadcast applications according to **Table 1**, **Table 2**, and **Table 3**. A second application may be necessary if a new flush of grass occurs later in the growing season.

Table 8. Tolerant Plant Species

Common Name	Scientific Name
Tree Species	
Acacia, knife leaf	*Acacia cultriformis*
Arborvitae, Eastern	*var: Teehny* *Thuja occidentalis*
Arborvitae, berkmans, Oriental	*Thuja Orientalis*
Ash, green	*Fraxinus pennsylvanicum*
Ash, mountain	*Sorbus aucuparia*
Ash, mountain	*Sorbus americana decora*
Ash, white	*Fraxinus americana*
Basswood, American	*Tilia americana*
Berkman's, Oriental	*Thuja orientalis*
Birch	*Betula* sp.
Birch, Asian white	*var: Japonica* *Betula platyphylla*
Birch, European white	*Betula pendula*
Birch, paper	*Betula papyrifolia*
Birch, river, black or red	*Betula nigra*
Black locust	*Robinia pseudoacacia*
Bottle-brush	*Callistemon lanceolatus*
Bottle tree	*Brachychiton populneus*
Brisbane box tree	*Tristania conferta*
Cajeput tree	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*
Carob tree	*Ceratonia siliqua*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Tree Species *(continued)*	
Carrot wood	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*
Catalpa, Southern	*Catalpa bignonioides*
Cherry, black	*Prunus serotina*
Cherry, Carolina	*Prunus caroliniana* '*compacta*'
Crabapple, flowering	var: dalgo, radiant, red splendor, royalty, vanguard, sylvestris, domestic *Malus* sp.
Cypress, false	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*
Cypress, leyland	*Cupressocyparis leylandii*
Cypress, Italian	*Cupressus sempervirens*
Dogwood, flowering	*Cornus florida*
Dogwood, silky	*Cornus amonum*
Dogwood, pagoda	*Cornus alternifolia*
Elm, Chinese evergreen	*Ulmus parvifolia*
Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus robusta, lehmannii, nicholi granis*
Fir	*Abies* sp.
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Fir, Frasier	*Abies fraseri*
Fir, white	*Abies concolor*
Goldenrain tree	*Koelreuteria paniculata*

(continued)

Table 8. Tolerant Plant Species *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Tree Species *(continued)*	
Guava	*Psidium littorale*
Guava, pineapple	*Feijoa sellowiana*
Gum, blue	*Eucalyptus globulus*
Gum, lemon-scented	*Eucalyptus citriodera*
Gum, red box	*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*
Hackberry, common	*Celtis occidentalis*
Hemlock, Canadian	*Tsuga canadensis*
Holly, Chinese	*var: Bufordii, Rotunda* *Ilex cornuta*
Holly, hybrid	*var: Nellie Stevens* *Ilex spares*
Holly, Japanese	*var: convexa, compacta, helleri, hoogendorn* *Ilex crenata*
Holly, yaupon	*Ilex vomitoria*
Ironbark, red	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*
Jacaranda	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*
Kentucky coffee tree	*Gymnocladus dioicus*
Larch, European	*Larix europa*
Laurel, Indian	*Ficus microcarpa nitida*
Linden	*Tilia americana*
Linden, littleleaf	*Tilia cordata*
Locust, honey	*Gleditsia triacanthos inermis*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Tree Species *(continued)*	
Loquat	*Eriobotrya japonica*
Magnolia, Southern	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Maple, red	*Acer rubrum*
Maple, Japanese	*Acer palmatum*
Maple, silver	*Acer saccharinum*
Mimosa tree	*silk tree* *Albizia julibrissin*
Myoporum	*Myoporum laetum*
New Zealand Christmas tree	*Metrosideros excelsus*
Oak	*Quercus*
Oak, red*	*Quercus rubra*
Oak, water	*Quercus nigra*
Oak, white*	*Quercus alba*
Oak, willow	*Quercus phellos*
Olive tree	*Olea europaea*
Olive, Russian	*Elaeagnus angustifolia*
Orchid tree, purple	*Bauhinia variegata*
Osage orange	*Maclura pomifera*
Palm, Mediterranean fan	*Chamaerops humilis*
Palm, pygmy date	*Phoenix roebelenii*
Palm, queen	*Arecastrum romanzoffianum*
Palm, sago	*Cycas revoluta*
Palm, windmill	*Tracheocarpus fortunei*

(continued)

Table 8. Tolerant Plant Species *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Tree Species *(continued)*	
Palo verde, green	*Parkinsonia aculeata*
Paulownia royal	*Paulownia tomentosa*
Pear, common	*Pyrus communis*
Pear, evergreen	*Pyrus kawakamii*
Pear, Ussurian	*Pyrus ussuriensis*
Pepper, Brazilian	*Schinus terebinthifolius*
Pine, Aleppo	*Pinus halepensis*
Pine, Austrian	*Pinus nigra*
Pine, Canary Island	*Pinus canariensis*
Pine, Caribbean slash	*Pinus caribean*
Pine, Italian stone	*Pinus pinea*
Pine, jack	*Pinus banksiana*
Pine, Japanese black	*Pinus thunbergii*
Pine, Japanese white	*Pinus parviflora*
Pine, loblolly	*Pinus taeda*
Pine, Mugho	*Pinus mugho*
Pine, ponderosa	*Pinus ponderosa*
Pine, Western yellow	*Pinus ponderosa*
Pine, red	*Pinus resinosa*
Pine, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
Pine, shore	*Pinus contra*
Pine, slash	*Pinus ellottii*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Tree Species *(continued)*	
Pine, Southern	*Pinus palustris*
Pine, Virginia	*Pinus virginiana*
Pine, white	*Pinus strobus*
Pine, yew	*Podocarpus macrophyllus*
Plum, wild	*Prunus americana*
Poplar, hybrid	*Populus alba*
Popular, tulip tree	*Liriodendron tulipifera*
Popular, yellow	*Liriodendron tulipifera*
Purpleleaf, Bailey acacia	*Acacia baileyana*
Redwood, coast	*Sequoia sempervirens*
Sandcherry, Western	*Prunus besseyi*
Sensitive plant	*Mimosa pudica*
Silk tree	*Albizia julibrissin*
Spruce, Black Hills	*var: Densata* *Picea glauca*
Spruce, Colorado blue	*Picea pungens*
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Spruce, white	*Picea glauca*
Strawberry tree	*Arbutus unedo*
Sumac, African	*Rhus lancea*
Sumac, standard	*Rhus lancea*
Sweet gum	*Liquidambar stryaciflus*

(continued)

Table 8. Tolerant Plant Species *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Tree Species *(continued)*	
Sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*
Tea tree, Australian	*Leptospermun laevigatum*
Tipu tree	*Tipuana tipu*
Walnut, black	*Juglans nigra*
Weeping fig, exotica	*Ficus benjamina*
Willow	*Salix matsudana tortuosa*
Willow, Australian	*Geijera parviflora*
Willow, desert	*Pittosporum phillyraeoides*
Willow, peppermint	*Agonis flexuosa*
Yate, bushy	*Eucalyptus lehmannii*
Yew, English	*Taxus baccata*

* In limited testing with these plants, some unacceptable phytotoxicity has been found, though usually occurring at application rates above those recommended on the product label.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Shrub Species	
Abelia, glossy	*Abelia grandiflora*
Acacia, Bailey	*Acacia baileyana*
Acacia, knife leaf	*Acacia cultriformis*
Acacia, prostrate	*Acacia redolens*
Acacia, Sydney golden wattle	*Acacia longifolia*
Andromeda	*Pieris japonica*
Arborvitae, Oriental	*Platycladus orientalis*
Arrowwood, Southern	*Viburnum dentatum*
Azalea*	var: snow *Rhododendron* sp.
Azalea, mollis hybrid	*R. x kosterianum*
Azalea, Northern lights hybrid	*R. x kosterianum x R. prinophyllum*
Bamboo, heavenly	*Nandina domestica*
Barberry, Japanese	*Berberis thunbergii*
Barberry, Korean	*Berberis koreana*
Barberry, redleaf	*Berberis virginian*
Bird of Paradise bush	*Caesalpinia gillesil*
Bluebeard	*Caryopteris clandonensis*
Boxwood, African	*Myrsine africana*
Boxwood, common	*Buxus sempervirens*

(continued)

Table 8. Tolerant Plant Species *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Shrub Species *(continued)*	
Boxwood, Japanese	*var: Japonica* *Buxus microphylla*
Buckthorn, Alder	*Rhamnus frangula*
Buckthorn, Glossy	*Rhamnus frangula*
Camellia	*Camellia japonica* *Camellia sasanqua*
Cedar, Eastern red	*var: Pyramidiformus, caneartl*
Cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
Cherry, brush	*Eugenia myrtifolia*
Cherry, Manchu, Nanking	*Prunus tomentosa*
Chokecherry sp.	*Aronia meloelata*
Copper plant, Caribbean	*Euphoria cotinifolia*
Cotoneaster, bearberry	*Cotoneaster dammerii*
Cotoneaster, cranberry	*Cotoneaster apiculata*
Cotoneaster, 'lowfast' Peking	*Cotoneaster acutifolia*
Coyote bush	*Baccharis pilularis*
Cranberry bush, American	*Viburnum trilobum*
Cranberry bush, golden	*Viburnum opulus aureum*
Crape myrtle	*Lagestromia indica*
Currant, alpine	*Ribes alpinum*
Dogwood, red osier	*Cornus stolonifera*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Shrub Species *(continued)*	
Elaeagnus	*Elaeagnus umbellata*
Escallonia	*Escallonia fradesii* *Escallonia rubia*
Euonymus	*Euonymus japonica*
Euonymus, evergreen	var: golden, silver king
Euonymus, winged	*Euonymus alata*
Fig, creeping	*Ficus repens*
Firethorn	*Pyracantha graberi*
Forsythia, greenstem	*Forsythia viridissima bronxeniss*
Flax, New Zealand	*Phormium tenax*
Fuschia, Australian	*Correa pulchella*
Gardenia	var: Mystery, Radicans *Gardenia augusta* *Gardenia jasminoides*
Gardenia, dwarf	*var: Veitchii* *Gardenia jasminoides*
Gold vine, Guinea	*Hibbertia scandens*
Hakea	*Hakea proteacea*
Hawthorn, Indian	*Phaphiolepis indica*
Hibiscus, blue	*Alyogyne huegelli*
Hibiscus, Chinese	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*

(continued)

Table 8. Tolerant Plant Species *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Shrub Species *(continued)*	
Holly, dwarf Burford	*var: Burfordii Nana* *Ilex cornuta*
Honeysuckle, bush	*Dierville lonicera*
Honeysuckle, cape	*Tecomaria capensis*
Hydrangea	*Hydrangea macrophylla*
Jasmine, Asiatic	*Trachelopsermum asiaticum*
Jasmine, orange	*Murraya paniculata*
Jasmine, star	*Trachelospermum jasminoides*
Jasmine, winter	*Jasmine nudiflorum*
Jessamine, Carolina	*Gelsemium sempervirens*
Jojoba	*Simmondsia chinensis*
Juniper, Chinese	var: Maneyi, Old Gold, Phtzerana, Sea Green, Hekii, Nana, Torulosa, Phtzerana (Aurea, Pfitzer, Golden Pfitzer) *Juniperus chinensis*
Juniper, creeping	var: Bluechip, Hughes, Plumosa, Prince of Wales, Webberi, Wiltonii, Bar Harbor, Andorra, Variegata, Youngstown Blue Rug *Juniperus horizontalis*
Juniper, Ozark	*Juniperus* sp.
Juniper, Rocky Mountain	var: Blue Heaven, Welchii, Wichita Blue, Medova, Moffet, Pyramidal Green, Springtime, Admiral *Juniperus scopulorum*
Juniper, savin	var: Skandia, Arcadia, Broadmoor, Buffalo, Pepin *Juniperus sabina*
Juniper, shore	*var: Compacta* *Juniperus conferta*
Juniper, tam	*var: Tamariscifolia* *Juniperus sabina*
Lantana, purple trailing	*Lantana montevidensis*
Laurustinus	*Viburnum tinus*
Lemonade berry	*Rhus integrifolia*
Lilac, common purple	*Syringa vulgaris purpura*
Liriope, green	*Liriope muscari*
Liriope, variegated	*Liriope muscari*
Mickey Mouse bush	*Ochna serrulata*
Mirror plant	*Coprosma repens*
Mock orange	*Pittosporum tobira*
Mountain lilac, Carmel creeper	*Ceanothus griseus*

(continued)

Table 8. Tolerant Plant Species *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Shrub Species *(continued)*	
Myrtle, dwarf	*Myrtus communis compacta*
Nandina, heavenly bamboo	*Nandina domestica*
Nannyberry	*Viburnum lantago*
Ninebark	*Physocarpus opulifolius* var: Aureus *Physocarpus opulifolius nanus*
Oleander	*Nerium oleander*
Orchid, rockrose	*Cistus purpureus*
Oregon grape	*Mahonia aquifolium*
Osmanthus, holly-leaf	*Osmanthus heterophuyllus*
Osmanthus, sweet olive	*Osmanthus fragrans*
Palm, natal	var: Green carpet tuttle *Carissa grandiflora*
Pampas grass	*Cortederia selloana*
Photinia	*Photinia* sp.
Photinia, Fraser	*Photinia fraser*
Pink lady	*Rahioleis indica*
Pink powder puff	*Calliandra haematocephala*
Pittosporum, variegated Japanese	*Pittosporum tobira variegata*
Plumbago, cape	*Plumbago capensis*
Podocarpus, yew	*Podocarpus macrophyllus*
Potentilla*	(var: Jackmanni, K. VanDyke) *Potentilla fruticosa* *Potentilla verna*
Princess flower	*Tibouchina urvilleana*
Privet	*Ligustrum indica*
Privet, gloss	var: Lake Tresca *Ligustrum lucidum*
Privet, Japanese*	*Ligustrum japonicum*
Privet, Texas	*Ligustrum texanum*
Privet, waxleaf	*Ligustrum japonicum*
Purple hop bush	*Dodonaea viscosa*
Pyracantha	*Pyracantha graberi*
Rhododendron - Azalea	*Rhododendron* sp. var: Hinocrimson, Hershey red, Coral blue, Hinodigiri, Christmas cheer, Pink ruffle, Formosa flame, Delaware Valley white, New white
Sandcherry, purpleleaf	*Prunus cistena*
Serviceberry, Allegheny	*Amelanchier laevis*
Serviceberry, Saskatoon	var: Regent *Amelanchier alnifolia*

(continued)

Table 8. Tolerant Plant Species *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Shrub Species *(continued)*	
Silver king	*Euonymus japonica*
Sky flower, Brazilian	*Duranta stenostachya*
Snowball bush	*Viburnum opulus sterilis*
Spindle tree	*Euonymus kiautschovica*
Spiraea	*Spiraea vanhouteii* var: Anthony waterer, Froebellii, goldflame *Spiraea bumalda* var: fairy queen *Spiraea trilobataiovica* var: Snowbound *Spiraea nipponicaiovica*
Star plant, lavender	*Grewia occidentalis*
Tea tree, Australian	*Leptospermum laevigatum*
Tea tree, New Zealand	var: Red glow *Leptospermum scoparium*
Texas ranger	*Leucophyllum frutescens*
Toyon, California holly	*Hetermeles arbutifolia*
Trumpet vine, pink	*Pandorea rosea*
Veronica	*Hebe* 'Coed'
Viburnum, Japanese	*Viburnum japonicum*
Viburnum, Sandankwa	*Viburnum suspensum*
Wayfaring tree	*Viburnum lantanoides*
Weeping fig, exotica	*Ficus benjamina*
Wheelers dwarf, Variegated	var: Wheller *Pittosporum tobira*
Yellow bells	*Tecoma stans*
Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow	*Brunfelsia calycina*
Yew	*Taxus cuspitata vigatum*

* In limited testing with these plants, some unacceptable phytotoxicity has been found, though usually occurring at application rates above those recommended on the product label.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ornamentals and Bedding Plants	
Alyssum	*Alyssum* sp.
Asparagus, myers	var: Meyeri *Asparagus densiflorus*
Asparagus, sprenger	*var: Sprengeri* *Asparagus densiflorus*
Aster, New York	*Aster novi-belgii*
Aster, stokes	var: Blue, White *Stokesia cyanae*
Baby's breath	var: Bristo fairy *Gypsophila paniculata*
Begonia	*Begonia semperflorens*

(continued)

Table 8. Tolerant Plant Species *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ornamentals and Bedding Plants *(continued)*	
Bellflower, Tussock	var: Canterbury bells *Campanula carpatica*
Bittersweet, American	*Calastrus scandens*
Black-eyed Susan	var: Goldilocks *Rudbeckia hirta*
Bleeding heart	*Dicentra spectabilis*
Butterfly weed	*Asclepias tuberosa*
Bower vine	*Pandorea jasminoides*
Cactus, barrel	*Echinocactus* sp.
Candytuft	*Iberis sempervirens* *Iberis amara*
Canna	*Canna* sp.
Cassia, feathery	*Cassia artemisioides*
Chrysanthemum, Marguerite	*Chrysanthemum frutescens* *Chrysanthemum indicum*
Cockscomb	*Celosia argentea* Canna
Coleus	*Coleus blumei*
Coneflower, purple	var: Gloriosa Dairy *Echinacea purpurea*
Coralbells	*Heuchera sanguinea*
Coreopsis	var: Sunray *Coreopsis lanceolata*
Cup of gold vine	*Solandra maxima*
Daffodil	*Narcissus* spp.
Dahlia	*Dahlia pinnata*
Daisy bush	*Euryops pectinatus*, Blue *Felicia amellioides*
Daisy, shasta	var: Alaska *Chrysanthemum maximum*
Daylily	*Hemerocallis hybrids*
Dianthus	*Dianthus deltoides*
Dragonhead, false	*Physostegia virginiana*
Dusty Miller	*Centaurea cineraria*
Fern, sprenger asparagus	*Asparagus densiflorus* *Sprengeril*
Fescue, blue	*Festuca ovina*
Flowering tobacco	*Nicotiana* sp.
Fountain grass, red	*Pennisetum setaceum*
Gazania	*Gazania ringens leucolaena* *Gazania* sp.
Geranium	*Geranium* sp.
Geranium, Martha Washington	*Pelargonium domesticum*
Gerbera daisy	*Gerbera jamesonii*

(continued)

Table 8. Tolerant Plant Species *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ornamentals and Bedding Plants *(continued)*	
Geum	var: Lady Strathedon, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Bradshaw Improved *Geum quellyon*
Gladiolus	*Gladiolus* sp.
Heather, false	*Cuphea hyssopifolia*
Honeysuckle, amar	*Lonicera maachii*
Honeysuckle, fly	var: Emerald Mound, Clavey's Dwarf *Lonicera xylosteum*
Honeysuckle, Japanese	*Lonicera japonica*
Honeysuckle, morrow	*Lonicera morrowii*
Honeysuckle, tatarian	var: Zabeli *Lonicera tatarica*
Hopseed bush, purple	*var: Purpurea Dodonaea viscosa*
Impatiens	*Impatiens* sp.
Iris	*Iris* sp.
Iris, African	*Dietes bicolor*
Ivy, grape	var: Ellen Danica *Cissus rhombifolia*
Jack-in-the-Pulpit	*Arisaemia pusillum* Mrs. Bradshaw Improved
Jade plant	*Crassula argentea*
Jasmine, Madagascar	*Stephanotis floribunda*
Lamb's ear	*Stachys lanata*
Lavender, English	*Lavandula vera*
Lavender, French	*Lavandula dentata*
Lavender, cotton	*Santolina chamaecyparisus*
Lilac, Chinese	*Syringa chinensis*
Lilac, common purple	var: Charles Joly, Ludwig Spaeth, Jay tree *Syringa vulgaris purpurpa*
Lilac, Meyer	*var: Palibin Syringa* sp.
Lilac, Korean	var: Miss Kim *Syringa patula*
Lilac, mountain	*Ceanothus griseus*
Lily-of-the-Nile, Peter Pan	*Agapanthus africanus*
Lily-of-the-Valley	*Convallaria majalis*
Lobelia	*Lobelia erinus*
Marigold	*Tagetes* sp.
Mirror plant	*Coprosma baureri*
Mirror plant, variegated	*Coprosma repens*
Moneywort, creeping Jenny	*Lysimachia nummalaria*
Moss, rose	*Portulaca grandiflora*
Moss, sandwort	*Arenaria verna*
Pansy, Johnny-jump-up	*Viola tricolor*

(continued)

Table 8. Tolerant Plant Species *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ornamentals and Bedding Plants *(continued)*	
Pepper, ornamental	*Capsicum* sp.
Periwinkle, Madagascar	*Catharanthus roseus* *Vinca minor*
Petunia	*Petunia* sp.
Phlox, perennial	*Phlox paniculata*
Plantain llly	*Hosta* sp.
Purple loosestrife	var: Morden's Gleam *Lythrumvirgatum*
Raspberry ice	*Bougainvillea* sp.
Sage	*Salvia greggii*
Sea pinks, thrift	*Armeria maritima*
Sedum, stonecrop	*Sedum x rubrotinctum* Lavender cotton
Shrimp plant	*Justicia brandegeana*
Sky flower, Brazilian	*Duranta stenostachya*
Snail vine	*Vigna caracalla*
Snapdragon	*Antirrhinum majus*
Snow-in-summer*	*Cerastium tomentosum*
Speedwell, spike	*Veronica spicata*
Statice, perennial	*Limonium perezil*
Stock	*Mattiola incana*
Sweet grass	*Acorus gramineus*
Sweet William	*Dianthus barbatus*
Transvaal daisy	*Gerbera jamesonii*
Trumpet vine, blood red	*Distictis buccinatoria*
Trumpet vine, lavender	*Clytostoma callistegioides*
Trumpet vine, pink	*Pandorea rosea*
Tulip	*Tulipa* spp.
Verbena	*Verbena* sp.
Wandering Jew	*Trade scantia* sp.
Wisteria	*Wisteria sinensis*
Yarrow	var: Cerise Queen *Achillea Millefolium*
Yarrow, debutante	*Achillea taygetea v.*
Yellow trumpet	*Macfadyena unguis-cati*
Zinnia	*Zinnia elegans*
Ground Covers	
Aaron's beard	*Hypericum calycinum*
Aptenia	var: Red apple *Aptenia cordifolia*
Bergenia, winter-blooming	*Bergenia crassofolia*

* In limited testing with these plants, some unacceptable phytotoxicity has been found, though usually occurring at application rates above those recommended on the product label.

(continued)

Table 8. Tolerant Plant Species *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ground Covers *(continued)*	
Bugleweed	*Ajuga reptans*
Capeweed	*Arctotheca calendula*
Carpathian, harebell	*Campanula carpatica*
Cinquefoil, spring	*Potentilla tabernaemontanil*
Coyote brush	var: Twin peaks *Baccharis pilularis*
Crownvetch	*Coronilla varia*
Cushion bush	*Calocephalus brownii*
Daisy, freeway	*Osteospermum*
Daisy, trailing African	*Osteospermum*
Daisy, white African	*Osteospermum fruticosum alba*
Gazania, trailing	*Gazania regens leucolaena*
Green carpet	*Herniaria glabra*
Ivy, Algerian	*Hedera canaiensis*
Ivy, Boston	*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*
Ivy, English	*Hedera helix* var: California
Ivy, grape	var: Ellen Danica *Cissus rhombifolia*
Ivy, Hahn's	var: Hahnii *Hedera helix*
Lantana, lavender	*Lantana montevidensis*
Lily-turf, big blue	*Liriope muscari*
Lippla	*Phyla nodiflora*
Mondo grass	*Ophiopogon japonicus*
Myoporum	*var: Prostratum* *Myoporum parvifolium*
Pachysandra	*Pachysandra terminalis*
Periwinkle	*Vinca major*
Plumbago, dwarf	*Ceratostigna plumbagi-noides*
Pork and beans	*Sedum rubrotinctum*
Rosea ice plant	*Drosanthemum floribundum*
Rosemary, dwarf	*var: Prostratus* *Rosmarinus officinalis*
Rupture wort	*Herniaria glabra*
St. Johnswort, creeping	*Hypericum calycinum*
Stonecrop, sedum	*Sedum rubrotinctum*
Verbena	*Verbena officinalis*
Verbena, blue	*Verbena peruvianna*
Wildflowers	
African daisy	*Dimorphotheca aurantiaca*
Baby blue eyes	*Nemophila insignis*
Baby snapdragon	*Linaria macrocanna*

(continued)

Table 8. Tolerant Plant Species *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Wildflowers *(continued)*	
Baby's breath	*Gypsophila muralis*
Bachelor button	*Centaurea cyanus*
Bird's eyes	*Gilia tricolor*
Black-eyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*
Blanketflower	*Gaillardia aristata*
Blue fescue	*Festuca ovina glauca*
Blue flax	*Linum lewisii*
Butterflyweed	*Ascelpias tuberosa*
Calendula	*Calendula officinalis*
California poppy	*Eschscholzia californica*
Calliopsis	*Coreopsis tinctoria*
Candytuft	*Iberis sempervirens*
Carnation	*Dianthus*
Catchfly	*Silene armeria*
Chicory	*Chicory intybus*
Chinese houses	*Collensia heterophylla*
Columbine	*Aquilegia* spp.
Corn poppy	*Papaver rhoeas*
Cornflower	*Centaurea cyanus*
Cosmos	*Cosmos bipinnatus*
Creeping daisy	
Dames rocket	*Hesperis matronalis*
Drummond phlox	*Phlox drummondii*
Dwarf primrose	*Oenothera* sp.
Firewheel	*Gaillardia pulchella*
Five spot cornflower	*Centaurea* sp.
Foxglove	*Digitialis purpurea*
Godetia	*Clarkia amoena*
Grayhead coneflower	*Echinacea pallida*
Hard fescue	*Festuca longifolium*
Indian blanket	*Gaillardia pulchella*
Indian paintbrush	*Castilleja coccinea*
Jewels of Opar	*Talinum paniculatum*
Johnny-jump-up	*Viola pedata*
Lance-leaved coreopsis	*Coreopsis lanceolata*
Lemon mint	*Monarda citriodora*
Liatris	*Liatris spicata*
Lupine	*Lupinus* spp.
Moss verbena	*Verbena tenuisecta*
New England aster	*Aster novi-anglae*
Nodding catchfly pink	*Silene* sp.
Oxeye daisy	*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*
Painted daisy	*Chrysanthemum carinatum*

(continued)

Table 8. Tolerant Plant Species *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Wildflowers *(continued)*	
Perennial lupine	*Lupinus perennis*
Plains coreopsis	*Coreopsis tinctoria*
Poor man's weather glass	
Prairie aster	*Machaeranthera tanacetifolia*
Purple coneflower	*Echinacea purpurea*
Purpleknot toadflax	*Linaria* sp.
Queen Anne's lace	*Daucus carota*
Red ribbons	*Clarkia concinna*
Rocket larkspur	*Delphinum ajacis*
Sainfoin	*Conobrychis vicifolia*
Sand bluebonnet	*Lupinus subcarnosus*
Scarlet flax	*Linum rubrum*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Wildflowers *(continued)*	
Showy primrose	*Oenothera speciosa*
Siberian wallflower	*Cheiranthus* spp.
Spurred snapdragon	*Linaria macrocanna*
Stock	*Matthiola maritima*
Sulfur cosmos	*Cosmos sulfureus*
Sweet alyssum	*Lobularia maritima*
Sweet William	*Dianthus barbatus*
Texas bluebonnet	*Lupinus texensis*
Tickseed	*Coreopsis lanceolate*
Tidy tips	*Layia platyglossa*
Virginian stock	*Malcolmia maritima*
Wallflower	*Cheiranthus allionii*
White yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

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007969-00317.20101115.**NVA 2010-04-043-0184**
Based on/Supersedes: NVA 2010-04-043-0075

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

BASF
The Chemical Company

segment®
HERBICIDE

Active Ingredient*:

sethoxydim: [2-[1-(ethoxyimino)butyl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one]	13.0%
Other Ingredients:	87.0%
Total:	100.0%

* Equivalent to 1.0 pound of sethoxydim per gallon.

Contains petroleum distillate

EPA Reg. No. 7969-317 **EPA Est. No. 5905-IA-001**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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

FIRST AID: If swallowed: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. **DO NOT** give any liquid to the person. **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **If on skin or clothing:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **If in eyes:** Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. 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 by mouth to mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. **Note to physician:** May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillate. **HOTLINE NUMBER:** Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Precautionary Statements: Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals: CAUTION. Causes moderate eye injury. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. **Environmental Hazards:** For terrestrial uses, **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

Endangered Species Concerns: The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

Directions For Use: It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. **DO NOT** apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. **Pesticide Storage: DO NOT** store below 32° F or above 100° F. Store in a dry place away from heat or open flame. Avoid contamination of feed or foodstuffs. **Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. **Container Handling: Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container.** Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. See attached booklet for complete container disposal directions including triple rinsing and pressure rinsing instructions.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357). See attached booklet for complete **First Aid**, **Precautionary Statements**, **Directions for Use**, **Conditions of Sale and Warranty**, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

Product of Japan; Formulated in the United States with U.S. and imported ingredients.

Net Contents: 1 gallon

67615425 NVA 2010-05-043-0384

Produced for:
BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

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The Chemical Company