



Marengo®

Pre-emergent Herbicide for the Control of Grasses, Annual Sedges and Broadleaf Weeds in Production Ornamentals, Conifers, Christmas Trees, Greenhouse Floors, Production Sites and Hardscapes

DO NOT USE FOR THE MANUFACTURING OF FERTILIZER

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Indaziflam..... 7.4%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:..... 92.6%

TOTAL..... 100.0%

Contains 0.622 lbs active ingredient per gallon

EPA Reg. No. 432-1518

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

For **MEDICAL** and **TRANSPORTATION** Emergencies

ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577

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

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

Net Contents

64 Fl Oz (1.9 L)

84967874

84919667B 170919AV1

FIRST AID

If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, and then continue rinsing.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, and then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and shoes plus socks. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS:

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash body thoroughly and put on clean 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 equipment rinsate or washwater. This product may enter 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 for getting into water from rainfall-runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

This product may enter water through drift of spray in wind. Follow precautions for use to avoid wind spray drift.

Surface Water Advisory: This pesticide may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain

water. 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.

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Read 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.

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 coveralls, waterproof gloves and shoes plus socks.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Keep unprotected persons out of the treated areas until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

MARENGO® is a selective, pre-emergent alkylazine herbicide. MARENGO provides extended residual control of many annual grasses including crabgrass, goosegrass, and annual bluegrass, as well as annual sedges, and many broadleaf weeds. Use sites include production nurseries including field and container grown ornamentals; conifers and Christmas trees; non-bearing fruit and nut trees in nurseries; greenhouse floors, ornamental production facilities (such as shade-houses, hoop-houses, lathhouses); and hardscapes. MARENGO also demonstrates early post-emergent activity against some weeds, including annual bluegrass, crabgrass and oxalis.

MARENGO controls weeds by reducing the emergence of seedlings through inhibition of cellulose biosynthesis (CB Inhibitor). Necrosis or yellowing may be observed if the herbicide is applied to herbaceous tissue such as leaves and green stems or at bud break of sensitive plants. MARENGO does not control plants emerging from tubers, rhizomes, bulbs, corms, existing rootstocks.

MARENGO needs to be activated by rainfall or irrigation prior to weed germination for most effective pre-emergent control.

MARENGO is a highly active herbicide that provides effective weed control when applied to the soil around many labeled ornamentals. MARENGO may damage sensitive plants, if the product is allowed to remain in contact with foliage. Carefully apply MARENGO in strict accordance to the label.

PRODUCT USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not exceed the maximum single application rates specified under each use.
- Do not exceed 18.5 fl oz per acre of MARENGO for all applications within a 12 month period.
- Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation and domestic use.
- Do not apply within 25 feet of ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands and habitat containing aquatic and semi-aquatic plants when MARENGO is used on production nurseries, and non-crop areas.
- Do not apply MARENGO through an irrigation or chemigation system.
- Do not apply MARENGO by air.
- Follow use precautions and restrictions on this label and for all tank-mix partners, if mixing MARENGO with other pesticides. Not all products are registered in all states; please verify state registration of these products in your state before selling, distributing, or using.
- MARENGO is not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau County or Suffolk County in New York State.

DEACTIVATING MARENGO

Activated charcoal has been shown to deactivate MARENGO if applied within several days of application. Follow directions for the amount of charcoal to apply on the label of the activated charcoal.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Spray equipment and weather affect spray drift. Consider all factors when making application decisions. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator or grower. To reduce the potential for drift, the application equipment must be set to apply medium to very coarse droplets (i.e., ASAE Standard 572) with corresponding spray pressure. Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Follow the nozzle manufacturer's directions on pressure, orientation, spray volume, etc., in order to minimize drift and optimize coverage and control.

Wind

Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing. Do not spray near sensitive plants if wind is gusty, below 2 mph, or in excess of 10 mph and moving in the direction of adjacent areas of sensitive crops or plants. Do not apply during temperature inversions. Always make applications when there is some air movement to determine the direction and distance of possible spray drift.

Local terrain may influence wind patterns; the applicator must be familiar with local conditions and understand how they may impact spray drift. Boom or nozzle shielding can reduce the effects of wind or air currents on drift. Verify that the shields do not interfere with uniform deposition of product prior to application.

Temperature Inversion

A surface temperature inversion (i.e., increasing temperature with increasing altitude) greatly increases the potential for drift. Avoid application when conditions are favorable to inversion. Presence of ground fog is a good indicator of a surface temperature inversion.

Sensitive Areas

Sensitive areas to MARENGO are defined as bodies of water (ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams), wetlands, habitats for endangered species, and non-labeled agricultural crop areas. Applicators must take all precautions necessary to keep spray drift from reaching sensitive areas.

Spray Drift Management:

Make applications at the lowest height that safely permits uniform coverage of the soil and minimizes droplet evaporation.

Apply MARENGO to dormant (prior to bud break) or actively growing plants. In either case, the spray must be directed at the base of the plant or away from the plant. Do not allow MARENGO to come in contact with the foliage, as some leaf malformations or discoloration may occur. Minimize contact with above ground stems.

Spray Drift Management (Conifers/Christmas Trees):

For Christmas trees and conifers, direct the spray to the base of the trees with a band or with a broadcast application.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Apply MARENGO with a properly calibrated sprayer according to the manufacturer's directions and check periodically to be certain that the equipment is working properly prior to each use. Uniform application is essential for satisfactory weed control. Avoid skips for the best weed control and overlapping application patterns to avoid plant injury.

Application Volume

Apply MARENGO in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre (1 quart of water per 1000 sq ft) and ensure adequate coverage for optimum weed control.

SOIL MOISTURE, IRRIGATION, AND RAINFALL AFTER APPLICATION

To activate MARENGO, irrigate lightly after application to move the herbicide into the soil. Rainfall within several days after application will negate the need to irrigate. Avoid application to saturated soil. Postpone application if rainfall that may cause visible run-off is anticipated.

TANK-MIX COMBINATIONS WITH MARENGO

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

MIXING AND COMPATIBILITY

Mixing Instructions

Add MARENGO to the tank and agitate before adding another product. Mix the amount of MARENGO needed for immediate application needs. Settling can occur if the spray mixture is allowed to sit over an extended period of time. MARENGO is stable in spray solution for up to 48 hours after mixing. Re-agitate the spray solution before application.

Compatibility Testing With Other Pesticides

MARENGO is compatible with many pesticides and liquid fertilizers. A compatibility test must be conducted with any potential tank-mix partner with MARENGO. Using a clear container, conduct the test as described below:

1. Fill the container three-quarters full with water.
2. Add the products to be tank-mixed in the following order: (a) wettable powders (b) dry flowable, (c) aqueous suspensions, (d) MARENGO*, (e) liquids, (f) solutions and emulsifiable liquid concentrates, (g) micronutrients and liquid fertilizers.
3. Shake or stir after each addition to mix thoroughly.
4. 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.
5. If the compatibility test shows signs of incompatibility, do not tank-mix the product tested with MARENGO.

***Note that a labeled spray rate for MARENGO must be used in any compatibility test. Dilute from a concentrated suspension, or sample from a properly diluted spray solution.**

SPRAYER CLEANUP PROCEDURE

Spray equipment used to apply MARENGO must be cleaned prior to use on sensitive turf and ornamentals, or injury may result. Before and after using MARENGO, triple rinse all mixing and spray equipment, including tanks, pumps, lines, filters, screens, and nozzles with a tank cleaner.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Indaziflam, the active ingredient in MARENGO, is a Group 29 herbicide (Cellulose Biosynthesis Inhibitor) based on the mechanism-of-action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. No known resistance to MARENGO exists, however, continual use of any herbicide with the same mechanism-of-action may lead to selection of resistant weed populations and reduction in efficacy. To manage the development and spread of resistant weed populations, use herbicides with different mechanisms of action in tank mixtures or rotation. Use in conjunction with sound cultural practices which minimize weed pressure and maximize weed control. MARENGO has been shown to help manage weeds that have developed resistance to other herbicides including: glycines (glyphosate), triazines, ALS-inhibitors, and dinitroaniline (DNA) herbicides. The decision to use any particular herbicide should be based on an IPM program and all cultural practices and other pesticides in use. Contact a Bayer representative for the latest information on resistance management guidelines for this product.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by MARENGO²	
Broadleaf Weeds	
American black nightshade	<i>Solanum americanum</i>
American burnweed (Fireweed)	<i>Erechtites hieraciifolia</i>
Beggarticks	<i>Bidens alba</i>
Bittercress	<i>Cardamine spp.</i>
Black medic ¹	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Buckwheat, Wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
California burclover	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Canada thistle, Common	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Chamberbitter	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</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>
Cupid's shaving brush	<i>Emilia fosbergii</i>
Curly dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Dandelion, Cat's Ear	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>

(continued)

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by MARENGO² (continued)

Broadleaf Weeds	
Dandelion, Common	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dodder	<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.
Dogfennel	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta alba</i>
Evening primrose, Common	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Evening primrose, Cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
False chamomile ¹	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>
Filaree, Redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Florida pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>
Garden spurge	<i>Chamaesyce hirta</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/ Marestalk	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lawn burweed	<i>Soliva sessilis</i>
Little mallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
London rocket ¹	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Longstalked phyllanthus	<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i>
Mustard, Black ¹	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
Mustard, Short-pod	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>
Mustard, Wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Parthenium	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>
Pigweed, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pink purslane	<i>Claytonia sibirica</i>
Plantain, Buckhorn	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Plantain, Paleseed	<i>Plantago virginica</i>
Poinsettia, Wild	<i>Euphorbia cyathophora</i>
Prostrate knotweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>

(continued)

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by MARENGO² (continued)

Broadleaf Weeds	
Prostrate spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Ragweed, Common ¹	<i>Ambrosia artimisiifolia</i>
Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
Sesbania, Hemp ¹	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sida, Prickly/Teaweed ¹	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Southern brassbuttons ¹	<i>Cotula australis</i>
Sowthistle, Annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Spurge, Spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Stinkwort	<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>
Sunflower ¹ , Common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>
Tassel flower	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>
Tropic ageratum	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>
Velvetleaf ¹	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Vetch, Purple*	<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>
Wild carrot ¹	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Willowherb	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
Woodsorrel, Yellow ¹	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>
GRASSES, MONOCOTS, AND SEDGES	
Annual bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Annual kyllinga ³	<i>Cyperus sesquiflorus</i>
Barnyardgrass, Common	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Cheatgrass	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>
Crabgrass, Blanket	<i>Digitaria serotina</i>
Crabgrass, Henry	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>
Crabgrass, Large/Hairy	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass, Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Doveweed	<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i>
Fall panicum	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>

(continued)

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by MARENGO² (continued)**GRASSES, MONOCOTS, AND SEDGES**

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>
Kyllinga, Fragrant/Annual ³	<i>Kyllinga odorata</i>
Little barley	<i>Hordium pusillum</i>
Mouse barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
Red brome	<i>Bromus rubens</i>
Rice flatsedge ³	<i>Cyperus iria</i>
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Ryegrass, Perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>
Sedge, Annual ³	<i>Cyperus compressus</i>
Sedge, Globe ³	<i>Cyperus croceus</i>
Tufted lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis pectinacea</i>

¹ Weeds suppressed by MARENGO

² Use Higher labeled rates if weed pressure is historically high or longer residual control is desired (See Use Rates in the MARENGO chart). The rate used must not exceed the tolerance for an individual turf type. Weed control can also be achieved with multiple applications of MARENGO. Do not exceed a total of 18.5 fl oz per acre per year with split applications.

³ MARENGO only controls sedges and annual kyllinga emerging from seed. It does not control perennial sedge emerging from nutlets or perennial forms of kyllinga.

ORNAMENTALS, CHRISTMAS TREES, AND CONIFER PLANTATIONS

MARENGO may be applied for pre-emergent weed control in hedgerows, production ornamentals in outdoor nurseries, shadehouses, hoophouses, Christmas trees, and conifer plantations. Apply MARENGO as a directed spray, prior to weed seed germination to the soil surface around dormant or actively growing ornamentals as listed in the table below. Apply MARENGO to established ornamentals.

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR MARENGO ON ORNAMENTALS, CHRISTMAS TREES, AND CONIFERS

- Do not exceed the maximum single application rates specified for each ornamental use.
- Do not allow spray to contact foliage. MARENGO may cause localized injury to the foliage, especially young leaf tissue. If the spray contacts the foliage, remove affected foliage or wash off immediately.
- Do not use MARENGO on or around annuals not listed as tolerant on this label. In areas where bedding plants may be seeded, wait a minimum of one year after application.
- Do not use MARENGO around bearing fruit and nut trees. MARENGO may be used around non-bearing fruit and nut trees. Non-bearing trees are defined as trees that will not bear fruit until at least 1 year after treatment.

- Do not use MARENGO around non-bearing fruit and nut trees unless they are at least 1 year old (citrus), 5 years old (grape vines) and 3 years old (all others).
- Do not use MARENGO within the dripline of bearing fruit and nut trees.
- Do not incorporate MARENGO into the soil or potting mix.
- Do not cultivate or disturb the soil surface after application of MARENGO as this may reduce weed control.
- Avoid applying MARENGO to heavily mulched landscape beds, as reduced weed control may occur. For best results remove existing mulch and replace mulch after an application of MARENGO.
- If transplanting mature plants listed as tolerant on this label into soil treated with MARENGO within the preceding 12 months, replace existing soil around roots to minimize effects on plant establishment.
- Do not use MARENGO on ornamentals being grown in a greenhouse.
- Do not use MARENGO on nursery seedbeds, rooted cuttings or young plants in liners.
- Do not apply MARENGO to ornamentals growing in containers smaller than 15 gallons.
- Do not apply MARENGO over-the-top of nursery ornamentals.
- Do not apply MARENGO to budded grafts or graft unions as this could cause plant injury or death.
- Do not mix with products containing chlorine bleach.

USE OF MARENGO ON ORNAMENTALS IN COARSE AND SANDY SOILS

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

SYMPTOMS OF MARENGO INJURY ON ORNAMENTALS

MARENGO may injure sensitive ornamentals by damaging roots or leaves. Plant foliage damaged by root absorption will appear stunted, deformed, and may not recover. If MARENGO is allowed to contact leaves, leaf symptoms including leaf spot, leaf discoloration, and leaf curl may appear. Symptoms appear within several days after application. Leaves formed after appearance of symptoms may recover.

PRODUCTION ORNAMENTAL USES

MARENGO provides up to 8 months of weed control with a single application. The length of control depends on many environmental factors as well as the target weeds and the weed pressure. Apply MARENGO as a directed spray to the soil surface only to established plants. Do not apply MARENGO to newly rooted cuttings/or seedling beds. To avoid root damage, apply MARENGO around well established transplants and when the soil has firmly settled. Irrigation or rainfall will help to settle the soil and seal surface cracks. If applied near actively growing plants, avoid contact to expanding buds or new leaves. Apply MARENGO to soil free of weeds, debris, and soil clods for optimum efficacy. Herbicidal efficacy may be reduced if soil is disturbed after application. Application of MARENGO to deciduous foliage or green bark may result in unacceptable injury.

AMOUNT TO USE: Apply MARENGO as a broadcast, directed spray at 7.5 - 15.5 fl oz of MARENGO per acre (0.17 - 0.36 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft) around ornamentals in 40 - 100 gallons of water per acre (1 - 2.3 gallons of water per 1,000 sq ft).

A subsequent application of MARENGO can be made within 90 days after the initial application provided that the total MARENGO applied does not exceed 18.5 fl oz per acre in a 12-month period.

COMBINATIONS OF MARENGO WITH NON SELECTIVE HERBICIDES AROUND ORNAMENTALS

Remove existing weed growth before application of MARENGO or use a post-emergence herbicide labeled for control. MARENGO may be used in combination with a non-selective herbicide. Avoid contact of spray containing a non-selective herbicide with foliage, stems, green bark, or bare roots of turfgrasses, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation. If spraying areas adjacent to desirable plants with a non-selective herbicide, use a shield while spraying to help prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants.

IMPORTANT: Direct application of MARENGO to the soil surface. Avoid direct spray contact on plant surfaces, foliage, and green bark. Avoid application under environmental conditions that favor drift to non-targeted areas. Deep cultivation reduces the effectiveness of MARENGO.

BACKPACK AND HANDHELD SPRAYER MIXING: MARENGO can be applied using backpack or handheld sprayers. For backpack or handheld spray applications, mix 1 teaspoon of MARENGO per gallon of water. Agitate the mixture to ensure good suspension. If adding glyphosate, mix MARENGO in first. Recommended spray volume is 40 - 100 gallons per acre or approximately 1 - 2.3 gallon per 1000 sq ft.

ORNAMENTALS AND THEIR CULTIVARS TOLERANT TO MARENGO

Tolerant ornamentals and their cultivars are listed in the following table. Apply as a directed spray around tolerant ornamentals. If a desired plant to be treated is not listed on this label, treat several plants at the maximum use rate and evaluate 1-2 months later for acceptable tolerance. The user assumes responsibility for application to plants not listed on this label. Do not treat annuals not listed on this label.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultivar
Abelia	<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>	Kaleidoscope
Acacia, Prostrate	<i>Acacia redolens</i>	Desert Carpet
Anise, Yellow	<i>Illicium parviflorum</i>	
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Beverly Hills, Golden Dorsett, Harelred, Honey Crisp, Red Delicious, Winesap
Apricot	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Tropic Gold
Arbovitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Emerald, Green Giant, Green Flag, Nigra, Techny, Yellow Ribbon
Ash, (Southern) Green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Georgia Gem
Asparagus fern	<i>Asparagus plumosus</i>	
Aspen, Quaking	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>	Delaware Valley White, Fashion, Florida Flame, Formosa, Girard's Rose, Golden Torch, Haps Pink, High Tide, Judge Solomon, Karen, Nova Sembla, Mother's Day, Pink Gumpo, Red Ruffle, VF 14, White Gumpo

(continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultivar
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron yakushimanum</i> <i>x smirnowii</i>	Crete
Azalea, Cat album	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Chionoides
Azalea, Encore	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>	Autumn Debutante
Bamboo, Golden	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	
Beech, American	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	
Birch, Gray	<i>Betula populifolia</i>	Whitespire
Birch, Himalayan white bark	<i>Betula utilis</i>	Jacquemontii
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>	Heritage
Birch, White	<i>Betula platyphylla</i>	Spire
Bird of paradise, White	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	
Black tupelo (Black gum)	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Wild Fire
Bluebird	<i>Caryopteris x clandonensis</i>	Dark Knight
Bluestem, Big	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	
Bluestem, Little	<i>Andropogon scoparius</i>	
Boxwood	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Baby Gem, Chicagoland Green, Dwarf, Green Beauty
Boxwood	<i>Buxus isinica var. insularis</i>	Wintergreen
Boxwood, Common/English	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Green Gem, Green Mountain, Suffructicosa, Winter Gem
Boxwood, Japanese	<i>Buxus microphylla var. japonica</i>	Dwarf, Chicagoland
Bradford Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Chanticlear
Buckeye, Ohio	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	
Butterfly bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Nanho Blue
Buttonwood, Silver/Green	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	
Camellia, Japanese	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Margaret Heathcliff Pink
Camellia, Little leaf	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	Cleopatra Pink, Shi Shi Gashira
Cassia (Golden senna)	<i>Senna surattensis</i>	
Catalpa, Southern	<i>Catalpa bignoniaceae</i>	
Cedar, Atlantic white	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	
Cedar, Eastern red	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Burkii, Idyllwild
Cedar, Japanese	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Black Dragon, Burkii, Globosa Nana, Yoshino
Cherry, American plum	<i>Prunus americana</i>	
Cherry, Okame	<i>Prunus x incamp</i>	Okame

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultivar
Cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Kwanzan
Cherry, Purple leaf sand	<i>Prunus cistena</i>	
Cherry, Sargent	<i>Prunus sargentii</i>	Spring Wonder
Cherry, Yoshino	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Yoshino
Cherry Laurel (Skip laurel)	<i>Prunus laurocerasis</i>	Otto Luyken, Schipkaensis
Chokeberry	<i>Aronia prunifolia</i>	Viking
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Coral Beauty
Cottonwood, Eastern	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Siouxland
Crabapple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Harvest Gold, Snowdrift, Snow Spring, Spring Snow
Crabapple, Chestnut	<i>Malus domestica</i>	
Crabapple, Sweet	<i>Malus coronaria</i>	
Cranesbill	<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	New Hampshire Purple
Crape myrtle	<i>Laegerstromia indica</i>	Burgundy Cotton, Pocomoke Pink, Sarah's Favorite, Siren Red
Crape myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei</i>	Miami, Muskogee, Tuscarora
Cryptomeria	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Black Dragon, Yoshino
Cypress, Bald	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Shawnee Brave
Cypress, False	<i>Chamaecyparis spp.</i>	Gold Mops, Gold Thread
Cypress, Japanese (Hinoki cypress)	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	
Cypress, Mediterranean	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	
Cypress, Pond	<i>Taxodium distichum var. imbricatum</i>	
Daphne	<i>Daphne caucasica</i>	Summer Ice
Dawn Redwood	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	
Daylily (before emergence)	<i>Heemerocallis spp.</i>	Green Flutter, Happy Returns, Stella d'Oro
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>	
Dogwood, Kousa	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	
Dogwood, Redosier (Red bark)	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Yellow Twig
Dogwood, Siberian	<i>Cornus alba</i>	
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	
Elm, Chinese (Bosque)	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Drake

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultivar
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Baby Tears
Eucalyptus, Silver dollar gum	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Baby Blue
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Compacta
Feather reed grass	<i>Calamagrostis acutiflora</i>	Overdam, Karl Foerster
Fir, Frasier	<i>Abies fraseri</i>	
Florida Leucothe (Pipestem)	<i>Leucothoe populifolia</i>	
Forsythia (Golden bells)	<i>Forsythia x indermedia</i>	Lynwood (Lynwood Gold)
Fragrant tea olive	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia radicans</i>	Radicans
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Frostproof, Mystery
Gaura	<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>	Pink Fountain
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium spp.</i>	Seed Long
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	
Gold-dust plant	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Gold Dust
Green ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Georgia Gem
Gumbo-limbo (Copperwood)	<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	
Hardy Kiwi	<i>Actinidia arguta</i>	Anna
Hawthorn, One seeded	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Winter King
Hawthorn, Thornless cockspur	<i>Crataegus crus galli inermis</i>	
Hemlock, Eastern	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	
Hibiscus, Chinese	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	President Red, San Diego Red
Holly, American	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	
Holly, Chinese	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Budfordii Nana, Carissa, Dwarf Burford, Needlepoint
Holly, Dragon lady	<i>Ilex aquipernyi x pernyi</i>	Dragon Lady
Holly, Dwarf yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Compacta , Schillings, Stoke's Dwarf, Yaupon
Holly, Foster's	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i>	East Palatka, Fosteri
Holly, Inkberry/Gallberry	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Compacta, Densa, Shamrock
Holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Compacta, Green Luster, Sky Pencil, Soft Touch
Holly, Meservae	<i>Ilex meservae</i>	Blue Maid, Blue Princess
Holly, Nellie R. Stevens	<i>Ilex aquifolium x Ilex cornuta</i>	Nellie R. Stevens
Holly, Winterberry	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Jim Dandy, Red Sprite

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultivar
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Skyline, Sunburst, Sunshine
Hornbeam, European	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Frans Fontaine
Hornbeam, Hop	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Carolina
Indian Hawthorn	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Dwarf Pink, Minor, Pink Lady
Japanese cleyera	<i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i>	
Japanese Mock-orange	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Variegata
Jasmine, Asiatic/Yellow star	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Minima
Jasmine, Winter	<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	
Juniper, Chinese	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Gold Tip, Grey Owl, Sea Green, Spartan
Juniper, Common	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	
Juniper, Creeping	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Bar Harbor, Blue Rug
Juniper, Flaky	<i>Juniperus squamata</i>	Blue Star
Juniper, Parson's	<i>Juniperus davurica</i>	Expansa, Parsonii
Juniper, Shore	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Blue Pacific
Juniper (Red Cedar)	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Brodie, Burkii
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Landmark Sunrise Rose
Larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>	
Lilac	<i>Syringa x 'Penda'</i>	Bloomerang
Lilac, Common	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	
Liriope (Lilyturf)	<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Aztec Grass, Big Blue, Evergreen Giant, Silvery Sunproof
London plane Tree	<i>Plantanus acerifolia</i>	Exclamation
Loropetalum	<i>Loropetalum chinensis</i>	Burgundy, Emerald Star, Plum Purple, Rubra, Ruby
Maiden Grass (Eulalia-grass)	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Gracillimus, Zebrinus, Little Zebra
Magnolia, Jane	<i>Magnolia liliflora 'Nigra' x M. stellata</i>	Rosea
Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Bracken's Brown Beauty
Mahogany, West Indies/American	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	
Maple, Autumn blaze	<i>Acer freemanii</i>	Jeffersred
Maple, red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Autumn Blaze, Autumn Radiance, Frank's Red, October Glory, Red Sunset

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultivar
Maple, Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Commemoration
Mondograss	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	
Muhly Grass	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Firepower
Oak, Northern pin	<i>Quercus ellipsoidal</i>	
Oak, Northern red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	
Oak, Nuttall	<i>Quercus nuttallii</i>	
Oak, Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	
Oak, Prairie stature	<i>Quercus x bimundorum</i>	Midwest
Oak, Shumard	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	
Oak, Southern live	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	
Oak, White	<i>Quercus alba</i>	Swamp White
Ohio buckeye	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	
Orchid Tree, Hong Kong	<i>Bauhinia blakeana</i>	
Palm, Areca	<i>Dypsis lutescens</i>	
Palm, Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	
Palm, European (Mediterranean) fan	<i>Chamerops humilis</i>	
Palm, Fishtail	<i>Caryota mitis</i>	
Palm, Foxtail	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	
Palm, Majesty	<i>Ravenea rivularis</i>	
Palm, Pygmy date	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	
Palm, Queen	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	
Palm, Roebelenii	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	
Palm, Royal	<i>Roistonea regia</i>	
Palm, Sylvester	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	
Pear, Callery	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Bradford, Chanticleer
Pieris (Japanese andromeda)	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Mountain Fire, Red Mill, Shojo
Pine, Black	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	
Pine, Canary island	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	
Pine, Eastern white	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	
Plum, American	<i>Prunus americana</i>	
Plum, Crimson pointe	<i>Prunus x cerasifera</i>	Cipriozam
Podocarpus (Buddhist pine)	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultivar
Prarie Cordgrass	<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	
Privet	<i>Ligustrum ovatifolium</i>	
Redbud, Eastern	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	MN Strain
Redbud	<i>Cercis reniformis</i>	
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron x crete</i>	
Rose	<i>Rosa spp.</i>	Caramba , Double Knock Out, Flower Carpet Amber, Home Run, Knock Out, Louis Phillipe, Pink Knock Out, Radrazz
Rose	<i>Rosa odorata</i>	Belinda's Dream, Blue Girl, Double Delight, John F. Kennedy, Mister Lincoln
Rose	<i>Rosa wichurana</i>	Dr. Huey
Rose, Virginia	<i>Rosa virginiana</i>	
Rose mallow	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	
Rose of sharon	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Pink Heart, Boule de Feu
Russian sage	<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	
Sage, Blue anise	<i>Salvia guaranitica</i>	Black and Blue
Seagrape	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	
Skip laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasis</i>	
Snowberry, Common	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	
Spicebush	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	
Spirea (dormant only)	<i>Spirea japonica</i>	Lemon Princess, Little Princess, Norman, Shirobana
Spruce, Blackhills (White spruce)	<i>Picea glauca</i>	Densata
Spruce, Colorado Blue (Blue spruce)	<i>Picea pungens</i>	
Spruce, Dwarf Alberta	<i>Picea glauca</i>	Conica
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>	
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Happidaze
Tamarisk	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	Pink Cascade
Taxus (English/Common yew)	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	
Taxus (Japanese Yew)	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Capitata
Thin-fruit sedge	<i>Carex flaccosperma</i>	
Viburnum, Burkwood	<i>Viburnum x burkwoodii</i>	

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultivar
Viburnum (Wayfaring Tree)	<i>Virbunum lantana</i>	Mohican
Viburnum, Popcorn (Japanese snowball)	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>	Popcorn, St. Keverne
Waxflower	<i>Chamelaucium spp.</i>	
Wax myrtle, Southern	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	
Weigelia, Variegated	<i>Salix integra</i>	Hakuro Nishiki
Yellow Indian grass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	

Do not use MARENGO on any of these plants.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Blue fescue grass	<i>Festuca glauca</i>
California Lilac	<i>Caenothus pallidus</i>
Croton	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>
Elderberry, American	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>
Euonymus, Japanese	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>
Fountain grass	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>
Fountain grass, Purple	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
Japanese rose	<i>Kerria japonica</i>
Pepperbush, Sweet (Summersweet)	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>
Plumbago	<i>Plumbago spp.</i>
Sweetshrub	<i>Calycanthus spp.</i>
Sweet Viburnum	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>
Weigela	<i>Weigela spp.</i>

CONIFERS AND CHRISTMAS TREES

MARENGO may be used for pre-emergence weed control in conifer nurseries and Christmas tree farms. MARENGO may be applied as a directed spray to soil surrounding established plants. Established plants are transplants that are actively growing and where the soil has settled. Do not apply to seedlings or seedling beds. Apply 7.5-15.5 fl oz of MARENGO per acre for these uses. Do not exceed 18.5 fl oz of MARENGO per acre in a growing season.

MARENGO may be tank-mixed with products containing the following active ingredients labeled for use in conifers: glyphosate or glufosinate. Follow use restrictions on all labels.

Do not make an over-the-top application to wildflowers.

NON-SELECTIVE USES

NON-CROP AREAS

MARENGO may be used to maintain bare ground in non-crop areas. These include paths, parking lots, curbs, sidewalks, driveways, around buildings, gravel areas, loading ramps, educational fa-

cilities, storage yards, vacant lots, fence rows, parks, and hardscapes. All weeds and debris must be removed from these areas to be treated for optimum control. Adequate irrigation or rainfall after application of MARENGO will provide maximum weed control.

Use of MARENGO near Sensitive Grasses

MARENGO applied uphill to sensitive grasses can move, under certain circumstances, to sensitive grasses and cause injury and stand reduction.

AMOUNT OF USE: Apply 9 - 18.5 fl oz of MARENGO per acre. Use a minimum spray volume of [10] gallons per acre.

If weeds are present at the time of application, tank-mix a post-emergent herbicide such as glyphosate with MARENGO. Observe all use restrictions on this label and on the label of the tank-mix partner.

ORNAMENTAL PRODUCTION FACILITIES

MARENGO may be used in ornamental production facilities such as nurseries, greenhouses, areas covered by landscape fabric, hoophouses, lathhouses and shadehouses to provide bare ground weed control beneath benches, potted plants, or growing/holding areas.

Do not use MARENGO in greenhouses, hoophouses, lathhouses, and shadehouses if ornamental plants are present. Make applications to these sites during clean up, sanitation and preparation prior to plant production.

AMOUNT OF USE: Apply 9 - 18.5 fl oz product per acre. Use a minimum spray volume of 40 gallons per acre.

If weeds are present at the time of application, tank-mix a post-emergent herbicide with MARENGO. Observe all use restrictions on this label and on the label of the tank-mix partner. Allow applied surface to dry prior to introducing plants. For outdoor applications, containers can be moved onto the treated ground bed areas after irrigation or rainfall and once the treated surface has dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Store in original container and keep tightly closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry place. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Pesticides wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

CONTAINER HANDLING

Non refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ 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 if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

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

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

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

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSOURCE LP MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Bayer CropScience LP is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSOURCE LP DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

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Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
2 T. W. Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Bayer



Marengo[®]

DO NOT USE FOR THE MANUFACTURING OF FERTILIZER

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Indaziflam.....7.4%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:.....92.6%

Total.....100.0%

Contains 0.622 lbs active ingredient per gallon

**KEEP OUT OF REACH
OF CHILDREN**

EPA Reg. No. 432-1518

For **MEDICAL** and **TRANSPORTATION** Emergencies **ONLY** Call 24 Hours
A Day 1-800-334-7577

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

FIRST AID

If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, and then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, and then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

Net Contents

64 Fl Oz (1.9 L)

84967874

84919667B 170919AV1

See attached leaflet for complete First Aid Instructions, Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use and Storage and Disposal Instructions.

PULL HERE TO OPEN