

SPECIMEN

Pendimethalin	Group	3	Herbicide
Dimethenamid-P	Group	15	Herbicide

FreeHand® 1.75G

Herbicide

For use as a preemergence weed control herbicide in ornamental production, landscape and grounds maintenance, turfgrass, and other specified noncrop areas

Active Ingredients:

dimethenamid-P: (S)-2-chloro-N-[(1-methyl-2-methoxy)ethyl]-N-(2,4-dimethyl-thien-3-yl)-acetamide. 0.75%
pendimethalin: N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine. 1.00%

Other Ingredients: 98.25%

Total: 100.00%

50 lbs contains 0.375 lb of dimethenamid-P and 0.5 lb of pendimethalin.

EPA Reg. No. 7969-273

EPA Est. No.

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

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 and/or use site restrictions.

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

Net Contents:

FIRST AID

If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • 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 in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center 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 to 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; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth to mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

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 Agricultural Solutions US LLC (hereafter "BASF") for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- 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

This product is toxic to fish. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Granules exposed on soil surface may be hazardous to wildlife. Cover or collect granules spilled during loading.

Groundwater Advisory. This product is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory. **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 wash-water or rinsate. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water.

Nontarget Organism Advisory: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of nontarget organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of nontarget organisms by following label directions intended to minimize drift.

Endangered Species Protection

This product may have effects on federally listed threatened or endangered plant species or their critical habitat. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the county or parish in which you are applying the pesticide. To determine whether your county or parish has a Bulletin, and to obtain that Bulletin, consult <http://www.epa.gov/espp/>, or call 1-800-447-3813 no more than 6 months before using this product. Applicators must use Bulletins that are in effect in the month in which the pesticide will be applied. New Bulletins will be available from the above sources 6 months before their effective dates.

To avoid adverse effects on endangered plant species, applicators in ornamentals production must comply with the following mitigation measures where and when endangered plant species are known to occur in proximity of the application site:

If applied by ground, leave untreated buffer zone of 200 feet between treatment area and known endangered plant populations.

Directions For Use

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application. The use of **FreeHand® 1.75G herbicide** not consistent with this label can result in injury to crops, animals, or persons.

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.

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

DO NOT contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.

FreeHand 1.75G is intended for use only by certified applicators or persons under their direct supervision.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of **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
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

DO NOT enter or allow others to enter the treated area until dusts have settled. Only protected applicators shall be in the treatment area during application.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

Pesticide Storage

DO NOT store above 120° F. Store in original containers and keep closed. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal

Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling

(for plastic containers)

Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. After completely emptying container into application equipment, 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.

(for paper or plastic bags)

Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. After completely emptying container into application equipment, dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

In Case of Emergency

In case of large-scale spill of this product, call:

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

Use Information

Mode of Action

FreeHand® 1.75G herbicide consists of two active ingredients: dimethenamid-P, a chloroacetamide and **Chemical Group 15** herbicide, and pendimethalin, a dinitroaniline and **Chemical Group 3** herbicide, combined for broader weed control spectrum. They inhibit both plant cell microtubule assembly (cells do not divide and multiply) and cell growth, inhibiting the germinating shoot portion of the susceptible weed seedlings. A small amount of uptake may also occur through the emerging root system of the weed seedling.

Herbicide Resistance Management

For resistance management, **FreeHand 1.75G** contains both a **Group 3** and a **Group 15** herbicide. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to **Group 3** and/or **Group 15** herbicides. The resistant individuals may dominate the weed population if these

herbicides are used repeatedly are used repeatedly in the same sites. Appropriate resistant-management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of **FreeHand 1.75G** or other target-site-of-action **Group 3** and **15** herbicides that have a similar target site of action on the same weed species.
- Using herbicides from different target-site-of-action groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive IPM (Integrated Pest Management) program including cultural and mechanical methods.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of site efficacy, and control of escapes with effective alternative herbicides or mechanical methods.
- Identify weeds present in the site through scouting and site history and understand their biology. The weed-control program needs to consider all of the weeds present.
- Scout sites prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.
- Scout sites after application to verify the treatment was effective.
- Suspected herbicide-resistance weeds may be identified by these indicators:
 1. Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 2. A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
 3. Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to a BASF representative.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified advisors, and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management directions for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

Use Sites

FreeHand 1.75G is a selective preemergence herbicide for the control of certain annual grasses, annual broadleaf weeds, and sedges as they germinate in:

- **Commercial ornamental production**
- **Landscape and grounds maintenance**
- **Tree plantations including Christmas trees**
- **Turfgrass**

FreeHand 1.75G may be applied as a soft-residual bare-ground treatment in the use sites listed above.

FreeHand® 1.75G herbicide controls weeds as they germinate but will not control emerged and established weeds. Therefore, areas to be treated should be free of established weeds. If weeds develop before activation of the herbicide, shallow cultivate to destroy existing weeds or, where practical, remove by hand.

For control of established weeds, **FreeHand 1.75G** may be used in conjunction with herbicides registered for postemergence use. Consult the labels of registered herbicides for use rates, timings, and precautions or restrictions.

A **FreeHand 1.75G** treatment may be followed by any registered herbicide to control weeds not listed on the **FreeHand 1.75G** label.

Application Information

FreeHand 1.75G provides the most effective weed control when applied by ground spreader equipment and subsequently incorporated into soil by 1/2 inch of rainfall in sprinkler irrigation.

FreeHand 1.75G may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

For extended weed control or where heavy weed infestations are expected, sequential (repeat) applications of **FreeHand 1.75G** can be made 5 to 8 weeks between applications.

Ground Application

Apply **FreeHand 1.75G** with properly calibrated spreader equipment to provide uniform distribution. Check application routinely to determine proper calibration. Avoid overlaps that will increase use rates above those stated on this label. Avoid application when winds may cause drift. Avoid unintentional contact of granules with driveways, stone, wood, or other porous surfaces. **FreeHand 1.75G** may cause temporary discoloration of treated surfaces. Sweep surfaces clean immediately to avoid staining. If granules are crushed into surface, rinse thoroughly.

Application Use Rates

For preemergence control of the listed weed species (see **Table 6** in **Weed Species Controlled** section) using broadcast spreader equipment, apply **FreeHand 1.75G** at the following rates. Uneven application can decrease weed control or cause plant injury. Overapplication can result in stand loss, plant injury, or soil residues.

Table 1. Application Rates for FreeHand 1.75G

Application Rate (lbs product per acre)	Amount (lbs product per 1000 sq ft)	Amount (lb product per 100 sq ft)
100	2.3	0.23
150	3.4	0.34
200	4.6	0.46

All granular herbicide products, including **FreeHand 1.75G**, have different prill sizes. Therefore, to deliver the proper rate, the applicator must calibrate before application of product. The **FreeHand 1.75G** calibration tray may be used to calibrate the correct application rate. Rate settings for a specific type of spreader device must be determined by the applicator. Refer to the following calibration guide for various spreaders. Proper calibration must take into account walking speed of applicator, slope of ground, and accuracy of the spreader throw. Use a designated area (e.g. 100 sq ft) to calibrate spreader equipment using the settings in the calibration guide before application.

Spreader Calibration Guide

Spreader Type	Spreader Operation	Setting	Throw Swath (feet)	Rate Range (lbs product per acre)
John Deere-Lesco Rotary	NA*	11 to 12	10 to 10.5	100 to 115
John Deere-Lesco Rotary	NA*	15 to 16	10 to 10.5	175 to 200
Solo Spreader 421S¹	1-sided	1 to 3	3 to 4	100
Solo Spreader 421S²	2-sided	3	7.5	80 to 100
Solo Spreader 421S²	2-sided	4 to 5	8 to 8.5	100 to 115

Spreader Efficiency Tips

¹ **Solo 1-sided** - Position lever to the right [this gives a throw pattern all to the left when only one-sided throw is desired (curb areas, etc.) and avoids depositing product onto operator's hands and body].

² **Solo 2-sided** - Position lever halfway between center and right position.

*NA = Not Applicable

Application Restrictions

- **Maximum annual use rate** - **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 400 lbs/A **FreeHand® 1.75G herbicide** per crop in a single growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 200 lbs/A **FreeHand 1.75G** in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply **FreeHand 1.75G** to **actively growing** turfgrass and/or ornamental plants when springtime soil temperature is less than 55° F and under wet soil conditions, or turfgrass/ornamental plant injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply **FreeHand 1.75G** by air.
- **DO NOT** apply **FreeHand 1.75G** in greenhouses, polyhouses, or other fully enclosed greenhouse-type structures.
- **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): DO NOT** harvest fruit, nuts, or berries within one year after **FreeHand 1.75G** application.

Application Precautions

- To avoid the possibility of plant damage, **DO NOT** apply **FreeHand 1.75G** to turfgrass or ornamental plants growing under stress because of lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures. Diseases, cold weather, excessive moisture, high soil pH, high soil salt concentration, or drought can weaken plants and increase the possibility of damage from **FreeHand 1.75G**.
- If **FreeHand 1.75G** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days, erratic weed control may result.
- Unusually cold, excessively wet, or hot and dry conditions that delay or extend weed seed germination can reduce weed control.

Specific Information for Use Sites

Commercial Ornamental Production

FreeHand 1.75G can be used in and around container and field nurseries.

Applications can be made, but are not limited to, ornamental plants listed on this label, including trees, shrubs, ground covers, herbaceous perennials, and bedding plants. Applications can also be made to nurseries including seedling juvenile fruit and nut trees, conifer and hardwood seedling liner nurseries or tree plantations (including Christmas trees), and the nonproduction areas in commercial nurseries including storage areas, vegetation filter strips, windbreaks, shelterbelts, cart paths, graveled areas.

FreeHand 1.75G may be applied to juvenile fruit and nut trees, vines, brambles, and bushberries grown in commercial ornamental production nurseries. Juvenile trees, vines, brambles, and bushberries are grown in ornamental production nurseries where immature and/or inedible fruits, nuts, or berries may appear on the tree, vine, bramble, and bush but are not intended for harvest or consumption.

NOTE: FreeHand 1.75G can only be used on established liner beds with well-rooted plants and/or rootstocks.

Plant Tolerance and Phytotoxicity Notice

FreeHand 1.75G has been applied to a wide variety of common ornamental plants without observed plant injury. Refer to **Table 4** for the list of plants shown to be tolerant to **FreeHand 1.75G**. Not all species, varieties, and cultivars have been tested for tolerance to **FreeHand 1.75G**. Local conditions can also influence plant tolerance and may not match those under which BASF has conducted testing. Because many cultivars within a plant species vary in tolerance to chemical applications and growing conditions, the grower must recognize these differences and test the product accordingly. At a minimum, always test a small group of representative plants for tolerance to **FreeHand 1.75G** under local growing conditions and before large-scale use. Refer to **Table 2** for the list of sensitive ornamental plants and to **Table 3** for specific ornamentals use-site application instructions and restrictions.

Grower assumes responsibility for testing ornamental suitability under local growing conditions by treating a small number of plants at the specified rate. **At a minimum, this should include evaluating treated plants for several weeks** following treatment for possible injury or other effects. To the extent consistent with applicable law, by applying **FreeHand 1.75G**, the user assumes responsibility for any plant damage or other liability associated with factors beyond the manufacturer's control, such as weather, presence of other materials, and manner or use of application inconsistent with this labeling.

Refer to the **Application Information** section in this label before any application of **FreeHand 1.75G**. Unintentional consequences, such as ornamental injury, may result because of certain environmental or growing conditions, manner of use, or application.

Table 2. Sensitive Ornamental Plants

In plant tolerance research trials, unacceptable plant injury has been observed on the following plants. Local conditions can also influence tolerance to plants and cultivars and may not match those seen under BASF testing. The grower must recognize these results and assumes all risks if **FreeHand® 1.75G herbicide** applications are made to these plants.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Begonia	<i>Begonia</i> spp.
Blackeyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>
Blazing star, Gayfeather	<i>Liatris</i> spp.
Blue fescue	<i>Festuca</i> spp.
Blue star	<i>Amsonia</i> spp.
Butterfly flower or Butterfly weed	<i>Asclepias</i> spp.
California fuchsia	<i>Epilobium canum</i>
Cape leadwort	<i>Plumbago</i> spp.
Cardinal flower	<i>Lobelia</i> spp.
Celosia	<i>Celosia</i> spp.
Cockscomb	
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.
Dead nettle	<i>Lamium</i> spp.
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus</i> spp.
Fan flower	<i>Scaevola</i> spp.
Feather reed grass	<i>Calamagrostis</i> spp.
Fountaingrass	<i>Pennisetum</i> spp.
Globe amaranth	<i>Gomphrena</i> spp.
Impatiens	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.
Miscanthus	<i>Miscanthus</i> spp.
Muhly grass	<i>Muhlenbergia</i> spp.
Pentas	<i>Pentas</i> spp.
Periwinkle (ground cover)	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Phlox	<i>Phlox</i> spp. <i>P. paniolata</i> <i>P. subulata</i>
Pincushion flower	<i>Scabiosa</i> spp.
Ribbon grass	<i>Phalaris</i> spp.
Rose periwinkle (annual)	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Royal fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>
Sea oats	<i>Chasmanthium</i> spp.
Speedwell, Veronica	<i>Veronica spicata</i>
Stock	<i>Matthiola</i> spp.
Summersweet	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>
Thrift, sea pink	<i>Armeria</i> spp.
Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.
Tufted hair grass	<i>Deschampsia</i> spp.

Refer to **Table 1** for application rates, **Table 4** for list of ornamental plants, and **Table 6** for weeds controlled.

Table 3. Specific Ornamentals¹ Use Site Instructions

Site	Application Instructions and Restrictions
Newly transplanted field-grown nursery plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply until transplants have been watered and soil has been thoroughly packed and settled around transplants. Ensure there are no cracks in the soil where FreeHand® 1.75G herbicide could come into contact with the roots. • DO NOT apply during bud swell, bud break, or at time of first flush of new growth.
Newly transplanted container-grown nursery plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply until transplants have been watered and soil has been thoroughly packed and settled around transplants. Ensure there are no cracks in the soil where FreeHand 1.75G could come into contact with the roots. • For container-grown ornamentals, delay first application of the product to bareroot liners for 2 weeks after transplanting to allow for root establishment. • DO NOT apply during bud swell, bud break, or at time of first flush of new growth. • DO NOT apply to any size plug or liner tray. • DO NOT apply to plugs or unrooted liners or cuttings being transplanted into pots.
Established container or field-grown nursery plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply during bud swell, bud break, or at time of first flush of new growth. • Ensure there are no cracks in the soil where FreeHand 1.75G could come into contact with the roots.
Field-grown or container-grown production bulbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For use in ornamental bulb-like crops such as caladium*, gladiolus*, and lilies. • In field production, apply FreeHand 1.75G to the soil surface only after the crop has been planted and the soil has been settled by several irrigations but before weed seed germination. • In fall-planted daffodil*, iris, or lilies, make an initial application of FreeHand 1.75G following plant establishment; then make a sequential application of FreeHand 1.75G in late winter or early spring before weed seed germination. • In container production, apply FreeHand 1.75G to a weed-free surface before bulb emergence or after leaf emergence from an established plant crown. • Apply FreeHand 1.75G before, during, or after bulb emergence.
Bareground pad for container placement Gravel or ground floor of open-sided lathhouses (shadehouses) or other polyhouse structures that allow polycovers to be removed on a seasonal basis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply to bareground pad (such as soil, mulch, gravel, wood chips, or other permeable base). 2. Water in. 3. Place containerized ornamentals on pad.
Greenhouses, polyhouses, or other enclosed structures	<p>DO NOT apply in greenhouses, polyhouses, or other fully enclosed greenhouse type structures.</p>
Landscape uses	<p>Ensure soil or planting mixes have settled firmly following transplanting, and there are no cracks to allow direct contact of FreeHand 1.75G with roots. Application where soil and media surfaces are uniformly covered results in best weed control and ornamental tolerance.</p>
<p>¹ Plant only those desirable plant species listed on this label into soil treated the previous season with FreeHand 1.75G or injury may occur.</p>	
<p>* Not for use in California</p>	

(continued)

Table 3. Specific Ornamentals¹ Use Site Instructions (continued)

Site	Application Instructions and Restrictions		
SENSITIVE Ornamentals			
Other ornamentals not listed on this label	If the ornamental plant is not listed on this label, the user assumes responsibility for testing under local conditions before any application. See Table 2 for list of sensitive ornamental plants including ornamental grasses.		
Ferns	Application of FreeHand® 1.75G herbicide to immature ferns during periods of new growth of fronds may result in injury.		
Hydrangea	Not all hydrangea cultivars may respond to the herbicide application with the same tolerance. Before treating an entire block of plants, apply only to a small number of plants and evaluate for 2 months for tolerance.		
<p>To the plants listed below, only apply FreeHand 1.75G as a single application. DO NOT APPLY SEQUENTIALLY. During the growing season, however, a second application of FreeHand 1.75G can be made if a herbicide of a different mode of action is applied between FreeHand 1.75G applications. FreeHand 1.75G applications must be separated by at least 16 weeks.</p>			
Bellflower California lilac Canna lily Candytuft Catmint Catnip Coneflower Dwarf germander Gazania/Treasure flower Goldenrod	<i>Campanula</i> spp. <i>Ceanothus</i> spp. <i>Canna</i> spp. <i>Iberis sempervirens</i> <i>Nepeta x faassenii</i> <i>Nepeta cataria</i> <i>Echinacea</i> spp. <i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i> <i>Gazania</i> spp. <i>Solidago</i> spp.	Hemlock, Western Hydrangea Loropetalum/fringe flower Magnolia Sage Spirea Turtlehead/Snakehead Viburnum Whirling butterflies/ Wandflower	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> <i>Hydrangea</i> spp. <i>Loropetalum chinense</i> <i>Magnolia</i> spp. <i>Salvia</i> spp. <i>Spiraea</i> spp. <i>Chelone</i> spp. <i>Viburnum</i> spp. <i>Gaura</i> spp.
¹ Plant only those desirable plant species listed on this label into soil treated the previous season with FreeHand 1.75G or injury may occur.			

Table 4. Ornamental Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name
Trees	
Apple (juvenile)	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Apricot (juvenile)	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>
Arborvitae Arborvitae, American Arborvitae, Oriental	<i>Thuja</i> spp.
Ash	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.
Birch	<i>Betula</i> spp.
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>
Camellia, mountain	<i>Stewartia pseudocamellia</i>
Cedar, Japanese	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>
Cedar, Western red Cedar, white	<i>Thuja</i> spp.
Cherry (juvenile)	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Crabapple	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crape myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Cryptomeria	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>
Cypress, bald*	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Cypress, false*	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp.
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Dogwood Dogwood, flowering	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Elm	<i>Ulmus japonica</i>
Fir Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.
Hemlock Hemlock, Western	<i>Tsuga</i> spp.
Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Lilac	<i>Syringa</i> spp.
Locust, honey	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Magnolia Magnolia, saucer Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.
Maple Maple, Japanese Maple, red Maple, sugar	<i>Acer</i> spp.
Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
Palm, palmetto	<i>Sabal minor</i>
Peach (juvenile)	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Pine Pine, loblolly Pine, white	<i>Pinus</i> spp.

(continued)

Table 4. Ornamental Plants (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Trees (continued)	
Plum (juvenile)	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier</i> spp.
Sourwood*	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>
Spruce	<i>Picea</i> spp.
Walnut, black* (juvenile)	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Yellowwood*	<i>Cladrastis</i> spp.
Zelkova, Japanese	<i>Zelkova</i> spp.
Shrubs	
Abelia, glossy	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>
Althaea	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.
Andromeda*	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Bamboo, heavenly	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis</i> spp.
Blue mist shrub	<i>Caryopteris x clandonensis</i>
Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>
Boxwood, common Boxwood, Japanese	<i>Buxus</i> spp.
Butterfly bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
California lilac	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Camellia	<i>Camellia</i> spp.
Cape jasmine	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Chinese fringe flower Chinese witchhazel	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.
Deutzia, slender*	<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>
Dogwood, shrub	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus</i> spp.
Fetterbush	<i>Leucothoe</i> spp.
Forsythia, border	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>
Fothergilla*	<i>Fothergilla</i> spp.
Fragrant olive	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Hawthorn, Indian	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.
Holly Holly, Chinese Holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
Japanese rose*	<i>Kerria japonica</i>

(continued)

Table 4. Ornamental Plants (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Shrubs (continued)	
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Lavender, English	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>
Leucothoe	<i>Leucothoe</i> spp.
Lilac	<i>Syringa</i> spp.
Lily of the Nile	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>
Loropetalum	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>
Mahonia	<i>Mahonia</i> spp.
Mock orange, Japanese	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Oregon grape	<i>Mahonia</i> spp.
Osmanthus	<i>Osmanthus</i> spp.
Photinia, Fraser	<i>Photinia x fraseri</i>
Pieris, Japanese*	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Pine, Mugo	<i>Pinus mugo</i>
Pittosporum, Japanese	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Privet Privet, waxleaf	<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.
Quince Quince, flowering	<i>Chaenomeles</i> spp.
Redroot	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Red-tip	<i>Photinia x fraseri</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Rose-of-Sharon	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.
Sweetspire, Virginia*	<i>Itea virginica</i>
Spirea Spirea, Anthony Waterer	<i>Spiraea</i> spp.
Viburnum Viburnum, shasta Viburnum, sweet	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.
Virginia sweetspire*	<i>Itea virginica</i>
Weigela	<i>Weigela florida</i>
Wild lilac	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Wisteria	<i>Wisteria</i> spp. or <i>Millettia</i> spp.
Witch alder*	<i>Fothergilla</i> spp.
Yew	<i>Taxus</i> spp.
Yew, Southern*	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>
Ground Covers	
Cinquefoil, spring	<i>Potentilla</i> spp. <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
Gazania	<i>Gazania splendens</i>

(continued)

Table 4. Ornamental Plants (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ground Covers (continued)	
Jasmine, Asiatic	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>
Lilyturf, big blue or giant	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Mondograss	<i>Ophiopogon japonica</i>
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Sedum/Stonecrop	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Verbena, mock Vervain, mock	<i>Glandularia</i> spp.
Herbaceous Perennials	
Alumroot	<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i>
Anemone	<i>Anemone hupehensis</i>
Astilbe (False spirea)	<i>Astilbe</i> spp.
Bellflower	<i>Campanula</i> spp.
Blanketflower*	<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.
Caladium*	<i>Caladium</i> spp.
Candytuft	<i>Iberis</i> spp.
Canna lily	<i>Canna</i> spp.
Carex	<i>Carex</i> spp.
Catmint Catnip	<i>Nepeta</i> spp.
Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla</i> spp.
Clematis	<i>Clematis</i> spp.
Coneflower	<i>Echinacea</i> spp.
Coral bells	<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i>
Daffodil*	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.
Elephant ear*	<i>Caladium</i> spp.
Fern, autumn/Shaggy shield	<i>Dryopteris erythrosora</i>
Flag	<i>Iris</i> spp.
Gaura	<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>
Germander, dwarf	<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>
Gladiolus*	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago</i> spp.
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp.
Hyssop	<i>Agastache</i> spp.
Ice plant	<i>Delosperma</i> spp.
Indian blanket*	<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.
Iris	<i>Iris</i> spp.
Jasmine, confederate Jasmine, star Jessamine Jessamine, Chinese star	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>
Lantana	<i>Lantana</i> spp.

(continued)

Table 4. Ornamental Plants (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Herbaceous Perennials (continued)	
Lavender, English	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>
Lily of the Nile	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>
Lily, plantain	<i>Hosta fortunei</i>
Lilytuft, big blue or giant	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Liriope	<i>Liriope</i> spp.
Lobelia	<i>Lobelia hybrids</i>
Mondograss	<i>Ophiopogon japonica</i>
Mum, hardy	<i>Dendranthema</i> spp. or <i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
Peony, Chinese	<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i>
Purple coneflower	<i>Echinacea</i> spp.
Sage	<i>Salvia</i> spp. <i>Salvia x splendens</i>
Sage, Ramona	<i>Salvia x sylvestris</i>
Shasta daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i> , <i>Leucanthemum superbum</i>
Shrub verbena	<i>Lantana</i> spp.
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Thoroughwort	<i>Eupatorium rugosa</i>
Turtlehead/Snakehead	<i>Chelone</i> spp.
Whirling butterflies/ Wandflower	<i>Gaura</i> spp.
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Bedding Plants	
Alyssum, sweet	<i>Lobularia maritima</i>
Angelonia Summer snapdragon	<i>Angelonia angustifolia</i>
Catmint Catnip	<i>Nepeta</i> spp.
Coleus Coleus blumei	<i>Solenostemon scutellarioides</i> , <i>S. blumei</i>
Dianthus	<i>Dianthus</i> spp.
Dusty miller	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>
Gazania Treasure flower	<i>Gazania</i> spp.
Marigold, African	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>
Moss rose	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
Petunia	<i>Petunia</i> spp.
Primrose, evening	<i>Oenothera</i> spp.
Salvia	<i>Salvia</i> spp.
Sweet potato, ornamental	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>
Sweet William	<i>Dianthus</i> spp.

(continued)

Table 4. Ornamental Plants (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bedding Plants (continued)	
Verbena	<i>Glandularia x hybrida</i>
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia</i> spp.

* Not for use in California

Landscape and Grounds Maintenance

FreeHand® 1.75G herbicide can be used in landscape and grounds maintenance programs to provide extended preemergence weed control. Areas to be treated include where gravel, pebble, stone, rock, and other porous surfaces are used in landscaping instead of organic mulches.

FreeHand 1.75G can be used in and around established ornamental plantings in nonagricultural areas defined as follows:

- **Landscaped ornamental maintenance areas** in and around residential and commercial establishments, multi-family dwellings, military and other institutions, university or college campuses, parks, airports, roadsides, schools, picnic grounds, athletic fields, houses of worship, cemeteries, golf courses, and prairie grass areas, common areas in residential developments, and in nonproduction areas in commercial nurseries, including storage areas, vegetation filter strips, windbreaks, shelterbelts, or cart paths.
- **General grounds maintenance in the following specified noncrop areas** – Parking lots, driveways and roadsides, highway rights-of-way, alleyways, bike and jogging paths, vacant lots, buildings, stone gardens and gravel yards, around statuary or monuments, utility substations, markers/borders and fence lines, and mulch beds. **FreeHand 1.75G** may be used under asphalt or concrete treatments as part of a site preparation program.

Table 5. Specific Landscape and Ornamental Planting Use Site Instructions

Site	Application Instructions
Landscape ornamental planting ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Table 2 for list of sensitive ornamental plants including ornamental grasses. • DO NOT apply to newly transplanted ornamentals until plants have been watered and soil has been thoroughly packed and settled around roots. • Use the lowest labeled rate. Repeat applications for extended landscape weed control. • DO NOT apply at bud break.
¹ At a minimum, always test a small group of representative plants for tolerance to FreeHand 1.75G under local growing conditions and before large-scale use.	

Refer to **Table 1** for application rates, **Table 4** for list of ornamental plants, and **Table 6** for weeds controlled.

Tree Plantations

Use **FreeHand® 1.75G herbicide** for preemergence weed control during site preparation, establishment, and/or maintenance of tree plantations (including Christmas trees). Also use **FreeHand 1.75G** for hardwood and conifer regeneration on Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land or similar areas.

FreeHand 1.75G may be applied at planting or to established trees. Before applying at planting, it is important to close the slit to prevent **FreeHand 1.75G** from directly contacting tree roots or being washed into the root zone via the open slit, or root stunting may occur. **DO NOT** apply to newly transplanted seedlings until plants have been watered and soil has been thoroughly packed and settled around roots.

Refer to **Table 1** for application rates, **Table 4** for list of ornamental trees, and **Table 6** for weeds controlled.

Turfgrass

FreeHand 1.75G may be used in select turfgrass sites. Use sites include, but are not limited to: grounds or lawns around residential and commercial establishments, multi-family dwellings, military and other institutions, campuses, parks, airports, roadsides, schoolyards, playgrounds, picnic grounds, athletic fields and similar recreational areas, houses of worship, cemeteries, golf courses, prairiegrass, naturalized grass areas, and sod farms.

Apply **FreeHand 1.75G** as directed for preemergence control or suppression of most annual grass weeds, many annual broadleaf weeds, and sedges as they germinate in turfgrass. Refer to **Table 6** for **weeds controlled**.

Application Instructions

Apply **FreeHand 1.75G** to any improved or unimproved maintained warm-season turfgrass species as described in the **Tolerant Warm-season Turfgrass Species** list following. **DO NOT** apply **FreeHand 1.75G** to cool-season turfgrass species (including bentgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, fine fescue, tall fescue, perennial ryegrass) because unacceptable injury and/or thinning of stand will occur.

Tolerant Warm-season Turfgrass Species

Bahiagrass*
Bermudagrass, common
Bermudagrass, hybrid
Buffalograss*
Centipedegrass
Kikuyugrass
St. Augustinegrass
Seashore paspalum
Zoysiagrass
* Not registered for use in California

FreeHand 1.75G may be applied in a sequential use program with other herbicides that control emerged weeds. **FreeHand 1.75G** may be applied before or after postemergence herbicides used to control emerged weeds in turfgrass.

For control of summer annual weeds, apply **FreeHand 1.75G** as an initial application in the spring before weed seed germination.

NOTE: Spring applications can be made when soil temperature is 55° F or higher and warm-season turfgrass is actively growing. If application is made before soil temperature reaches 55° F, some turfgrass species could sustain injury.

For control of winter annual weeds, apply **FreeHand 1.75G** in late summer or early fall before weed seed germination.

As a preemergence herbicide in turfgrass, **FreeHand 1.75G** must be moved into the weed seed germination zone by rainfall or irrigation (equivalent to 1/2 inch of rainfall) after application. If **FreeHand 1.75G** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 7 to 10 days, erratic weed control may result.

Instructions and Limitations for Specific Turfgrass Species

Warm-season Turfgrass

- Apply **FreeHand 1.75G** following spring transition when soil temperature is 55° F or higher and warm-season turfgrass is actively growing.
- Apply **FreeHand 1.75G** only on well-established turfgrass with a dense and uniform stand.
- Application to turfgrass stands under stress may cause turfgrass injury.
- On turfgrass thinned or damaged because of winter injury, excessive moisture, etc., allow for turfgrass recovery before applying **FreeHand 1.75G**.
- **DO NOT** apply **FreeHand 1.75G** to turfgrass where **annual bluegrass** (*Poa annua*) is part of the stand. **FreeHand 1.75G** will injure, thin, and discolor both seedling and established annual bluegrass.
- **DO NOT** apply **FreeHand 1.75G** to turfgrass if any **roughstalk bluegrass** (*Poa trivialis*) is present at any time in the stand or if roughstalk bluegrass is overseeded or unacceptable injury will occur.

(continued)

Instructions and Limitations for Specific Turfgrass Species *(continued)*

Overseeded Warm-season Turfgrass
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay (winter) overseeding of treated turfgrass for at least three (3) months after the last FreeHand® 1.75G herbicide application. • Apply FreeHand 1.75G to aid in the removal of annual grass in overseeded warm-season turfgrass. Apply only when soil temperature is 55° F or higher and warm-season turfgrass is actively growing. • If FreeHand 1.75G is applied just before overseed removal, thinning or injury of the overseeded species may occur. • Application of a nitrogen-containing fertilizer at or soon after a FreeHand 1.75G application will minimize any delay in spring greenup.
Sprigging Warm-season Turfgrass
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay FreeHand 1.75G application until at least two (2) months after sprigging and until turfgrass roots are established. • Following a FreeHand 1.75G application, delay sprigging turfgrass into the treated area for three (3) months.
Dormant Warm-season Turfgrass
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FreeHand 1.75G can be applied sequentially or in concert with glyphosate or other postemergence herbicides to dormant, non-overseeded turfgrass stands.

Instructions and Limitations for Specific Turfgrass Use Sites

Sod Establishment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of FreeHand 1.75G to newly sodded areas must be delayed until the turfgrass root system is well established and turfgrass has been mowed at least two (2) times.
Re-seeding in Turfgrass Establishment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay re-seeding of treated turfgrass for at least three (3) months after the last FreeHand 1.75G application.
Newly Planted Areas (new seedings)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply FreeHand 1.75G to newly planted areas until turfgrass has filled in and has been mowed at least four (4) times.
Residential Turfgrass
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply FreeHand 1.75G to turfgrass within 2 weeks after mechanical disturbance such as aerification and verticutting.

(continued)

Instructions and Limitations for Specific Turfgrass Use Sites *(continued)*

Golf Course
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FreeHand 1.75G may be applied to established turfgrass on tees, fairways, roughs, and any other maintained or naturalized turfgrass area on the golf course. • DO NOT apply FreeHand 1.75G to putting greens. • DO NOT apply FreeHand 1.75G to turfgrass within 2 weeks after mechanical disturbance such as aerification and verticutting.
Bareground or Other Unimproved Maintained Areas, or Landscaped Areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply FreeHand 1.75G to soil, unimproved turfgrass, or in landscaped areas maintained with mulch (such as shredded hardwood or pine straw), wood chips, or gravel.
Naturalized Areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grass species - FreeHand 1.75G may be used to control weeds in naturalized grass areas on species listed in the Tolerant Warm-season Turfgrass Species list. A reduction or elimination of seedheads may be observed on some species. • Wildflower and other ornamental species - FreeHand 1.75G may be used to control weeds in naturalized wildflower and/or ornamental areas on species listed in Table 4. Ornamental Plants. A reduction or elimination of seedheads may be observed on some species.
Industrial (unimproved) Turfgrass
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial or unimproved turfgrass areas have a different spectrum of weeds to be controlled than those found in fine turfgrass as described in this label. FreeHand 1.75G controls weeds that germinate in established grass in rights-of-way, roadsides, construction sites, parks, substations, lots, or similar areas.

Weed Species Controlled

Table 6. Weeds Controlled

Use **FreeHand® 1.75G herbicide** for preemergence control of the following weed species listed according to use rate.

Weeds controlled when FreeHand 1.75G is applied at 100 lbs/acre (2.3 lbs FreeHand 1.75G /1000 sq ft)	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Amaranth, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Pigweed, prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
Pigweed, tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
In addition to the weeds controlled at 100 lbs FreeHand 1.75G /acre application rate, the following weeds will be controlled when FreeHand 1.75G is applied at 150 lbs/acre (3.4 lbs FreeHand 1.75G /1000 sq ft)	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Amaranth, Powell	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>
Bittercress	<i>Cardamine</i> spp.
Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Bluegrass, roughstalk	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Brome, California	<i>Bromus carinatus</i>
Brome, downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Chamomile, mayweed	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> spp.
Cupgrass, Southwestern	<i>Eriochloa gracilis</i>
Doveweed	<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i>
Evening primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Flatsedge, rice	<i>Cyperus iria</i>

(continued)

Table 6. Weeds Controlled (continued)

In addition to the weeds controlled at 100 lbs FreeHand 1.75G /acre application rate, the following weeds will be controlled when FreeHand 1.75G is applied at 150 lbs/acre (3.4 lbs FreeHand 1.75G /1000 sq ft)	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Johnsongrass (from seed)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Nightshade, cutleaf	<i>Solanum triflorum</i>
Nightshade, Eastern black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>
Nightshade, hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>
Pearlwort*	<i>Sagina procumbens</i> or <i>S. decumbens</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Red rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Sandbur, field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Signalgrass, broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Speedwell, corn	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Spurge, annual	<i>Chamaesyce</i> spp. <i>Euphorbia</i> spp.
Waterhemp, common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>
Waterhemp, tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>
In addition to the weeds controlled at 100 lbs and 150 lbs FreeHand 1.75G /acre application rates, the following weeds will be controlled when FreeHand 1.75G is applied at 200 lbs/acre (4.6 lbs FreeHand 1.75G /1000 sq ft)	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Burnweed, American*	<i>Erechtites hieraciifolia</i>
Burweed, lawn	<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>
Clover, hop	<i>Trifolium procumbens</i>
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
Cupgrass, woolly	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>
Dogfennel	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta alba</i> <i>E. prostrata</i>
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>

(continued)

Table 6. Weeds Controlled (continued)

200 lbs/A (continued)	In addition to the weeds controlled at 100 lbs and 150 lbs FreeHand® 1.75G herbicide/ acre application rates, the following weeds will be controlled when FreeHand 1.75G is applied at 200 lbs/acre (4.6 lbs FreeHand 1.75G /1000 sq ft)
Common Name	Scientific Name
Filaree*	<i>Erodium</i> spp.
Flatsedge, rice*	<i>Cyperus iria</i>
Galinsoga, hairy*	<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i>
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Kyllinga species*	<i>Kyllinga</i> spp.
Liverwort	<i>Marchantia polymorpha</i>
Lovegrass (from seed)	<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.
Marsh parsley*	<i>Apium leptophyllum</i>
Mulberry weed*	<i>Fatoua villosa</i>
Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Panicum, browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>
Panicum, fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Pepperweed*	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
Phyllanthus, chamberbitter	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>
Phyllanthus, long-stalked	<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Sedge, annual	<i>Cyperus</i> spp.
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Sprangletop, Mexican	<i>Leptochloa uninervia</i>
Sprangletop, red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>
Tassel-flower	<i>Emilia</i> spp.
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Willowherb	<i>Epilobium</i> spp.
Woodsorrel, yellow	<i>Oxalis</i> spp. <i>O. corniculata</i> <i>O. stricta</i>

* Not controlled in California

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