

PRODIAMINE	GROUP	3	HERBICIDE
ISOXABEN	GROUP	21	HERBICIDE

Gemini®

3.7 SC

A SELECTIVE COMBINATION PREEMERGENCE HERBICIDE FOR THE CONTROL OF GRASS AND BROADLEAF WEEDS IN ESTABLISHED TURFGRASSES (EXCLUDING GOLF COURSE PUTTING GREENS), LAWNS AND ORNAMENTALS, CONIFER AND HARDWOOD SEEDLING NURSERIES, NON-CROP AREAS INCLUDING RIGHTS-OF WAY FOR TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS AND UTILITIES (INCLUDING ROADWAYS, ROADSIDES, RAILWAYS AND EQUIPMENT YARDS), FACILITIES INCLUDING SUBSTATIONS, TANK FARMS, PUMPING STATIONS, PARKING AND STORAGE AREAS, AND UNGRAZED FENCE ROWS, AND CHRISTMAS TREE FARMS.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	% BY WT
Prodiamine*.....	23.3%
Isoxaben**.....	15.5%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	61.2%
TOTAL: 100.0%	

*CAS No. 29091-21-2

**CAS No. 82558-50-7

Contains 2.2 pounds prodiamine per gallon and 1.5 pounds isoxaben per gallon.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

See attached labeling for directions for use and additional precautionary statements.

EPA Reg. No. 53883-325-58185

EPA Est. 70815-GA-002

Letter(s) in lot number correspond(s) to superscript in EPA Est. No.

If you have questions regarding the use of this product, call TOLL FREE 1-800-492-8255

Manufactured for:
Everris NA Inc.
PO Box 3310
Dublin, OH 43016



Net Contents: 2.5 gal (9.46 L)

E95224

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED:

- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

IF IN EYES:

- Hold eye 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 eye.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF INHALED:

- Move person to fresh air.
- If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may contact 1-888-241-6409 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

May be harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin or inhaled. Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

WPS USES

Applicators, mixers, loaders, and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) - agricultural plant uses are covered - must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical Resistant gloves
- 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.

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided with all of the PPE specified above for applicators and other handlers, and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- After handling this product immediately remove PPE, wash yourself thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

Do not apply 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 sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water.

Do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid runoff to water bodies or drainage systems.

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.

This pesticide may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soil 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. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams and springs will reduce the potential loading of isoxaben from runoff water and sediment.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

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. Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, or natural rubber \geq 14 mils, or neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, or nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements of 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, forest or nurseries.

Applicators and handlers should wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt
- Long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Shoes with socks
- Protective eyewear

Thoroughly wash face and hands with soap and water after exposure and before eating or smoking. Launder exposed clothing before reuse. Do not allow reentry to treated areas until sprays have dried.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.
BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

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

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications: Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Formulation and Mode of Action

Gemini 3.7 SC is a liquid herbicide containing the active ingredient proflam, a member of the dinitroaniline family of herbicides which inhibits mitotic processes in plants, and isoxaben, which has a cellulose biosynthesis inhibitor (CBI) mode of action. The actives control susceptible weeds by preventing growth and development of newly germinated seeds. Each gallon contains 3.7 pounds active ingredient (2.2 pounds proflam per gallon plus 1.5 pounds isoxaben per gallon). Gemini 3.7 SC is used for pre-emergent control of grasses and broadleaf weeds. Weed control is most effective when Gemini 3.7 SC is activated by at least 0.5 inches of rainfall or irrigation.

Uses and Application

Apply Gemini 3.7 SC for selective preemergence control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in the following areas:

- Established turfgrasses (excluding golf course putting greens)
- Lawns
- Container, field-grown and landscape ornamentals
- Conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries
- Non-crop areas including managed rights-of-way for transportation systems and utilities (such as roadways, roadsides, railways, and equipment yards)
- Non-crop facilities including substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas
- Non-grazed fence rows
- Christmas tree farms

Apply Gemini 3.7 SC in a minimum of 20 gallons/acre (0.5 gallons /1,000 sq. ft.) of carrier (water and/or fluid fertilizer) using a calibrated, low-pressure sprayer with 50-mesh or coarser screens. A broadcast boom or handheld wand designed for herbicide or insecticide application will provide the best results. Select nozzle pressure and flow rate to provide complete coverage.

New Plantings, Replanting and Rotational Plantings

Rotate nursery, landscape, or non-cropped land areas treated with Gemini 3.7 SC only to ornamental species listed on this label for 1 (one) year following application unless:

- Before planting a species not listed on this label, sow several test strips of an indicator plant such as wheat, sorghum or corn into the treated area. If the indicator plants germinate and grow normally to a height of 12 inches with normal root development, it is safe to plant.

In areas disturbed by new plantings or replanting of labeled species, it may be necessary to retreat exposed soil to maintain satisfactory weed control, but do not apply more than 87 fl. oz. of product per acre per year.

MIXING GEMINI 3.7 SC

When Used Alone

Mix Gemini 3.7 SC thoroughly in the spray tank to ensure uniform application. Steps to follow when mixing Gemini 3.7 SC include:

1. Filling the spray tank 1/4 full with clean water only;
2. Starting the agitation system and checking to ensure it is working properly;
3. Maintaining vigorous agitation in the spray tank before and during the application to ensure a well-mixed spray suspension;
4. Adding a spray colorant with Gemini 3.7 SC to mark treated areas and improve application accuracy by minimizing swath skips and overlaps; and
5. After use, thoroughly clean the sprayer by flushing the system with water containing a detergent.

Refer to the **PESTICIDE DISPOSAL** section of this label for waste disposal. Do not allow spray suspension to dry in the tank. If Gemini 3.7 SC was mixed with fertilizer instead of water in the spray tank, the fertilizer aids in re-suspension of Gemini 3.7 SC if agitation is disrupted. Use the entire tank before stopping agitation.

When Used in Tank Mixtures

Gemini 3.7 SC can be applied in tank-mixtures with certain other EPA-registered herbicides to provide a broader spectrum of weed control and/or to control emerged weeds. Refer to the specific directions for use for tank-mix partner(s), and refer to the label(s) of the individual tank-mix partner(s) for use rate, application timing, weeds controlled, and specific precautions and/or restrictions. Tank mixes are permitted only in states where the tank-mix partner(s) are registered for the application site and the turf and ornamental species listed. When using Gemini 3.7 SC in a tank mixture with other pesticides, follow restrictions and precautions on the labels of the products used.

When mixing Gemini 3.7 SC with other components (carrier and partner pesticide products), allow products to completely dissolve between steps and be sure to maintain agitation throughout mixing and application. Add other components to the spray tank in the following order:

1. Products packaged in water-soluble bags. Agitate the tank mixture. Allow the water-soluble bags to completely dissolve and the products to disperse before adding any other tank-mix partners.
2. Water-dispersible granules (WDG or WG formulations) and wettable powders (WP formulations). Add wettable powders to the tank as agitation continues. Allow the product to disperse completely before other products are added.
3. Spray adjuvants and spray markers. Read the adjuvant's label first and use only those adjuvants approved for application to turf and ornamentals.
4. Gemini 3.7 SC, other flowable liquids (FL) or suspension concentrates (SC) must be added next.
5. Add emulsifiable concentrates (EC) last.

Compatibility Testing

Before mixing Gemini 3.7 SC with other pesticides in the spray tank, test for compatibility by mixing all components (carrier and pesticide products) in an appropriate container in proportionate quantities. For example, 1 quart would be 1/100 the volume of a 25 gallons/acre spray rate. At 21 fl. oz./acre, the Gemini 3.7 SC rate would be approximately 1 teaspoon to a quart of water (see **Table 1**).

Table 1: Amount of tank mix component to add to one quart of spray carrier to test various tank mixes. Proportions are representative of a larger volume of 25 gallons/acre.

Component Formulations	Rate Per		Level Teaspoons
	Acre	1,000 sq. ft.	
Gemini 3.7 SC	21.0 fl. oz.	0.5 fl. oz.	1.0
Dry Tank-Mix Partners	1.0 lb.	0.4 oz.	1.5
Liquid Tank-Mix Partners	16 fl. oz.	0.4 fl. oz.	0.5

If components do not ball-up or form flakes, sludge, gels, oily films, or layers, then the mixture is compatible. Let the mixture stand for 15 minutes. Incompatibility will usually occur within 5 minutes after mixing. If components are not compatible, use a compatibility agent and rerun the test to determine if the mixture is suitable. If the components are still not compatible, do not tank mix.

Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the labels of EPA-registered tank-mix partners.

PRODUCT USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with Gemini 3.7 SC.
- Do not apply Gemini 3.7 SC to plants that will be consumed for food use.
- Do not blend Gemini 3.7 SC onto dry fertilizer or any other granular material.
- Do not apply to golf course putting greens.
- Do not exceed a dosage of 2.5 lbs. active ingredient/acre (87 fl. oz./acre) (1.5 lbs. Prodiamine and 1.0 lb. Isoxaben) per year on any use site and do not repeat an application sooner than 60 days after a previous application.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply by air.

State Specific Restrictions:

- The state of Arizona has not approved this product for use on agricultural commodities. If grown for commercial production, use on the following sites/crops is prohibited: container-grown field ornamentals, field-grown ornamentals, ornamental bulbs, and Christmas tree/conifer plantations.
- Ornamental bulbs grown for commercial production is restricted in California.
- **Not for sale, use or distribution in the state of New York.**

Treatment of Turfgrass or Ornamental Species Not Listed on the Label for Gemini 3.7 SC:

Users who wish to use Gemini 3.7 SC are limited to non-food, ornamental plant species located strictly in labeled use sites. Although this label contains a large number of ornamental species, it is not possible to include all of the ornamental plants that may be encountered in a nursery or landscape setting. On a plant species not listed on this label the user may determine the suitability of such use by treating a small area or number of these plants at a specified rate. Prior to treatment of larger areas, the treated area or plants should be observed for any sign of herbicidal injury during the 30 to 60 days of typical growing conditions.

Gemini 3.7 SC use rates and A.I. load simplified:

- 1 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. or 43.5 fl. oz. per acre is equivalent to 0.75 lb. of Prodiamine and 0.5 lb. of Isoxaben per acre.
- 2.0 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. or 87 fl. oz. per acre is equivalent to 1.5 lbs. of Prodiamine and 1.0 lb. of Isoxaben per acre.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, please note that Gemini 3.7 SC contains both a Group 3/Dinitroaniline and Group 21/Benzamide herbicide. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 3/Dinitroaniline and Group 21/Benzamide herbicides. The resistant individuals may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Gemini 3.7 SC or other Group 3/Dinitroaniline and Group 21/Benzamide herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide used and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g. higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (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; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to Everris NA Inc., your local retailer or your local extension specialist. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with a herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOAs have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple mechanisms of action. Co-formulated active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is recommended. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistant weeds. Scouting after herbicide application is important because it can facilitate the early identification of weed shifts and/or weed resistance practices. One of the best ways to contain resistant weak populations is to implement measures to avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively. Cleaning equipment between sites and avoiding movement of plant material between sites will greatly aid in reducing the spread of resistant weed seed.

WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED IN ESTABLISHED TURF AND ORNAMENTALS

When used as directed in this label for established turf and container, field grown and landscape ornamental plantings including Christmas tree farms, Gemini 3.7 SC will control or suppress the grass and broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 2**.

Table 2. Weeds controlled or suppressed by Gemini 3.7 SC in Established Turf, Container, Field-grown and Landscape Ornamental Plantings Including Christmas Tree Farms

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rates			Common Name	Scientific Name	Rates		
		C=Control S=Suppression					C=Control S=Suppression		
		1oz	1.5oz	2oz			1oz	1.5oz	2oz
Broadleaf Weeds / Dicots				Broadleaf Weeds / Dicots					
Annual Bursage	<i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i>	C			Common Lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	C		
Annual Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	C			Common Mallow	<i>Malva neglecta</i>		C	
Black Medic	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>			C	Common Pokeweed	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>		C	
Black Mustard	<i>Brassica nigra</i>		C		Common Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	C		
Black Nightshade	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	C			Common Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	C		
Bracted Plantain	<i>Plantago aristata</i>		C		Common Vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	C		
Bristly Oxtongue	<i>Picris echioides</i>			C	Creeping Woodsorrel	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>			C
Broadleaf Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>		C		Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>		C	
Buckhorn Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>		C		Dogfennel	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>			C
Burning Nettle	<i>Urtica urens</i>			C	Dwarf Fleabane	<i>Conyza ramosissima</i>	C		
Burningbush	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>			C	Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera spp.</i>			S
Buttercup Oxalis	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	C			False Daisy	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>		C	
California Burclover	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>			C	Field Burweed	<i>Soliva sessilis</i>	C		
Chamberbitter	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>		C		Florida Betony	<i>Stachys flordans</i>	C		
Canadian Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	C			Florida Pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	C		
Carolina Geranium	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>		C		Fringed Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>		C	
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	C			Green Tansymustard	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i> <i>spp. brachycarpa</i>		C	
Coast Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i> <i>var. intermedia</i>	C			Hairy Bittercress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>		C	
Common Chickweed ¹	<i>Stellaria media</i> ¹	C			Hairy Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>		C	
Common Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>			C	Heath Aster	<i>Symphotrichum</i> <i>ericoides</i>		C	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rates		
		C=Control S=Suppression		
		1oz	1.5oz	2oz
Broadleaf Weeds / Dicots				
Henbit ¹	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> ¹			S
Hyssop Spurge	<i>Chamaesyce hyssopifolia</i>		C	
Indian Mustard	<i>Brassica juncea</i>	C		
Ivyleaf Morning-Glory	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>		C	
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>			C
Knotweed ¹	<i>Polygonum spp.</i> ¹	C		
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>		C	
Lanceleaf Groundcherry	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	C		
Little Mallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>			S
Little Western Bittercress	<i>Cardamine oligosperma</i>		C	
London Rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	C		
Marsh Parsley	<i>Cyclospermum leptophyllum</i>	C		
Mousear Chickweed	<i>Cerastium fontanum spp. vulgare</i>		C	
Mousear Chickweed	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	C		
Nettle-Leaved Goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>			C
Panicle Willoweed	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>			C
Pennsylvania Smartweed	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	C		
Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle spp.</i>		C	
Persian Speedwell	<i>Veronica persica</i>	C		
Petty Spurge	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>			C
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus spp.</i>	C		
Pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	C		
Prickly Lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>			S
Prickly Sida	<i>Sida spinosa</i>		C	
Prostrate Knotweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	C		
Prostrate Spurge	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>	C		
Purple Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>	C		
Purslane Speedwell	<i>Veronica peregrina</i>	C		
Rattail Fescue	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>			C
Redstem Filaree	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	C		
Russian Thistle	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	C		
Scarlet Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>			C
Shepherdspurse ¹	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> ¹	C		
Silversheath Knotweed	<i>Polygonum argyrocoleon</i>			C
Slender Plantain	<i>Plantago heterophylla</i>	C		
Southern Waterbuttons	<i>Cotula australis</i>		C	
Spanish Needles	<i>Bidens alba</i>			C
Spiny Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>			C
Spotted Spurge	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>		C	
Stinking Chamomile	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>		C	
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus spp.</i>			C
Swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>			C
Tall Morning-Glory	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>			S
Telegraphplant	<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	C		
Thymeleaf Speedwell	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>		C	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rates		
		C=Control S=Suppression		
		1oz	1.5oz	2oz
Broadleaf Weeds / Dicots				
Turkey Mullein	<i>Croton setigerus</i>			C
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>			S
Virginia Pepperweed	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	C		
Virginia Winged Rockcress	<i>Sibara virginica</i>	C		
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	C		
White Eclipta	<i>Eclipta alba</i>			C
Whitestem Filaree	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>			C
Wild Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>		C	
Wild Mustard	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	C		
Wild Radish	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	C		
Yellow Sweetclover	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>		C	
Yellow Woodsorrel	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>			S
Grass Weeds and Monocots				
Annual Bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>			C
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	C		
Broadleaf Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	C		
Browntop Panicum	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>	C		
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegypticum</i>	C		
Fall Panicum	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	C		
Giant Foxtail	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	C		
Goosegrass ³	<i>Eleusine indica</i> ³	C		
Green Foxtail	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	C		
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	C		
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>			S
Jungle Rice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>			C
Large Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	C		
Lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis spp.</i>	C		
Red Sorrell	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>		C	
Rescuegrass ²	<i>Bromus catharticus</i> ²	C		
Smooth Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>			C
Sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa spp.</i>	C		
Texas Panicum	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	C		
Wandering Jew ^{2†}	<i>Tradescantia zebrina</i> ^{2†}			C
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	C		
Woolly Cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	C		
Yellow Foxtail	<i>Setaria lutescens</i>	C		

† Not for use in California

C,¹ Controlled at the indicated rate. To control this weed, apply Gemini 3.7 SC in late summer, fall, or winter before weeds germinate.

S,² Suppression only at the indicated rate.

³ In many areas a single application of 43.5-87.0 fl. oz./acre of Gemini 3.7 SC will control goosegrass. However, under heavy goosegrass pressure and/or an extended growing season, weed control will be most effective by making an initial application of 43.5 fl. oz./acre followed by a second application 60-90 days later.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS - ESTABLISHED TURF

Product Information

Gemini 3.7 SC is a selective preemergence herbicide that, when properly applied, will control certain grass and broadleaf weeds in established turfgrasses including golf courses (excluding putting greens), lawns and sod nurseries. The maximum amount of Gemini 3.7 SC that can be applied per year is given for each turfgrass species in Table 4 of this label.

USE RESTRICTIONS - Turfgrass: Golf Courses (excluding golf course putting greens), Lawns, and Sod Nurseries

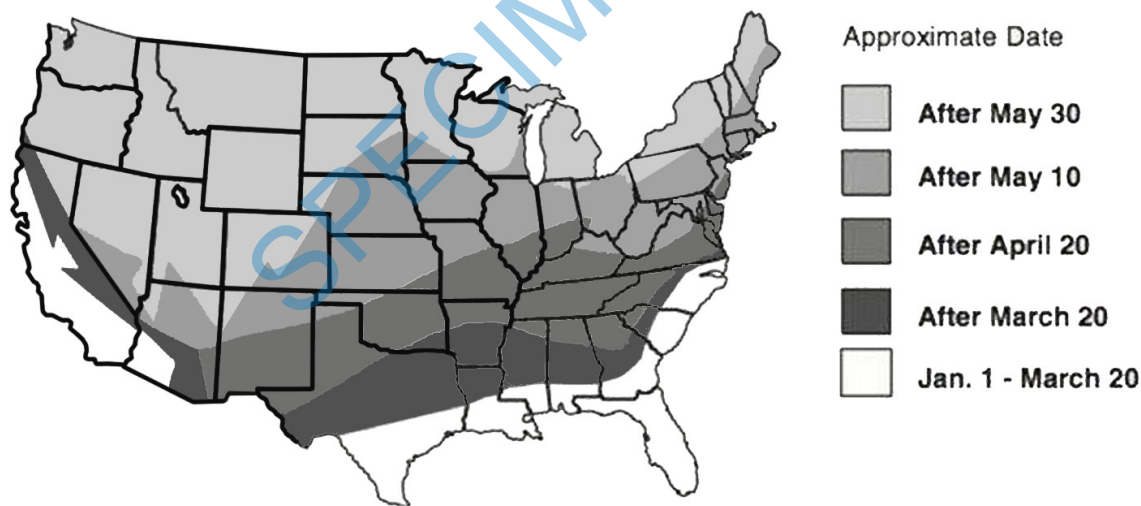
- Do not apply Gemini 3.7 SC to areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bentgrass or annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) are desirable species.
- Do not cut (harvest) treated sod before 90 days after application. To avoid turfgrass injury, do not apply to newly set sod until the sod has rooted and exposed edges have filled in.
- **Do not apply Gemini 3.7 SC to golf course putting greens.**
- Do not apply Gemini 3.7 SC to turfgrass grown for seed.
- Do not apply Gemini 3.7 SC to turf stressed by conditions such as drought, low fertility, or pest damage.

USE PRECAUTIONS - Turfgrass: Golf Courses (excluding golf course putting greens), Lawns, and Sod Nurseries

- Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices such as disking can result in reduced weed control.
- If the depth of the creeping bentgrass root system becomes shallow and root tips contact prodiamine-treated soil, new root formation can be inhibited. Mowing height can affect the depth of a plant's root system. To avoid this do not apply Gemini 3.7 SC to creeping bentgrass less than 0.5 inches in height.

For optimum weed control, activate Gemini 3.7 SC with at least 0.5 inches of rainfall or irrigation before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days following application. See the map below for approximate crabgrass seed germination dates.

Crabgrass Seed Germination Dates



Timing and Method of Application to Turfgrass

Apply Gemini 3.7 SC as a single application or in sequential applications to control weeds germinating throughout the year. All applications must be made before target weeds germinate because Gemini 3.7 SC will not control weeds that have already emerged. Apply Gemini 3.7 SC in a minimum of 20 gallons/acre (0.5 gallons/1,000 sq. ft.) of carrier (water and/or fluid fertilizer) using a calibrated, low-pressure sprayer with 50-mesh or coarser screens. A broadcast boom or handheld wand designed for herbicide or insecticide application will provide the best results. Select nozzle pressure and gallonage to provide complete coverage.

The amount of Gemini 3.7 SC to apply depends upon the length of residual weed control desired (the higher the application rate, the longer the control), the turf species, and the maximum amount which can be applied to the turf species per calendar year. Specific information is provided in **Table 3** and **Table 4**.

Table 3. Length of Crabgrass Control with Gemini 3.7 SC

Note: Length of control varies by region. This is an average:

0.5 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. or 21.75 fl. oz./acre - up to 3 months control of crabgrass.

0.75 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. or 32.6 fl. oz./acre - up to 4 months control of crabgrass.

1.0 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. or 43.5 fl.oz./acre - up to 6 months control of crabgrass.

1.3 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. or 56.5 fl. oz./acre- up to 8 months control of crabgrass.

Dosage

Gemini 3.7 SC can be safely applied to the turfgrass species listed in Table 4. Do not exceed the highest rate listed for each species in a calendar year as injury can occur.

Table 4. Maximum Application Rate of Gemini 3.7 SC per Calendar Year by Turf Species

Turf Species	fl. oz. Product/Acre ¹	fl. oz. Product/1,000 sq. ft. ¹
Bermudagrass ² , Bahiagrass, Centipedegrass, Kikuyugrass, Seashore Paspalum, St. Augustinegrass ³ , Tall Fescue (including turf-type), Zoysiagrass	38-87	0.87-2.0
Buffalograss, Kentucky Bluegrass, Perennial Ryegrass	18-54	0.41-1.2
Fine Fescue	18-43	0.41-1.0
Creeping Bentgrass (0.5 inch or more in height ⁴)	18-38	0.41-0.87

1 Gemini 3.7 SC can be applied more than once per year as long as the total amount applied is not greater than the maximum application rate for each turf species. All applications must be made before weed seeds germinate.

2 Gemini 3.7 SC can be used on newly sprigged or plugged bermudagrass at rates not to exceed 30.7 fl. oz./acre (0.7 oz./1,000 sq. ft.). Newly sprigged or plugged bermudagrass stolon rooting can be temporarily inhibited.

3 Use an initial rate of 29-58 fl. oz./acre per application.

4 To avoid grass injury, do not apply Gemini 3.7 SC to creeping bentgrass mowed at less than 0.5 inch in height.

When to Apply Gemini 3.7 SC after Overseeding Turf

Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if Gemini 3.7 SC is applied before the secondary roots of seedlings are in the second inch of soil, not thatch plus soil. To reduce the potential to injure overseeded turf, wait 60 days after seeding or until after the second mowing, whichever is longer, before applying Gemini 3.7 SC.

When to Overseed After Application - All States

Gemini 3.7 SC will inhibit the development of turfgrass species overseeded too soon after application. Follow rates and intervals in **Table 5** for best overseeding / reseeding results.

Table 5. Waiting Interval before Overseeding Perennial Ryegrass Following Application of Gemini 3.7 SC

Amount of Gemini 3.7 SC fl. oz. Product/Acre	Interval (Months Before Overseeding)*		
	North	Transition	South
29	4	4	4
38	5	4	4
43	6	5	5
47	---	6	6
56	---	7	7
65	---	---	9
76	---	---	10
87	---	---	12

*In AZ, CA, NV, and TX the overseeding interval can be shorter in established bermudagrass that has been overseeded with perennial ryegrass. See the next section for additional information.

***Poa annua* Control in Established Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass (AZ, CA, NV, and TX only):**

Use on golf courses (excluding golf course putting greens), lawns, and sod nurseries when overseeding with perennial ryegrass. (Minimum seeding rate of 350 lbs./acre.)

Table 6. Amount of Gemini 3.7 SC to Apply to Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass

Amount to Apply	When to Apply	Expected Control	Use Precautions
21.7- 38 fl. oz./acre*	6-8 weeks before ryegrass overseeding Second application: 4-8 weeks after overseeding or when perennial ryegrass roots are in the second inch of soil	1 application for 70% or greater control of <i>Poa annua</i> Second application can enhance control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some seedling mortality and temporary reduction in root growth of new seedlings can occur. To reduce the potential for seedling mortality, maintain a moist seedbed with light, frequent irrigation. Make no more than 2 applications per year for this use, and do not exceed a total of 48 fl. oz./acre (1.38 pounds active ingredient/acre) per year. Do not make a second application if any injury to the ryegrass is observed after the first application. Do not make a second application unless the product was first applied before overseeding.

*The amount of Gemini 3.7 SC to apply depends upon: the length of residual control desired (the higher the application rate, the longer the control).
Note: The higher the rate, the greater the potential for seedling mortality.

CONTAINER, FIELD-GROWN AND LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTAL PLANTINGS INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREE FARMS

Product Information

Apply Gemini 3.7 SC to soil surfaces for preemergence and limited post emergence control of many grass and broadleaf weeds around ornamental shrubs and trees, established perennial vegetation and wildflower plantings and Christmas tree farms. See **Table 2** for a list of weeds controlled.

USE RESTRICTIONS - Container, Field-grown and Landscape Ornamental Plantings, and Christmas Tree Farms

- Do not apply Gemini 3.7 SC to seedbeds, or seedling transplant beds. Only apply to established plantings.
- Do not apply to unrooted liners or cuttings that have been planted in pots for the first time.
- Do not apply to pots less than six inches wide.
- Do not apply to ground covers until they are established and well rooted.
- Do not apply to bedding plants or areas where bedding plants will be planted or transplanted within one year after application.
- Do not apply Gemini 3.7 SC to plants inside enclosed structures.
- Do not cover plants treated with Gemini 3.7 SC until 21 days have passed after application.
- Do not apply Gemini 3.7 SC to newly transplanted ornamentals, nursery stock, or ornamental bulbs. Delay application until soil has settled and roots have formed.
- Do not apply after emergence of ornamental bulbs.

USE PRECAUTIONS - Container, Field-grown and Landscape Ornamental Plantings, and Christmas Tree Farms

- Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices such as disturbing containers, removal of emerged weeds, disking, harrowing and deep raking can result in reduced weed control.
- Applications of Gemini 3.7 SC over the top of plants with newly forming buds may cause injury. Possible plant injury may be avoided by application as a directed spray to the soil surface beneath ornamental plants.

Timing and Method of Application

Gemini 3.7 SC is primarily a preemergence herbicide and will not control most grass or broadleaf weeds post-germination. It works best when applied to soil that is free of clods, weeds and debris and is activated by at least 0.5 inches of irrigation or rainfall or shallow incorporation to a depth of 1 to 2 inches. Weed control is improved if Gemini 3.7 SC is activated in the soil before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application. Apply Gemini 3.7 SC to newly-transplanted and established ornamentals as an over-the-top spray.

Postemergence Control of Yellow Woodsorrel (*Oxalis*) and Bittercress:

Gemini 3.7 SC will control or suppress Hairy Bittercress, *Cardamine hirsuta*, and Yellow Woodsorrel, *Oxalis stricta*, seedlings from germination up through the 1st true leaf stage. Postemergent seedling mortality reaches its maximum over a period of 7-28 days depending on local conditions. Warmer conditions typically result in faster results.

Plant Sensitivity

Direct application of Gemini 3.7 SC to rapidly growing tissue or buds can injure plants. In the spring when buds are rapidly growing and expanding, over-the-top application of Gemini 3.7 SC can injure new growth. However, these effects are temporary. To reduce the possibility of injury, wait to apply Gemini 3.7 SC over the top of newly emerged vegetation until it has hardened off, unless your experience indicates that the plant in question will not be injured by the over-the-top application. After application, immediately apply overhead irrigation to the foliage to rinse Gemini 3.7 SC from plant surfaces onto soil (wetting the foliage of plants before application can improve the rinsing process).

Table 7. Amount of Gemini 3.7 SC to Apply to Container, Field Grown and Landscape Ornamental Plantings, and Christmas Tree Farms

Amount to Apply	When to Apply	Comments/Instructions
38 - 87 fl. oz./acre or 0.9 - 2.0 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.	In fall or spring before weeds germinate or after weeds are removed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the higher amount for longer control. • Gemini 3.7 SC can be applied more than once per year as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed 87 fl. oz./acre (2.5 lbs. active ingredient/acre) per year.

Table 8. Equivalent Measurements for Gemini 3.7 SC

fl. oz./acre	fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.	Approximate Equivalent - Tablespoons/1,000 sq. ft.
38	0.9	1.75
43.5	1.0	2.0
87	2.0	4.0

Table 9. Application Sites and Instructions for Gemini 3.7 SC Use on Container, Field Grown and Landscape Ornamental Plantings, and Christmas Tree Farms

Site	Application Instructions
Newly-Transplanted Container or Field Nursery Stock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply until soil has settled around transplants and roots have formed. Water transplants thoroughly before application. Apply after cuttings form roots and are established. Apply before budding/grafting, or after buds/grafts have taken, to avoid inhibition of the tissue union. Do not apply to pots less than six inches wide.
Established Container, Field Nursery Stock, or Landscape Plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply at any time as an over-the-top, or directed spray.
Landscape (or Ornamental) Plantings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply as an over-the-top, or as a directed spray. Delay applications to newly transplanted ornamentals until soil has settled around transplants.
Bare Ground Application for Container Placement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply to soil (including mulch, gravel, wood chips, or other permeable base) upon which containerized ornamentals are placed. After Gemini 3.7 SC is applied, perform shallow cultivation or hand weeding only, to avoid disturbing the herbicide barrier.
In Shadehouses and Uncovered Polyhouses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After Gemini 3.7 SC is applied, houses must remain uncovered for at least 21 days. In addition, plants must receive 2 irrigations totaling at least 0.5 inches of water before covering.
Ornamental Bulbs (grown for commercial production is prohibited in California and Arizona)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gemini 3.7 SC can be applied to bulbs. Apply before bulbs emerge. Do not apply after emergence.

Tank Mixtures for Use on Container, Field Grown and Landscape Ornamentals, and Christmas Tree Farms

Tank mix Gemini 3.7 SC with other registered herbicides listed on this label to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Tank mixes with Gemini 3.7 SC are for use only in states where the tank-mix partner(s), application site and intended use pattern are registered.

Follow the label directions of the tank-mix partner(s) for application rates, timing, weeds controlled, listed ornamentals, and specific use precautions and/or restrictions. Before combining a tank-mix partner in the spray tank, test for compatibility as described in the **Compatibility Testing** section of this label.

Table 10. Tank-Mix Partners for Gemini 3.7 SC Use on Container, Field Grown and Landscape Ornamental Plantings and Christmas Tree Farms

Product	Precautions / Instructions
Galigan® 2E (use on conifers only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mix with Gemini 3.7 SC for postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds including malva and filaree.
Princep®, MANA Parallel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See product labels for weed spectrum and listed ornamentals.
Glyphogan® (or other glyphosate-based products) and Finale®	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These nonselective tank mix herbicides control many emerged annual broad-leaves and grasses Take extreme care to prevent tank mixtures with these partner products from contacting the foliage and stems of turfgrass, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation because desirable vegetation could be severely injured or killed. Apply these tank mixtures as a directed spray and use a shield to prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants. Following instructions on the tank-mix partner's label, delay irrigation of the treated area to allow time for the herbicide to be absorbed by weed foliage.

Ornamental Plant Sensitivity

Gemini 3.7 SC will not likely harm the trees, shrubs, vines and flowers listed below in **Table 11**. Gemini 3.7 SC can be applied over the top of the listed species. The species that are sensitive to Gemini 3.7 SC when grown in containers are indicated.

When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought, or frost damage), some cultivars of listed plants may be sensitive to Gemini 3.7 SC.

Table 11. The Plants Listed in this Table are Not Likely to be Injured by Gemini 3.7 SC at any of the Listed Application Rates.

Scientific name	Common name	Scientific name	Common name
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Edward Goucher Glossy Abelia	<i>Baccharis pulularis</i>	Coyotebush
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Glossy Abelia	<i>Bauhinia galpinii</i>	Red Bauhinia
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i> [†]	Abelia: Sherwood [†]	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Balsam Fir	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry 'Concord'
<i>Abies concolor</i>	White/Concolor Fir	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Crimson Pygmy Barberry
<i>Acacia abyssinica</i>	Abyssinica Acacia	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch
<i>Acacia redolens</i>	Prostrate Acacia	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper Birch
<i>Acacia stenophyll</i>	Shoestring Acacia	<i>Betula pendula</i>	European White Birch
<i>Actinidia chinensis</i> *	Kiwi*	<i>Bidens ferulifolia</i>	Peters Gold Bidens
<i>Akebia quintata</i> [†]	Five-Leaf or Chocolate Vine [†]	<i>Boltonia asteroides</i> [†]	Snowbank [†]
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Mimosa; Silk Tree	<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Barbara Karst Bougainvillea
<i>Allium cernuum</i> [†]	Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion [†]	<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	California Gold Bougainvillea
<i>Alsophils australis</i>	Australian Tree Fern	<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Pink Pixie Bougainvillea
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Saskatoon Serviceberry	<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Scarlet O'hara Bougainvillea
<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>	Bog Rosemary	<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Temple Fire Bougainvillea
<i>Anisodonte hypomandarum</i>	Cape Mallow	<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Texas Dawn Bougainvillea
<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>	Red Apple Aptenia	<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Purple Queen Bougainvillea
<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	King Palm	<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Rosenka Bougainvillea
<i>Arctostaphlos densiflora</i>	Vine Hill Manzanita	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Bottle Tree
<i>Arctostaphlos uva-ursi</i>	Bearberry	<i>Brachycome</i>	Swan River daisy-New Amethyst
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed	<i>Bucida buceras</i>	Black Olive
<i>Ardisia japonica</i>	Chirimen Marlberry	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Japanese Boxwood
<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i>	Butterfly Argyranthemum	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Green Beauty Boxwood
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Bloodstone Sea Thrift	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Common Boxwood
<i>Artemesia lactiflora</i>	White Mugwort	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Scotch Heather
<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>	Foxtail Fern	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Spring Torch Scotch Heather
<i>Asparagus retrofractus</i>	Ming Asparagus Fern	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Japanese Camellia
<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>	Cast Iron Plant	<i>Campis x tagliabuana</i> [†]	Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet flower; Madame Galen [†]
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese Aucuba		
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Goldstrike Aucuba, Goldstrike Japanese Laurel		

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Carex albula</i>	Frosty Curls Sedge
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot Fig (Ice Plant)
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Largeleaf Ice Plant
<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>	Feathery Cassia
<i>Cassia eremophila</i>	Senna
<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i>	Japanese Plum Yew
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob
<i>Cerastigma plumbaginoides</i> †	
<i>Cerastigma willmottianum</i>	Chinese Plumbago
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud
<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>	Orange Flowering Quince
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Kosteri Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Dwarf Hinoki Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Torulosa Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Fernspray False Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Slender Hinoki False Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	False Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Squarrosa Minima False Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Threadleaf False Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Sawara False Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Moss False Cypress
<i>Chamaedorea cataractarum</i>	Cat Palm
<i>Chamaedorea costaricana</i>	Costa Rican Chamaedorea Palm
<i>Chamaedorea elegans</i>	Parlor Palm
<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	European Fan Palm, Mediterranean Fan Palm
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Summersweet
<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Cleyera, Japanese Cleyera
<i>Clivia miniata</i>	Kafir Lily
<i>Coleonema pulchrum</i>	Pink Breath of Heaven
<i>Convolvulus cneorum</i>	Bush Morning Glory

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Convolvulus mauritanicus</i>	Ground Morning Glory
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Cloud Nine Dogwood
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood
<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Kousa Dogwood
<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	Royal Purple Smoke Tree
<i>Cotinus dammeri</i>	Coral Beauty Smoke Tree
<i>Cotinus dammeri</i>	Eichholz Smoke Tree
<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>	Early Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	Cranberry Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster buxifolius</i>	Box Leafed Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster congestus</i>	Pyrenees Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Bearberry Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster himalayan</i>	Himalayan Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Rock Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>	Rockspray Cotoneaster
<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	Green Hawthorn
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Cryptomeria
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Carrot Wood
<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i>	False or Mexican Heather
<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Emerald Isle Leyland Cypress
<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Naylor's Blue Leyland Cypress
<i>Cupressus arizonicus</i>	Arizona Cypress
<i>Cupressus arizonicus</i>	Blue Pyramid Arizona Cypress
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Glauca Italian Cypress
<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Sago Palm
<i>Cyperus albobstriatus</i>	Dwarf Umbrella Grass
<i>Cyrtomium fortunei</i>	Holly Fern
<i>Cytisus praecox</i>	Hollandia-Warminister Broom
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch Broom
<i>Cytisus spp.</i>	Holandia Scotch Broom
<i>Cytisus spp.</i>	Allgold Scotch Broom

Scientific name	Common name	Scientific name	Common name
<i>Dalea greggii</i>	Trailing Indigo Bush	<i>Forsythia</i>	Spring Glory Forsythia
<i>Daphne cneorum</i>	Rose Daphne	<i>Forsythia suspensa</i> †	Weeping Forsythia †
<i>Daphne odora</i>	Fragrant Daphne	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Greenstem Forsythia
<i>Diets vegeta</i>	Fortnight Lily	<i>Fraxinus udhei</i>	Shamel Ash
<i>Dodona viscosa</i>	Hopseed Bush	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	Wintergreen
<i>Dymondia margaritae</i>	Diamond Marguerite	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Carolina Jessamine
<i>Dyopsis lutescens</i>	Areca Palm	<i>Genista pilosa</i>	Woadwaxen
<i>Elaeagnus ebbengei</i>	Gild Edge Elaeagnus	<i>Ginko biloba</i>	Ginko
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Silverberry	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Thornless Honey Locust
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Fruitland Silver-Berry	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Shademaster Honeylocust
<i>Enkianthus companulatus</i>	Red Veined Enkianthus	<i>Hakonechloa macroaureolo</i>	Golden Hakonechloa
<i>Ensete ventricosum</i>	Absynnian Banana	<i>Hamamelis virginia</i>	Common Witch Hazel
<i>Erianthus ravennae</i>	Hardy Pampasgrass	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Lilac Vine
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Purple Bell Heather	<i>Hebe buxifolia</i>	Boxleaf Hebe
<i>Erica darleyensana</i>	Mediterranean Pink Heather	<i>Hedera canariensis</i>	Algerian Ivy
<i>Erica vagans</i>	Cornish Heather	<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
<i>Erigeron speciosum</i>	Darkest of Al Fleabane	<i>Helianthemum spp.</i> †	Sunrose †
<i>Escalonia spp.</i>	Escallonia	<i>Helichrysum petiolare</i>	White Licorice Helichrysum
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Red Gum Eucalyptus	<i>Heliotropium fragrans</i>	Common Heliotrope
<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Silver Dollar Eucalyptus	<i>Hesperalo parvifolia</i>	Red Yucca
<i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i>	Coolibah Tree	<i>Hibiscus spp.</i>	Disco Bell White Mallow
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Red Ironbark Eucalyptus	<i>Hosta</i>	Francee Plantain Lily
<i>Eugenia myritifolia</i>	Teenie Genie Brushcherry	<i>Hosta</i>	Patriot Plantain Lily
<i>Eugenia myritifolia</i>	Dwarf Brush Cherry	<i>Hosta lancifolia</i>	Albo-Marginata Hosta
<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	Japanese Spindle Tree	<i>Hosta lancifolia</i>	Narrow Leafed Plantain Lily
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Gold Spot Euonymus	<i>Hosta fortunei</i>	Plantain Lily
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European Beach	<i>Hosta plantaginea</i> †	Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant) †
<i>Fatshedra japonica</i>	Japanese Aralia	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	Chameleon Houttuynia
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese Aralia	<i>Hymenoxys acaulis</i>	Angelita Daisy
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Blue Fescue	<i>Ilex</i>	Nellie R. Stevens Holly
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Indian Laurel Fig	<i>Ilex aquafolium</i>	Balkans English Holly
<i>Forshthia intermedia</i>	Border Forsythia	<i>Ilex aquafolium</i>	Gold Coast English Holly

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Ilex aquipernyi</i>	San Jose Holly
<i>Ilex attenuata</i>	Savannah Holly
<i>Ilex cassine</i>	Cassine Holly
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Burford Holly
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Needlepoint Holly
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Dwarf Burford Holly
<i>Ilex cornuta**</i>	Chinese Holly**
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japanese Holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Compacta Holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Convexa Holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Green Luster Holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Hetzi Holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Steeds Japanese Holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Stokes Japanese Holly
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Nordic Inkberry Holly
<i>Ilex glabra 'Compacta'</i>	Inkberry
<i>Ilex meserveae</i>	Ebony Magic Holly
<i>Ilex pernyi</i>	Holly
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Dwarf Yaupon Holly
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Weeping Yaupon Holly
<i>Illicium anisatum</i>	
<i>Inula ensifolia</i>	
<i>Ipomea acuminata</i>	Blue Dawn Morning Glory
<i>Iris ensata</i>	Sword-Leaved Iris, Jodelsong
<i>Iris pumila</i>	Yellow Dwarf Beaded Iris
<i>Iris siberica</i>	Cabernet Siberian Iris
<i>Iris virginica</i>	Virginia Iris
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Henry Garnet Sweetspire
<i>Ixora collinea</i>	Ixora
<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	Winter Jasmine
<i>Jasminum nitidum</i>	Angel Wing Jasmine

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Jasminum polyanthemum</i>	Pink Jasmine
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Chinese Juniper
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Old Gold Juniper
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Pfitzer Juniper
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Blue Pfitzer Juniper
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Sea Green Juniper
<i>Juniperus davuricae</i> †	Parsoni †
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Creeping Juniper (except "prince of wales" variety)
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Andorra Juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Bar Harbor Juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Blue Chip Juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Blue Rug Juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Creeping Juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Dwarf Andorra Juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Huntington Blue Juniper
<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>	Dwarf Japanese Garden Juniper
<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	Broadmoor Juniper
<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	Hicks Juniper
<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	Savin Juniper
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Emerald Green Juniper
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Wichita Blue Juniper
<i>Juniperus squamata</i>	Blue Star Juniper
<i>Juniperus squamata</i>	Parson's Juniper
<i>Juniperus torulosa</i>	Hollywood Juniper
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar
<i>Justica brandegeana</i>	Shrimp Plant
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Mountain Laurel
<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	Flamenco Red Hot Poker
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle
<i>Lagerstroemia indica X fauriei</i>	Tuscarora Crape Myrtle
<i>Lagerstromia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle 'Burgundy Cotton'

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>	Texas Sage
<i>Leucophyllum laevigatum</i>	Chihuahan Sage
<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>	Coast Leucothoe
<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	Drooping Leucothoe
<i>Ligustrum texanum</i>	Howard's Privet
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Lodense Common Privet
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	Amur Privet
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese Privet
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Wax Privet
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Variegated Wax Privet
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Glossy Privet
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	California Privet
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> †	Chinese Privet †
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> †	Variegated Chinese Privet †
<i>Ligustrum texanum</i>	Wax Leaf Ligustrum
<i>Ligustrum vulgaris</i>	Cheyenne' Ligustrum
<i>Limonium perezii</i>	Status
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American Sweetgum
<i>Liriope gigantea</i>	Giant Lily Turf
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Liriope; Big Blue Lillyturf
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Lilac Beauty Lily Turf
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Majestic Lily Turf
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Monroe White Lily Turf
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Silvery Sunproof Lily Turf
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Variegated Lily Turf
<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Silver Dragon Lily Turf
<i>Liriope spicata</i> †	Liriope, Creeping †
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> †	Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink †
<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	Winter Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Flowering Woodbine
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Serotina Woodbine
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	Trumpet Honeysuckle

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian Honeysuckle
<i>Loropetalum chinense</i> †	Loropetalum 'Ruby' †
<i>Loropetalum chinensis</i>	Sizzling Pink Fringe Flower
<i>Loropetalum chinensis</i>	Razzleberri Fringe Flower
<i>Lysimacia mummularia</i>	Moneywort
<i>Lysimacia punctata</i>	Dotted Loosestrife
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia
<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i>	Saucer Magnolia
<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	Royal Star Magnolia
<i>Mahonia aquafolium</i>	Dwarf Oregon Grape Holly/Mahonia
<i>Mahonia bealei</i>	Leather Leaf Mahonia
<i>Mahonia repens</i>	Creeping Mahonia
<i>Malephora luteola</i>	Ice Plant
<i>Mandevilla splendens</i>	Red Riding Hood Mandevilla
<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>	Ostrich Fern
<i>Michelia figo</i>	Banana Shrub
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Maiden Grass
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Silberfeder Miscanthus
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> ** †	Yaku Jima**, Silberfeder** †
<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry
<i>Musa acuminata</i>	Banana
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Putah Creek
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Southern Wax Myrtle
<i>Myrica pennsylvanica</i>	Bayberry
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Harbour Dwarf Nandina
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Nandina
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Dwarf Purple Nandina
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Woods Dwarf Nandina
<i>Oenothera missouriensis</i> †	Evening Primrose, Ozark Sundrops †
<i>Oenothera speciosa</i>	Siskiyou Evening Primrose
<i>Olea europaea</i> *	Olive*

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Sensitive Fern
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Dwarf Mondo Grass
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus**</i>	Mondo Grass**
<i>Origanum libanoticum</i>	Oregano
<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	Sweet Olive Osmanthus
<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Osmanthus, False Holly
<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i> [‡]	Osmanthus (False Holly): Gulf Tide
<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i> [†]	Trailing African Daisy [†]
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sourwood
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Japanese Spurge
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Green Sheen Japanese Spurge
<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i> [†]	Tree Peony [†]
<i>Penstemon</i>	Apple Blossom Penstemon
<i>Phlox subulata</i>	Moss Pink
<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	Pygmy Date Palm
<i>Phormium tenax</i>	Jack Spratt New Zealand Flax
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Dwarf Ninebark
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i> [†]	Dragonhead, False; Vivid [†]
<i>Picea abies</i>	Weeping Norway Spruce
<i>Picea abies</i>	Spreading Norway Spruce
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce
<i>Picea glauca</i>	Dwarf Alberta Spruce
<i>Picea pungens</i>	Hoopsi Blue Spruce
<i>Picea pungens</i>	Koster Blue Spruce
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Japanese Andromeda; Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Mountain of Fire Pieris
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Snowdrift Pieris
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Temple Bells Pieris
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Valley Rose Pieris
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Valley Valentine Pieris

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Pinus mugo</i>	Mugo Pine
<i>Pinus aristata</i>	Bristlecone Pine
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine
<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Shore Pine, Beach Pine
<i>Pinus eldarica</i>	Eldarica Pine
<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	Slash Pine
<i>Pinus halapensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Pinus leucodermis</i>	Bosnian Pine
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Black Pine
<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Columnar Scotch Pine
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine
<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>	Japanese Black Pine
<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia Pine
<i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i>	Queensland Pittosporum
<i>Pittosporum tenuifolia</i>	Golf Ball Pittosporum
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Japanese Pittosporum
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Wheeler's Dwarf Pittosporum
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American Sycamore
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California Sycamore
<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	Plumbago
<i>Plumbago capensis</i>	Plumbago
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Yew Pine/Japanese Yew
<i>Polygala fruticosa</i>	Sweet Pea Shrub
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas Fern
<i>Polystichum polyblepharum</i>	Tassel Fern
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood
<i>Potentilla fragiformis</i>	Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Cinquefoil

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Floppy Disc Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Gold Drop Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Goldfinger Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Red Ace Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Sunset Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Tangerine Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla spp.</i>	Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla verna</i>	Spring Cinquefoil
<i>Prosopis chilensis</i>	Chilean Mesquite
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	English Laurel
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Otto Luyken English Laurel
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Carolina Cherry Laurel
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Bright 'n Tight Cherry Laurel
<i>Prunus glandulosa</i>	Dwarf Flowering Almond
<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Yoshino Cherry
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii**</i>	Douglas Fir**
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	Strawberry Guava
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Firethorn Scarlet
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Lalandei Firethorn
<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>	Pyracantha 'Santa Cruz'
<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>	Firethorn
<i>Quercus ilicifolia</i>	Bear Oak
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak
<i>Quercus shumardii</i> †	Oak, Shumard's Red †
<i>Ratbida columnifera</i>	Mexican Hat
<i>Ravenea rivularis</i>	Majesty Palm
<i>Rhaphiolepis ovata</i>	Round-Leaf Indian Hawthorn
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Fashion Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Wakeiebisu Azalea

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Rhododendron</i>	George Tabor Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Delaware Valley White Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Girard Roberta Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Girard Crimson Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Golden Flare Exbury Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Helmut Vogel Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Hershey Red Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Inga Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Irene Koster Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i>	President Clay Azalea
<i>Rhododendron</i>	Traditional Azalea
<i>Rhododendron forrestii x griersonianum</i>	Elizabeth Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i>	Flame Azalea
<i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i>	Klondike Azalea
<i>Rhododendron exbury</i>	Canon's Double Exbury Azalea
<i>Rhododendron exbury</i>	Golden Flare Exbury Azalea
<i>Rhododendron impeditum</i>	Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron kaempferi</i>	Blue Danube Azalea
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	Rose Bay Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron mucronulatum</i>	Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>	Hino Crimson Azalea
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Chioniodes Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron racemosum</i>	Dwarf Scarlet Wonder Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron racemosum</i>	Tribly Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron sassthigiatum x carolinianum</i>	Ramapo Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron satuski</i>	Gumpo Pink Azalea
<i>Rhododendron satuski</i>	Higasa Azalea
<i>Rosa banksiae</i>	Lady Bank's Rose
<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Leatherleaf Fern
<i>Ruscus hypophyllum</i>	Butchers Broom

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Babylon Weeping Willow
<i>Santolina virens</i>	Green Lavender Cotton
<i>Sasa pygmaea</i>	Dwarf Bamboo
<i>Scutellaria resinosa</i>	Skull Cap
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood
<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant Sequoia
<i>Skimmia japonica</i>	Japanese Skimmia
<i>Skimmia revesiana</i>	Reeves Skimmia
<i>Solanum rantonnetii</i>	Paraguay Nightshade
<i>Spiraea x bumalda</i> †	Spiraea 'Anthony Waterer' †
<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Magic Carpet Spiraea
<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Neon Flash Spiraea
<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Shirobana Spiraea
<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i>	Vanhouttei Spirea
<i>Streptosolen jamesonii</i>	Marmalade Bush
<i>Swietenia mahogani</i>	Mahogany
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common Lilac
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Australian Brushcherry
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Taxus media</i> †	Yew
<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>	Cape Honeysuckle
<i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i>	Japanese Ternstroemia
<i>Teucrium fruiticans</i>	Bush Germander
<i>Teucrium spp.</i> †	Germander †
<i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i> †	Meadow Rue †
<i>Thevetia nerifolia</i>	Yellow Oleander
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	American Arborvitae
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Emerald Arborvitae
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Globe Arborvitae
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Little Giant Dwarf Arborvitae
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Dark American Arborvitae
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Pyramidal Arborvitae

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Rheingold Arborvitae
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Techny Arborvitae
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Woodward's Arborvitae
<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Dwarf Arborvitae
<i>Tibouchina urvilleana</i>	Princess Flower
<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Asian Jasmine, Star Jasmine
<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Windmill Palm
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canada Hemlock, Eastern Hemlock
<i>Tulbaghia violacea</i>	Society Garlic
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm
<i>Viburnum carlesii</i>	Koreanspice Viburnum
<i>Viburnum davidii</i>	David Viburnum
<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>	Japanese Viburnum
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring Tree Viburnum
<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	Sweet Viburnum
<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>	Japanese Snowball
<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>	Doublefile Viburnum
<i>Viburnum pragense</i>	Prague Viburnum
<i>Viburnum rigidum</i>	Canary Island Viburnum
<i>Viburnum setigerum</i>	Tea Viburnum
<i>Viburnum suspensum</i> †	Arrowwood Viburnum †
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Spring Bouquet Viburnum
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	American Cranberrybush Viburnum
<i>Viburnum wrightii</i>	Leatherleaf Viburnum
<i>Vinca major</i>	Bigleaf Periwinkle
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Dwarf Periwinkle
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm
<i>Xylosma senticosa</i>	Shiny Xylosma
<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Spanish Bayonet
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Yucca, Adam's Needle
<i>Zamia furfuracea</i>	Cardboard Palm

† Not for use in California

* Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants

** Not for use on container grown plants.

TABLE 12. THE PLANTS LISTED IN THIS TABLE ARE NOT LIKELY TO BE INJURED BY GEMINI 3.7 SC AT THE 1 OZ./1000 SQ. FT. (43.5 OZ./ACRE) RATE

Scientific name	Common name	Scientific name	Common name
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Paprika Yarrow	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia 'Mystery'
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Achillea 'Saucy Seduction'	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	August Beauty Gardenia
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Lily of the Nile (African Lily)	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Miniature Gardenia
<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>	New York Aster	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Woodbridge Rose of Sharon
<i>Buddleia davidii</i> [†]	Butterfly Bush 'Royal Red' [†]	<i>Juniperus squamata</i>	Blue Star Juniper
<i>Buxus</i> 'Green Velvet'	Boxwood 'Green Velvet'	<i>Lavender spp.</i> [†]	Lavender; Munstead [†]
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Madagascar Periwinkle	<i>Ligustrum x vicaryi</i>	Golden Privet
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper 'Blondy'	<i>Viburnum opulus sterile</i>	Common Snowball Viburnum
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Emerald and Gold Euonymus	<i>Weigelia florida</i>	Minuet Weigelia
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia, Cape-Jasmine	†Not for use in California	

Table 13. Do not use this product for weed control in the following ornamental plant species:

Scientific name	Common name	Scientific name	Common name
<i>Ajuga</i> spp.	Bugleweed or Ajuga	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> 'Prince of Wales'	'Prince of Wales' Juniper
<i>Brassica</i> spp.	Mustard	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Cajeput Tree
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Purple Coneflower	<i>Rhododendron caroliniaum</i>	Carolina Rhododendron
<i>Euonymus alatus</i> 'Compacta'	Dwarf Burning Bush	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i> 'Roseum elegans'	'Roseum Elegans' Rhododendron
<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	Spurge	<i>Sedum</i> spp.	Stonecrop
<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.	Hydrangea	<i>Yucca recurvifolia</i>	Green Yucca
<i>Iberis</i> spp.	Candytuft		

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Product Information

Apply Gemini 3.7 SC to soil surfaces for preemergence control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in non-crop areas including ornamentals (does not include container or field grown ornamentals) or surrounding non-crop areas such as managed rights-of-way for transportation systems and utilities (including roadways, roadsides, railways, and equipment yards) and facilities including substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas, and non-grazed fence rows. The best weed control occurs when the product is activated in the soil by 0.5 inch of irrigation or rainfall before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application.

Timing and Method of Application

Gemini 3.7 SC is a preemergence herbicide only and will not control emerged grass or broadleaf weeds. It works best when applied to soil that is free of clods, weeds and debris and is activated by at least 0.5 inches of irrigation or rainfall or shallow incorporation to a depth of 1 to 2 inches. Weed control is improved if Gemini 3.7 SC is activated in the soil before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application. Apply Gemini 3.7 SC to newly-transplanted and established ornamentals as a broadcast or over- the-top spray.

Plant Sensitivity

Direct application of Gemini 3.7 SC to rapidly growing tissue or buds can injure desirable plants. In the spring when buds are rapidly growing and expanding, over-the-top application of Gemini 3.7 SC can injure new growth of desirable plants, however, these effects are temporary. To reduce the possibility of injury at this time, wait to apply Gemini 3.7 SC over the top of newly emerged vegetation until it has hardened off, unless your experience indicates that the ornamental plant will not be injured by the over-the-top application. After application, immediately apply overhead irrigation to the foliage to wash Gemini 3.7 SC from plant surfaces onto soil (watering the foliage of plants before application can improve the washing process).

Tank Mixtures for Use in Vegetation Management

Tank mix Gemini 3.7 SC with other registered herbicides listed on this label to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Tank mixes with Gemini 3.7 are for use only in states where the tank-mix partner(s), application site and intended use pattern are registered.

Follow the label directions of the tank-mix partner(s) for application rates, timing, weeds controlled, listed ornamentals, and specific use precautions and/or restrictions. Before combining a tank-mix partner in the spray tank, test for compatibility as described on this label.

Table 14. Tank-Mix Partners for Gemini 3.7 SC Use in Vegetation Management

Product	Precautions/Instructions
Galigan 2E® (use on conifers only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Mix with Gemini 3.7 SC for post emergence control of certain broadleaf weeds including malva and filaree.
Quali-Pro Isoxaben 75 WG, Princep®, MANA Parallel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">See product labels for weed spectrum and listed ornamentals.
Glyphogan® (or other glyphosate-based products) and Finale®	<ul style="list-style-type: none">These nonselective tank mix herbicides control many emerged annual broadleaves and grasses.Take extreme care to prevent tank mixtures with these partner products from contacting the foliage and stems of turfgrass, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation because desirable vegetation might be severely injured or killed. Apply these tank mixtures as a directed spray and use a shield to prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants.Following instructions on the tank-mix partner's label, delay irrigation of the treated area to allow time for the herbicide to be absorbed by weed foliage.

Sensitivity of Ornamental Species - Vegetation Management

Gemini 3.7 SC will not likely harm the trees, shrubs, vines and flowers listed above in **Table 11**. Gemini 3.7 SC can be applied over the top of the listed species.

When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought, or frost damage), some cultivars of listed plants may be sensitive to Gemini 3.7 SC.

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT - NON-CROP Areas

Product Information

Apply Gemini 3.7 SC to soil surfaces for preemergence control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in non-crop areas including ornamentals (does not include container or field grown ornamentals) and established perennials on or surrounding non-crop areas as directed in **Table 15**. The best weed control occurs when the product is activated in the soil by 0.5 inches of irrigation or rainfall before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application.

Table 15. Amount of Gemini 3.7 SC to Apply to Non-Crop Areas for Control of Weeds Listed in Table 2.

Site	Application Rate	Timing	Comments/Instructions
Non-crop areas, including ornamentals, on or surrounding managed rights-of-way for transportation systems and utilities (including roadways, roadsides, railways, and equipment yards); facilities including substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas, and non-grazed fence rows.	38 – 87 fl. oz./acre or 0.9- 2.0 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.	Before weed seeds germinate	Use higher rate range for longer control. More than one application per year is permitted, but do not apply more than 87 fl. oz./acre (2.5 lbs. active/acre) per year. Sequential applications must be separated by a minimum of 60 days.

Tank Mixtures for Use in Non-Crop Areas

Tank mix Gemini 3.7 SC with other registered herbicides listed on this label to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Tank mixes with Gemini 3.7 SC are for use only in states where the tank-mix partner(s), application site and intended use pattern are registered.

Follow the label directions of the tank-mix partner(s) for application rates, timing, weeds controlled, listed ornamentals, and specific use precautions and/or restrictions. Before combining a tank-mix partner in the spray tank, test for compatibility as described on this label. See the **Compatibility Testing** section of this label.

For non-crop areas, tank mix Gemini 3.7 SC with Glyphogan® (or other glyphosate-based products), Parazone 3SL® (or other paraquat-based products), Diuron 4L (or other diuron-based products), Oryzalin 4AS (or other oryzalin based products), Reward®, Predict®, Princep®, Vanquish®, Finale®, Garlon®, Krovar® I and II, Oust®, Arsenal®, Spike® and Telar®.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal or cleaning of equipment.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container in dry area. Do not store in a manner where cross-contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food or feed could occur. If spilled during storage or handling, absorb with sand or other inert material and dispose of absorbent in accordance with the Pesticide Disposal instructions listed below.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide 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 the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Non-refillable Container: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. If recycling is not available, puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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To the extent consistent with applicable law, user or buyer accepts the conditions, disclaimer of warranties and limitations of liability. Read the entire directions for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once for full refund.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and the user or buyer must always follow the label directions carefully and exercise judgment and caution when using this product under their growing conditions. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, unsatisfactory or substandard results or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence or absence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Everris. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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If you have questions regarding the use of this product, call TOLL FREE 1-800-492-8255

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