



We create chemistry

Group **1** Herbicide

SPECIMEN

Segment® II

Herbicide

For broad-spectrum, postemergence control of annual and perennial grass weeds in noncrop sites, nonfood sites, ornamentals, and turf

Active Ingredient:

sethoxydim: 2-[1-(ethoxyimino)butyl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one* 18.0%

Other Ingredients: 82.0%

Total: 100.0%

* Equivalent to 1.5 pounds of sethoxydim per gallon formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate
Contains petroleum distillate

EPA Reg. No. 7969-398

EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING/AVISO

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

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

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

Net Contents:

FIRST AID	
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 first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. • DO NOT give any liquid to the person. • 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 person.
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. In case of medical emergency involving this product, call BASF Corporation at 1-800-832-HELP (4357) or dial 911.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Contains petroleum distillate. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin or swallowed. **DO NOT** get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, and loading

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

Engineering Controls Statement

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to aquatic organisms. For terrestrial uses, **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Endangered Species Concerns

NOTE: The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law. This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and should be used strictly in accordance with drift precautions on this label to minimize off-site exposures.

Physical and Chemical Hazards

COMBUSTIBLE. DO NOT use or store near heat or open flame.

Directions For Use

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This label must be in possession of the user at the time of herbicide application.

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 requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Observe all precautions and limitations in this label and the labels of products used in combination with **Segment® II herbicide**. Use of **Segment II** not consistent with this label can result in injury to crops, animals, or persons.

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 over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

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 (WPS) 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 treated areas until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

DO NOT allow this product to freeze. **DO NOT** store below 32° F or above 100° F. Store in original container only, in a dry place away from heat or open flame, and separate from feed or foodstuffs.

Pesticide Disposal

To avoid pesticide waste, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If pesticide waste cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

Container Handling

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

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake

(capacity ≤ 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake

(capacity > 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

Container Handling *(continued)*

Refillable Container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. **DO NOT** transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with state and local regulations.

In Case of Emergency

In case of a spill of this product, call:

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

Steps to take if this material is released into the environment or spilled:

- Wear **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)** and avoid exposure when managing a spill. (See **Precautionary Statements** section of this label for required PPE.)
- Dike and contain the spill with inert, absorbent material (e.g., sand, earth) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Small-scale spills of **Segment® II herbicide** (that can be cleaned up with a typical spill kit) may be applied to labeled sites.
- Remove contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before reuse.
- Keep spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** use treated vegetation as pasture, hay, feed or forage.
- Avoid direct or indirect contact with any desired grass crop unless otherwise recommended on the **Segment II** label.

- **DO NOT** apply **Segment II** with another pesticide where one component of the tank mix is incompatible with additives, surfactants or oil adjuvants.
- **DO NOT** use recirculating sprayers to apply **Segment II**.
- **DO NOT** apply to grasses or ornamental crops under stress such as stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control and injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation equipment.
- Avoid using **Segment II** with adjuvants at temperatures above 90° F and relative humidity is at or above 60%, or any time the temperature exceeds 100° F, as injury may result.
- Only use **Segment II** on centipedegrass and fine fescue. Application to other turfgrass species will result in unacceptable injury or plant death.

Product Information

Segment II is a postemergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grass weeds in turf, ornamentals, nonfood, and noncrop sites listed on this label. **Segment II** does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds. A program for total vegetation suppression may necessitate the use of a broadleaf herbicide.

Segment II may be used in or around the following sites:

Ornamental

- Christmas tree and conifer nurseries and plantations
- Commercial and residential landscapes
- Container and field grown nursery production
- Industrial landscapes
- Perennial peanuts (nonfood)
- Potting soil and topsoil
- Forestry, reforestation, and tree nurseries and plantations

Turfgrass

- Naturalized areas on golf courses
- Residential and commercial landscapes

Professional Vegetation Management

- Airports
- Electrical transformer stations
- Exteriors of public buildings
- Industrial areas
- Nonagricultural fences and hedgerows
- Paved areas
- Pipeline pumping stations
- Recreation areas
- Rights-of-way
- Seedhead and growth suppression on roadsides
- Sewage disposal areas
- Storage yards
- Timberland sites
- Wildflowers in naturalized areas

Mode of Action

Sethoxydim, the active ingredient in **Segment II**, is a graminicide which inhibits the enzyme acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase), resulting in cessation of fatty acid synthesis which is essential for new growth. **Segment II**

rapidly enters the targeted grass weed through the foliage and translocates throughout the plant. Whole plant death occurs over approximately 3 weeks. Sethoxydim is classified in **Group 1** by the Weed Science Society of America (WSSA) and **Group A** by the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC).

Resistance Management

Weed resistance to ACCase-inhibiting herbicides (**Group 1**), is known to occur, and populations of resistant biotypes are known to exist. Resistance management practices include:

- Following labeled application rate and weed growth-stage recommendations
- Avoiding multiple repeat applications of herbicides with the same mode of action
- Using tank mixes and sequential application with other effective herbicides possessing different modes of action

Spray Drift Management

- Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator.
- **DO NOT** spray when conditions favor drift beyond the area intended for application.
- Apply only when the wind speed is 10 mph or less.
NOTE: For all nonaerial applications, wind speed must be measured at the application site on the upwind side immediately before application.
- Conditions that may contribute to drift include spray droplet size, spray nozzle/pressure combinations, wind speed and direction, temperature and humidity, temperature inversions, etc.
- All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.
- Contact your Cooperative Extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines specific to your area.

Spray Drift Reduction Advisory Information

Information on Droplet Size

The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplet size that provides sufficient coverage and control and is consistent with acceptable efficacy. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind; Temperature and Humidity**; and **Temperature Inversions** sections of this label).

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets. Use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. If grass weed foliage or crop canopy is dense, increase water volume to a least 10 gallons of water per acre.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle and **DO NOT** exceed the nozzle

manufacturer's recommended pressures. Higher pressure reduces droplet size but does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so spray is released backward parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid-stream or straight-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and lowest drift. Apply only as a medium or coarse spray (ASABE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.
- **Boom Length** - For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- **Application Height** - Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants, unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height possible reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (e.g., higher wind, smaller droplets).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application must be avoided if wind speed is below 2 mph because of variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation of spray droplets, increasing the likelihood of spray drift. If applications are made in low humidity, set up the application equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation; however, droplets should remain in the medium droplet size category. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications must not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. If inversion conditions are suspected, consult with local weather services before making an application. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions because of the light, variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light-to-no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified 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.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or nontarget crops) is minimal and when wind is blowing away from sensitive areas.

Tank Mixing Information

Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive label applies to any tank mix. To control additional broadleaf weed species, tank mix with:

Basagran® T&O herbicide (turf and ornamental use)

Goal® 2 XL herbicide (professional vegetation management only)

Stinger® herbicide (professional vegetation management only)

Physical incompatibility, reduced grass weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Segment® II herbicide** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives or fertilizers. BASF does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on BASF labeling.

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Add components in the following sequence: use 2 teaspoons per one pound dry product per acre OR 1 teaspoon per one pint of liquid product per acre.

1. **Water** - for 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Use only water from the intended source at the source temperature.
2. **Products in PVA Bags** - Cut an opening in the water soluble PVA bag just large enough to use a teaspoon for measuring purposes. Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.

NOTE: Use the opened water-soluble PVA bag first when preparing the spray solution.

3. **Water dispersible products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions) - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
4. **Water-soluble products** - cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
5. **Emulsifiable concentrates (Segment II)** - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
6. Let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
7. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface or thick (clabbered) texture. For water-dispersible granule (WG) or wettable powder (WP) products, a fine precipitate that is easily resuspended is normal; large nondispersible particles (>300 microns) that precipitate on standing are a sign of tank mix incompatibility.
DO NOT use any spray solution that could clog spray nozzles.

Mixing Order

Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application. Always perform a compatibility test to ensure proper mixing. See **Compatibility Test for Mix Components** section of the label for directions.

1. **Water** - Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank 3/4 full of clean water.
2. **Inductor** - If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
3. **Products in PVA bags** - Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. **Water-dispersible products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates or suspo-emulsions)
5. **Water-soluble products**
6. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (including **Segment II**)
7. **Water-soluble additives**
8. Remaining quantity of water

Additives

Always apply **Segment II** with a crop oil concentrate (COC) or methylated/modified seed oil (MSO) as directed in **Table 5**. Non-ionic surfactants (NIS) or blends are not recommended because weed control may be unsatisfactory.

Crop oil concentrates or methylated seed oils used as an adjuvant with **Segment II** must meet all the following criteria:

- Nonphytotoxic
- Produce good mixing quality in the jar test
- Successful in local experience

When an adjuvant (or specific adjuvant product, such as a drift control agent) is to be used with this product, the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant is recommended. Consult your local BASF representative or distributor for instructions for your area.

Use Information

Apply **Segment® II herbicide** to actively growing weeds as a postemergence broadcast or spot spray in labeled ornamental, turfgrass and, professional vegetation management sites at the specified rates and growth state listed in **Table 1**. **DO NOT** exceed the labeled application rate or fail to comply with use specifications in **Restrictions and Limitations**.

For best results, weeds should be actively growing and not under stress from lack of water, excessive water, low fertility, mowing shock, excessive hot or cold temperatures, or injury from other herbicide applications.

To achieve consistent weed control, a crop oil concentrate (COC) or methylated seed oil (MSO) adjuvant is required. See **Table 5** for adjuvant and additive rates.

Plant Tolerance and Phytotoxicity Notice

Segment II has been applied to a wide variety of common ornamental plants without observed plant injury. Refer to **Table 10, Table 11, Table 12, Table 13, and Table 14** for the list of plant shown to be tolerant to **Segment II**. Not all species, varieties, and cultivars have been tested for tolerance to **Segment II**, possible tank mix combinations, pesticide treatments before or after those with **Segment II**, and combinations with surfactants or adjuvants. 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 **Segment II** under local growing conditions and before large-scale use. Refer to **Table 10, Table 11, Table 12, Table 13, and Table 14** for both tolerant and sensitive ornamental plants. Refer to **Table 6, Table 7, Table 8, and Table 9** for use site specific instructions and restrictions.

User 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 **Segment II**, 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.

Mowing Information

To maximize weed control and minimize potential turfgrass injury **DO NOT** mow centipedegrass and fine fescue areas within 7 days before or after applying **Segment II**. Increased weed control has been observed when mowing is delayed for 14 days after application. Grass weeds that have been mowed or have regrown from mowed stubble

may be controlled poorly. Repeat application if new germination or regrowth occurs.

Irrigation and Rainfall

If soil moisture is not sufficient for **Segment II** application, irrigation may improve weed control. **Segment II** is rainfall after one hour.

Application Instructions

Applications (aerial, broadcast, band or spot spray) can be made to actively growing grass weeds at the rates and growth stages listed in **Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, and Table 4** unless instructed differently in **Crop-specific Information**. The most effective control will result from making postemergence applications of **Segment II** early, when grass weeds are small. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and will prevent complete control.

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

Ground Application (Broadcast)

Apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in sufficient water per acre to provide uniform spray distribution (between 5 to 50 gallons spray solution per acre or 1 to 10 pints per 1,000 square feet). Apply **Segment II** using 30 to 60 psi. If weed or crop foliage is dense, use a minimum of 20 gallons of water and 60 psi.

Spot or Small Area Application

Segment II can be applied using tank-type sprayers, backpack sprayers, high-volume equipment with handguns, or other suitable nozzle arrangements. Prepare a solution of **Segment II** in water according to **Table 3** or **Table 4**.

DO NOT make spot treatments in addition to broadcast treatment.

Mixing Instructions for Backpack and Pump-up Type Sprayers

- Fill a clean spray tank 1/2 full with clean water
- Add required amount of **Segment II**
- Cap sprayer and agitate to ensure adequate mixing
- Uncap sprayer and add appropriate amount of adjuvant (COC or MSO) or additive
- Cap sprayer and agitate again to ensure adequate mixing
- Finish filling tank to the desired level

Apply spray mixture directly on sporadically occurring susceptible weeds (See **Table 5**). For best results apply on a spray-to-wet basis. Follow up applications may be made if necessary.

Cleaning spray equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner, like **Neutralize™ tank cleaner** or **Nutra-Sol® tank cleaner**, according to the manufacturer's directions before and after applying this product.

Table 1. Application Rates for Annual Grass Control

Grasses Controlled		Maximum Rate per Application ¹	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Grasses up to 6 inch height	Grasses up to 12 inch height
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	1.5 pints per acre	2.5 pints per acre
Broadleaf signalgrass	<i>Urochloa platyphylla</i>	or	or
Brome, downy ⁴	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	0.6 fluid ounce per	0.9 fluid ounce per
Crabgrass, large ^{2, 3}	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	1,000 square feet	1,000 square feet
Crabgrass, smooth ^{2, 3}	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>		
Cupgrass, woolly	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>		
Fescue, tall, seedling	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>		
Foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>		
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>		
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>		
Goosegrass ^{2, 3}	<i>Eleusine indica</i>		
Johnsongrass, seedling	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>		
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>		
Lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>		
Orchardgrass, seedling	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>		
Panicum, browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>		
Panicum, fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>		
Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>		
Ryegrass, annual ⁴	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>		
Sandbur, field	<i>Cenchrus spinifex</i>		
Shattercane/Wildcane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>		
Sprangletop, red*	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>		
Stiltgrass, Japanese	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>		
Volunteer barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>		
Volunteer oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>		
Volunteer rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>		
Volunteer wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>		
Wild oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>		
Wild proso millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>		
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>		

¹ See **Crop-specific Information** for crop-specific maximum seasonal use rates.

² Up to 4 inches

³ In seedling centipedegrass and fine fescue, use 1 pint per acre or 0.4 fluid ounce per 1,000 square feet.

⁴ Up to 8 inches

* Not recommended in Arizona or western New Mexico.

Table 2. Application Rates for Perennial Grass Control

Grasses Controlled		Maximum Rate per Application ¹	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Grasses up to 6 inch height	Grasses up to 12 inch height
Bahiagrass ²	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	1.5 pints per acre	2.5 pints per acre
Bentgrass	<i>Agrostis</i> spp.	or	or
Bermudagrass ³	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	0.6 fluid ounce per	0.9 fluid ounce per
Johnsongrass, rhizome	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	1,000 square feet	1,000 square feet
Quackgrass	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>		
Velvetgrass, creeping	<i>Holcus mollis</i>		
Velvetgrass, German ²	<i>Holcus mollis</i>		
Wirestem muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>		

¹ See **Crop-specific Information** for crop-specific maximum seasonal use rates.

² Up to 4 inches

³ 6 inch stolon maximum

Table 3. Spot Treatment Application Rates

Grass (see Table 1 and Table 2 for the complete list of grasses controlled)	Concentration of Segment® II herbicide in Spray Solution (%)
Annual grasses up to 6 inch height	1
Annual grasses up to 12 inch height	1.5
Perennial grasses	1.5*

* Use 1% for wirestem muhly.

Table 4. Spot Treatment Dilution

Spray Solution Volume (gallons)	Amount of Segment II to be Added (fl ozs)	
	1.5% v/v	2.25% v/v
1	1.3	2
3	4	6
5	6.3	9.5

Table 5. Additive Rate per Acre

Additive	Rate per Acre (Aerial and Ground)	Spot Treatment
COC	2.0 pints	0.6 oz/gal
MSO	1.5 pints	0.5 oz/gal

Crop-Specific Information

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

Christmas Tree, Deciduous Tree Farms and Timber Production Sites

Segment® II herbicide can be used to control annual and perennial grasses during site preparation, establishment and/or maintenance of tree plantations, Christmas tree plantations, conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries, pulpwood farms and fiber farms. **Segment II** may also be used for hardwood and conifer regeneration on Conservation Reserve Program land or similar areas.

If a Christmas tree or deciduous tree is not listed in **Table 10**, the user may determine if **Segment II** can be used safely prior to broad use by applying the specified use rate to the target plant in a small test area under typical conditions. Any adverse effects should be visible within 7 days.

Segment II can be tank mixed with select herbicides to suppress desirable tall fescue and enhance efficacy by expanding the number of weed species controlled. Consult **Table 6** and **Table 7** for tank mix partners. Suppression of tall fescue grown for ground cover on tree farms must be actively growing at the time of application or injury may occur.

Table 6. Tank Mixes for Grass and Broadleaf Weed Control in Christmas Tree and Deciduous Tree Farms

Use Sites	Tolerant Species	Tank Mix	Directions	Restrictions and Limitations
Christmas trees and conifer farms	Fir (Balsam, Douglas, Fraser, Grand, Noble)	Segment II (up to 2.5 pints per acre) + Goal® 2 XL herbicide ^{1, 2}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply at 20 gallons spray solution per acre at 40 psi before conifer bud-break or after foliage has hardened off. Refer to Goal 2XL label for application rates. 	<p>DO NOT apply tank mixtures when temperatures exceed 90° F.</p> <p>DO NOT apply tank mix to conifer seedlings less than 10 months old.</p> <p>DO NOT apply this tank mix by aircraft.</p>
Deciduous tree farms	Pine (Lodgepole, Ponderosa, Scotch, White) Spruce (Blue)	Segment II (0.3 to 1.0 pint per acre) + Stinger® herbicide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply tank mix only over the top of species listed under use sites. 	<p>DO NOT add surfactant or oil concentrate to this tank mix as injury may occur.</p> <p>In the Pacific Northwest – DO NOT apply this tank mix in the first year of transplanting as injury may occur.</p>

¹ Always follow the most restrictive label.

² Begin applications at the minimum rate on both labels to assess weed control and crop tolerance.

Table 7. Tall Fescue Suppression with Segment® II herbicide

Use Sites	Species Suppressed	Timing	Rate	Restrictions and Limitations
Tree farms	Fescue, tall, mature ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply in spring after 4 to 6 inches of new growth, but BEFORE seedhead formation.² • Sequential applications will extend suppression if needed.³ 	2.0 to 2.5 pints per acre or 0.4 to 0.5 ounce per 1,000 square feet Up to 5 pints per acre or 0.9 ounce per 1,000 square feet	<p>DO NOT apply to tall fescue that is less than one year old. Applications made when temperatures are at or exceed 90° F may be less effective (July 1 to mid-August). Begin applications at lower rates and adjust according to tall fescue response and local conditions. Local environmental conditions or overall growth differences at application may cause results to be different than expected.</p>
Roadsides, Rights-of-way, Nonfood crop alleyways			1.0 pint per acre or 0.4 ounce per 1,000 square feet	<p>DO NOT make more than one application of Segment II to tall fescue per year. DO NOT apply after May 1 in AL, GA and TN; timing may vary in other areas. Treated vegetation may not be used for feed, forage, hay or silage.</p>

¹ Tall fescue MUST be established for one year prior to application

² Apply before conifer bud-break

³ Only applies to tree farm use sites

Non-bearing Fruit and Nut Crops, Ornamental and Nursery Plantings, Ornamentals in Residential and Commercial Landscapes, Rights-of-way, Roadsides, Nonfood Crop Areas and Alleyways, Noncrop Areas

Applications can also be made to nurseries including non-bearing fruit and nut trees (including citrus), conifer and hardwood seedling liner nurseries or tree farms (including Christmas trees), and the nonproduction areas in commercial nurseries including storage areas, vegetation filter strips, windbreaks, shelterbelts, cart paths, graveled areas.

Segment II may be applied to ornamental (non-bearing) fruit and nut trees (including citrus), vines, brambles, and bushberries grown in commercial ornamental production nurseries. Non-bearing 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.

If species in the application are not listed as tolerant to **Segment II** in **Table 10, Table 11, Table 12, Table 13,** and **Table 14,** apply as a directed spray away from sensitive, desirable plants. **Segment II** may also be applied to sites such as rights-of-way, noncrop areas and nonfood crop areas such as airports, industrial sites, roadsides, storage yards and other areas listed under product information.

Repeat application if new germination or regrowth of grass weeds occurs.

Commercial and Residential Landscapes, Naturalized Areas On Golf Courses, Rights-of-way

Apply **Segment® II herbicide** on centipedegrass and fine fescue to control annual and perennial grass weeds. See **Table 8** for application rates and timings. **Segment II** does not control annual bluegrass or rattail fescue. **Segment II** can be tank mixed to expand weeds controlled.

DO NOT apply **Segment II** to desirable tall fescue turfgrass.

Table 8. Grass Weed Control in Centipedegrass and Fine Fescue

Tolerant Species	Rate	Restrictions and Limitations
Centipedegrass, seedling	Up to 1.0 pint per acre per application	DO NOT apply more than 2.0 pints per acre per season.
Centipedegrass, mature	Up to 1.5 pints per acre per application	DO NOT apply more than 3.0 pints per acre per season.
Fescue, fine	Up to 1.0 pints per acre per application	DO NOT apply more than 2.0 pints per acre per season.

Table 9. Tank Mixes for Weed Control in Centipedegrass and Fine Fescue

Use Sites	Weeds Controlled	Tank Mix	Directions	Restrictions and Limitations
Centipedegrass and Fine fescue	Broadleaf weeds Grasses (annual and perennial) Yellow nutsedge	Segment II (up to 1.5 pints per acre) + Basagran® T&O herbicide (2 to 4 pints per acre)	Apply to established turfgrass.	DO NOT apply to newly seeded turfgrass sites until the turf has become fully established. Use of oil concentrates with this mixture is not recommended.

Wildflowers in Naturalized Areas

Segment® II herbicide can be used to control grass weeds in native wildflower sites on roadsides, native areas on golf courses and in landscapes. Many wildflower species are tolerant of **Segment II** applications. For a complete list of species tested, see **Table 14**. Apply **Segment II** prior to blooming.

Make broadcast applications of **Segment II** 4 to 6 weeks after wildflower emergence, but not during flowering. Base application timing on grass size according to **Table 1** and **Table 2**. A second application may be necessary if additional grass weeds germinate later in the season.

Table 10. Trees Tolerant to Segment® II herbicide Applications

Common Name	Scientific Name
Acacia, knife leaf	<i>Acacia cultriformis</i>
Arborvitae, Berkman's Oriental	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>
Arborvitae, Eastern	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> var. <i>Teehny</i>
Ash, green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanicum</i>
Ash, mountain	<i>Sorbus americana decora</i>
	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Ash, white	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
Basswood, American	<i>Tilia americana</i>
Birch	<i>Betula</i> spp.
Birch, Asian white	<i>Betula platyphylla</i> var. <i>Japonica</i>
Birch, European white	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Birch, paper	<i>Betula papyrifolia</i>
Birch, river, black or red	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Bottle tree	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>
Bottle-brush	<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>
Brisbane box tree	<i>Tristania conferta</i>
Cajuput tree	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>
Carob tree	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>
Carrot wood	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>
Catalpa, Southern	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>
Cherry, black	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
Cherry, Carolina	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i> var. <i>Compacta</i>
Crabapple, flowering	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Cypress, false	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Cypress, Italian	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>
Cypress, leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Dogwood, flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Dogwood, pagoda	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>
Dogwood, silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>

(continued)

Table 10. Trees Tolerant to Segment® II herbicide Applications (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Elm, Chinese evergreen	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i>
	<i>E. nicholi granis</i>
	<i>E. robusta</i>
Fir	<i>Abies</i> spp.
Fir, balsam*	<i>Abies balsamea</i>
Fir, California red*	<i>Abies magnifica</i> var. <i>magnifica</i>
Fir, Douglas*	<i>Pseudotsuga mensiesii</i>
Fir, Fraser*	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Fir, grand*	<i>Abies grandis</i>
Fir, noble*	<i>Abies procera</i>
Fir, Nordmann*	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>
Fir, Shasta red*	<i>Abies magnifica</i> var. <i>shastensis</i>
Fir, Turkish*	<i>Abies bornmuelleriana</i>
Fir, white*	<i>Abies concolor</i>
Goldenrain tree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>
Guava	<i>Psidium littorale</i>
Guava, pineapple	<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>
Gum, blue	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>
Gum, lemon-scented	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>
Gum, red box	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>
Hackberry, common	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>
Hemlock, Canada*	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Holly, Chinese	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> var. <i>Bufordii</i> , <i>Rotunda</i>
Holly, hybrid	<i>Ilex spares</i> var. <i>Nellie Stevens</i>
Holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i> var. <i>Compacta</i> , <i>Convexa</i> , <i>Helleri</i> , <i>Hoogendorn</i>
Holly, yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
Ironbark, red	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>
Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>
Kentucky coffee tree	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>
Larch, European	<i>Larix europa</i>
Laurel, Indian	<i>Ficus microcarpa nitida</i>
Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i>
Linden, littleleaf	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
Locust, Black	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Locust, honey	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>

(continued)

Table 10. Trees Tolerant to Segment® II herbicide Applications (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>
Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Maple, red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Maple, silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Myoporum	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>
New Zealand Christmas tree	<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
Oak, red [†]	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Oak, water	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
Oak, white [†]	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Oak, willow	<i>Quercus phellos</i>
Olive, Russian	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Olive tree	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Orchid tree, purple	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>
Osage orange	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>
Palm, Mediterranean fan	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>
Palm, pygmy date	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>
Palm, queen	<i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</i>
Palm, sago	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>
Palm, windmill	<i>Tracheocarpus fortunei</i>
Palo verde, green	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>
Paulownia royal	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>
Pear, common	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
Pear, evergreen	<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>
Pear, Ussurian	<i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i>
Pepper, Brazilian	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>
Pine, Aleppo	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>
Pine, Austrian*	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Pine, Canary Island	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>
Pine, Caribbean slash	<i>Pinus caribean</i>
Pine, Italian stone	<i>Pinus pinea</i>
Pine, jack	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>
Pine, Japanese black	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>
Pine, Japanese white	<i>Pinus parviflora</i>
Pine, loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>

(continued)

Table 10. Trees Tolerant to Segment® II herbicide Applications (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Pine, lodgepole*	<i>Pinus contorta latifolia</i>
Pine, Longleaf*	<i>Pinus palustris</i>
Pine, Monterey*	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
Pine, Mugho	<i>Pinus mugho</i>
Pine, ponderosa*	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>
Pine, red	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Pine, Scotch*	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Pine, shore	<i>Pinus contra</i>
Pine, slash	<i>Pinus ellottii</i>
Pine, Virginia*	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
Pine, Western yellow	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>
Pine, white*	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Pine, yew	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>
Plum, wild	<i>Prunus americana</i>
Poplar, hybrid	<i>Populus alba</i>
Purpleleaf, Bailey acacia	<i>Acacia baileyana</i>
Redwood, coast	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>
Sandcherry, Western	<i>Prunus besseyi</i>
Sensitive plant	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>
Silk tree	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>
Spruce, Black Hills*	<i>Picea glauca</i> var. <i>Densata</i>
Spruce, Colorado Blue*	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Spruce, Norway*	<i>Picea abies</i>
Spruce, white*	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Strawberry tree	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>
Sumac, African	<i>Rhus lancea</i>
Sweet gum	<i>Liquidambar stryaciflus</i>
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Tea tree, Australian	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>
Tipu tree	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>
Tuliptree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Walnut, black	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Weeping fig	<i>Ficus benjamina</i> var. <i>Exotica</i>

(continued)

Table 10. Trees Tolerant to Segment® II herbicide Applications (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Willow, Australian	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>
Willow, Corkscrew	<i>Salix matsudana</i> var. <i>Tortuosa</i>
Willow, Desert	<i>Pittosporum phillyraeoides</i>
Willow, peppermint	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>
Yate, bushy	<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i>
Yew, English	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
* Christmas trees	
‡ Applications of Segment II can result in injury	

Table 11. Shrubs Tolerant to Segment® II herbicide Applications

Common Name	Scientific Name
Abelia, glossy	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>
Acacia, Bailey	<i>Acacia baileyana</i>
Acacia, knife leaf	<i>Acacia cultriformis</i>
Acacia, prostrate	<i>Acacia redolens</i>
Acacia, Sydney golden wattle	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>
Andromeda	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Arborvitae, Oriental	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i>
Arrowwood, Southern	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp. var. Christmas cheer, Coral blue, Delaware Valley white, Formosa flame, Hershey red, Hinocrimson, Hinodigiri, New white, Pink ruffle, Snow*
Azalea, mollis hybrid	<i>R. x kosterianum</i>
Azalea, Northern lights hybrid	<i>R. x kosterianum</i> x <i>R. prinophyllum</i>
Bamboo, heavenly	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Barberry, Japanese	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Barberry, Korean	<i>Berberis koreana</i>
Barberry, redleaf	<i>Berberis virginian</i>
Bird of Paradise bush	<i>Caesalpinia gillesil</i>
Bluebeard	<i>Caryopteris clandonensis</i>
Boxwood, African	<i>Myrsine africana</i>
Boxwood, common	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Boxwood, Japanese	<i>Buxus microphylla</i> var. <i>Japonica</i>
Buckthorn, Glossy (Alder)	<i>Rhamnus alnus</i>
Burning bush, winged	<i>Euonymus alata</i>
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i> ; <i>C. sasanqua</i>
Cedar, Eastern red	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> var. <i>Caneartii</i> , <i>Pyramidiformis</i>

(continued)

Table 11. Shrubs Tolerant to Segment® II herbicide Applications (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Cherry, brush	<i>Eugenia myrtifolia</i>
Cherry, Manchu, Nanking	<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>
Chokecherry spp.	<i>Aronia meloelata</i>
Copper plant, Caribbean	<i>Euphoria cotinifolia</i>
Cotoneaster, bearberry	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>
Cotoneaster, cranberry	<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>
Cotoneaster, Peking	<i>Cotoneaster acutifolius</i>
Coyote bush	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>
Cranberry bush, American	<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>
Cranberry bush, golden	<i>Viburnum opulus aureum</i>
Crape myrtle	<i>Lagerstromia indica</i>
Currant, alpine	<i>Ribes alpinum</i>
Dogwood, red osier	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Elaeagnus	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>
Escallonia	<i>Escallonia fradesii</i> ; <i>E. rubia</i>
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i> var. Golden, Silver King
Fig, creeping	<i>Ficus repens</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha graberi</i>
Flax, New Zealand	<i>Phormium tenax</i>
Forsythia, greenstem	<i>Forsythia viridissima bronxeniss</i>
Fuschia, Australian	<i>Correa pulchella</i>
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia augusta</i> ; <i>G. jasminoides</i> var. Mystery, Radicans, Veitchii
Gold vine, Guinea	<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>
Hakea	<i>Hakea proteacea</i>
Hawthorn, Indian	<i>Phaphiolepis indica</i>
Hebe	<i>Hebe 'Coed'</i>
Hibiscus, blue	<i>Alyogyne huegelli</i>
Hibiscus, Chinese	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>
Holly, Chinese	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> var. Burfordii Nana (Dwarf Burford)
Honeysuckle, bush	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>
Honeysuckle, cape	<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>

(continued)

Table 11. Shrubs Tolerant to Segment® II herbicide Applications *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Jasmine, Asiatic	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>
Jasmine, orange	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>
Jasmine, star	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>
Jasmine, winter	<i>Jasmine nudiflorum</i>
Jessamine, Carolina	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>
Jojoba	<i>Simmondsia chinensis</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Juniper, Chinese	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> var. Hekii, Maneyi, Nana, Old Gold, Phtzerana (Aurea, Golden Pfitzer, Pfitzer), Sea Green, Torulosa
Juniper, creeping	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> var. Andorra, Bar Harbor, Blue Rug, Bluechip, Hughes, Plumosa, Prince of Wales, Variegata, Webberi, Wiltonii, Youngstown
Juniper, Rocky Mountain	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> var. Admiral, Blue Heaven, Green, Medova, Moffet, Pyramidal Springtime, Welchii, Wichita Blue
Juniper, savin	<i>Juniperus sabina</i> var. Arcadia, Broadmoor, Buffalo, Pepin, Skandia
Juniper, shore	<i>Juniperus conferta</i> var. Compacta
Juniper, tam	<i>Juniperus Sabina</i> var. Tamariscifolia
Lantana, purple trailing	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>
Laurustinus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>
Lemonade berry	<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>
Lilac, common purple	<i>Syringa vulgaris purpura</i>
Lily turf	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Mickey Mouse bush	<i>Ochna serrulata</i>
Mirror plant	<i>Coprosma repens</i>
Mock Orange	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Mock Orange, Japanese	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i> var. Wheeler's Dwarf
Mountain lilac	<i>Ceanothus griseus</i>
Myrtle, dwarf	<i>Myrtus communis</i> var. Compacata
Nandina, heavenly bamboo	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lantago</i>
Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> var. Aureus, Nanus
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Orange, Mock	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i> var. Variegata
Orchid, rockrose	<i>Cistus purpureus</i>
Oregon grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Osmanthus, holly-leaf	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>
Osmanthus, sweet olive	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>

(continued)

Table 11. Shrubs Tolerant to Segment® II herbicide Applications (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Palm, natal	<i>Carissa grandiflora</i> var. Green carpet tuttle
Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Photinia	<i>Photinia</i> spp.
Photinia, Fraser	<i>Photinia fraser</i>
Pink lady	<i>Rahioleis indica</i>
Pink powder puff	<i>Calliandra haematocephala</i>
Plumbago, cape	<i>Plumbago capensis</i>
Podocarpus, yew	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>
Potentilla*	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> ; <i>P. verna</i> var. Jackmanni, K. VanDyke
Princess flower	<i>Tibouchina urvilleana</i>
Privet	<i>Ligustrum indica</i>
Privet, gloss	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> var. Lake Tresca
Privet, Japanese*	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Privet, Texas	<i>Ligustrum texanum</i>
Privet, waxleaf	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Purple hop bush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha graberii</i>
Sandcherry, purpleleaf	<i>Prunus cistena</i>
Serviceberry, Allegheny	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>
Serviceberry, Saskatoon	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> var. Regent
Sky flower, Brazilian	<i>Duranta stenostachya</i>
Snowball bush	<i>Viburnum opulus sterilis</i>
Spindle tree	<i>Euonymus kiautschovica</i>
Spirea	<i>Spiraea bumalda</i> var. Fairy Queen
	<i>Spiraea nipponica</i> var. <i>aiovica</i>
	<i>Spiraea trilobata</i> var. <i>aiovica</i> var. Snowbound
	<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i> var. Anthony Waterer, Froebellii, Goldflame
Star plant, lavender	<i>Grewia occidentalis</i>
Tea tree, Australian	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>
Tea tree, New Zealand	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> var. Red glow
Texas ranger	<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>
Toyon, California holly	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>
Trumpet vine, pink	<i>Pandorea rosea</i>

(continued)

Table 11. Shrubs Tolerant to Segment® II herbicide Applications (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Viburnum, Japanese	<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>
Viburnum, Sandankwa	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>
Wayfaring tree	<i>Viburnum lantanoides</i>
Weeping fig, exotica	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>
Yellow bells	<i>Tecoma stans</i>
Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow	<i>Brunfelsia calycina</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus cuspidata vigatum</i>

Table 12. Ornamental and Bedding Plants (Annual and Perennial) Tolerant to Segment® II herbicide Applications

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alyssum	<i>Alyssum</i> spp.
Asparagus, myers	<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i> var. Meyer; Sprenger
Aster, New York	<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>
Aster, stokes	<i>Stokesia cyanae</i> var. Blue, White
Baby's breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i> var. Bristo fairy
Begonia	<i>Begonia semperflorens</i>
Bellflower, Tussock	<i>Campanula carpatica</i> var. Canterbury bells
Bittersweet, American	<i>Calastrus scandens</i>
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> var. Goldilocks
Bleeding heart	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>
Butterfly weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea hybrid</i> var. Raspberry Ice
Bower vine	<i>Pandorea jasminoides</i>
Cactus, barrel	<i>Echinocactus</i> spp.
Candytuft	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i> ; <i>I. amara</i>
Canna	<i>Canna</i> spp.
Cassia, feathery	<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>
Creeping Jenny	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>
Chrysanthemum, Indian	<i>Chrysanthemum indicum</i>
Chrysanthemum, Marguerite	<i>Chrysanthemum (Argyranthemum) frutescens</i>
Cockscomb	<i>Celosia argentea</i>
Coleus	<i>Coleus blumei</i>
Coneflower, purple	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> var. Gloriosa Dairy
Coralbells	<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i>
Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis lanceolate</i> var. Sunray
Cup of gold vine	<i>Solandra maxima</i>

(continued)

Table 12. Ornamental and Bedding Plants (Annual and Perennial) Tolerant to Segment® II herbicide Applications *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia pinnata</i>
Daisy Bush, Yellow	<i>Euryops pectinatus</i>
Daisy, Felicia	<i>Felicia amelloides</i>
Daisy, shasta	<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i> var. Alaska
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis hybrids</i>
Dianthus	<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>
Dragonhead, false	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>
Dusty Miller	<i>Centaurea cineraria</i>
Fern, sprenger asparagus	<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i> var. Sprengeril
Fescue, blue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Flowering tobacco	<i>Nicotiana</i> spp.
Fountain grass, red	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
Gazania	<i>Gazania</i> sp; <i>G.ringens</i> var. Leucolaena
Geranium	<i>Geranium</i> spp.
Geranium, Regal	<i>Pelargonium x domesticum</i> var. Martha Washington
Gerbera daisy	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Geum	<i>Geum quellyon</i> var. Lady Strathedon, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Bradshaw Improved
Gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.
Heather, false	<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i>
Honeysuckle, amar	<i>Lonicera maachii</i>
Honeysuckle, fly	<i>Lonicera xylostium</i> var. Clavey's Dwarf, Emerald Mound
Honeysuckle, Japanese	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Honeysuckle, morrow	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>
Honeysuckle, tatarian	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i> var. Zabeli
Hopseed bush, purple	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> var. Purpurea
Impatiens	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.
Iris	<i>Iris</i> spp.
Iris, African	<i>Dietes bicolor</i>
Ivy, grape	<i>Cissus rhombifolia</i> var. Ellen Danica
Jack-in-the-Pulpit	<i>Arisaemia pusillum</i>
Jade plant	<i>Crassula argentea</i>
Jasmine, Madagascar	<i>Stephanotis floribunda</i>
Johnny-jump-up	<i>Viola tricolor</i>
Lamb's ear	<i>Stachys lanata</i>

(continued)

Table 12. Ornamental and Bedding Plants (Annual and Perennial) Tolerant to Segment® II herbicide Applications *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Lavender, cotton	<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>
Lavender, English	<i>Lavandula vera</i>
Lavender, French	<i>Lavandula dentata</i>
Lilac, Chinese	<i>Syringa chinensis</i>
Lilac, common purple	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> var. Charles Joly, Jay tree, Ludwig Spaeth, Pupurata
Lilac, Korean	<i>Syringa patula</i> var. Miss Kim
Lilac, Meyer	<i>Syringa meyeri</i> var. Palibin
Lilac, mountain	<i>Ceanothus griseus</i>
Lily-of-the-Nile	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i> var. Peter Pan
Lily-of-the-Valley	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>
Lobelia	<i>Lobelia erinus</i>
Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.
Mirror plant	<i>Coprosma baureri</i>
Mirror plant, vareigated	<i>Coprosma repens</i>
Moss, rose	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
Moss, sandwort	<i>Arenaria verna</i>
Pepper, ornamental	<i>Capsicum</i> spp.
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Periwinkle, Madagascar	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Petunia	<i>Petunia</i> spp.
Phlox, perennial	<i>Phlox paniculata</i>
Plantain lily	<i>Hosta</i> spp.
Sage	<i>Salvia greggii</i>
Sea pinks, thrift	<i>Armeria maritima</i>
Sedum, stonecrop	<i>Sedum x rubrotinctum</i>
Shrimp plant	<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>
Sky flower, Brazilian	<i>Duranta stenostachya</i>
Snail vine	<i>Vigna caracalla</i>
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Snow-in-summer*	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>
Speedwell, spike	<i>Veronica spicata</i>
Statice, perennial	<i>Limonium perezii</i>
Stock	<i>Mattiola incana</i>

(continued)

Table 12. Ornamental and Bedding Plants (Annual and Perennial) Tolerant to Segment® II herbicide Applications *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Sweet grass	<i>Acorus gramineus</i>
Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Trumpet vine, blood red	<i>Distictis buccinatoria</i>
Trumpet vine, lavender	<i>Clytostoma callistegioides</i>
Trumpet vine, pink	<i>Pandorea rosea</i>
Transvaal daisy	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Tulip	<i>Tulipa</i> spp.
Verbena	<i>Verbena</i> spp.
Wandering Jew	<i>Tradescantia</i> spp.
Wisteria	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i> var. Cerise Queen
Yarrow, Taygetea	<i>Achillea taygetea</i> var. Debutante
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia elegans</i>

Table 13. Groundcovers Tolerant to Segment® II herbicide Applications

Common Name	Scientific Name
Aaron's beard	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
Aptenia	<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i> var. Red apple
Bergenia, winter-blooming	<i>Bergenia crassifolia</i>
Bugleweed	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Capeweed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>
Carpathian, harebell	<i>Campanula carpatica</i>
Cinquefoil, spring	<i>Potentilla tabernaemontani</i>
Coyote brush	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i> var. Twin peaks
Crownvetch	<i>Coronilla varia</i>
Cushion bush	<i>Calocephalus brownii</i>
Daisy, freeway	<i>Osteospermum</i> spp.
Daisy, white African	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i> var. Alba
Gazania, trailing	<i>Gazania regens</i> var. Leucolaena
Green carpet	<i>Herniaria glabra</i>
Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera canaiensis</i>
Ivy, Boston	<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i> var. California; Hahnii
Ivy, grape	<i>Cissus rhombifolia</i> var. Ellen Danica
Lantana, lavender	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>
Lily-turf	<i>Liriope muscari</i> var. Big Blue

(continued)

Table 13. Groundcovers Tolerant to Segment® II herbicide Applications (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Lippla	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>
Mondo grass	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>
Myoporum	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i> var. Prostratum
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>
Plumbago	<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>
Pork and Beans	<i>Sedum x rubrotinctum</i>
Rosea ice plant	<i>Drosanthemum floribundum</i>
Rosemary, dwarf	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> var. Prostratus
St. Johnswort, creeping	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
Stonecrop, sedum	<i>Sedum rubrotinctum</i>
Verbena	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>
Verbena, blue	<i>Verbena peruviana</i>

Table 14. Wildflowers Tolerant to Segment® II herbicide Applications¹

Common Name	Scientific Name
African daisy	<i>Dimorphotheca aurantiaca</i>
Baby blue eyes	<i>Nemophila insignis</i>
Baby snapdragon	<i>Linaria macrocanna</i>
Baby's breath	<i>Gypsophila muralis</i>
Bachelor button	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>
Bird's eyes	<i>Gilia tricolor</i>
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Blanketflower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>
Blue fescue	<i>Festuca ovina glauca</i>
Blue flax	<i>Linum lewisii</i>
Butterflyweed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>
Calendula	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>
California poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>
Calliopsis	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>
Candytuft	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus</i> spp.
Catchfly	<i>Silene armeria</i>
Chicory	<i>Chicory intybus</i>
Chinese houses	<i>Collensia heterophylla</i>
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.
Corn poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>

(continued)

Table 14. Wildflowers Tolerant to Segment® II herbicide Applications¹ *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>
Cosmos	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>
Dames rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>
Drummond phlox	<i>Phlox drummondii</i>
Dwarf primrose	<i>Oenothera</i> spp.
Firewheel	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>
Five spot cornflower	<i>Centaurea</i> spp.
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Godetia	<i>Clarkia amoena</i>
Grayhead coneflower	<i>Echinacea pallida</i>
Hard fescue	<i>Festuca longifolium</i>
Indian blanket	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>
Indian paintbrush	<i>Castilleja coccinea</i>
Jewels of Opar	<i>Talinum paniculatum</i>
Johnny-jump-up	<i>Viola pedata</i>
Lance-leaved coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>
Lemon mint	<i>Monarda citriodora</i>
Liatris	<i>Liatris spicata</i>
Lupine	<i>Lupinus</i> spp.
Moss verbena	<i>Verbena tenuisecta</i>
New England aster	<i>Aster novi-anglae</i>
Nodding catchfly pink	<i>Silene</i> spp.
Oxeye daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>
Painted daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum carinatum</i>
Perennial lupine	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>
Plains coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>
Prairie aster	<i>Machaeranthera tanacetifolia</i>
Purple coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
Purpleknot toadflax	<i>Linaria</i> spp.
Queen Anne's lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Red ribbons	<i>Clarkia concinna</i>
Rocket larkspur	<i>Delphinium ajacis</i>
Sainfoin	<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>
Sand bluebonnet	<i>Lupinus subcarnosus</i>
Scarlet flax	<i>Linum rubrum</i>
Showy primrose	<i>Oenothera speciosa</i>

(continued)

Table 14. Wildflowers Tolerant to Segment® II herbicide Applications¹ *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Siberian wallflower	<i>Cheiranthus</i> spp.
Spurred snapdragon	<i>Linaria macrocanna</i>
Stock	<i>Matthiola maritima</i>
Sulfur cosmos	<i>Cosmos sulfureus</i>
Sweet alyssum	<i>Lobularia maritima</i>
Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Texas bluebonnet	<i>Lupinus texensis</i>
Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis lanceolate</i>
Tidy tips	<i>Layia platyglossa</i>
Virginian stock	<i>Malcolmia maritima</i>
Wallflower	<i>Cheiranthus allionii</i>
White yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
¹ Apply Segment II PRIOR TO blooming.	

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