

# Specimen Label

ISOXABEN	GROUP	21	HERBICIDE
DITHIOPYR	GROUP	3	HERBICIDE



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**For preemergence control of broadleaf and grassy weeds and early postemergence crabgrass in: Landscape ornamentals, established turfgrass (commercial and residential), ornamental and sports turf, golf course fairways, aprons and roughs, tee boxes, campgrounds, parks, recreation areas, cemeteries and unimproved turfgrass areas, and non-crop areas.**

Not for sale, distribution or use in New York State



Non-Staining Formulation



Border to Border Solution



Low Odor



Formulated for Use in Landscape Beds and Turfgrass

**Active Ingredients:**

isoxaben: N-[3-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl)-5-isoxazoly]-2,6-dimethoxybenzamide and isomers .....	0.50%
dithiopyr: S,S'-dimethyl 2-(difluoromethyl)-4-(2-methylpropyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-3,5-pyridinedicarbothioate .....	0.25%
Other Ingredients.....	99.25%
Total.....	100.00%

**Precautionary Statements**

**Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**

EPA Reg. No. 62719-742

**Keep Out of Reach of Children**

**CAUTION**

Harmful if absorbed through skin or inhaled • Causes moderate eye irritation.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):**

Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Socks and shoes
- Waterproof gloves

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**

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

**User Safety Recommendations**

Users should:

- 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.

**First Aid**

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

**If in eyes:** Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 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.

**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 person.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact the Corteva Agriscience Emergency and Information Process line at 1-800-992-5994 day or night, for emergency treatment information.

**Environmental Hazards**

This product is toxic to fish and highly toxic to other aquatic organisms including oysters and shrimp. Use with care when applying to turf areas adjacent to any body of water. Drift and runoff from treated turf may adversely affect aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. 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 apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

**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.

**Surface Water Advisory:** 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 load of isoxaben from run off water and sediment.

**Directions for Use**

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

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

**REFORMULATION OR REPACKAGING OF THIS PRODUCT IS PROHIBITED.**

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.

**Non-Agricultural Use Requirements**

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

## Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

**Pesticide Storage:** Store this product only in its original container in a dry, cool, secured storage area.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed must be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticide disposal or in accordance with applicable federal, state or local procedures.

**Container Handling:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

## Product Information

Crew™ specialty herbicide is a preemergent herbicide and will not control emerged weeds except for early stage crabgrass. Crew can be used for control of certain broadleaf weeds and annual grasses in landscape ornamentals, turfgrass and non-crop areas. Crew contains two selective herbicides that provide a broad spectrum of weed control. Numerous ornamental plants and most turfgrasses have shown good tolerance to Crew specialty herbicide. Apply in late summer to early fall, in early spring, or anytime prior to germination of target weeds.

### Weed Resistance Management:

Crew, which contains the active ingredients isoxaben and dithiopyr are Group 21 and 3 herbicides, respectively, based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. 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 other cultural practices.

The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- For optimum control when using with post-emergence herbicides control weeds early when they are relatively small.
- Apply full rates of this product for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your local company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your local company 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 mode of action. Products with multiple active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredient in this product.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a mode of action other than Group 21 or Group 3 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
  - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
  - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
  - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad spectrum herbicide with other mode of action as a foundation in a weed control program, if appropriate.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative modes of action.

- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 21 and 3 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two sequential applications of this product and any other Group 21 or 3 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different mode of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields to reduce weed seed production.

## Landscape Ornamentals Use

### Landscape Application Instructions

Apply Crew prior to weed seed germination in the early spring or fall or following a complete weed removal. Repeat application after three months (maximum residual) during the growing season. Apply Crew at 150 pounds per acre per application, with a maximum of two applications per year. Crew is not registered for use on vegetables, edible fruit bearing crops or bedding plants.

For optimum results remove established weed by handweeding, mechanical methods or with postemergence herbicides prior to application of Crew. If applied to new plantings, irrigate with water to settle and firm up soil around roots.

To ensure optimal herbicidal response, water treated areas within 21 days of application if rainfall is not expected. A single rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 0.5 inch is often required to activate this product. Mulch can be applied either prior to or after application.

In order for Crew to provide maximum preemergent weed control activity, use the following cultural practices. Prior to application, the bed or soil surface should be smooth and free of plant and weed debris (decaying leaves, clippings, dead weeds, etc.). Leaves and debris may be removed by blowing the area to be treated or by thoroughly mixing the debris trash into the soil through cultivation prior to herbicide application.

### Specific Use Restrictions For Landscape Ornamentals:

- **Do not** reapply at less than a 3 month interval on ornamentals.
- **Do not** apply Crew to newly transplanted ornamentals, groundcovers until soil has settled around the roots.
- **Do not** apply while plants are producing a new flush of spring growth; tender, newly forming leaves are especially sensitive and may be injured by the herbicide.
- **Do not** apply to moist or wet foliage of ornamentals.
- **Do not** apply to plant types whose leaves channel the herbicide granules in the leaf base or crown area.
- **Do not** apply when extreme cold stress (35F or lower) is expected.
- **Do not** graze or feed forage from treated fields to livestock.
- **Do not** apply to vegetable or edible fruit bearing crops.
- **Do not** use on fruit trees that will bear fruit within one year of application. Non-bearing fruit trees are defined as trees including Citrus (oranges, grapefruit, etc.), pome fruits (apples, pears, etc) and stone fruits (cherries, peaches, etc.) which will not bear fruit for at least one year following application of Crew.
- **Do not** apply to bedding plants or flowering crops unless specified elsewhere on label
- **Do not** disturb the soil surface following application, as the herbicide barrier will be broken, resulting in less than desirable results
- **Do not** apply to bare roots of ornamental plants as injury may result
- **Do not** apply more than 150 pounds of this product (0.375 lb dithiopyr and 0.75 lb isoxaben) per acre per application
- **Do not** apply more than 300 pounds of this product (0.75 pound dithiopyr and 1.5 pounds isoxaben) per acre per year
- **Do not** make more than 2 applications per year.

### List of Ornamentals Tolerant to Crew

\* Not registered for use in California

#### Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name
apple (non-bearing)	<i>Malus pumila</i>
*banana	<i>Musa aluminata</i>
birch, European white	<i>Betula pendula</i>
birch, river	<i>Betula nigra</i>
cherry, yoshino flowering	<i>Prunus yedoensis</i>
*crabapple (non-bearing)	<i>Malus sargentii</i>
cypress, bald	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>

**Trees (Cont.)**  
**Common Name**

\*cypress, filicoides-fernspray  
 \*cypress, gracilis-slender hinoki  
 cypress, glauca Italian  
 cypress, Italian  
 \*dogwood, cloud nine  
 dogwood, flowering  
*Elaeagnus*, gilt edge  
 elm, Chinese  
 \**Eucalyptus*, silver dollar  
 \**Ficus*, nitidia  
 fir, fraser  
 gum  
 \*hawthorn, green  
 hemlock, Eastern  
 laurel cherry, Carolina  
 laurel cherry, bright 'n tight Carolina  
 magnolia, D.D. Blanchard  
 magnolia, saucer  
 \*magnolia, Southern  
 maple, flame  
 maple, red  
 maple, red sunset  
 maple, silver or sugar  
 oak, laurel  
 oak, live  
 oak, pin  
 oak, red  
 oak, shumard  
 oak, willow  
  
 palm, California fan  
 palm, cardboard  
 palm, Everglades  
 palm, king  
 palm, majesty  
 palm, Mediterranean fan  
 palm, Mexican fan  
 palm, pindo  
 palm, queen  
 palm, queen  
 palm, sago  
 palm, windmill  
 pine, Austrian black  
 \*pine, beach, shore  
 \*pine, bristlecone  
 \*pine, Bosnian  
 pine, Canary Island  
 pine, columnar Scotch  
 pine, Eastern white  
 pine, eldarica  
 pine, Japanese black  
 \*pine, loblolly  
 \*pine, longleaf  
 \*pine, Monterey  
 pine, mugo  
 pine, Ponderosa  
 pine, pumilio mugo  
 pine, Scotch  
 \*pine, slash  
 pine, white  
 \**Podocarpus*  
 redbud  
 redcedar, Eastern  
 redwood, coast  
 silk tree  
 sourwood  
 spruce, Colorado  
 spruce, Colorado blue  
 spruce, dwarf Alberta  
 \*spruce, hoopsia blue  
 \*spruce, koster blue  
 spruce, Norway  
 \*spruce, pendula-weeping Norway  
 \*spruce, repens-spreading Norway  
 spruce, white  
 sweetgum, American  
 sycamore, American  
 sycamore, California  
 tea tree, New Zealand  
 tea tree, ruby glow New Zealand  
 Yellowwood, long leafed

**Scientific Name**

*Chamaecyparis obtusa*  
*Chamaecyparis obtusa*  
*Cupressus sempervirens* 'Glauca'  
*Cupressus sempervirens*  
*Cornus florida*  
*Cornus florida*  
*Elaeagnus x ebbengei* 'Gilt edge'  
*Ulmus parvifolia*  
*Eucalyptus cinerea*  
*Ficus retusa*  
*Abies fraseri*  
*Eucalyptus citriodora*  
*Crataegus viridis*  
*Tsuga canadensis*  
*Prunus caroliniana*  
*Prunus caroliniana*  
*Magnolia grandiflora*  
*Magnolia soulangeana*  
*Magnolia grandiflora*  
*Acer ginnala*  
*Acer rubrum*  
*Acer rubrum*  
*Acer saccharinum*  
*Quercus laurifolia*  
*Quercus virginiana*  
*Quercus palustris*  
*Quercus rubra*  
*Quercus shumardii*  
*Quercus phellos*  
*Chamaedorea costaricana*  
*Washingtonia robusta*  
*Zamia furfuracea*  
*Acoelorrhaphe whrightii*  
*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*  
*Ravenea rivularis*  
*Chamaerops humilis*  
*Washingtonia robusta*  
*Butia capitata* 'Blue'  
*Areacastrum romanzoffianum*  
*Syagrus romanzoffianum*  
*Cycas revoluta*  
*Trachycarpus fortunei*  
*Pinus nigra*  
*Pinus contorta*  
*Pinus aristata*  
*Pinus leucodermis*  
*Pinus canariensis*  
*Pinus sylvestris*  
*Pinus strobus*  
*Pinus eldarica*  
*Pinus thunbergii*  
*Pinus taeda*  
*Pinus palustris*  
*Pinus radiata*  
*Pinus mugo*  
*Pinus ponderosa*  
*Pinus mugo* var. *pumilio*  
*Pinus sylvestris*  
*Pinus elliotii*  
*Pinus strobus*  
*Podocarpus* spp.  
*Cercis canadensis*  
*Juniperus virginiana*  
*Sequoia sempervirens*  
*Albizia julibrissin*  
*Oxydendrum arboretum*  
*Picea pungens*  
*Picea pungens* 'Glauca'  
*Picea glauca* 'Conica'  
*Picea pungens* 'Hoopsia'  
*Picea pungens* 'Koster'  
*Picea abies*  
*Picea abies*  
*Picea abies*  
*Picea glauca*  
*Liquidambar styraciflua*  
*Platanus occidentalis*  
*Platanus racemosa*  
*Leptospermum scoparium*  
*Leptospermum scoparium*  
*Podocarpus henkelii*

**Shrubs**  
**Common Name**

\**Abelia*, Kaleidoscope  
 \**Abelia*, Edward goucher  
 \**Abelia*, glossy  
 \**Abelia*, nana  
 \**Abelia*, sunrise variegated  
 \**Acacia*, abyssinica  
*Acacia*, prostrate  
 \**Acacia*, shoestring  
 \*aralia, Japanese  
 \*arborvitae, emerald  
 arborvitae, George Peabody  
 \*arborvitae, minima glauca-dwarf  
 arborvitae, nana-dwarf golden  
 arborvitae, nigra-dark American  
 arborvitae, pyramidalis  
 arborvitae, techny  
 arborvitae, woodwardii  
  
 azalea, coral bells  
 azalea, fashion  
 azalea, flame  
 azalea, Girard's Crimson  
 azalea, hershey red  
 azalea, higasa  
 azalea, hino crimson  
 \*azalea, hot shot  
 azalea, hybrids carror  
 azalea, Nuccio's wild cherry  
 azalea, Pride of Mobile  
 \*azalea, wild cherry  
 banana shrub  
 barberry, crimson pygmy  
  
 barberry, golden Japanese  
 barberry, rose glow red  
  
 bearberry  
 \*bluebeard, blue mist  
 bluebeard, dark knight  
 bottlebrush, lemon  
 bottlebrush, little John lemon  
 boxwood, common  
 boxwood, green beauty  
  
 boxwood, green mountain  
  
 boxwood, Japanese little leaf  
 \**Bougainvillea*, purple queen  
 \**Bougainvillea*, rosenka  
*Bougainvillea*, Scarlet O'Hara  
 broom, moonlight-Scotch  
 cactus, golden barrel  
 camellia  
 \**Cleyera*, Japanese  
 copper leaf  
*Cotoneaster*, cranberry  
 coyote bush  
 crape myrtle  
 \*cypress, kosteri  
 \*cypress, nana-dwarf hinoki  
 cypress, torulosa  
 \**Distylium*, Vintage Jade  
 dogwood, baileyi redosier  
 dogwood, flaviramea yellowtwig  
 dusty miller  
*Escallonia* spp.  
*Euonymus*, emerald gaiety  
*Euonymus*, emerald 'n gold  
*Euonymus*, Manhattan  
  
*Euonymus*, silver king  
 \**Euonymus*, sunspot  
 firethorn, lalandei  
 flowering almond  
*Forsythia*, border  
*Forsythia*, Arnold dwarf  
*Forsythia*, spring glory  
 fountain grass, purple  
 \*fringe flower, sizzling pink  
 \*fringe flower, razzleberri  
  
 \**Fuchsia*, Santa Claus

**Scientific Name**

*Abelia x grandiflora*  
*Abelia x grandiflora*  
*Abelia x grandiflora*  
*Abelia x grandiflora*  
*Abelia x grandiflora*  
*Acacia abyssinica*  
*Acacia redolens*  
*Acacia stenophylla*  
*Fatsia japonica*  
*Thuja occidentalis*  
*Thuja occidentalis*  
*Thuja orientalis aureus*  
*Thuja orientalis aureus*  
*Thuja occidentalis*  
*Thuja occidentalis*  
*Thuja occidentalis*  
*Thuja occidentalis*  
*Rhododendron exbury*  
*Rhododendron kerume*  
*Rhododendron* spp.  
*Rhododendron calendulaceum*  
*Rhododendron* spp.  
*Rhododendron* spp.  
*Rhododendron satuski*  
*Rhododendron kerume*  
*Rhododendron* spp.  
*Rhododendron* spp.  
*Rhododendron* spp.  
*Rhododendron* spp.  
*Rhododendron* spp.  
*Rhododendron* spp.  
*Michelia figo*  
*Berberis thunbergii* var.  
*atropurpurea* 'Crimson Pygmy'  
*Berberis thunbergii* 'Aurea'  
*Berberis thunbergii* var.  
*atropurpurea* 'Rose Glow'  
*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*  
*Caryopteris clandonensis*  
*Caryopteris x clandonen* 'Blk night'  
*Callistemon citrinus*  
*Callistemon citrinus* 'Little John'  
*Buxus sempervirens*  
*Buxus microphylla* var. *japonica*  
 'Green Beauty'  
*Buxus microphylla* var. *japonica*  
 'Green Mountain'  
*Buxus microphylla* var. *japonica*  
*Bougainvillea* 'Purple Queen'  
*Bougainvillea* 'Rosenka'  
*Bougainvillea* spp.  
*Cytisus scoparius*  
*Echinocactus grusonii*  
*Camellia japonica*  
*Cleyera japonica*  
*Acalypha wilkesiana*  
*Cotoneaster apiculatus*  
*Baccharis pilularis*  
*Lagerstroemia indica*  
*Chamaecyparis obtusa*  
*Chamaecyparis obtusa*  
*Chamaecyparis obtusa*  
*Distylium*, Vintage Jade  
*Cornus sericea*  
*Cornus sericea*  
*Senecio cineraria*  
*Escallonia* spp.  
*Euonymus fortunei*  
*Euonymus fortunei*  
*Euonymus kiatschovicus*  
 'Manhattan'  
*Euonymus japonicus*  
*Euonymus fortunei*  
*Pyracantha coccinea* 'Lalandei'  
*Prunus gladiolosa*  
*Forsythia x intermedia*  
*Forsythia x intermedia*  
*Forsythia x 'Spring glory'*  
*Pennisetum setaceum* 'Rubrum'  
*Loropetalum chinense*  
*Loropetalum chinense* var. *rubrum*  
 'Razzlebern'  
*Fuchsia x "Santa Claus"*

**Shrubs (Cont.)**  
Common Name

\**Gardenia*  
*Gardenia*, August beauty  
 \**Gardenia*, miniature  
 \**Gardenia*, mystery  
*Gardenia*, radican  
 heather, Mediterranean pink  
 heather, purple bell  
 heavenly bamboo (nandina)  
 heavenly bamboo, compacta dwarf  
 \*heavenly bamboo, harbour dwarf  
 heavenly bamboo, nana compacta  
 \*heavenly bamboo, nana purpurea  
 \*heavenly bamboo, woods dwarf  
 \**Hebe*, boxleaf  
*Hibiscus*, ross estey  
 holly, American  
 \*holly, Balkans English  
 holly, blue boy  
 holly, blue girl  
 holly, blue prince/princess  
 holly, burford  
 holly, carrisa  
 holly, cassine  
 \*holly, China boy  
 holly, China girl  
 \*holly, Chinese  
 \*holly, compacta-compact inkberry  
 holly, compacta-dwarf Japanese  
 \*holly, convexa  
 \*holly, dwarf burford  
 \*holly, dwarf Chinese  
 holly, ebony magic  
 holly, fosteri  
 \*holly, gold coast English  
 \*holly, green luster  
 holly, helleri-heller's Japanese  
 holly, Japanese  
 holly, needlepoint  
 holly, Nellie R. Stevens  
 \*holly, nordica-inkberry  
 \*holly, San Jose  
 holly, Savannah  
 holly, Sky Pencil Japanese  
 holly, steeds Japanese  
 \*holly, stokesii Japanese  
 \*hopseed bush  
 Indian hawthorn, ballerina  
 \*ixora  
 jessamine, Carolina  
 juniper  
 \*juniper, andorra  
 juniper, bar harbor  
 \*juniper, blue  
 juniper, blue chip  
 juniper, blue rug  
 juniper, blue star  
 juniper, broadmoor  
 \*juniper, creeping  
 \*juniper, dwarf andorra  
 juniper, emerald sea shore  
 juniper, gold coast  
 juniper, Grey Owl  
 \*juniper, hollywood  
 \*juniper, huntington blue  
 \*juniper, media-old gold  
 \*juniper, nana-dwarf Japanese garden  
 juniper, parsonii  
 \*juniper, pfizer  
 juniper, pfizerana glauca-blue  
 juniper, pfizerana-pfizer  
 juniper, plumosa-andorra  
 juniper, prostrata  
 \*juniper, sea green  
 \*juniper, shore  
 juniper, tamariscifolia-tam  
 juniper, torulosa-hollywood  
 juniper, wichita blue  
 laurel, mountain  
*Leucothoe*, drooping  
 \*lilac vine

Scientific Name

*Gardenia jasminoides*  
*Gardenia jasminoides*  
*Gardenia jasminoides*  
*Gardenia jasminoides*  
*Gardenia jasminoides*  
*Erica cinerea* x *darleyensa*  
*Erica cinerea*  
*Nandina domestica*  
*Nandina domestica*  
*Nandina domestica*  
*Nandina domestica*  
*Nandina domestica*  
*Hebe buxifolia*  
*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*  
*Ilex opaca*  
*Ilex aquifolium*  
*Ilex* x *meserveae*  
*Ilex* x *meserveae*  
*Ilex* x *meserveae*  
*Ilex* x *meserveae*  
*Ilex cornuta*  
*Ilex cornuta*  
*Ilex cassine*  
*Ilex* x *meserveae*  
*Ilex* x *meserveae*  
*Ilex cornuta*  
*Ilex glabra*  
*Ilex crenata*  
*Ilex crenata*  
*Ilex cornuta*  
*Ilex crenata*  
*Ilex x meserveae*  
*Ilex x attenuata*  
*Ilex aquifolium*  
*Ilex crenata*  
*Ilex crenata*  
*Ilex crenata*  
*Ilex cornuta*  
*Ilex x 'Nellie Stevens'*  
*Ilex glabra*  
*Ilex x aquipernyi*  
*Ilex x attenuata*  
*Ilex crenata* 'Sky Pencil'  
*Ilex crenata* 'Steeds'  
*Ilex crenata* 'Steeds'  
*Dodonea viscosa*  
*Raphiolepis indica* 'Ballerina'  
*Ixora collinea*  
*Gelsemium sempervirens*  
*Juniper* spp.  
*Juniperus horizontalis*  
*Juniperus horizontalis*  
*Juniperus squamata*  
*Juniperus horizontalis*  
*Juniperus horizontalis*  
*Juniperus squamata*  
*Juniperus sabina*  
*Juniperus horizontalis*  
*Juniperus horizontalis*  
*Juniperus conferta*  
*Juniperus chinensis* 'Gold Coast'  
*Juniperus virginiana*  
*Juniperus chinensis*  
*Juniperus horizontalis*  
*Juniperus chinensis*  
*Juniperus procumbens*  
*Juniperus squamata*  
*Juniperus chinensis*  
*Juniperus chinensis*  
*Juniperus chinensis*  
*Juniperus chinensis*  
*Juniperus horizontalis*  
*Juniperus prostrata*  
*Juniperus chinensis*  
*Juniperus conferta*  
*Juniperus sabina*  
*Juniperus chinensis*  
*Juniperus scopulorum*  
*Kalmia latifolia*  
*Leucothoe fontanesiana*  
*Hardenbergia violacea*

**Shrubs (Cont.)**  
Common Name

lily-of-the-valley  
 \*lily-of-the-valley, forest flame  
 lily-of-the-valley, mountain fire  
 \**Lonicera*, Canadian white  
 \**Lonicera*, claveysis dwarf  
 \**Lonicera*, halliana  
 \**Lonicera*, tatarian  
 \**Lonicera*, Zabelli  
*Mandevilla*, red riding hood  
  
 maple, amur  
 maple, Japanese  
 marguerite, blue  
 \*nightshade, Paraguay  
 oleander  
 oleander, hardy red  
 \*oleander, ruby lace  
*Osmanthus*, sweet olive  
 palm, sago  
*Photinia*, fraser  
 pine, mugo  
*Pittosporum*, golf ball  
*Pittosporum*, green  
*Pittosporum*, wheeler's dwarf  
*Potentilla* (cinquefoil)  
*Potentilla*, goldfinger  
 plumbago, blue cape  
 \*princes flower  
 \*privet, California  
 privet, glossy  
 privet, Japanese  
 privet, wax  
 privet, vicary golden  
 privet, yellow tip  
*Pyracantha*, gnome  
*Pyracantha*, lalandei  
 \**Pyracantha*, victory  
*Pyracantha*, victory  
 quince, orange flowering  
 \**Raphiolepis*, enchantress-monest  
 \**Rhododendron*, butterfly  
*Rhododendron*, catawba  
*Rhododendron*, cunningham white  
  
*Rhododendron*, PJM  
  
*Rhododendron*, rhodie max (rosebay)  
 \*rose, red groundcover  
 \*rose, ramanas  
 \*rose of sharon, red bird  
 \*rose of sharon, red heart  
 \*rose of sharon, woodbridge  
 rosemary  
 rosemary, bog  
 Scenecio  
 scopulorum, moonglow  
 scopulorum, skyrocket  
 smoke tree, Grace  
 smoke tree, royal purple  
 snow-in-summer  
*Spirea*, Anthony Waterer  
  
*Spirea*, dolchia  
*Spirea*, garland  
 \*sweetspire, Henry's garnet  
*Viburnum*, Am. Cranberrybush  
 \**Viburnum*, Chinese snowball  
*Viburnum*, spring bouquet  
 wax myrtle  
*Weigela*, java red  
 \*witch hazel, common  
 wintercreeper, bigleaf  
 woadwaxen  
*Xylosma*  
 yaupon holly  
 \*yaupon holly, nana-dwarf  
 \*yaupon holly, pendula-weeping  
 yew, hybrid Hicksii  
 yew, Japanese

Scientific Name

*Pieris japonica*  
*Pieris* x 'Forest Flame'  
*Pieris japonica*  
*Lonicera japonica*  
*Lonicera japonica*  
*Lonicera japonica*  
*Lonicera japonica*  
*Lonicera japonica*  
*Mandevilla splendens*  
 'Red Riding Hood'  
*Acer ginnala*  
*Acer palmatum*  
*Felicia amelloides*  
*Solanum rantonetii* 'Royal purple'  
*Nerium oleander*  
*Nerium oleander*  
*Nerium oleander*  
*Osmathus fragrans*  
*Cycas revoluta*  
*Photinia* x *fraseri*  
*Pinus mugo* var. *mugo*  
*Pittosporum tenuifolia* 'Golf Ball'  
*Pittosporum tobira*  
*Pittosporum tobira*  
*Potentilla fruticosa*  
*Potentilla fruticosa*  
*Plumbago ariculata*  
*Tibouchina urvilleana*  
*Ligustrum ovalifolium*  
*Ligustrum lucidum*  
*Ligustrum japonicum*  
*Ligustrum japonicum*  
*Ligustrum x vicaryi*  
*Ligustrum japonicum*  
*Pyracantha koidzumii*  
*Pyracantha koidzumii*  
*Pyracantha fortuneana*  
*Pyracantha koidzumii*  
*Chaenomeles japonica*  
*Raphiolepis indica*  
*Rhododendron campylocarpum*  
*Rhododendron catawbiense*  
*Rhododendron caucasicum*  
 x *ponticum*  
*Rhododendron carolinianum*  
 x *daurium*  
*Rhododendron maximum*  
*Rosa* x 'Flower carpet'  
*Rosa rugosa*  
*Hibiscus syriacus*  
*Hibiscus syriacus*  
*Hibiscus syriacus*  
*Rosmarinus officinalis*  
*Andromeda polifolia*  
*Scenecio kleinia*  
*Juniperus scopulorum*  
*Juniperus scopulorum*  
*Cotinus coggygria obovatus*  
*Cotinus coggygria*  
*Cerastium tomentosum*  
*Spirea* x *bumalda*  
 'Anthony Waterer'  
*Spirea japonica*  
*Spirea* spp.  
*Itea virginica*  
*Viburnum trilobum*  
*Viburnum microcephalum*  
*Viburnum tinus* 'Compactum'  
*Myrica californica*  
*Weigela florida* *bristol*  
*Hamamelis virginiana*  
*Euonymus vegetus*  
*Genista pilosa*  
*Xylosma congestum*  
*Ilex vomitoria*  
*Ilex vomitoria*  
*Ilex vomitoria*  
*Taxus x media* 'Hicksii'  
*Taxus cuspidata*

## Groundcovers/Perennials

### Common Name

Agave, blue glow  
Agave, cow horn  
Agave, tentacles  
aralia, Japanese  
aster, China  
banana, absynnian  
beechgrass  
blackeyed susan  
blanket flower  
\*blanket flower, goblin  
blood grass, Japanese  
*Carex*, variegated  
\*cast iron plant  
century plant, gypsum  
\**Chrysanthemum* species  
columbine  
*Coreopsis*, moonbeam  
\*daisy, shasta  
daisy, trailing African  
daylily  
*Dianthus*, cheddar pink 'firewitch'  
\**Dianthus*, cheddar pink 'crimson treasure'  
\**Dianthus*, cottage pink  
\*dracaena, blue  
\*eulalia grass  
fern, *Asparagus*  
\*fern, autumn  
fescue, blue  
flax, New Zealand 'Jack Spratt'  
\*fountain grass  
\*fountain grass, chrimson  
\**Galium*  
gay feather, floristan violet  
*Gazania*  
geranium  
\**Helichrysum*, white licorice  
  
\*heliotrope, common  
honeysuckle, Japanese  
*Hosta*, albo-marginata  
\**Hosta*, zebelli red  
\*ice plant  
  
\*ice plant, hardy  
ice plant, largeleaf  
\*ice plant, trailing  
ice plant, trailing rosea  
ice plant, white  
*Iris*  
\**Iris*, African  
\**Iris*, dwarf blue  
\**Iris*, wedgewood  
*Iris*, yellow dwarf bearded  
\*ivy, Algerian  
ivy, English  
\*jasmine, angelwing  
jasmine, Asian  
\*jasmine, pink  
\*lily, fortnight  
\*lily, kafir  
lily of the Nile  
  
\*lily of the Nile, queen anne  
\*lily turf, big blue  
\*lily turf, giant  
lily turf, green/creeping  
lily turf, lilac beauty  
lily turf, majestic  
lily turf, monroe white  
\*lily turf, silver dragon  
lily turf, silvery sunproof  
lily turf, variegated liriopae  
\*lily turf, white  
maiden grass  
\*manuka/broom teatree  
\*Mexican hat  
mondo grass  
mondo grass, dwarf  
pampas grass  
pampasgrass, hardy  
\**Penstemon*, apple blossom

### Scientific Name

*Agave attenuate* x *Agave ocahui*  
*Agave bovicornuta*  
*Agave vilmoriniana*  
*Fatsyhedra japonica*  
*Callistepheus chinensis*  
*Ensete ventricosum*  
*Ammophila breviligulata*  
*Rudbeckia fulgida*  
*Gaillardia* x *grandiflora*  
*Gaillardia* x *grandiflora* 'Goblin'  
*Imperata cylindrical* 'Rubra'  
*Carex* spp.  
*Aspidistra elatior*  
*Agave gypsophila*  
*Chrysanthemum* spp.  
*Aquilegia* x 'Dragon fly'  
*Coreopsis verticillata* 'Moonbeam'  
*Chrysanthemum maximum*  
*Osteospermum fruticosum*  
*Hemerocallis* spp.  
*Dianthus gratianopolitanus*  
'Firewitch'  
*Dianthus gratianopolitanus*  
'Treasure'  
*Dianthus plumaris*  
*Cordylone indiyisa*  
*Miscanthus sinensis*  
*Asparagus* spp.  
*Dryopteris erythrosora*  
*Festuca ovina glauca*  
*Phormium tenax* 'Jack Spratt'  
*Pennisetum alopecuroides*  
*Pennisetum setaceum*  
*Galium orodoratum*  
*Liatris spicata* 'Floristan Violet'  
*Gazania* spp.  
*Pelargonium x hortorum*  
*Helichrysum petiolare*  
'White licorice'  
*Heliotropium fragrans*  
*Lonicera japonica*  
*Hosta lancifoila*  
*Hosta lancifoila*  
*Delosperma cooperi*  
*Drosantheumum hispidum*  
*Delosperma nubigenum*  
*Carpobrotus edulis*  
*Lampranthus spectabilis*  
*Drosantheumum floribundum*  
*Delosperma alba*  
*Iris siberica*  
*Moraea iridioides*  
*Iris* spp.  
*Iris* spp.  
*Iris pumila* 'Yellow'  
*Hedera canariensis*  
*Hedera helix*  
*Jasminum nitidum*  
*Trachelospermum asiaticum*  
*Jasminum polyanthum*  
*Dietes vegeta*  
*Clivia miniata* 'French hybrid'  
*Agapanthus africanus*  
*Agapanthus* 'Peter pan'  
*Agapanthus africanus*  
*Liriope muscari*  
*Liriope gigantea*  
*Liriope spicata*  
*Liriope muscari*  
*Liriope muscari*  
*Liriope muscari*  
*Liriope muscari*  
*Liriope spicata*  
*Liriope muscari*  
*Liriope muscari*  
*Liriope muscari*  
*Liriope gigantea*  
*Miscanthus sinensis* 'Gracillimus'  
*Leptospermum scoparium*  
*Ratbida columnifera*  
*Ophiopogon japonicus*  
*Ophiopogon japonicus*  
*Cortaderia selloana*  
*Erianthus ravennae*  
*Penstemon* x 'Apple blossom'

## Groundcovers/Perennials (Cont.)

### Common Name

periwinkle, dwarf  
\*plantain lily, narrow leafed  
ribbon grass  
sage, Russian  
society garlic  
spurge, Japanese  
spurge, Japanese 'Green sheen'  
  
star clusters  
\**Verbena*, veined  
\*Virginia creeper  
yarrow  
\*yucca, red  
  
\*Not registered for use in California

### Scientific Name

*Vinca minor*  
*Hosta lancifoila*  
*Phalaris arundinacea picta*  
*Perovskia atriplicifolia*  
*Tulbaghia violacea*  
*Pachysandra terminalis*  
*Pachysandra terminalis*  
'Green sheen'  
*Pentas lanceolata*  
*Verbena rigida*  
*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*  
*Achillea* spp.  
*Hesperaloe parvifolia*

### Treatment of Ornamental Species Not Listed on the Label for Crew Herbicide

When applied as directed under the conditions described on this label, ornamentals listed above have shown tolerance in field trials. However, Crew has not been tested on all cultivars of each species or under all possible growing conditions. Under your growing conditions, a limited number of plants should be treated for tolerance evaluations, prior to initiating large-scale applications. Follow directions given below to determine plant tolerance under your growing conditions prior to large scale use.

Users who wish to use Crew on plant species not specified on this label may determine the suitability for use by treating a small number of such plants at the specified rate. Prior to treatment of larger areas, the treated plants should be observed for any sign of herbicidal injury for 30 to 60 days of normal growing conditions to determine if the treatment is safe to the target plant species. The user assumes responsibility for any plant damage or other liability resulting from use of Crew on plant species not recommended on this label.

### Do NOT Use this Product for Weed Control in the Following Ornamental Plant Species:

#### Common Name

bugleweed or ajuja  
mustard  
purple coneflower  
dwarf burning bush  
spurge  
hydrangea  
candytuft  
Prince of Wales juniper  
  
cajeput tree  
Carolina rhododendron  
roseum elegans rhododendron  
  
stonecrop  
green yucca

#### Scientific Name

*Ajuja* spp.  
*Brassica* spp.  
*Echinacea purpurea*  
*Euonymus alatus* 'Compacta'  
*Euphorbia* spp.  
*Hydrangea* spp.  
*Iberis* spp.  
*Juniperus horizontalis*  
'Prince of Wales'  
*Melaleuca quinquenervia*  
*Rhododendron carolinianum*  
*Rhododendron catawbiense*  
'Roseum elegans'  
*Sedum* spp.  
*Yucca recurvifolia*

### Turfgrass Use

Crew provides season-long control of crabgrass and control or suppression of other listed annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in established lawn and ornamental turfgrass, turfgrass in sports turf, golf course fairways, aprons and roughs, tee boxes, campgrounds, parks, recreation areas, cemeteries and unimproved turfgrass areas. Crew will prevent germination of annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*).

Crew may be applied as a single application or as a split application in the spring, summer or fall. Apply Crew at 150-200 pounds per acre per application prior to weed seed germination or to control crabgrass prior to the 5 leaf stage of growth or first tiller. This product will not control established weeds, except for crabgrass in early stages of development. Used as directed, this product will control or suppress the annual grass and broadleaf weeds listed on this label when applied prior to their emergence. Use the higher specified use rates where weed infestations are or anticipated to be dense and/or applications are made early and longer residual control is desirable. Sequential applications may be used to provide residual weed control in areas with long growing seasons at 5-10 weeks apart.

#### Use Precautions for Turf

- For best results, cultural practices that disturb the soil, such as core, spike, hydro-aerification, or verticutting, and topdressing should be done before application of Crew. Crew should not be applied until turfgrasses have recovered from stresses related to these or other mechanical operations. Irrigation or rainfall within 7 days after application will improve the performance of Crew.

- **Reseeding or Sprigging:** Reseeding, overseeding, or sprigging of turfgrasses into areas that have been previously treated with this product should be delayed until 12 weeks from the time of application. If overseeding with perennial ryegrass, delay overseeding at least 8 weeks after application. When reseeding or overseeding, proper cultural practices such as soil cultivation, irrigation and fertilization should be followed. For best results, use mechanical or power seeding equipment (slit seeders) designed to give good seed-to-soil contact.
- Crew may be used on seeded, sodded, or sprigged turfgrass that is well established. Allow the turf to develop a good root system and uniform stand before application. The use of Crew on turfgrass not well established, weakened by lack of moisture, chemical injury, insects, disease, or temperature extremes that cause stress will increase the potential for injury. Allow turfgrass weakened by these stresses to recover before application of Crew.
- Crew may be applied as a single application or as a split application in the spring, summer or fall.

#### Specific Use Restrictions for Turf

- **Do not** use on turf being grown for sale or other commercial use as sod, or for commercial seed production, for research purposes.
- **Do not** use Crew on golf course putting greens.
- **Do not** apply Crew to Colonial bentgrass.
- Crew will not affect established annual bluegrass. If maintenance of annual bluegrass is desired, **do not** use Crew during time of annual bluegrass germination. For AZ, CA, NV, OR, WA, NM, ID, MT and UT, Crew may contribute to thinning or stand reduction in established stands of annual bluegrass.
- **Do not** use clippings from treated turf for mulching around edible plants of herbs, vegetables, fruit bearing trees, caneberrries or vine bearing fruit.
- **Do not** allow domestic animals to feed or forage on the treated turf or clippings from treated turf.
- **Do not** apply more than 200 pounds of Crew (0.5 pound dithiopyr and 1 pound isoxaben) per acre per application
- **Do not** make more than 3 applications per year at the 200 lb rate or a max of 4 applications per year at the 150 lb rate for a total of 600 pounds of Crew per acre per year
- **Do not** apply more than 600 pounds of this product (1.5 pounds dithiopyr and 3 pounds isoxaben) per acre per year

When applied as directed under the conditions described, the following established turfgrasses are tolerant to this product:

#### Cool-Season Grasses

bentgrass, creeping †	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>
bluegrass, Kentucky	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
fescue, fine ††	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
fescue, tall	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>
ryegrass, perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>

#### Warm-Season Grasses

bahiagrass	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>
bermudagrass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
buffalograss	<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>
carpetgrass	<i>Axonopus affinis</i>
centipedegrass	<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i>
kikuyugrass	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>
seashore paspalum	<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>
St. Augustinegrass	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>
zoysiagrass	<i>Zoysia japonica</i>

† **Do not apply Crew to Colonial bentgrass.** Use of this product on certain varieties of creeping bentgrass, such as 'Carmen', 'Cohansey', or 'Seaside' will result in undesirable turf injury. Not all varieties of creeping bentgrass have been tested.

†† **The following fine fescue varieties have been found to be sensitive to Crew:** 'Atlanta', 'Banner', 'Beauty', 'Bilgart', 'CF-2', 'Enjoy', 'HF-93', 'Highlight', 'Ivalo', 'Jamestown', 'Koket', 'Majenta', 'Mary', 'Pennlawn', 'Tamara', 'Tatjana', 'Waldorf', and 'Waldina'

#### *Poa Annua* (annual bluegrass) Control

Apply Crew for preemergence control of *Poa annua* (annual bluegrass) at a rate of 150-200 lbs per acre. Use the higher specified use rates where weed infestations are expected to be dense and/or applications are made early and longer residual control is desirable.

- Perennial varieties of *Poa annua* (var. *repens*) may not be controlled as well as the true annual.

#### Treatment of turfgrass species not listed on the label for Crew

When applied as directed under the conditions described on this label, turfgrass listed above have shown tolerance in field trials. However, Crew has not been tested on all cultivars of each species or under all possible growing conditions. Under your growing conditions, a limited number of plants should be treated for tolerance evaluations, prior to initiating large-scale applications. Follow directions given below to determine plant tolerance under your growing conditions prior to large scale use.

Users who wish to use Crew on turfgrass species *Not* listed on this label may determine the suitability for use by treating a small number of such plants at a directed rate. Prior to treatment of large areas, the treated plants should be observed for any signs of herbicidal injury for 30 to 60 days of normal growing conditions to determine if the treatment is safe to the target turfgrass species. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the user assumes responsibility for any plant damage or other liability resulting from use of Crew on plant species not recommended on this label.

#### Non Cropland Applications

Crew may be applied as a preemergent for the control of certain broadleaf weeds and annual grasses on non-cropland areas including: Parking areas, industrial sites, utility substations, highway guardrails, sign posts, and delineators.

Apply Crew in early spring, late summer to early fall, or anytime prior to germination of target weeds at 150 to 200 lb/A. Areas to be treated must be free of established weeds or existing weeds.

Existing weeds must be removed or treated with the application of a postemergence herbicide. Use the higher specified use rates where weed infestations are or anticipated to be dense and/or applications are made early and longer residual control is desirable.

In order for Crew to provide maximum preemergent weed control activity, use the following cultural practices. Prior to application, soil surface should be smooth and free of plant and weed debris (decaying leaves, clippings, dead weeds, etc.). Leaves and debris may be removed by blowing the area to be treated or by thoroughly mixing the debris trash into the soil through cultivation prior to herbicide application.

To ensure optimal herbicidal response rainfall or irrigation should occur within 21 days of application. A single rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 0.5 inch is often required to activate this product. Mulch can be applied either prior to or after application.

#### Specific Use Restrictions For Non Cropland Applications

- **Do not** apply more than 200 pounds of Crew (0.5 pound dithiopyr and 1 pound isoxaben) per acre per application
- **Do not** make more than 3 applications per year at the 200 lb rate or a max of 4 applications per year at the 150 lb rate for a total of 600 pounds of Crew per acre per year
- **Do not** apply more than 600 pounds of this product (1.5 pounds dithiopyr and 3 pounds isoxaben) per acre per year

#### Weeds Controlled or Suppressed and Application Directions for All Uses

#### WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN APPLIED AT 150 POUNDS OF CREW (0.375 POUND DITHIOPYR AND 0.75 POUND ISOXABEN) PER ACRE

#### Broadleaf Weeds

Common Name	Scientific Name
aster, heath	<i>Symphotrichum ericoides</i>
aster, slender	<i>Symphotrichum divaricatum</i>
bittercress	<i>Cardamine</i> spp.
bittercress, little	<i>Cardamine oligosperma</i>
bittercress, hairy	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>
brassbuttons, southern	<i>Cotula australis</i>
bursage, annual	<i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i>
burweed, lawn	<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>
buttercup	<i>Ranunculus</i> spp.
carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
carrot, wild	<i>Daucus carota</i>
celery, wild	<i>Apium leptophyllum</i>
chamber-bitter	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>
chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
chickweed, mouseear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>
clover, spp. <sup>1</sup>	<i>Trifolium</i> spp.
clover, hop	<i>Trifolium aureum</i>
clover, white <sup>1</sup>	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
cudweed, purple	<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>
dandelion <sup>1</sup>	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
dichondra, Carolina <sup>1</sup>	<i>Dichondra carolinensis</i>
eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>
fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i> va. <i>intermedia</i>
filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
fleabane, blackleaved	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
fleabane, dwarf	<i>Conyza ramosissima</i>
foolsparsely	<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>
galinsoga, hairy	<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>
geranium, Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
groundcherry, lanceleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>
henbit	<i>Lamium</i> spp.
knottedweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>

**Broadleaf Weeds (Cont.)**  
Common Name

lambquarters, common  
lespedeza, common  
lettuce, prickly  
mallow, common  
mallow, little  
marestail  
mayweed, chamomile  
medic, black  
mornngglory, ivyleaf  
mustard  
mustard, wild  
nightshade, black  
oxalis, buttercup  
parsley-piert  
pennywort  
pepperweed, Virginia  
pigweed, redroot  
pineappleweed  
parthenium weed  
plantain, bracted  
plantain, broadleaf  
plantain, buckhorn  
plantain, slender  
pokeweed, common  
purslane, common  
radish, wild  
ragweed, common  
rocket, London  
rockpurslane, redmaids  
sida, prickly  
shepherdspurse  
sibara  
smartweed, Pennsylvania  
sorrell, red  
sowthistle, annual  
speedwell, corn  
speedwell, purslane  
speedwell, thymeleaf  
spurge, garden  
spurge, hyssop  
spurge, prostrate  
spurge, spotted  
spurry, corn  
sweetclover, yellow  
tansymustard, green  
telegraphplant  
thistle, Russian  
willowherb  
woodsorrel, creeping  
woodsorrel, yellow

Scientific Name  
*Chenopodium album*  
*Lespedeza striata*  
*Lactuca serriola*  
*Malva neglecta*  
*Malva parviflora*  
*Conyza canadensis*  
*Anthemis cotula*  
*Medicago lupulina*  
*Ipomoea hederacea*  
*Brassica* spp.  
*Sinapis arvensis*  
*Solanum nigrum*  
*Oxalis pes-caprae*  
*Alchemilla arvensis*  
*Hydrocotyle* spp.  
*Lepidium virginicum*  
*Amaranthus retroflexus*  
*Matricaria matricarioides*  
*Parthenium hysterophorus*  
*Plantago aristata*  
*Plantago major*  
*Plantago lanceolata*  
*Plantago heterophylla*  
*Phytolacca americana*  
*Phytolacca americana*  
*Raphanus raphanistrum*  
*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*  
*Sisymbrium irio*  
*Calandrinia ciliata*  
*Sida spinosa*  
*Capsella bursa-pastoris*  
*Sibara virginica*  
*Polygonum pensylvanicum*  
*Rumex acetosella*  
*Sonchus oleraceus*  
*Veronica arvensis*  
*Veronica peregrina*  
*Veronica serpyllifolia*  
*Euphorbia hirta*  
*Chamaesyce hyssopifolia*  
*Euphorbia humistrata*  
*Chamaesyce maculata*  
*Spergula arvensis*  
*Melilotus officinalis*  
*Descurainia pinnata* ssp. *brachycarpa*  
*Heterotheca grandiflora*  
*Salsola tragus*  
*Epilobium* spp.  
*Oxalis corniculata*  
*Oxalis stricta*

<sup>1</sup>From seed only

**Grassy Weeds**  
Common Name

barley  
barnyardgrass  
bluegrass, annual  
brome  
crabgrass, large  
crabgrass, smooth  
crabgrass, Southern  
crabgrass, tropical  
crowfootgrass  
dallisgrass<sup>1</sup>  
goosegrass  
foxtail, giant  
foxtail, green  
foxtail, yellow  
kikuyugrass  
Mary's grass  
oats, wild  
ryegrass annual  
ryegrass, perennial  
sandbur  
smutgrass

Scientific Name  
*Hordeum* spp.  
*Echinochloa crus-galli*  
*Poa annua*  
*Bromus* spp.  
*Digitaria sanguine/is*  
*Digitaria ischaemum*  
*Digitaria ciliaris*  
*Digitaria argillacea*  
*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*  
*Paspalum dilatatum*  
*Eleusine indica*  
*Setaria faberi*  
*Setaria verdi*  
*Setaria pumila*  
*Pennisetum clandestinum*  
*Microstegium vimineum*  
*Avena fatua*  
*Lolium multiflorum*  
*Lolium pereene*  
*Cenchrus* spp.  
*Sporobolus indicus*

<sup>1</sup>From seed only

**WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN APPLIED AT 200 POUNDS OF CREW (0.5 POUND DITHIOPYR AND 1.0 POUND ISOXABEN) PER ACRE**

Common Name  
burclover, California  
dogfennel  
eveningprimrose  
fescue, rattail  
filaree, whitestern  
goosefoot, nettleleaf  
groundsel, common  
jimsonweed  
knotweed, silversheath  
kochia  
mullein, turkey  
nettle, burning  
ox tongue, bristly  
parthenium weed  
pimpernel, scarlet  
sowthistle, spiny  
spurge, petty  
sunflower  
swinecress  
thistle, musk

Scientific Name  
*Medicago polymorpha*  
*Eupatorium capillifolium*  
*Oenothera* spp.  
*Vulpia myuros*  
*Erodium moschatum*  
*Chenopodium murale*  
*Senecia vulgaris*  
*Datura stramonium*  
*Polygonum argyrocoleon*  
*Kochia scoparia*  
*Croton setigerus*  
*Urtica urens*  
*Picris echioides*  
*Parthenium hysterophorus*  
*Anagallis arvensis*  
*Sonchus asper*  
*Euphorbia peplus*  
*Helianthus* spp.  
*Coronopus didymus*  
*Carduus nutans*

**WEEDS SUPPRESSED WHEN APPLIED AT 200 POUNDS OF CREW (0.5 POUND DITHIOPYR AND 1.0 POUND ISOXABEN) PER ACRE**

Common Name  
bindweed, field  
dock, curly  
mallow, Venice  
milkweed, honeyvine  
mornngglory, tall  
pusley, Florida

Scientific Name  
*Convolvulus arvensis*  
*Rumex crispus*  
*Hibiscus trionum*  
*Cynanchum leave*  
*Ipomoea purpurea*  
*Richardia scabra*

**APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS**

Apply Crew using a drop or rotary-type spreader designed to apply granular fertilizer. Calibrate application equipment prior to use according to manufacturer's directions. Check frequently to be sure equipment is working properly and distributing granules uniformly. Do not use spreaders that apply material in narrow concentrated bands. Avoid skips or overlaps as poor weed control or plant injury may occur. More uniform application may be achieved by spreading half of the required amount of product over the area and then applying the remaining half in swaths at right angles to the first. When using a drop-type spreader, a splashboard mounted below the release point will provide more even granule distribution.

- For treating smaller areas or ornamental beds, a hand held or push-type rotary applicator such as a whirlybird or cyclone unit is recommended. For hand held units, walk and turn the crank at a constant rate of speed.
- A shaker-type applicator made from a small container with holes punched in the bottom is recommended for small, difficult to treat areas. Carefully measure the amount of product needed to avoid over application.

**Broadcast Application Rates**

Apply Crew at a broadcast rate of 150 lb (0.375 lb dithiopyr and 0.75 lb isoxaben) per acre (3.44 lb/1000 sq ft) in landscape ornamental applications or at a broadcast rate of 150 lb (0.375 lb dithiopyr and 0.75 lb isoxaben) to 200 lb (0.5 lb dithiopyr, 1.0 lb isoxaben) per acre (3.44 to 4.59 lb/1000 sq ft) in turfgrass applications.

**Broadcast Application Rates (dry weight)**

Rate	Amount/1000 sq ft		Amount/100 sq ft	
	lb/Acre	lbs	quarts	ounces
150	3.44	1.88	5.50	0.75
200	4.59	2.51	7.34	1.00

<sup>1</sup> 1 ounce = 28.35 grams

### Spreader Settings as a Guide for Calibration

**Note:** These settings are provided as a suggested starting point in calibrating each individual spreader. Since no two spreaders are alike, these settings are not intended to be used as absolute recommendations by Corteva Agriscience or the spreader manufacturer.

Push or Walk Behind Spreader Brand	Model	Rate	
		3.44 lb/1000 sq ft	4.59 lb/1000 sq ft
Lesco Rotary	091186	11.7	13.6
Lesco Drop	092474	17.6	19.4
The Anderson's	2000	L 1/4	M 3/4
Earthway	EV-N-SPRED	17.5	21.4

Estimates are based on a speed of 3 mph.

Hand Held Spreader Brand	Model	Setting	Walking Speed (mph)	
			3.44 lb/1000 sq ft	4.59 lb/1000 sq ft
Solo Spreader	421S	#6	2.5	2.0

Estimates are based on a cranking RPM of 55 to 60. Cranking faster or slower than this will affect volume and coverage.

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1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of product used.

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