

(Base label):

ISOXABEN	GROUP	21	HERBICIDE
DITHIOPYR	GROUP	3	HERBICIDE

Crew™
SPECIALTY HERBICIDE

For preemergence control of I 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

Border to Border Solution
 Low Odor
 Non-Staining Formulation
 Formulated for Use in Landscape Beds and Turfgrass

Active Ingredients:

isoxaben: N-[3-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl)-5-isoxazolyl]-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%
 Total100.00%

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION PRECAUCIÓN

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.)

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

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.

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 by other procedures allowed by State and Local authorities.

Refer to the inside of label booklet for additional information including directions for use.

Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call the Corteva Agriscience Emergency and Information Process line at 1-800-992-5994.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-742

EPA Est. _____

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**Produced for
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268**

NET WEIGHT__

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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

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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>
*cypress, filicoides-fernspray	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>
*cypress, gracilis-slender hinoki	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>
cypress, glauca Italian	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> 'Glauca'
cypress, Italian	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>
*dogwood, cloud nine	<i>Cornus florida</i>
dogwood, flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>
<i>Elaeagnus</i> , gilt edge	<i>Elaeagnus x ebbengei</i> 'Gilt edge'
elm, Chinese	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>
* <i>Eucalyptus</i> , silver dollar	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>
* <i>Ficus</i> , nitidia	<i>Ficus retusa</i>
fir, fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
gum	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>
*hawthorn, green	<i>Crataegus viridis</i>
hemlock, Eastern	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
laurel cherry, Carolina	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>
laurel cherry, bright 'n tight Carolina	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>
magnolia, D.D. Blanchard	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
magnolia, saucer	<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i>
*magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
maple, flame	<i>Acer ginnala</i>
maple, red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
maple, red sunset	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
maple, silver or sugar	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
oak, laurel	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>
oak, live	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
oak, pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
oak, red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
oak, shumard	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>
oak, willow	<i>Quercus phellos</i>
	<i>Chamaedorea costaricana</i>
palm, California fan	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>
palm, cardboard	<i>Zamia furfuracea</i>
palm, Everglades	<i>Acoelorrhaphe whrightii</i>
palm, king	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>

palm, majesty	<i>Ravenea rivularis</i>
palm, Mediterranean fan	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>
palm, Mexican fan	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>
palm, pindo	<i>Butia capitata</i> 'Blue'
palm, queen	<i>Areacastrum romanzoffianum</i>
palm, queen	<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>
palm, sago	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>
palm, windmill	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>
pine, Austrian black	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
*pine, beach, shore	<i>Pinus contorta</i>
*pine, bristlecone	<i>Pinus aristata</i>
*pine, Bosnian	<i>Pinus leucodermis</i>
pine, Canary Island	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>
pine, columnar Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
pine, Eastern white	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
pine, eldarica	<i>Pinus eldarica</i>
pine, Japanese black	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>
*pine, loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>
*pine, longleaf	<i>Pinus palustris</i>
*pine, Monterey	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
pine, mugo	<i>Pinus mugo</i>
pine, Ponderosa	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>
pine, pumilio mugo	<i>Pinus mugo</i> var. <i>pumilio</i>
pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
*pine, slash	<i>Pinus elliotfii</i>
pine, white	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
* <i>Podocarpus</i>	<i>Podocarpus</i> spp.
redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
redcedar, Eastern	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
redwood, coast	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>
silk tree	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>
sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboretum</i>
spruce, Colorado	<i>Picea pungens</i>
spruce, Colorado blue	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Glauca'
spruce, dwarf Alberta	<i>Picea glauca</i> 'Conica'
*spruce, hoopsia blue	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Hoopsia'
*spruce, koster blue	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Koster'
spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
*spruce, pendula-weeping Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
*spruce, repens-spreading Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
spruce, white	<i>Picea glauca</i>
sweetgum, American	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
sycamore, American	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
sycamore, California	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>
tea tree, New Zealand	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>
tea tree, ruby glow New Zealand	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>
Yellowwood, long leafed	<i>Podocarpus henkelii</i>

Shrubs**Common Name****Scientific Name**

* <i>Abelia</i> , Kaleidoscope	<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>
* <i>Abelia</i> , Edward goucher	<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>
* <i>Abelia</i> , glossy	<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>
* <i>Abelia</i> , nana	<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>
* <i>Abelia</i> , sunrise variegated	<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>
* <i>Acacia</i> , abyssinica	<i>Acacia abyssinica</i>
<i>Acacia</i> , prostrate	<i>Acacia redolens</i>
* <i>Acacia</i> , shoestring	<i>Acacia stenophylla</i>
* <i>aralia</i> , Japanese	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
* <i>arborvitae</i> , emerald	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
<i>arborvitae</i> , George Peabody	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
* <i>arborvitae</i> , minima glauca-dwarf	<i>Thuja orientalis aureus</i>
<i>arborvitae</i> , nana-dwarf golden	<i>Thuja orientalis aureus</i>
<i>arborvitae</i> , nigra-dark American	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
<i>arborvitae</i> , pyramidalis	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
<i>arborvitae</i> , techny	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
<i>arborvitae</i> , woodwardii	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
azalea, coral bells	<i>Rhododendron exbury</i>
azalea, fashion	<i>Rhododendron kerume</i>
azalea, flame	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
azalea, Girard's Crimson	<i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i>
azalea, hershey red	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
azalea, higasa	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
azalea, hino crimson	<i>Rhododendron satuski</i>
*azalea, hot shot	<i>Rhododendron kerume</i>
azalea, hybrids carror	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
azalea, Nuccio's wild cherry	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
azalea, Pride of Mobile	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
*azalea, wild cherry	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
banana shrub	<i>Michelia figo</i>
barberry, crimson pygmy	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> var. <i>atropurpurea</i> 'Crimson Pygmy'
barberry, golden Japanese	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> 'Aurea'
barberry, rose glow red	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> var. <i>atropurpurea</i> 'Rose Glow'
bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>
*bluebeard, blue mist	<i>Caryopteris clandonensis</i>
bluebeard, dark knight	<i>Caryopteris x clandonen</i> 'Blk night'
bottlebrush, lemon	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>
bottlebrush, little John lemon	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i> 'Little John'
boxwood, common	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
boxwood, green beauty	<i>Buxus microphylla</i> var. <i>japonica</i> 'Green Beauty'
boxwood, green mountain	<i>Buxus microphylla</i> var. <i>japonica</i> 'Green Mountain'
boxwood, Japanese little leaf	<i>Buxus microphylla</i> var. <i>japonica</i>
* <i>Bougainvillea</i> , purple queen	<i>Bougainvillea</i> 'Purple Queen'
* <i>Bougainvillea</i> , rosenka	<i>Bougainvillea</i> 'Rosenka'
<i>Bougainvillea</i> , Scarlet O'Hara	<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.
broom, moonlight-Scotch	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
cactus, golden barrel	<i>Echinocactus grusonii</i>
camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
* <i>Cleyera</i> , Japanese	<i>Cleyera japonica</i>
copper leaf	<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>
<i>Cotoneaster</i> , cranberry	<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>

coyote bush	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>
crape myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
*cypress, kosteri	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>
*cypress, nana-dwarf hinoki	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>
cypress, torulosa	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>
* <i>Distylium</i> , Vintage Jade	<i>Distylium</i> , Vintage Jade
dogwood, baileyi redosier	<i>Cornus sericea</i>
dogwood, flaviramea yellowtwig	<i>Cornus sericea</i>
dusty miller	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>
<i>Escallonia</i> spp.	<i>Escallonia</i> spp.
<i>Euonymus</i> , emerald gaiety	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
<i>Euonymus</i> , emerald 'n gold	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
<i>Euonymus</i> , Manhattan	<i>Euonymus kiatschovicus</i> 'Manhattan'
<i>Euonymus</i> , silver king	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>
* <i>Euonymus</i> , sunspot	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
firethorn, lalandei	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> 'Lalandei'
flowering almond	<i>Prunus glandulosa</i>
<i>Forsythia</i> , border	<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i>
<i>Forsythia</i> , Arnold dwarf	<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i>
<i>Forsythia</i> , spring glory	<i>Forsythia x</i> 'Spring glory'
fountain grass, purple	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> 'Rubrum'
*fringe flower, sizzling pink	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>
*fringe flower, razzleberri	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i> var. <i>rubrum</i> 'Razzlebern'
* <i>Fuchsia</i> , Santa Claus	<i>Fuchsia x</i> "Santa Claus"
* <i>Gardenia</i>	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
<i>Gardenia</i> , August beauty	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
* <i>Gardenia</i> , miniature	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
* <i>Gardenia</i> , mystery	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
<i>Gardenia</i> , radican	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
heather, Mediterranean pink	<i>Erica cinerea x darleyensa</i>
heather, purple bell	<i>Erica cinerea</i>
heavenly bamboo (nandina)	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
heavenly bamboo, compacta dwarf	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
*heavenly bamboo, harbour dwarf	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
heavenly bamboo, nana compacta	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
*heavenly bamboo, nana purpurea	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
*heavenly bamboo, woods dwarf	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
* <i>Hebe</i> , boxleaf	<i>Hebe buxifolia</i>
<i>Hibiscus</i> , ross estey	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>
holly, American	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
*holly, Balkans English	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
holly, blue boy	<i>Ilex x meserveae</i>
holly, blue girl	<i>Ilex x meserveae</i>
holly, blue prince/princess	<i>Ilex x meserveae</i>
holly, burford	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>
holly, carrisa	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>
holly, cassine	<i>Ilex cassine</i>
*holly, China boy	<i>Ilex x meserveae</i>
holly, China girl	<i>Ilex x meserveae</i>
*holly, Chinese	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>
*holly, compacta-compact inkberry	<i>Ilex glabra</i>
holly, compacta-dwarf Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>
*holly, convexa	<i>Ilex crenata</i>
*holly, dwarf burford	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>
*holly, dwarf Chinese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>
holly, ebony magic	<i>Ilex x meserveae</i>

holly, fosteri	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i>
*holly, gold coast English	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
*holly, green luster	<i>Ilex crenata</i>
holly, helleri-heller's Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>
holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>
holly, needlepoint	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>
holly, Nellie R. Stevens	<i>Ilex x 'Nellie Stevens'</i>
*holly, nordica-inkberry	<i>Ilex glabra</i>
*holly, San Jose	<i>Ilex x aquipernyi</i>
holly, Savannah	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i>
holly, Sky Pencil Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Sky Pencil'
holly, steeds Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Steeds'
*holly, stokesii Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Steeds'
*hopseed bush	<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>
Indian hawthorn, ballerina	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i> 'Ballerina'
*ixora	<i>Ixora collinea</i>
jessamine, Carolina	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>
juniper	<i>Juniper spp.</i>
*juniper, andorra	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
juniper, bar harbor	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
*juniper, blue	<i>Juniperus squamata</i>
juniper, blue chip	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
juniper, blue rug	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
juniper, blue star	<i>Juniperus squamata</i>
juniper, broadmoor	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>
*juniper, creeping	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
*juniper, dwarf andorra	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
juniper, emerald sea shore	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>
juniper, gold coast	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Gold Coast'
juniper, Grey Owl	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
*juniper, hollywood	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
*juniper, huntington blue	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
*juniper, media-old gold	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
*juniper, nana-dwarf Japanese garden	<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>
juniper, parsonii	<i>Juniperus squamata</i>
*juniper, pfitzer	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
juniper, pfitzerana glauca-blue	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
juniper, pfitzerana-pfitzer	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
juniper, plumosa-andorra	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
juniper, prostrata	<i>Juniperus prostrata</i>
*juniper, sea green	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
*juniper, shore	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>
juniper, tamariscifolia-tam	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>
juniper, torulosa-hollywood	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
juniper, wichita blue	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
laurel, mountain	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>
<i>Leucothoe</i> , drooping	<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>
*lilac vine	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>
lily-of-the-valley	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
*lily-of-the-valley, forest flame	<i>Pieris x 'Forest Flame'</i>
lily-of-the-valley, mountain fire	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
* <i>Lonicera</i> , Canadian white	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
* <i>Lonicera</i> , claysis dwarf	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
* <i>Lonicera</i> , halliana	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
* <i>Lonicera</i> , tatarian	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
* <i>Lonicera</i> , Zabelli	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>

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
 **Rhaphiolepis*, enchantress-moress
 **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
Spiraea, Anthony Waterer
Spiraea, dolchia
Spiraea, garland
 *sweetspire, Henry's garnet
Viburnum, Am. Cranberrybush
 **Viburnum*, Chinese snowball
Viburnum, spring bouquet

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
Rhaphiolepis 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
Spiraea x bumalda 'Anthony Waterer'
Spiraea japonica
Spiraea spp.
Itea virginica
Viburnum trilobum
Viburnum microcephalum
Viburnum tinus 'Compactum'

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

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, crimson
 **Galium*
 gay feather, floristan violet
Gazania
 geranium
 **Helichrysum*, white licorice
 *heliotrope, common
 honeysuckle, Japanese
Hosta, albo-marginata

Scientific Name

Agave attenuate x *Agave ocahui*
Agave bovicornuta
Agave vilmoriniana
Fatshedra 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
Cordyline indiyisa
Miscanthus sinensis
Asparagus spp.
Dryopteris erythrosora
Festuca ovina glauca
Phormium tenax 'Jack Spratt'
Pennisetum alopecuroides
Pennisetum setaceum
Galium odoratum
Liatris spicata 'Floristan Violet'
Gazania spp.
Pelargonium x hortorum
Helichrysum petiolare 'White licorice'
Heliotropium fragrans
Lonicera japonica
Hosta lancifolia

* <i>Hosta</i> , zebelli red	<i>Hosta lancifoila</i>
*ice plant	<i>Delosperma cooperi</i>
	<i>Drosantheumum hispidum</i>
*ice plant, hardy	<i>Delosperma nubigenum</i>
ice plant, largeleaf	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>
*ice plant, trailing	<i>Lampranthus spectabilis</i>
ice plant, trailing rosea	<i>Drosantheumum floribundum</i>
ice plant, white	<i>Delosperma alba</i>
<i>Iris</i>	<i>Iris siberica</i>
* <i>Iris</i> , African	<i>Moraea iridioides</i>
* <i>Iris</i> , dwarf blue	<i>Iris</i> spp.
* <i>Iris</i> , wedgewood	<i>Iris</i> spp.
<i>Iris</i> , yellow dwarf bearded	<i>Iris pumila</i> 'Yellow'
*ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera canariensis</i>
ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
*jasmine, angelwing	<i>Jasminum nitidum</i>
jasmine, Asian	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>
*jasmine, pink	<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i>
*lily, fortnight	<i>Dietes vegeta</i>
*lily, kafir	<i>Clivia miniata</i> 'French hybrid'
lily of the Nile	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>
	<i>Agapanthus</i> 'Peter pan'
*lily of the Nile, queen anne	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>
*lily turf, big blue	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
*lily turf, giant	<i>Liriope gigantea</i>
lily turf, green/creeping	<i>Liriope spicata</i>
lily turf, lilac beauty	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
lily turf, majestic	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
lily turf, monroe white	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
*lily turf, silver dragon	<i>Liriope spicata</i>
lily turf, silvery sunproof	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
lily turf, variegated liriope	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
*lily turf, white	<i>Liriope gigantea</i>
maiden grass	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> 'Gracillimus'
*manuka/broom teatree	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>
*Mexican hat	<i>Ratbida columnifera</i>
mondo grass	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>
mondo grass, dwarf	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>
pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
pampasgrass, hardy	<i>Erianthus ravennae</i>
* <i>Penstemon</i> , apple blossom	<i>Penstemon</i> x 'Apple blossom'
periwinkle, dwarf	<i>Vinca minor</i>
*plantain lily, narrow leafed	<i>Hosta lancifoila</i>
ribbon grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea picta</i>
sage, Russian	<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>
society garlic	<i>Tulbaghia violacea</i>
spurge, Japanese	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
spurge, Japanese 'Green sheen'	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i> 'Green sheen'
star clusters	<i>Pentas lanceolata</i>
* <i>Verbena</i> , veined	<i>Verbena rigida</i>
*Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
yarrow	<i>Achillea</i> spp.
*yucca, red	<i>Hesperaloe parvifolia</i>

*Not registered for use in California

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	Scientific Name
bugleweed or ajuja	<i>Ajuja</i> spp.
mustard	<i>Brassica</i> spp.
purple coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
dwarf burning bush	<i>Euonymus alatus</i> 'Compacta'
spurge	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.
hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.
candytuft	<i>Iberis</i> spp.
Prince of Wales juniper	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> 'Prince of Wales'
cajeput tree	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>
Carolina rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i>
roseum elegans rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i> 'Roseum elegans'
stonecrop	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
green yucca	<i>Yucca recurvifolia</i>

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, caneberries 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 Supressed 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. ¹	<i>Trifolium</i> spp.
clover, hop	<i>Trifolium aureum</i>
clover, white ¹	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
cudweed, purple	<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>
dandelion ¹	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
dichondra, Carolina ¹	<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.
knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
lespedeza, common	<i>Lespedeza striata</i>
lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
mallow, little	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
maretail	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
mayweed, chamomile	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
medic, black	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>

morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>
mustard	<i>Brassica</i> spp.
mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
oxalis, buttercup	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>
parsley-piert	<i>Alchemi/la arvensis</i>
pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle</i> spp.
pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>
parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>
plantain, bracted	<i>Plantago aristata</i>
plantain, broadleaf	<i>Plantago major</i>
plantain, buckhorn	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
plantain, slender	<i>Plantago heterophylla</i>
pokeweed, common	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>
purslane, common	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>
radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
rockpurslane, redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
sida, prickly	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
sibara	<i>Sibara virginica</i>
smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
sorrell, red	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
speedwell, corn	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
speedwell, purslane	<i>Veronica peregrina</i>
speedwell, thymeleaf	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>
spurge, garden	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>
spurge, hyssop	<i>Chamaesyce hyssopifolia</i>
spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
spurge, spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>
spurry, corn	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>
sweetclover, yellow	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>
tansymustard, green	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i> ssp. <i>brachycarpa</i>
telegraphplant	<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>
thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola tragus</i>
willowherb	<i>Epilobium</i> spp.
woodsorrel, creeping	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>
woodsorrel, yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>

¹From seed only

Grassy Weeds **Common Name**

barley
barnyardgrass
bluegrass, annual
brome
crabgrass, large
crabgrass, smooth
crabgrass, Southern

Scientific Name

Hordeum spp.
Echinochloa crus-galli
Poa annua
Bromus spp.
Digitaria sanguine/is
Digitaria ischaemum
Digitaria ciliaris

crabgrass, tropical	<i>Digitaria argillacea</i>
crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
dallisgrass ¹	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>
goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
foxtail, green	<i>Setaria verdi</i>
foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria pumila</i>
kikuyugrass	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>
Mary's grass	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>
oats, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>
ryegrass annual	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
ryegrass, perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
sandbur	<i>Cenchrus</i> spp.
smutgrass	<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>

¹From seed only

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

Common Name	Scientific Name
burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
dogfennel	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>
eveningprimrose	<i>Oenothera</i> spp.
fescue, rattail	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>
filaree, whitestern	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>
goosefoot, nettleleaf	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>
groundsel, common	<i>Senecia vulgaris</i>
jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
knotweed, silversheath	<i>Polygonum argyrocoleon</i>
kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
mullein, turkey	<i>Croton setigerus</i>
nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>
oxtongue, bristly	<i>Picris echioides</i>
parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>
pimpernel, scarlet	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
sowthistle, spiny	<i>Sonchus asper</i>
spurge, petty	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>
sunflower	<i>Helianthus</i> spp.
swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>
thistle, musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>

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

Common Name	Scientific Name
bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
milkweed, honeyvine	<i>Cynanchum leave</i>
morningglory, tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>

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

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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