

Specimen Label

ISOXABEN	GROUP	21	HERBICIDE
DITHIOPYR	GROUP	3	HERBICIDE



Crew™

HERBICIDE

®™ Trademarks of Dow AgroSciences, DuPont or Pioneer and their affiliated companies or respective owners.

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 'Glaucua'
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
Acoelorrhaphes whrightii
Archontophoenix cunninghamiana
Ravenea rivularis
Chamaerops humilis
Washingtonia robusta
Butia capitata 'Blue'
Areacastrium 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 'Glaucua'
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, higan
 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, flavrimea 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
Rhododendron calendulaceum
Rhododendron spp.
Rhododendron spp.
Rhododendron satsumi
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*
 'Razzleberri'
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 *darleyensis*
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 cornuta
Ilex cornuta
Ilex cassine
Ilex x *meserveae*
Ilex x *meserveae*
Ilex cornuta
Ilex glabra
Ilex crenata
Ilex crenata
Ilex cornuta
Ilex crenata
Ilex cornuta
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 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*, clareveisi 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
Osmanthus 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 *dauricum*
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'
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

**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 brevilingulata
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 odoratum
Liatris spicata 'Floristan Violet'
Gazania spp.
Pelargonium x *hortorum*
Helichrysum petiolare
'White licorice'
Heliotropium fragrans
Lonicera japonica
Hosta lancifolia
Hosta lancifolia
Delosperma cooperi
Drosanthemum hispidum
Delosperma nubigenum
Carpobrotus edulis
Lampranthus spectabilis
Drosanthemum 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 spicata
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 lancifolia
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, canberries 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>Symphyotrichum ericoides</i>
aster, slender	<i>Symphyotrichum 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.
knotted, 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

¹From seed only

Grassy Weeds

Common Name

barley
barnyardgrass
bluegrass, annual
brome
crabgrass, large
crabgrass, smooth
crabgrass, Southern
crabgrass, tropical
crowfootgrass
dallisgrass¹
goosegrass
foxtail, giant
foxtail, green
foxtail, yellow
kikuyugrass
Mary's grass
oats, wild
ryegrass annual
ryegrass, perennial
sandbur
smutgrass

¹From seed only

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

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

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	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.

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent permitted by law, otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

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