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Header 43

List View

General Information | Contact | Default Values | Discount | Document Information | Clarification Request

Procurement Folder: 1026951
Procurement Type: Central Master Agreement
Vendor ID: 000000187417
Legal Name: NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS INC
Alias/DBA:
Total Bid: $0.00
Response Date: 07/19/2022
Response Time: 12:00
Responded By User ID: Charles Smyth2
First Name: Charles
Last Name: Smyth
Email: Charles.Smyth@nutrien.
Phone: 804-520-0789

SO Doc Code: CRFQ
SO Dept: 0803
SO Doc ID: DOT2200000184
Published Date: 7/11/22
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Close Time: 13:30
Status: Closed
Solicitation Description: ADDENDUM NO_1 Vegetation Management Products - Statewide
Total of Header Attachments: 43
Total of All Attachments: 43

Department of Administration
Purchasing Division
2019 Washington Street East
Post Office Box 50130
Charleston, WV 25305-0130

State of West Virginia
Solicitation Response

Proc Folder:	1026951
Solicitation Description:	ADDENDUM NO_1 Vegetation Management Products - Statewide
Proc Type:	Central Master Agreement

Solicitation Closes	Solicitation Response	Version
2022-07-19 13:30	SR 0803 ESR07192200000000248	1

VENDOR

000000187417
NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS INC

Solicitation Number: CRFQ 0803 DOT2200000184

Total Bid: 0 **Response Date:** 2022-07-19 **Response Time:** 12:00:06

Comments:

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT THE BUYER
John W Estep
304-558-2566
john.w.estep@wv.gov

Vendor
Signature X **FEIN#** **DATE**

All offers subject to all terms and conditions contained in this solicitation

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
1	Accord XRT II or equal, Case 2X2.5gal	0.00000	GL	55.800000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name Accord XRT II or equal, Case 2X2.5gal
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
2	Accord XRT II or equal, Pallet of 72x2.5gal	0.00000	GL	55.800000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name Accord XRT II or equal, Pallet of 72x2.5gal
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
3	Accord XRT II or equal, 30 Gal. container sold individual	0.00000	GL	55.800000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name Accord XRT II or equal, 30 Gal. container, sold individually
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
4	Accord XRT II or equal, 250 Gal. container sold individ.	0.00000	GL	55.800000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name Accord XRT II or equal, 250 Gallon container, sold individually
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
5	Arsenal Powerline or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	69.800000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Arsenal Powerline or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
6	Arsenal Powerline or equal 15 Gal. container, sold individua	0.00000	GL	71.500000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Arsenal Powerline or equal 15 Gal. container, sold individually
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
7	Arsenal Powerline or equal Pallet of 72 X 2.5 Gal. container	0.00000	GL	69.800000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Arsenal Powerline or equal Pallet of 72 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
8	Arsenal Powerline or equal Pallet of 9 X 15 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	71.500000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Arsenal Powerline or equal Pallet of 9 X 15 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
9	Diuron 4L or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	28.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Diuron 4L or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
10	Diuron 4L or equal 30 Gal. container, sold individually	0.00000	GL		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments: Not Available

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Diuron 4L or equal 30 Gal. container, sold individually
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
11	Escort XP Herbicide or equal Case of 8 X 8 Oz. containers	0.00000	OZ	3.040000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Escort XP Herbicide or equal Case of 8 X 8 Oz. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
12	Escort XP Herbicide or equal Case of 8 X16 Oz. containers	0.00000	OZ	3.040000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Escort XP Herbicide or equal Case of 8 X 16 Oz. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
13	EsplAnade 200 SC or equal Case of 4 X 16 Qt. containers	0.00000	QT	348.800000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: EsplAnade 200 SC or equal Case of 4 X 16 Qt. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
14	EsplAnade 200 SC or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	1267.200000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: EsplAnade 200 SC or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
15	EsplAnade EZ or equal Case of 4 X 16 Qt. containers	0.00000	QT	32.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: EsplAnade EZ or equal Case of 4 X 16 Qt. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
16	EsplAnade EZ or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	90.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: EsplAnade EZ or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
17	Freelexx or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	28.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Freelexx or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
18	Freelexx or equal Pallet of 72 X 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	28.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Freelexx or equal Pallet of 72 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
19	Garlon 3A or equal Case of 2 x 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	54.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments: Element 3A

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Garlon 3A or equal Case of 2 x 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
20	Garlon 3A or equal 30 Gal. container, sold individually	0.00000	GL	54.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments: Element 3A

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Garlon 3A or equal 30 Gal. container, sold individually
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
21	Garlon 4 Ultra or equal Case of 2 x 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	64.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments: Element 4

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Garlon 4 Ultra or equal Case of 2 x 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
22	Garlon 4 Ultra or equal 15 Gal. container, sold individually	0.00000	GL	81.900000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Garlon 4 Ultra or equal 15 Gal. container, sold individually
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
23	Garlon 4 Ultra or equal 30 Gal. container, sold individually	0.00000	GL	64.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments: Element 4

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Garlon 4 Ultra or equal 30 Gal. container, sold individually
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
24	Garlon 4 Ultra or equal Pallet of 10 X 15 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	81.900000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Garlon 4 Ultra or equal Pallet of 10 X 15 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
25	Krenite S or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	124.500000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Krenite S or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
26	Krenite S or equal Pallet of 72 X 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	124.500000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Krenite S or equal Pallet of 72 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
27	Krovar I DF or equal Case of 48 X 6 Lb. containers	0.00000	LB	15.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments: Krovar IVM

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Krovar I DF or equal Case of 48 X 6 Lb. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
28	Method 240SL or equal Case of 2 x 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	322.560000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Method 240SL or equal Case of 2 x 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
29	Milestone or equal Case of 12 X 1 Qt. containers	0.00000	QT	76.250000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Milestone or equal Case of 12 X 1 Qt. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
30	Milestone or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	305.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Milestone or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
31	Oust XP or equal 3 Lb. container, sold individually	0.00000	LB	34.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Oust XP or equal 3 Lb. container, sold individually
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
32	Oust XP or equal Case of 8 X 3 Lb. containers	0.00000	LB	34.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Oust XP or equal Case of 8 X 3 Lb. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
33	Oust Extra or equal 4 Lb container, sold individually	0.00000	LB	34.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Oust Extra or equal 4 Lb container, sold individually
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
34	Oust Extra or equal 12 Lb. container, sold individually	0.00000	LB	34.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Oust Extra or equal 12 Lb. container, sold individually
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
35	Oust Extra or equal Case of 8 x 4 Lb. containers	0.00000	LB	34.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Oust Extra or equal Case of 8 x 4 Lb. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
36	Outrider or equal 20 Oz. container, sold individually	0.00000	OZ	14.500000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Outrider or equal 20 Oz. container, sold individually
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
37	Outrider or equal Case of 10 X 20 Oz. containers	0.00000	OZ	14.500000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Outrider or equal Case of 10 X 20 Oz. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
38	Pathfinder II or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	50.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Pathfinder II or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
39	PENDulum AquaCap or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	55.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: PENDulum AquaCap or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
40	PENDulum AquaCap or equal 15 Gal. container, sold individual	0.00000	GL	56.990000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: PENDulum AquaCap or equal Case of 15 Gal. container, sold individually
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
41	Plateau or equal Case of 2 X 1 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	125.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Plateau or equal Case of 2 X 1 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
42	Polaris SP or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	78.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Polaris SP or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
43	Polaris SP or equal Pallet of 72 X 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	78.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Polaris SP or equal Pallet of 72 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
44	Rodeo or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	45.900000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments: Roundup Custom

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Rodeo or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
45	Rodeo or equal Pallet of 72 X 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	45.900000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments: Roundup Custom

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Rodeo or equal Pallet of 72 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
46	Rodeo or equal 30 Gal. container, sold individually	0.00000	GL	45.900000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments: Roundup Custom

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Rodeo or equal 30 Gal. container, sold individually
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
47	Roundup Pro Concentrate or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. contai	0.00000	GL	41.850000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Roundup Pro Concentrate or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
48	Roundup Pro Concentrate or equal Pallet of 72 X 2.5 Gal. con	0.00000	GL	41.850000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Roundup Pro Concentrate or equal Pallet of 72 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
49	Roundup Pro Concentrate or equal Pallet of 9 X 15 Gal. conta	0.00000	GL	41.850000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Roundup Pro Concentrate or equal Pallet of 9 X 15 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
50	Roundup Pro Concentrate or equal 30 Gal. container, sold ind	0.00000	GL	41.850000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Roundup Pro Concentrate or equal 30 Gal. container, sold individually
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
51	Roundup Pro Concentrate or equal 265 Gal. container sold ind	0.00000	GL	41.850000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Roundup Pro Concentrate or equal 265 Gal. container, sold individually
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
52	Telar XP or equal Case of 8 X 8 Oz. containers	0.00000	OZ	16.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Telar XP or equal Case of 8 X 8 Oz. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
53	Telar XP or equal Case of 8 X 16 Oz. containers	0.00000	OZ		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments: Package size discontinued.

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Telar XP or equal Case of 8 X 16 Oz. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
54	Vanquish or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	46.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments: Clash

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Vanquish or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
55	Vanquish or equal Pallet of 9 X 15 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments: Not Available

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Vanquish or equal Pallet of 9 X 15 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
56	Vastlan or equal Case of 12 X 1 Qt. containers	0.00000	QT	23.900000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Vastlan or equal Case of 12 X 1 Qt. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
57	Vastlan or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	95.600000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Vastlan or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
58	Vastlan or equal Pallet of 72 X 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	95.600000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Vastlan or equal Pallet of 72 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
59	Vastlan or equal Pallet of 9 x 15 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	95.600000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Vastlan or equal Pallet of 9 x 15 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
60	Vastlan or equal 30 Gal. container, sold individually	0.00000	GL	95.600000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Vastlan or equal 30 Gal. container, sold individually
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
61	Velpar L Liquid Herbicide or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. cont	0.00000	GL	170.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Velpar L Liquid Herbicide or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
62	Velpar L Liquid Herbicide or equal 15 Gal. cont. sold indiv.	0.00000	GL		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171700			

Commodity Line Comments: Product unavailable

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Velpar L Liquid Herbicide or equal 15 Gal. container, sold individually
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
63	Aquachem 90 or equal Non-Ionic Surfactant Case of 2 X 2.5 GL	0.00000	GL	19.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
12161913			

Commodity Line Comments: Activator 90

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Aquachem 90 or equal Non-Ionic Surfactant Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
64	Basal Oil or Bark Oil, or equal Diluent with Emulsifiers	0.00000	GL	16.400000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
12161913			

Commodity Line Comments: 9x15gal drums

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Basal Oil or Bark Oil, or equal Diluent with Emulsifiers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
65	Bullseye or equal Blue Spray Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. cont.	0.00000	GL	45.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
12161913			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Bullseye or equal Water Soluble Blue Liquid Spray Pattern Indicator Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
66	41 A(C) Drift Retardant or equal Case of 12 X 32 Oz. contain	0.00000	OZ		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
12160000			

Commodity Line Comments: Not Supplying

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: 41 A(C) Drift Retardant or equal Granular/Flake Drift Control Agent Case of 12 X 32 Oz. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
67	Liberate or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	30.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
12161913			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Liberate or equal Non-Ionic, Low Foam Penetrating Surfactant with Lecithin, Drift Control Agent Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
68	MSO Concentrate or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	27.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
12161913			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: MSO Concentrate or equal Concentrate Spray Adjuvant with Lecitech(R), Methylated Seed Oil Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
69	Nu-Film-IR or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	46.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
12161913			

Commodity Line Comments: Attach

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Nu-Film-IR or equal Non-Ionic Sticker Spreader Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
70	Reign LC or equal Case of 12 X 1 Qt. Containers	0.00000	QT	14.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
12161913			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Reign LC or equal Liquid Drift Control Agent Case of 12 X 1 Qt. Containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
71	Spreader 90 or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	18.500000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
12161913			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Spreader 90 or equal Aquatic Surfactant Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
72	Thinvert RTU or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL	30.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
12161913			

Commodity Line Comments: 5gal cubes

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Thinvert RTU or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers Ready-to-Use Formula Containing Paraffinic Oil Emulsifiers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
73	Thinvert RTU or equal 15 Gal. Container, sold individually	0.00000	GL	28.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
12161913			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Thinvert RTU or equal 15 Gal. Container, sold individually Ready-to-Use Formula Containing Paraffinic Oil Emulsifiers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
74	Unfoamer or equal Case of 12 X 1 Qt. Containers	0.00000	QT	15.000000	0.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
12161913			

Commodity Line Comments:

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Unfoamer or equal Miscible-Dispersible Liquid Defoamer (10% Active Ingredient) Case of 12 X 1 Qt. Containers
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
75	Birchmeier or equal 5-gallon Backpack Sprayer	0.00000	EA		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
21101801			

Commodity Line Comments: Not Supplying

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Birchmeier or equal 5-gallon Backpack Sprayer
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
76	Birchmeier or equal Gasket Set for Sprayer Pump	0.00000	SET		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
21101801			

Commodity Line Comments: Not Supplying

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Birchmeier or equal Gasket Set for Sprayer Pump
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
77	Birchmeier or equal Valve and Wand Repair Kit	0.00000	KIT		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
21101801			

Commodity Line Comments: Not Supplying

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Birchmeier or equal Valve and Wand Repair Kit
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
78	Birchmeier BCS or equal Closed System Backpack Sprayer	0.00000	EA		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
21101801			

Commodity Line Comments: Not Supplying

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Birchmeier BCS or equal Closed System Backpack Sprayer
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
79	Birchmeier BCS or equal Gasket Set for Sprayer Pump	0.00000	SET		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
21101801			

Commodity Line Comments: Not Supplying

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Birchmeier BCS or equal Gasket Set for Sprayer Pump
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
80	Birchmeier BCS or equal Valve and Wand Repair Kit	0.00000	KIT		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
21101801			

Commodity Line Comments: Not Supplying

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Birchmeier BCS or equal Valve and Wand Repair Kit
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
81	Easy Rinse or equal Pressure Rinser	0.00000	EA		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
21101801			

Commodity Line Comments: Not Supplying

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Easy Rinse or equal Pressure Rinser
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
82	32 oz. Eye Wash Bottle	0.00000	EA		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
46181810			

Commodity Line Comments: Not Supplying

Extended Description:

32 oz. Eye Wash Bottle
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
83	Launch or equal Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers	0.00000	GL		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
10171600			

Commodity Line Comments: Not Supplying

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Launch or equal Biostimulant; Plant nutrient supplement for the establishment and maintenance of turf and ornamentals. Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers.
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
84	Tolco or equal 2-Quart Handheld Pressure Sprayer	0.00000	EA		

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
27112903			

Commodity Line Comments: Not Supplying

Extended Description:

Product Trade Name: Tolco or equal 2-Quart Handheld Pressure Sprayer
SEE ATTACHED PRICING PAGES-ATTACHMENT A, FOR ACTUAL COST

Department of Administration
Purchasing Division
2019 Washington Street East
Post Office Box 50130
Charleston, WV 25305-0130

State of West Virginia
Centralized Request for Quote
Agricultural

Proc Folder: 1026951 **Doc Description:** Vegetation Management Products - Statewide **Proc Type:** Central Master Agreement			**Reason for Modification:**
Date Issued	**Solicitation Closes**	**Solicitation No**	**Version**
2022-06-28	2022-07-19 13:30	CRFQ 0803 DOT2200000184	1

BID RECEIVING LOCATION

BID CLERK
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
PURCHASING DIVISION
2019 WASHINGTON ST E
CHARLESTON WV 25305
US

VENDOR

Vendor Customer Code:

Vendor Name : Nutrien Ag Solutions, Inc.

Address :

Street :

City :

State : **Country :** **Zip :**

Principal Contact :

Vendor Contact Phone: **Extension:**

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT THE BUYER
John W Estep
304-558-2566
john.w.estep@wv.gov

Vendor Signature X Tim Smith, Division Manage **FEIN#** 04-3769161 **DATE** 7/7/2022

All offers subject to all terms and conditions contained in this solicitation

Vegetation Management Products

Pricing Pages, Attachment A (ATT A)

Vendor Name: ____Nutrien Ag Solutions, Inc._____

Vendor Instructions: Please read the instructions below for Part I, II, and III carefully, and provide all required information with the bid submission. Vendor shall complete Parts I, II and III below in their entirety, as failure to do so will result in the disqualification of the Vendor's Contract Items bid. This is a multiple vendor award contract. Vendors may bid any or all contract items. A contract will be awarded to the low bid Vendor, per contract item bid, meeting all contract specification requirements.

Part I: HERBICIDES - Vendor shall bid either the Product Trade name product listed, or an "equal to" product (reference Section 3.3.4.) "Equal to" products must be listed by brand name in the "Equal To Product Bid." All herbicide products bid, regardless of whether the product bid is the Product Trade Name requested or an "equal to" product, MUST have the EPA registration number and the WVDA registration number (aka Brand ID) for every herbicide product bid. Failure to list the EPA registiration number and WVDA # will result in the bid being disqualified for the corresponding Contract Item. Bids shall be calculated per the unit of measure indicated for the Contract Item, when distributed in the case/pallet/container size requested within the Description column. **Vendor must supply the product label for EVERY Herbicide Contract Item**, regardless of whether the product bid is the Product Trade name requested or an "equal to" product, WITH their bid submission. Failure to provide product labels for Contract Items bid in Part I: Herbicide Products with the bid submission will result in the bid being disqualified for the corresponding Contract Item for which the product label was omitted.

Part II: ADJUVANTS - Vendor shall bid either the Product Trade name product listed, or an "equal to" product (reference Section 3.3.4.) Bids shall be calculated per the unit of measure indicated for the Contract Item, when distributed in the case/pallet/container size requested within the Description column. **Vendor must supply the product label for EVERY Adjuvant Contract Item**, regardless of whether the product bid is the Product Trade name requested or an "equal to" product, WITH their bid submission. Failure to provide product labels for Contract Items bid in Part II: Adjuvant Products with the bid submission will result in the bid being disqualified for the corresponding Contract Item for which the product label was omitted.

Part III: MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS - Vendor shall bid either the Product Trade name product listed, or an "equal to" product (reference Section 3.3.4.) Bids should be calculated per the unit of measure indicated for the Contract Item. **Vendor must supply the product label and/or the product specifications for EVERY Miscellaneous products bid, for product evaluation.** Failure to provide product labels and/or product specifications for Contract Items bid in Part III: Miscellaneous Products with the bid submission will result in the bid being disqualified for the corresponding Contract Item for which the product label and/or product specifications was omitted.

Part I: HERBICIDE PRODUCTS

Contract Item #	Description	Equal To Product Bid (if applicable)	EPA Reg#	WVDA # (Brand ID)	Unit of Measure	Cost Per Unit of Measure
	Product Trade Name: Accord® XRT II or equal A non-selective broad spectrum systemic herbicide for control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants. Group 9. Active ingredient is 50.2% glyphosate: N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine, dimethylamine salt. Contains 5.07 lb per gallon glyphosate, dimethylamine salt (4 lb per gallon glyphosate acid).		**62719-556**	**1508.0031**		
1-A	Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers				Gal.	$55.80
1-B	Pallet of 72 x 2.5 Gal. containers				Gal.	$55.80
1-C	30 Gal. container, sold individually				Gal.	$55.80
1-D	250 Gal. container, sold individually				Gal.	$55.80
	Product Trade Name: Arsenal® Powerline™ or equal					

	Water-soluble formulation applied as a spray for control of most annual and perennial grasses, broad-leaf and woody plants. Group 2. Active Ingredient: Isopropylamine Salt of Imazapyr 26.7%. Equivalent to 21.8% 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid or 2 pounds acid per gallon.		241-431	271.0159		
2-A	Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers				Gal.	$69.80
2-B	15 Gal. container, sold individually				Gal.	$71.50
2-C	Pallet of 72 X 2.5 Gal. containers				Gal.	$69.80
2-D	Pallet of 9 X 15 Gal. containers				Gal.	$71.50
	Product Trade Name: Diuron 4L or equal					
	A non-selective residual herbicide for the control of a wide range of grasses, broadleaf weeds in land not intended to bear vegetation. Group 7. Active Ingredients: Diuron 40.7%. Contains 4.0 Pounds of Diuron per gallon.		34704-854	321.0145		
3-A	Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers				Gal.	$28.00
3-B	30 Gal. container, sold individually				Gal.	
	Product Trade Name: Escort XP Herbicide® or equal					
	A dispersible granule, post-emergent herbicide that mixes in water for spray application and controls many annual and perennial weeds and woody plants. Group 2. Active Ingredient: Metsulfuron methyl 60% by weight.		**432-1549**	**9278**		
4-A	Case of 8 X 8 Oz. containers				Oz.	$3.04
4-B	Case of 8 X 16 Oz. containers				Oz.	$3.04
4-C	64 Oz. container, sold individually				Oz.	$3.04
	Product Trade Name: EsplAnade® 200 SC or equal					
	A preemergent herbicide for the control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. Group 29. Active Ingredient: Indaziflam 19.05%. Contains 1.67 pounds of indaziflam per gallon.		**432-1516**	**1726.0139**		
5-A	Case of 4 X 16 Qt. containers				Qt.	$348.80
5-B	Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers				Gal.	$1,267.20
	Product Trade Name: EsplAnade® EZ or equal					
	A pre-mixed non-selective control of emerged and pre-emerged grasses and broadleaf weeds. Group 29, 22, and 9. Active Ingredients: Indaziflam 0.089% + Diquat 0.890% + Glyphosate 20.460%, by weight.		**432-1528**	**6590**		
6-A	Case of 4 X 16 Qt. containers				Qt.	$32.00
6-B	Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers				Gal.	$90.00
	Product Trade Name: Freelexx™ or equal					
	Selective control of many broadleaf weeds and turfgrass and certain aquatic applications. Group 4. Active Ingredients: 2,4-D Choline 19.6%. 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid - 38.4% - 3.8 Lb./Gal.		**62719-634**	**10273**		
7-A	Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers				Gal.	$28.00
7-B	Pallet of 72 X 2.5 Gal. containers				Gal.	$28.00
	Product Trade Name: Garlon® 3A or equal Liquid amine formulation for foliar and basal bark applications and is effective on actively growing brush by penetrating the bark and entering the cambium layer. Group 4. Active Ingredients: Triclopyr 44.4%. Acid equivalent: triclopyr - 31.8% - 3 Lb./Gal.					
8-A	Case of 2 x 2.5 Gal. containers	**Element 3A**	**62719-37**	**1508.0025**	Gal.	$54.00
8-B	Pallet of 10 X 15 Gal. containers	**Garlon 3A**	**62719-37**	**1002.0013**	Gal.	$63.20
8-C	30 Gal. container, sold individually	**Element 3A**	**62719-37**	**1508.0025**	Gal.	$54.00
	Product Trade Name: Garlon® 4 Ultra or equal					

	Liquid ester formulation for foliar and basal bark applications and is effective on actively growing brush by penetrating the bark and entering the cambium layer. Group 4. Active Ingredients: Triclopyr Butoxyethyl ester 61.6%. Acid equivalent: tricopyr - 43.46% - 4 Lb/Gal.					
9-A	Case of 2 x 2.5 Gal. containers	**Element 4**	**62719-40**	**1508.0021**	Gal.	$64.00
9-B	15 Gal. container, sold individually	**Garlon 4 Ultra**	**62719-527**	**1508.002**	Gal.	$81.90
9-C	30 Gal. container, sold individually	**Element 4**	**62719-40**	**1508.0021**	Gal.	$64.00
9-D	Pallet of 10 X 15 Gal. containers	**Garlon 4 Ultra**	**62719-527**	**1508.002**	Gal.	$81.90
	Product Trade Name: Krenite® S or equal					
	Herbicide brush control agent is a water-soluble liquid to be diluted with water and applied as a foliar spray for control and/or suppression of many woody species. Group 27. Active Ingredient: Ammonium salt of fosamine 41.5%. Contains 4 pounds of Active Ingredient per gallon.		**42750-247**	**5988**		
10-A	Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers				Gal.	$124.50
10-B	Case of 6 x 2.5 Gal. containers				Gal.	$124.50
10-C	Pallet of 72 X 2.5 Gal. containers				Gal.	$124.50
	Product Trade Name: Krovar® I DF or equal					
	A dispersible granule to be mixed in water and applied as a spray for selective control of weeds. Group 5, 7. Active Ingredients: Bromacil 40.0% + Diuron 40.0% by weight.	**Krovar IVM**	**81927-3**	**13789**		
11	Case of 48 X 6 Lb. containers				Lb.	$15.00
	Product Trade Name: Method® 240SL or equal					
	A soluble liquid that is mixed in water and may be applied by aerial or ground equipment for control of broadleaf weeds and woody species. Group 4. Active Ingredients: Postassium salt of aminocyclopyrachlor 25.0%. Acid Equivalent:6-Amino-5-chloro-2 cyclopropyl-4-pyrimidinecarboxylic acid - 2 pounds acid per gallon or 21.2%.		**432-1565**	**9234**		
12	Case of 2 x 2.5 Gal. containers				Gal.	$322.56

	Product Trade Name: Milestone® or equal A liquid herbicide for use on rangeland and pastures to control noxious and invasive broadleaf species and other problem weeds. Group 4. Active Ingredients: Aminopyralid 40.6%. Acid Equivalent: aminopyralid (2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-) - 21.1% - 2 Lb./Gal.		**62719-519**	**1508.0009**		
13-A	Case of 12 X 1 Qt. containers				Qt.	$76.25
13-B	Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers				Gal.	$305.00
	Product Trade Name: Oust® XP or equal A broad-spectrum herbicide that cost-effectively controls tough annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds. Dispersible granules. Group 2. Sulfometuron Methyl 75.0% by weight.		**432-1552**	**9360**		
14-A	3 Lb. container, sold individually				Lb.	$34.00
14-B	Case of 8 X 3 Lb. containers				Lb.	$34.00
	Product Trade Name: Oust® Extra or equal Controls many annual and perennial grasses and broad-leaf weeds. Group 2. Active Ingredients: Sulfometuron Methyl 56.25%, Metsulfuron Methyl 15% by weight.		**432-1557**	**9437**		
15-A	4 Lb container, sold individually				Lb.	$34.00
15-B	12 Lb. container, sold individually				Lb.	$34.00
15-C	Case of 8 x 4 Lb. containers				Lb.	$34.00
	Product Trade Name: Outrider® or equal A selective herbicide for the control of certain annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds. Water soluble dry granule. Active Ingredient: Sulfosulfuron 75.0%.		**59639-223**	**10866**		
16-A	20 Oz. container, sold individually				Oz.	$14.50
16-B	Case of 10 X 20 Oz. containers				Oz.	$14.50
	Product Trade Name: Pathfinder® II or equal No mixing. For the control of woody plants, basal bark and cut-stump treatments. Group 4. Active Ingredients: Triclopyr Butoxyethylester 13.6%. Acid Equivalent: triclopyr – 9.81% – 0.75 Lb./Gal.		**62719-176**	**1002.0155**		
17	Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers				Gal.	$50.00
	Product Trade Name: PENDulum® AquaCap™ or equal Water-based herbicide that provides preemergence control of weeds in turfgrass, landscape, noncropland areas and ornamental production. Pendulum will not control established weeds, rather it stops susceptible weeds from germinating and growing, eventually causing them to die before they ever emerge from the soil. Group 3. Active Ingredient: Pendimethalin 38.7%. 1 Gal contains 3.8 Lbs. of microencapsulated pendimethalin in aqueous carrier.		**241-416**	**271.012**		
18-A	Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers				Gal.	$55.00
18-B	15 Gal. container, sold individually				Gal.	$56.99
	Product Trade Name: Plateau® or equal For weed control, native grass establishment and turf growth suppression. Group 2. Active Ingredients: 23.6% Ammonium salt of imazapic. Contains 2 lbs. of Imidazolinone per gallon.		**241-365**	**271.008**		
19	Case of 2 X 1 Gal. containers				Gal.	$125.00
	Product Trade Name: Polaris® SP or equal					

	Multi-Purpose Non-Selective liquid post-emergent herbicide for the management of grasses and broadleaf weeds, undesirable emergent and floating aquatic vegetation, and many brush and vine species in a variety of settings. Group 2. Active Ingredients: Imazapyr 27.7%. Equivalent to 22.6% 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1 H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid or 2 pounds acid per gallon.		**228-536**	**1009.012**		
20-A	Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers				Gal.	$78.00
20-B	Pallet of 72 X 2.5 Gal. containers				Gal.	$78.00
	Product Trade Name: Rodeo® or equal Control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants and for emerged aquatic vegetation control. Group 9. Active Ingredients: Isopropylamine Salt of Glyphosate 53.8%. Contains 5.4 Lb. per gallon glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (4 Lb. per gallon glyphosate acid).	**Roundup Custom**	**524-343**	**16324**		
21-A	Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers				Gal.	$45.90
21-B	Pallet of 72 X 2.5 Gal. containers				Gal.	$45.90
21-C	30 Gal. container, sold individually				Gal.	$45.90

	Product Trade Name: Roundup® Pro Concentrate or equal A postemergence herbicide for industrial, turf and ornamental weed control. It gives broad-spectrum control of many annual weeds, perennial weeds, woody brush and trees. Formulated as a water-soluble liquid containing surfactant. Group 9. Active Ingredient: Glyphosate 50.2%. Contains 600 grams per liter or 5 pounds per U.S. gallon of the active ingredient glyphosate, in the form of its isopropylamine salt. Equivalent to 445 grams per liter or 3.7 pounds per gallon of the acid glyphosate.		**524-529**	**16334**		
22-A	Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers				Gal.	$41.85
22-B	Pallet of 72 X 2.5 Gal. containers				Gal.	$41.85
22-C	Pallet of 9 X 15 Gal. containers				Gal.	$41.85
22-D	30 Gal. container, sold individually				Gal.	$41.85
22-E	265 Gal. container, sold individually				Gal.	$41.85
	Product Trade Name: Telar® XP or equal Foliar control and lasting residual to dramatically reduce noxious perennials and troublesome annual weeds. Group 3. Active Ingredient: Chlorsulfuron 75.0%, by weight.		**432-1561**	**9386**		
23-A	Case of 8 X 8 Oz. containers				Oz.	$16.00
23-B	Case of 8 X 16 Oz. containers				Oz.	
	Product Trade Name: Vanquish® or equal A liquid post-emergent herbicide for the management of more than 200 broadleaf weeds, brush, and vines. Active Ingredient: Dicamba - 56.8%. By isomer specific method, equivalent to: *3, 6-dichloro-o-anisic acid 38.5%, 4 Lbs./Gal.					
24-A	Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers	Clash	**228-615**	**1009.0165**	Gal.	$46.00
24-B	Pallet of 9 X 15 Gal. containers				Gal.	
	Product Trade Name: Vastlan™ or equal For the control of woody plant species and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. Group 4. Active Ingredients: Triclopyr 54.72%. Acid equivalent: triclopyr – 39.02% - 4 Lb./Gal.		**62719-687**	**10140**		
25-A	Case of 12 X 1 Qt. containers				Qt.	$23.90
25-B	Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers				Gal.	$95.60
25-C	Pallet of 72 X 2.5 Gal. containers				Gal.	$95.60
25-D	Pallet of 9 x 15 Gal. containers				Gal.	$95.60
25-E	30 Gal. container, sold individually				Gal.	$95.60
	Product Trade Name: Velpar L® Liquid Herbicide or equal Soil-active herbicide controls trees, brush, weeds, and grasses by inhibiting photosynthesis. Water Dispersible Liquid. Group 5. Active Ingredient: Hexazinone 25.0%. Contains 2 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.		**61842-47**	**16962**		
26-A	Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers				Gal.	$170.00
26-B	15 Gal. container, sold individually				Gal.	

Continued

Part II - ADJUVANT PRODUCTS

Contract Item #	Description	Equal To Product Bid (if applicable)	Unit of Measure	Cost Per Unit of Measure
	Product Trade Name: Aquachem 90 or equal	**Activator 90**		
	Non-Ionic Surfactant			
27	Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers		Gal.	$19.00
	Product Trade Name: Basal Oil or Bark Oil, or equal	**Bark Oil EC**		
	Diluent with Emulsifiers			
28	Supplied in 15gal containers in lots of 9 drums .		Gal.	$16.40
	Product Trade Name: Bullseye® or equal			
	Water Soluble Blue Liquid Spray Pattern Indicator			
29	Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers		Gal.	$45.00
	Product Trade Name: 41 A© Drift Retardant or equal			
	Granular/Flake Drift Control Agent			
30	Case of 12 X 32 Oz. containers		Oz.	
	Product Trade Name: Liberate® or equal			
	Non-Ionic, Low Foam Penetrating Surfactant with Lecithin, Drift Control Agent			
31	Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers		Gal.	$30.00
	Product Trade Name: MSO® Concentrate or equal			
	Concentrate Spray Adjuvant with Lecitech®, Methylated Seed Oil			
32	Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers		Gal.	$27.00
	Product Trade Name: Nu-Film®-IR or equal	**Attach**		
	Non-Ionic Sticker Spreader			
33	Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers		Gal.	$46.00
	Product Trade Name: Reign® LC or equal			
	Liquid Drift Control Agent			
34	Case of 12 X 1 Qt. Containers		Qt.	$14.00
	Product Trade Name: Spreader 90 or equal			
	Aquatic Surfactant			
35	Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers		Gal.	$18.50
	Product Trade Name: Thinvert® RTU or equal			
	Ready-to-Use Formula Containing Paraffinic Oil Emulsifiers			
36-A	Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers	**Packaged 5gal Cubes**	Gal.	$30.00
36-B	15 Gal. Container, sold individually		Gal.	$28.00
	Product Trade Name: Unfoamer® or equal			
	Miscible-Dispersible Liquid Defoamer (10% Active Ingredient)			
37	Case of 12 X 1 Qt. Containers		Qt.	$15.00

Part III - MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Contract Item #	Description	Equal Product Bid (if applicable)	Unit of Measure	Cost Per Unit of Measure
	Product Trade Name: Birchmeier or equal			
38-A	5-gallon Backpack Sprayer		Ea.	
38-B	Gasket Set for Sprayer Pump		Set	
38-C	Valve and Wand Repair Kit		Kit	
	Product Trade Name: Birchmeier BCS or equal			
39-A	Closed System Backpack Sprayer		Ea.	
39-B	Gasket Set for Sprayer Pump		Set	
39-C	Valve and Wand Repair Kit		Kit	
	Product Trade Name: Easy Rinse or equal			
40	Pressure Rinser		Ea.	
41	32 oz. Eye Wash Bottle		Ea.	
	Product Trade Name: Launch® or equal Biostimulant; Plant nutrient supplement for the establishment and maintenance of turf and ornamentals.			
42	Case of 2 X 2.5 Gal. containers		Gal.	
	Product Trade Name: Tolco® or equal			
43	2-Quart Handheld Pressure Sprayer		Ea.	

SPECIFICATIONS

1. **PURPOSE AND SCOPE:** The West Virginia Purchasing Division is soliciting bids on behalf of the West Virginia Division of Highways to establish an open-end contract for Vegetation Management Products, to include herbicides, adjuvants, and miscellaneous related products for use of vegetation management at various WVDOH locations and rights-of-ways statewide.

2. **DEFINITIONS:** The terms listed below shall have the following meanings assigned to them throughout and for the purpose of this Solicitation. Additional definitions can be found in Section 2 of the General Terms and Conditions.

   2.1 **"Arm's Length Transaction"** – means a transaction between two independent and unrelated parties in which both parties are acting in their own self-interest.

   2.2 **"Contract Item" or "Contract Item(s)"** – Contract Items are identified in Section 3 of this Solicitation.

   2.3 **"Contractor" or "Vendor"** - interchangeably used throughout this Solicitation and in any cited Sections of the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways Standard Specifications, Roads and Bridges, adopted latest Standard Specs edition, as amended, including any Supplementals and refers to any entity submitting a bid in response to the Solicitation, the entity that has been selected as the lowest responsible bidder, or the entity that has been awarded the Contract, as context requires.

   2.4 **"DEP"** means the WV Department of Environmental Protection and should reference the Federal, State and Local levels of government. Please reference and www.dep.wv.gov.

   2.5 **"Emergency Work"**- means work which is required to be done without delay owing to circumstances for which the WVDOH could not have reasonably expected and has been designated as such by a representative of the WVDOH.

   2.6 **"EPA"** – United States Environmental Protection Agency. Please reference www.epa.gov.

   2.7 **"FOB"** or **"Free on Board"** – indicates that the price for goods includes delivery at the Vendor's expense to a specified point, and that the Vendor retains liability for loss or damage until the goods are delivered.

   2.8 **"Pricing Pages"** - means the pages, contained in wvOASIS, or attached hereto as **Attachment A (ATT A) "Pricing Pages"**, upon which Vendor should list its

proposed price for the Contract Services and will be used to evaluate the solicitation responses.

2.9 **"Solicitation"** – means the official notice of an opportunity to supply the State with goods and/or services that is published by the West Virginia Division of Highways.

2.10 **"Standard Specs"** – used throughout this solicitation means the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways Standard Specifications, Roads and Bridges, most recent edition, as modified or amended by all subsequent Supplemental Specifications.

2.11 **"WVDA"** - West Virginia Department of Agriculture. Please reference www.wvagriculture.org or call 304-558-2209 for additional information.

2.12 **"WVDOH"** or **"Agency"**–means the West Virginia Division of Highways.

3. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

3.1 **Standard Specifications Roads and Bridges:** The following Standard Specs Sections shall apply, as applicable, to the administration of this contract: 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, and 110, as amended.

A hard copy of the current Standard Specs may be purchased using the **Attachment B (ATT B) Standard Specifications Order Form.** The completed form should be submitted by email to DOTSpecifications@wv.gov or mailed to:

West Virginia Division of Highways
Technical Support Division
1334 Smith Street
Charleston, WV 25301

A free electronic copy of the Standard Specs may be obtained by sourcing:
http://transportation.wv.gov/highways/contractadmin/specifications/Pages/default.aspx

3.2 **Documentation to be Included with the Bid:** The Vendor should carefully read the entire solicitation invitation. The Vendor should include as part of their bid response:

- Certification and Signature Page
- Addendum Acknowledgement Form
- Valid West Virginia Contractor's License, if applicable.
- Contract Manager Page
- Attachments included in the solicitation package (ATT A, ATT B, etc.)

- Valid Certificate of Insurance; and,
- Any other required forms or supporting information as described herein.

Omitting any required forms, attachments, or documentation as described throughout this contract could deem a bid non-responsive and result in the disqualification of the Vendor's bid response.

3.3 **Contract Items and Mandatory Requirements:** Vendor shall provide Agency with the Contract Items listed below on an open-end and continuing basis. Contract Items must meet or exceed the mandatory requirements as shown below.

Contract Items furnished under this contract shall conform to the physical and chemical properties set forth in the EPA registration of the product provided to the WVDOH by the Vendor.

3.3.1 **Herbicide Products, Contract Items 1 through 26:** Vendor may bid the Product Trade Name, as requested on Attachment A (ATT A), Pricing Pages, Section I – HERBICIDE PRODUCTS, or the Vendor may bid an "equal to" item.

Herbicide product containers, once emptied, shall be disposed of in the manner specified on the product's label. Refillable containers 15 gallons in size or larger shall be returned to the vendor at the vendors expense for reuse, unless reuse is contraindicated by the product label or the EPA Pesticide Container Regulations at www.epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety/pesticide-containers.

3.3.2 **Adjuvant Products, Contract Items 27 through 37:** Vendor may bid the Product Trade Name, where applicable, as is requested on Attachment A (ATT A), Pricing Pages, Section II – ADJUVANT PRODUCTS, or the Vendor may bid an "equal to" item.

3.3.3 **Miscellaneous Products, Contract Items 38 through 43:** Vendor may bid the Product Trade Name, where applicable, as is requested on Attachment A (ATT A), Pricing Pages, Section III – MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS, or the Vendor may bid an "equal to" item.

3.3.4 **Product Trade Name and "Equal To" Items:** Vendor may bid any or all of the products listed on the Pricing Pages. Vendors may bid Product Trade Name requested or bid an "equal to" item.

It is the expectation that all 'equal to" products will be similar in scope, application, concentration, handling, safety and quality to the Product Trade

Name listed in the Item Description of the **Herbicide Information Form, Attachment B (ATT B),** but not necessarily chemically identical to the Product Trade Name. The WVDOH will make the final determination of equivalency. Vendor should be available to provide any additional documentation requested by the WVDOH during the evaluation and equivalency process.

3.3.5 **Mandatory Registration Information:** The Vendor shall provide the Product Trade Name for each item they are bidding and must provide the EPA Registration Number and the WVDA Registration Number (aka Brand ID) for each herbicide Contract Item bid. Vendor must provide this information for every herbicide item bid, whether the Vendor is providing the requested Product Name or an "equal to" product. The WVDOH will not assume the Product Name and/or the EPA Registration Number and/or the WVDA Registration Number for any item bid by any Vendor. **Failure to provide the Equal to Product Name, if applicable, the EPA Registration Number for every herbicide bid, and WVDA Registration Number for every herbicide bid will result in the disqualification of the corresponding Contract Items bid.**

3.3.6 **Mandatory Product Labels:** Vendor shall provide the product label for every herbicide and adjuvant product with their bid submission, regardless of whether the item is the requested Product Trade Name specified on the Pricing Pages, Attachment A (ATT A), or an "equal to" product. **Failure to provide product labels with the bid submission will result in the disqualification of the affected Contract Items bid.**

Vendor shall provide the product label and/or product specifications for every Miscellaneous Product Contract Item bid in Part III of the Pricing Pages, Attachment A (ATT A), regardless of whether the product is the brand name requested or an "equal to" product. **Failure to provide product label and/or product specifications with the bid submission for Miscellaneous Products will result in the disqualification of the affected Contract Items bid.**

3.3.7 **Restricted and Non-Restricted Herbicides:** Herbicide products which have been declared RESTRICTED in their use by the EPA must be applied under the supervision of a licensed Herbicide applicator. The WVDOH reserves the right to disallow the use of RESTRICTED Herbicides when non-restricted Herbicides are available to achieve the same objective.

3.3.8 **WVDA Category 12 Certification:** The Vendor must have a valid Category 12 Pesticide Storage and Distribution certification in West

Virginia. Failure to provide a copy of their Category 12 certification prior to award will result in the disqualification of the vendor's entire bid.

3.3.9 **Certified Representative Requirements:** Vendor must have a representative, available for training and technical support who holds a valid WVDA Category 7 Right-of-Way/Industrial Weed Control certification or a WVDA Category 11 Demonstration and Research certification. The Vendor's Certified Representative shall provide technical support or additional training upon the Agency's request at no additional expense.

Failure to provide proof of Vendor's Certified Representative's Category 7 or 11 certification prior to award will result in the disqualification of the vendor's entire bid.

Vendors may visit the WV Department of Agriculture's website at http://wvplants.wvda.us/index.aspx or call 304-558-2209 for additional information.

4. SAFETY

Pandemic-Response Safety Protocols: In addition to the Vendor's established safety protocols and the WVDOH's established safety protocols outline in the Standard Specs, as amended, the Vendor and the Vendor's staff shall adhere to all WVDOH's pandemic-response protocols while present at the WVDOH jobsite. Vendors may obtain the WVDOH's pandemic-response protocols by contacting the WVDOH District Engineer or their designee.

5. CONTRACT AWARD:

5.1 **Contract Award:** The Contract is intended to provide Agencies with a purchase price on all Contract Items. This is a multiple vendor award contract. Qualifying Vendors shall be awarded a contract for those Contract Items bid which meet all mandatory requirements of this Contract, for which they are the lowest bidding vendor per line item. WVDOH will determine the amount of the product needed and will place an order with the vendor holding the lowest bid for the distribution size needed per product.

5.2 **Pricing Pages, Attachment A (ATT A):** Vendor should complete the Pricing Pages by providing the bid price for the Product Trade Name listed or equal to product. Instructions are provided at the top of page one of the Pricing Pages providing instructions for each part therein: Part I, II, and III. The EPA

registration number and WVDA registration number (Brand ID) are required to be provided on the pricing pages for all herbicides bid. Bids shall be calculated per the unit of measure indicated for the Contract Item, when distributed in the case/pallet/container size requested within the Description column. Delivery and expenses related to the return of refillable containers should be factored into vendors bid price. Vendor shall complete the Pricing Pages in their entirety as failure to do so may result in Vendor's bids being disqualified. All bids or pricing submitted shall be held and honored by the Vendor for 90 days after the bid opening date.

5.2.1 The Pricing Pages contain a list of the Contract Items with no guarantee that any Contract Item will be purchased throughout the life of this contract. Estimated quantities are not available.

5.2.2 Vendor should type or electronically enter the information into the Pricing Pages spreadsheet to prevent errors in the evaluation. In most cases, the Vendor can request an electronic copy of the Pricing Pages spreadsheet for bid purposes by sending an email request to the following address: John.W.Estep@wv.gov.

5.2.3 Changing the Units of Measures on the **Pricing Pages, Attachment A (ATT A)** shall result in the disqualification of Contract Item bid on the altered line.

Submitting Pricing Pages except those provided with this solicitation, as described in Section 5.2, shall result in the disqualification of all Contract Items bid on the erroneous Pricing Pages.

5.3 **Contract Award Transition:** Upon the award of this contract, the WVDOH Operations Division will announce the effective date of use of this contract to the Districts and the Vendors, whether it is by the effective date, the completed and encumbered date, or an established date by the WVDOH. Upon the announced effective date of use, any Delivery Order issued prior to the award of the contract shall remain in effect and should not be cancelled until that Delivery Order is filled; however, after ten (10) working days of the Districts and Vendors notice, any Delivery Order that has not been completely filled by the Vendors shall NOT be completed, and a cancellation notice will be sent to that Vendor from the issuing District for cancellation of the balance of that Delivery Order only. No Delivery Orders from prior contracts should be held open by the Districts or the Vendors longer than ten (10) working days after the effective date **of use** is announced for the new contract.

This directive is issued to assist the Districts and the Vendors when fulfilling open Delivery Orders only. It is NOT issued to cause harm or to take contracts from

one Vendor to give to another Vendor, but to establish a transition process from one contract into another contract.

5.4 **Cooperative Contracting:** The purchase prices on all Contract Items on this contract, available for the WVDOH, shall be adoptable for other public agencies upon their request. Agencies under the authority of the West Virginia Purchasing Division must receive prior approval by the Purchasing Director.

5.5 **Price Adjustments:** In the event of a significant price increase of component materials, utilized to perform or under this Contract, that is not the fault of the Vendor, the contract pricing, may be equitably adjusted by change order as more fully described below.

5.5.1 A change in price is considered significant if the price of the component material or rental equipment increases by 20% or more from the original bid amount.

5.5.2 Any request for a price increase under this clause must be supported by price quotes for the component material or rental equipment for which a change is being sought; invoices showing amounts actually paid for the component materials or rental equipment; and any other evidence that supports the increase request.

5.5.3 The quotes provided to support the price increase request must be the quotes that Vendor actually relied on when submitting its bid and both the quote and the amount ultimately paid must have resulted from an arm's length transaction with an unrelated party.

5.5.4 Vendor must also show that the significant price increase would have been incurred if the owner had purchased the material or rental equipment directly from the supplier.

5.5.5 Price adjustments will be granted or denied at the sole and absolute discretion of the State.

5.5.6 Price adjustments will only be considered annually at the contract expiration/renewal date. Vendor must submit price adjustment requests 60 days prior to the expiration/renewal date to be considered.

5.5.7 Vendor documentation for price adjustments shall be submitted to DOHOperationsProcurement@wv.gov for initial review.

5.5.8 Price adjustments shall be memorialized by a written Change Order, which must be reviewed and approved by the Purchasing Division, and as

to form by the Attorney General's Office, in order to be effective. Adjusted pricing will not take effect until the effective date of such Change Order and cannot be retroactive.

6. ORDERING AND PAYMENT:

6.1 **Ordering:** Vendor shall accept orders through wvOASIS, regular mail, facsimile, email, or any other written forms of communication. Vendor shall maintain and keep current its phone numbers, fax number, email address, locations and ordering/billing/ payment addresses with WVDOH and in wvOASIS. Vendor may, but is not required to, accept online orders through a secure internet ordering portal/website. If Vendor has the ability to accept online orders, it must include in its response a brief description of how Agencies may utilize the online ordering system. Vendor shall ensure that its online ordering system is properly secured prior to processing Agency orders online.

6.2 **Delivery Order:** The Delivery Order will be generated by a WVDOH Engineer or their designee. The order should be completed on a WV-39 Blanket Release Order. Once complete, the Delivery Orders shall be sent to Vendor via fax, email, or postal mail. **Any verbal communications to initiate or make modifications to a project from this contract are not acceptable as a Delivery Order.**

6.3 **Payment:** Upon completion of the work indicated on the Delivery Order, Vendor shall accept payment in accordance with the payment procedures of the State of West Virginia. The State of West Virginia currently utilizes a Purchasing Card program, administered under contract by a banking institution, as well as Electronic Funds Transfer as methods to process payment for goods and services. The Vendor shall accept the State of West Virginia's Purchasing Card and Electronic Funds Transfer for payment of orders under this Contract. Electronic Funds Transfer for payment is available through the WV State Auditor's Office. The Vendor may visit the WV State Auditor's website (wvsao.gov) for all necessary forms and instructions. Payment method may be dictated at WVDOH's discretion.

7. PROJECT ACCEPTANCE, DELIVERY AND RETURN:

7.1 **Project Acceptance and Written Verification of Receipt:** Upon receipt of a WVDOH Delivery Order, the Vendor shall advise the WVDOH in writing within five (5) calendar days of their acceptance or refusal of the Delivery Order. As verification of receipt, **Vendor must provide written acknowledgement of any Delivery Orders and any Revisions/Modifications thereto sent by WVDOH.** Failure to provide the WVDOH with written acknowledgement of any Delivery

Orders/Revisions within five days of the Order being sent shall be considered refusal of the Delivery Order. In the event of refusal, the WVDOH at its own discretion shall cancel the Delivery Order and may seek to obtain the goods or services from the next low bid Vendor or proceed with an Emergency Purchase from the open market.

7.2 **Delivery Time:** Vendor shall deliver standard orders within twenty (20) working days after orders are received. Vendor shall deliver emergency orders within an agreed upon alternative timeframe by the WVDOH and Vendor after orders are received. Vendor shall ship all orders in accordance with the above schedule and shall not hold orders until a minimum delivery quantity is met. **No Vendor is authorized to ship goods nor is the WVDOH authorized to receive materials, prior to the issuance of a Delivery Order.**

7.3 **Late Delivery:** The Agency placing the order under this Contract must be notified in writing if orders will be delayed for any reason. Any delay in delivery that could cause harm to an Agency will be grounds for cancellation of the delayed order, and/or obtaining the items ordered from a third party. Agency placing the Delivery Order under this Contract must be notified **in writing by the Vendor no later than five (5) business days prior to the scheduled start date from the Agency's order.** Any failure to notify, acknowledge receipt of WVDOH's written Delivery Orders/ Revisions resulting in delivery delay, or failure to start or complete the project per the WVDOH scheduled due dates may be determined by the WVDOH at its sole discretion as harmful to the Agency and as such, shall result in WVDOH's cancellation of the Delivery Order.

Any Agency seeking to obtain items from a third party under this provision must first obtain approval of the Purchasing Division.

7.4 **Delivery Payment/Risk of Loss:** Standard order delivery shall be F.O.B. destination to the Agency's location. Vendor shall include the cost/discount of standard order delivery charges in its bid pricing and is not permitted to charge the Agency separately for such delivery. The Agency will pay delivery charges on all emergency orders provided that Vendor invoices those delivery costs as a separate charge with the original freight bill attached to the invoice.

Deliveries made by the vendor shall be comprised only of Contract Items intended for delivery at that location and specified in the pricing pages, contract specifications or WV-39 Blanket Release Order. At no time shall property belonging to the West Virginia Department of Transportation be utilized as a lay-down or storage facility by the vendor, or items left with the intention of being distributed to an alternate location.

7.5 **Return of Unacceptable Items:** The decision of the WVDOH District Engineer or their designee regarding materials, workmanship, quality etc., shall be final per the Standard Specs Section 105.1, as amended. If the Agency deems the Contract Items to be unacceptable, the Contract Items shall be returned to Vendor at Vendor's expense and with no restocking charge. Vendor shall either make arrangements for the return within five (5) days of being notified that items are unacceptable, or permit the Agency to arrange for the return and reimburse Agency for delivery expenses. If the original packaging cannot be utilized for the return, Vendor will supply the Agency with appropriate return packaging upon request. All returns of unacceptable items shall be F.O.B. the Agency's location. The returned product shall either be replaced, or the Agency shall receive a full credit or refund for the purchase price, at the Agency's discretion.

7.6 **Return Due to Agency Error**: Items ordered in error by the Agency will be returned for credit within 30 days of receipt, F.O.B. Vendor's location. Vendor shall not charge a restocking fee if returned products are in a resalable condition. Items shall be deemed to be in a resalable condition if they are unused and in the original packaging. Any restocking fee for items not in a resalable condition shall be the lower of the Vendor's customary restocking fee or 5% of the total invoiced value of the returned items.

8. VENDOR DEFAULT:

8.1 The following shall be considered a vendor default under this Contract.

8.1.1 Failure to provide Contract Items in accordance with the requirements contained herein.

8.1.2 Failure to comply with other specifications and requirements contained herein.

8.1.3 Failure to comply with any laws, rules, and ordinances applicable to the Contract Services provided under this Contract.

8.1.4 Failure to remedy deficient performance upon request.

8.2 The following remedies shall be available to Agency upon default.

8.2.1 Immediate cancellation of the Contract.

8.2.2 Immediate cancellation of one or more release orders issued under this Contract.

8.2.3 Any other remedies available in law or equity.

9. MISCELLANEOUS:

9.1 **No Substitutions:** Vendor shall supply only Contract Items submitted in response to the Solicitation unless a contract modification is approved in accordance with the provisions contained in this Contract.

9.2 **Vendor Supply:** Vendor must carry sufficient inventory of the Contract Items being offered to fulfill its obligations under this Contract. By signing its bid, Vendor certifies that it can supply the Contract Items contained in its bid response.

9.3 **Reports:** Vendor shall provide the Agency with quarterly reports, annual summaries, and/or monthly reports as requested by the Agency and/or the West Virginia Purchasing Division showing quantities, total dollar value of the Contract Items purchased, ordered, shipped & invoiced with dates in spreadsheet format as defined by the Agency. Failure to supply such reports may be grounds for cancellation of this Contract.

9.4 **Contract Manager:** During its performance of this Contract, Vendor must designate and maintain a primary contract manager responsible for overseeing Vendor's responsibilities under this Contract. The Contract Manager must be available during normal business hours to address any customer service or other issues related to this Contract. Vendor should list its Contract Manager and his or her contact information below.

Contract Manager: Charles Smyth
Telephone Number: 804-520-0789
Fax Number: 804-366-6422
Email Address: Charles.Smyth@nutrien.com

Vendor shall inform the Agency in writing of any changes to the information provided above within ten (10) calendar days of such changes. Failure to comply may be grounds for cancellation of this contract.

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

1. CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT: Issuance of an Award Document signed by the Purchasing Division Director, or his designee, and approved as to form by the Attorney General's office constitutes acceptance by the State of this Contract made by and between the State of West Virginia and the Vendor. Vendor's signature on its bid, or on the Contract if the Contract is not the result of a bid solicitation, signifies Vendor's agreement to be bound by and accept the terms and conditions contained in this Contract.

2. DEFINITIONS: As used in this Solicitation/Contract, the following terms shall have the meanings attributed to them below. Additional definitions may be found in the specifications included with this Solicitation/Contract.

2.1. "Agency" or **"Agencies"** means the agency, board, commission, or other entity of the State of West Virginia that is identified on the first page of the Solicitation or any other public entity seeking to procure goods or services under this Contract.

2.2. "Bid" or **"Proposal"** means the vendors submitted response to this solicitation.

2.3. "Contract" means the binding agreement that is entered into between the State and the Vendor to provide the goods or services requested in the Solicitation.

2.4. "Director" means the Director of the West Virginia Department of Administration, Purchasing Division.

2.5. "Purchasing Division" means the West Virginia Department of Administration, Purchasing Division.

2.6. "Award Document" means the document signed by the Agency and the Purchasing Division, and approved as to form by the Attorney General, that identifies the Vendor as the contract holder.

2.7. "Solicitation" means the official notice of an opportunity to supply the State with goods or services that is published by the Purchasing Division.

2.8. "State" means the State of West Virginia and/or any of its agencies, commissions, boards, etc. as context requires.

2.9. "Vendor" or **"Vendors"** means any entity submitting a bid in response to the Solicitation, the entity that has been selected as the lowest responsible bidder, or the entity that has been awarded the Contract as context requires.

3. CONTRACT TERM; RENEWAL; EXTENSION: The term of this Contract shall be determined in accordance with the category that has been identified as applicable to this Contract below:

☑ **Term Contract**

Initial Contract Term: The Initial Contract Term will be for a period of One (1) year. The Initial Contract Term becomes effective on the effective start date listed on the first page of this Contract and the Initial Contract Term ends on the effective end date also shown on the first page of this Contract.

Renewal Term: This Contract may be renewed upon the mutual written consent of the Agency, and the Vendor, with approval of the Purchasing Division and the Attorney General's office (Attorney General approval is as to form only). Any request for renewal should be delivered to the Agency and then submitted to the Purchasing Division thirty (30) days prior to the expiration date of the initial contract term or appropriate renewal term. A Contract renewal shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions of the original contract. Unless otherwise specified below, renewal of this Contract is limited to Three (3) successive one (1) year periods or multiple renewal periods of less than one year, provided that the multiple renewal periods do not exceed the total number of months available in all renewal years combined. Automatic renewal of this Contract is prohibited. Renewals must be approved by the Vendor, Agency, Purchasing Division and Attorney General's office (Attorney General approval is as to form only)

☐ **Alternate Renewal Term** – This contract may be renewed for _____ successive _____ year periods or shorter periods provided that they do not exceed the total number of months contained in all available renewals. Automatic renewal of this Contract is prohibited. Renewals must be approved by the Vendor, Agency, Purchasing Division and Attorney General's office (Attorney General approval is as to form only)

Delivery Order Limitations: In the event that this contract permits delivery orders, a delivery order may only be issued during the time this Contract is in effect. Any delivery order issued within one year of the expiration of this Contract shall be effective for one year from the date the delivery order is issued. No delivery order may be extended beyond one year after this Contract has expired.

☐ **Fixed Period Contract:** This Contract becomes effective upon Vendor's receipt of the notice to proceed and must be completed within _____days.

☐ **Fixed Period Contract with Renewals:** This Contract becomes effective upon Vendor's receipt of the notice to proceed and part of the Contract more fully described in the attached specifications must be completed within _____ days. Upon completion of the work covered by the preceding sentence, the vendor agrees that:

☐ the contract will continue for _____ years;

☐ the contract may be renewed for _____ successive _____ year periods or shorter periods provided that they do not exceed the total number of months contained in all available renewals. Automatic renewal of this Contract is prohibited. Renewals must be approved by the Vendor, Agency, Purchasing Division and Attorney

General's Office (Attorney General approval is as to form only).

☐ **One-Time Purchase:** The term of this Contract shall run from the issuance of the Award Document until all of the goods contracted for have been delivered, but in no event will this Contract extend for more than one fiscal year.

☐ **Other:** Contract Term specified in _____

4. AUTHORITY TO PROCEED: Vendor is authorized to begin performance of this contract on the date of encumbrance listed on the front page of the Award Document unless either the box for "Fixed Period Contract" or "Fixed Period Contract with Renewals" has been checked in Section 3 above. If either "Fixed Period Contract" or "Fixed Period Contract with Renewals" has been checked, Vendor must not begin work until it receives a separate notice to proceed from the State. The notice to proceed will then be incorporated into the Contract via change order to memorialize the official date that work commenced.

5. QUANTITIES: The quantities required under this Contract shall be determined in accordance with the category that has been identified as applicable to this Contract below.

☑ **Open End Contract:** Quantities listed in this Solicitation/Award Document are approximations only, based on estimates supplied by the Agency. It is understood and agreed that the Contract shall cover the quantities actually ordered for delivery during the term of the Contract, whether more or less than the quantities shown.

☐ **Service:** The scope of the service to be provided will be more clearly defined in the specifications included herewith.

☐ **Combined Service and Goods:** The scope of the service and deliverable goods to be provided will be more clearly defined in the specifications included herewith.

☐ **One-Time Purchase:** This Contract is for the purchase of a set quantity of goods that are identified in the specifications included herewith. Once those items have been delivered, no additional goods may be procured under this Contract without an appropriate change order approved by the Vendor, Agency, Purchasing Division, and Attorney General's office.

6. EMERGENCY PURCHASES: The Purchasing Division Director may authorize the Agency to purchase goods or services in the open market that Vendor would otherwise provide under this Contract if those goods or services are for immediate or expedited delivery in an emergency. Emergencies shall include, but are not limited to, delays in transportation or an unanticipated increase in the volume of work. An emergency purchase in the open market, approved by the Purchasing Division Director, shall not constitute of breach of this Contract and shall not entitle the Vendor to any form of compensation or damages. This provision does not excuse the State from fulfilling its obligations under a One-Time Purchase contract.

7. REQUIRED DOCUMENTS: All of the items checked in this section must be provided to the Purchasing Division by the Vendor as specified:

☐ **BID BOND (Construction Only):** Pursuant to the requirements contained in W. Va. Code § 5-22-1(c), All Vendors submitting a bid on a construction project shall furnish a valid bid bond in the amount of five percent (5%) of the total amount of the bid protecting the State of West Virginia. The bid bond must be submitted with the bid.

☐ **PERFORMANCE BOND:** The apparent successful Vendor shall provide a performance bond in the amount of 100% of the contract. The performance bond must be received by the Purchasing Division prior to Contract award.

☐ **LABOR/MATERIAL PAYMENT BOND:** The apparent successful Vendor shall provide a labor/material payment bond in the amount of 100% of the Contract value. The labor/material payment bond must be delivered to the Purchasing Division prior to Contract award.

In lieu of the Bid Bond, Performance Bond, and Labor/Material Payment Bond, the Vendor may provide certified checks, cashier's checks, or irrevocable letters of credit. Any certified check, cashier's check, or irrevocable letter of credit provided in lieu of a bond must be of the same amount and delivered on the same schedule as the bond it replaces. A letter of credit submitted in lieu of a performance and labor/material payment bond will only be allowed for projects under $100,000. Personal or business checks are not acceptable. Notwithstanding the foregoing, West Virginia Code § 5-22-1 (d) mandates that a vendor provide a performance and labor/material payment bond for construction projects. Accordingly, substitutions for the performance and labor/material payment bonds for construction projects is not permitted.

☐ **MAINTENANCE BOND:** The apparent successful Vendor shall provide a two (2) year maintenance bond covering the roofing system. The maintenance bond must be issued and delivered to the Purchasing Division prior to Contract award.

☑ **LICENSE(S) / CERTIFICATIONS / PERMITS:** In addition to anything required under the Section of the General Terms and Conditions entitled Licensing, the apparent successful Vendor shall furnish proof of the following licenses, certifications, and/or permits upon request and in a form acceptable to the State. The request may be prior to or after contract award at the State's sole discretion.

☑ West Virginia Department of Agriculture Category 12 Certification (Pesticide Storage and Distribution certification)

☐

☐

☐

The apparent successful Vendor shall also furnish proof of any additional licenses or certifications contained in the specifications regardless of whether or not that requirement is listed above.

8. INSURANCE: The apparent successful Vendor shall furnish proof of the insurance identified by a checkmark below and must include the State as an additional insured on each policy prior to Contract award. The insurance coverages identified below must be maintained throughout the life of this contract. Thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of the insurance policies, Vendor shall provide the Agency with proof that the insurance mandated herein has been continued. Vendor must also provide Agency with immediate notice of any changes in its insurance policies, including but not limited to, policy cancelation, policy reduction, or change in insurers. The apparent successful Vendor shall also furnish proof of any additional insurance requirements contained in the specifications prior to Contract award regardless of whether that insurance requirement is listed in this section.

Vendor must maintain:

☑ **Commercial General Liability Insurance** in at least an amount of: 1,000,000.00 per occurrence.

☐ **Automobile Liability Insurance** in at least an amount of: _____ per occurrence.

☐ **Professional/Malpractice/Errors and Omission Insurance** in at least an amount of: _____ per occurrence. Notwithstanding the forgoing, Vendor's are not required to list the State as an additional insured for this type of policy.

☐ **Commercial Crime and Third Party Fidelity Insurance** in an amount of: _____ per occurrence.

☐ **Cyber Liability Insurance** in an amount of: _____ per occurrence.

☐ **Builders Risk Insurance** in an amount equal to 100% of the amount of the Contract.

☐ **Pollution Insurance** in an amount of: _____ per occurrence.

☐ **Aircraft Liability** in an amount of: _____ per occurrence.

☑ State of West Virginia must be listed as additional insured on insurance certificate. Certificate Holder should read as follows:

☑ State of WV
1900 Kanawha Blvd. E., Bldg. 5
Charleston, WV 25305

☐

☐

Notwithstanding anything contained in this section to the contrary, the Director of the Purchasing Division reserves the right to waive the requirement that the State be named as an additional insured on one or more of the Vendor's insurance policies if the Director finds that doing so is in the State's best interest.

9. WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE: Vendor shall comply with laws relating to workers compensation, shall maintain workers' compensation insurance when required, and shall furnish proof of workers' compensation insurance upon request.

10. [Reserved]

11. LIQUIDATED DAMAGES: This clause shall in no way be considered exclusive and shall not limit the State or Agency's right to pursue any other available remedy. Vendor shall pay liquidated damages in the amount specified below or as described in the specifications:

☐ _____ for _____.

☐ Liquidated Damages Contained in the Specifications.

☑ Liquidated Damages Are Not Included in this Contract.

12. ACCEPTANCE: Vendor's signature on its bid, or on the certification and signature page, constitutes an offer to the State that cannot be unilaterally withdrawn, signifies that the product or service proposed by vendor meets the mandatory requirements contained in the Solicitation for that product or service, unless otherwise indicated, and signifies acceptance of the terms and conditions contained in the Solicitation unless otherwise indicated.

13. PRICING: The pricing set forth herein is firm for the life of the Contract, unless specified elsewhere within this Solicitation/Contract by the State. A Vendor's inclusion of price adjustment provisions in its bid, without an express authorization from the State in the Solicitation to do so, may result in bid disqualification. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Vendor must extend any publicly advertised sale price to the State and invoice at the lower of the contract price or the publicly advertised sale price.

14. PAYMENT IN ARREARS: Payments for goods/services will be made in arrears only upon receipt of a proper invoice, detailing the goods/services provided or receipt of the goods/services, whichever is later. Notwithstanding the foregoing, payments for software maintenance, licenses, or subscriptions may be paid annually in advance.

15. PAYMENT METHODS: Vendor must accept payment by electronic funds transfer and P-Card. (The State of West Virginia's Purchasing Card program, administered under contract by a banking institution, processes payment for goods and services through state designated credit cards.)

16. TAXES: The Vendor shall pay any applicable sales, use, personal property or any other taxes arising out of this Contract and the transactions contemplated thereby. The State of West Virginia is exempt from federal and state taxes and will not pay or reimburse such taxes.

17. ADDITIONAL FEES: Vendor is not permitted to charge additional fees or assess additional charges that were not either expressly provided for in the solicitation published by the State of West Virginia, included in the Contract, or included in the unit price or lump sum bid amount that Vendor is required by the solicitation to provide. Including such fees or charges as notes to the solicitation may result in rejection of vendor's bid. Requesting such fees or charges be paid after the contract has been awarded may result in cancellation of the contract.

18. FUNDING: This Contract shall continue for the term stated herein, contingent upon funds being appropriated by the Legislature or otherwise being made available. In the event funds are not appropriated or otherwise made available, this Contract becomes void and of no effect beginning on July 1 of the fiscal year for which funding has not been appropriated or otherwise made available. If that occurs, the State may notify the Vendor that an alternative source of funding has been obtained and thereby avoid the automatic termination. Non-appropriation or non-funding shall not be considered an event of default.

19. CANCELLATION: The Purchasing Division Director reserves the right to cancel this Contract immediately upon written notice to the vendor if the materials or workmanship supplied do not conform to the specifications contained in the Contract. The Purchasing Division Director may also cancel any purchase or Contract upon 30 days written notice to the Vendor in accordance with West Virginia Code of State Rules § 148-1-5.2.b.

20. TIME: Time is of the essence regarding all matters of time and performance in this Contract.

21. APPLICABLE LAW: This Contract is governed by and interpreted under West Virginia law without giving effect to its choice of law principles. Any information provided in specification manuals, or any other source, verbal or written, which contradicts or violates the West Virginia Constitution, West Virginia Code, or West Virginia Code of State Rules is void and of no effect.

22. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS: Vendor shall comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations and ordinances. By submitting a bid, Vendor acknowledges that it has reviewed, understands, and will comply with all applicable laws, regulations, and ordinances.

> **SUBCONTRACTOR COMPLIANCE:** Vendor shall notify all subcontractors providing commodities or services related to this Contract that as subcontractors, they too are required to comply with all applicable laws, regulations, and ordinances. Notification under this provision must occur prior to the performance of any work under the contract by the subcontractor.

23. ARBITRATION: Any references made to arbitration contained in this Contract, Vendor's bid, or in any American Institute of Architects documents pertaining to this Contract are hereby deleted, void, and of no effect.

24. MODIFICATIONS: This writing is the parties' final expression of intent. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Contract to the contrary no modification of this Contract shall be binding without mutual written consent of the Agency, and the Vendor, with approval of the Purchasing Division and the Attorney General's office (Attorney General approval is as to form only). Any change to existing contracts that adds work or changes contract cost, and were not included in the original contract, must be approved by the Purchasing Division and the Attorney General's Office (as to form) prior to the implementation of the change or commencement of work affected by the change.

25. WAIVER: The failure of either party to insist upon a strict performance of any of the terms or provision of this Contract, or to exercise any option, right, or remedy herein contained, shall not be construed as a waiver or a relinquishment for the future of such term, provision, option, right, or remedy, but the same shall continue in full force and effect. Any waiver must be expressly stated in writing and signed by the waiving party.

26. SUBSEQUENT FORMS: The terms and conditions contained in this Contract shall supersede any and all subsequent terms and conditions which may appear on any form documents submitted by Vendor to the Agency or Purchasing Division such as price lists, order forms, invoices, sales agreements, or maintenance agreements, and includes internet websites or other electronic documents. Acceptance or use of Vendor's forms does not constitute acceptance of the terms and conditions contained thereon.

27. ASSIGNMENT: Neither this Contract nor any monies due, or to become due hereunder, may be assigned by the Vendor without the express written consent of the Agency, the Purchasing Division, the Attorney General's office (as to form only), and any other government agency or office that may be required to approve such assignments.

28. WARRANTY: The Vendor expressly warrants that the goods and/or services covered by this Contract will: (a) conform to the specifications, drawings, samples, or other description furnished or specified by the Agency; (b) be merchantable and fit for the purpose intended; and (c) be free from defect in material and workmanship.

29. STATE EMPLOYEES: State employees are not permitted to utilize this Contract for personal use and the Vendor is prohibited from permitting or facilitating the same.

30. PRIVACY, SECURITY, AND CONFIDENTIALITY: The Vendor agrees that it will not disclose to anyone, directly or indirectly, any such personally identifiable information or other confidential information gained from the Agency, unless the individual who is the subject of the information consents to the disclosure in writing or the disclosure is made pursuant to the Agency's policies, procedures, and rules. Vendor further agrees to comply with the Confidentiality Policies and Information Security Accountability Requirements, set forth in http://www.state.wv.us/admin/purchase/privacy/default.html.

31. YOUR SUBMISSION IS A PUBLIC DOCUMENT: Vendor's entire response to the Solicitation and the resulting Contract are public documents. As public documents, they will be disclosed to the public following the bid/proposal opening or award of the contract, as required by the competitive bidding laws of West Virginia Code §§ 5A-3-1 et seq., 5-22-1 et seq., and 5G-1-1 et seq. and the Freedom of Information Act West Virginia Code §§ 29B-1-1 et seq.

DO NOT SUBMIT MATERIAL YOU CONSIDER TO BE CONFIDENTIAL, A TRADE SECRET, OR OTHERWISE NOT SUBJECT TO PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.

Submission of any bid, proposal, or other document to the Purchasing Division constitutes your explicit consent to the subsequent public disclosure of the bid, proposal, or document. The Purchasing Division will disclose any document labeled "confidential," "proprietary," "trade secret," "private," or labeled with any other claim against public disclosure of the documents, to include any "trade secrets" as defined by West Virginia Code § 47-22-1 et seq. All submissions are subject to public disclosure without notice.

32. LICENSING: In accordance with West Virginia Code of State Rules § 148-1-6.1.e, Vendor must be licensed and in good standing in accordance with any and all state and local laws and requirements by any state or local agency of West Virginia, including, but not limited to, the West Virginia Secretary of State's Office, the West Virginia Tax Department, West Virginia Insurance Commission, or any other state agency or political subdivision. Obligations related to political subdivisions may include, but are not limited to, business licensing, business and occupation taxes, inspection compliance, permitting, etc. Upon request, the Vendor must provide all necessary releases to obtain information to enable the Purchasing Division Director or the Agency to verify that the Vendor is licensed and in good standing with the above entities.

SUBCONTRACTOR COMPLIANCE: Vendor shall notify all subcontractors providing commodities or services related to this Contract that as subcontractors, they too are required to be licensed, in good standing, and up-to-date on all state and local obligations as described in this section. Obligations related to political subdivisions may include, but are not limited to, business licensing, business and occupation taxes, inspection compliance, permitting, etc. Notification under this provision must occur prior to the performance of any work under the contract by the subcontractor.

33. ANTITRUST: In submitting a bid to, signing a contract with, or accepting a Award Document from any agency of the State of West Virginia, the Vendor agrees to convey, sell, assign, or transfer to the State of West Virginia all rights, title, and interest in and to all causes of action it may now or hereafter acquire under the antitrust laws of the United States and the State of West Virginia for price fixing and/or unreasonable restraints of trade relating to the particular commodities or services purchased or acquired by the State of West Virginia. Such assignment shall be made and become effective at the time the purchasing agency tenders the initial payment to Vendor.

34. VENDOR CERTIFICATIONS: By signing its bid or entering into this Contract, Vendor certifies (1) that its bid or offer was made without prior understanding, agreement, or connection with any corporation, firm, limited liability company, partnership, person or entity submitting a bid or offer for the same material, supplies, equipment or services; (2) that its bid or offer is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud; (3) that this Contract is accepted or entered into without any prior understanding, agreement, or connection to any other entity that could be considered a violation of law; and (4) that it has reviewed this Solicitation in its entirety; understands the requirements, terms and conditions, and other information contained herein.

Vendor's signature on its bid or offer also affirms that neither it nor its representatives have any interest, nor shall acquire any interest, direct or indirect, which would compromise the performance of its services hereunder. Any such interests shall be promptly presented in detail to the Agency. The individual signing this bid or offer on behalf of Vendor certifies that he or she is authorized by the Vendor to execute this bid or offer or any documents related thereto on Vendor's behalf; that he or she is authorized to bind the Vendor in a contractual relationship; and that, to the best of his or her knowledge, the Vendor has properly registered with any State agency that may require registration.

35. VENDOR RELATIONSHIP: The relationship of the Vendor to the State shall be that of an independent contractor and no principal-agent relationship or employer-employee relationship is contemplated or created by this Contract. The Vendor as an independent contractor is solely liable for the acts and omissions of its employees and agents. Vendor shall be responsible for selecting, supervising, and compensating any and all individuals employed pursuant to the terms of this Solicitation and resulting contract. Neither the Vendor, nor any employees or subcontractors of the Vendor, shall be deemed to be employees of the State for any purpose whatsoever. Vendor shall be exclusively responsible for payment of employees and contractors for all wages and salaries, taxes, withholding payments, penalties, fees, fringe benefits, professional liability insurance premiums, contributions to insurance and pension, or other deferred compensation plans, including but not limited to, Workers' Compensation and Social Security obligations, licensing fees, etc. and the filing of all necessary documents, forms, and returns pertinent to all of the foregoing.

Vendor shall hold harmless the State, and shall provide the State and Agency with a defense against any and all claims including, but not limited to, the foregoing payments, withholdings, contributions, taxes, Social Security taxes, and employer income tax returns.

36. INDEMNIFICATION: The Vendor agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the State and the Agency, their officers, and employees from and against: (1) Any claims or losses for services rendered by any subcontractor, person, or firm performing or supplying services, materials, or supplies in connection with the performance of the Contract; (2) Any claims or losses resulting to any person or entity injured or damaged by the Vendor, its officers, employees, or subcontractors by the publication, translation, reproduction, delivery, performance, use, or disposition of any data used under the Contract in a manner not authorized by the Contract, or by Federal or State statutes or regulations; and (3) Any failure of the Vendor, its officers, employees, or subcontractors to observe State and Federal laws including, but not limited to, labor and wage and hour laws.

37. NO DEBT CERTIFICATION: In accordance with West Virginia Code §§ 5A-3-10a and 5-22-1(i), the State is prohibited from awarding a contract to any bidder that owes a debt to the State or a political subdivision of the State. By submitting a bid, or entering into a contract with the State, Vendor is affirming that (1) for construction contracts, the Vendor is not in default on any monetary obligation owed to the state or a political subdivision of the state, and (2) for all other contracts, neither the Vendor nor any related party owe a debt as defined above, and neither the Vendor nor any related party are in employer default as defined in the statute cited above unless the debt or employer default is permitted under the statute.

38. CONFLICT OF INTEREST: Vendor, its officers or members or employees, shall not presently have or acquire an interest, direct or indirect, which would conflict with or compromise the performance of its obligations hereunder. Vendor shall periodically inquire of its officers, members and employees to ensure that a conflict of interest does not arise. Any conflict of interest discovered shall be promptly presented in detail to the Agency.

39. REPORTS: Vendor shall provide the Agency and/or the Purchasing Division with the following reports identified by a checked box below:

☐ Such reports as the Agency and/or the Purchasing Division may request. Requested reports may include, but are not limited to, quantities purchased, agencies utilizing the contract, total contract expenditures by agency, etc.

☐ Quarterly reports detailing the total quantity of purchases in units and dollars, along with a listing of purchases by agency. Quarterly reports should be delivered to the Purchasing Division via email at purchasing.division@wv.gov.

40. BACKGROUND CHECK: In accordance with W. Va. Code § 15-2D-3, the State reserves the right to prohibit a service provider's employees from accessing sensitive or critical information or to be present at the Capitol complex based upon results addressed from a criminal background check. Service providers should contact the West Virginia Division of Protective Services by phone at (304) 558-9911 for more information.

41. PREFERENCE FOR USE OF DOMESTIC STEEL PRODUCTS: Except when authorized by the Director of the Purchasing Division pursuant to W. Va. Code § 5A-3-56, no contractor may use or supply steel products for a State Contract Project other than those steel products made in the United States. A contractor who uses steel products in violation of this section may be subject to civil penalties pursuant to W. Va. Code § 5A-3-56. As used in this section:

a. "State Contract Project" means any erection or construction of, or any addition to, alteration of or other improvement to any building or structure, including, but not limited to, roads or highways, or the installation of any heating or cooling or ventilating plants or other equipment, or the supply of and materials for such projects, pursuant to a contract with the State of West Virginia for which bids were solicited on or after June 6, 2001.

b. "Steel Products" means products rolled, formed, shaped, drawn, extruded, forged, cast, fabricated or otherwise similarly processed, or processed by a combination of two or more or such operations, from steel made by the open heath, basic oxygen, electric furnace, Bessemer or other steel making process.

c. The Purchasing Division Director may, in writing, authorize the use of foreign steel products if:

1. The cost for each contract item used does not exceed one tenth of one percent (.1%) of the total contract cost or two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500.00), whichever is greater. For the purposes of this section, the cost is the value of the steel product as delivered to the project; or

2. The Director of the Purchasing Division determines that specified steel materials are not produced in the United States in sufficient quantity or otherwise are not reasonably available to meet contract requirements.

42. PREFERENCE FOR USE OF DOMESTIC ALUMINUM, GLASS, AND STEEL: In Accordance with W. Va. Code § 5-19-1 et seq., and W. Va. CSR § 148-10-1 et seq., for every contract or subcontract, subject to the limitations contained herein, for the construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, improvement or maintenance of public works or for the purchase of any item of machinery or equipment to be used at sites of public works, only domestic aluminum, glass or steel products shall be supplied unless the spending officer determines, in writing, after the receipt of offers or bids, (1) that the cost of domestic aluminum, glass or steel products is unreasonable or inconsistent with the public interest of the State of West Virginia, (2) that domestic aluminum, glass or steel products are not produced in sufficient quantities to meet the contract requirements, or (3) the available domestic aluminum, glass, or steel do not meet the contract specifications. This provision only applies to public works contracts awarded in an amount more than fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) or public works contracts that require more than ten thousand pounds of steel products.

The cost of domestic aluminum, glass, or steel products may be unreasonable if the cost is more than twenty percent (20%) of the bid or offered price for foreign made aluminum, glass, or steel products. If the domestic aluminum, glass or steel products to be supplied or produced in a "substantial labor surplus area", as defined by the United States Department of Labor, the cost of domestic aluminum, glass, or steel products may be unreasonable if the cost is more than thirty percent (30%) of the bid or offered price for foreign made aluminum, glass, or steel products. This preference shall be applied to an item of machinery or equipment, as indicated above, when the item is a single unit of equipment or machinery manufactured primarily of aluminum, glass or steel, is part of a public works contract and has the sole purpose or of being a permanent part of a single public works project. This provision does not apply to equipment or machinery purchased by a spending unit for use by that spending unit and not as part of a single public works project.

All bids and offers including domestic aluminum, glass or steel products that exceed bid or offer prices including foreign aluminum, glass or steel products after application of the preferences provided in this provision may be reduced to a price equal to or lower than the lowest bid or offer price for foreign aluminum, glass or steel products plus the applicable preference. If the reduced bid or offer prices are made in writing and supersede the prior bid or offer prices, all bids or offers, including the reduced bid or offer prices, will be reevaluated in accordance with this rule.

43. INTERESTED PARTY SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE: W. Va. Code § 6D-1-2 requires that for contracts with an actual or estimated value of at least $1 million, the Vendor must submit to the Agency a disclosure of interested parties prior to beginning work under this Contract. Additionally, the Vendor must submit a supplemental disclosure of interested parties reflecting any new or differing interested parties to the contract, which were not included in the original pre-work interested party disclosure, within 30 days following the completion or termination of the contract. A copy of that form is included with this solicitation or can be obtained from the WV Ethics Commission. This requirement does not apply to publicly traded companies listed on a national or international stock exchange. A more detailed definition of interested parties can be obtained from the form referenced above.

44. PROHIBITION AGAINST USED OR REFURBISHED: Unless expressly permitted in the solicitation published by the State, Vendor must provide new, unused commodities, and is prohibited from supplying used or refurbished commodities, in fulfilling its responsibilities under this Contract.

45. VOID CONTRACT CLAUSES – This Contract is subject to the provisions of West Virginia Code § 5A-3-62, which automatically voids certain contract clauses that violate State law.

46. ISRAEL BOYCOTT: Bidder understands and agrees that, pursuant to W. Va. Code § 5A-3-63, it is prohibited from engaging in a boycott of Israel during the term of this contract.

DESIGNATED CONTACT: Vendor appoints the individual identified in this Section as the Contract Administrator and the initial point of contact for matters relating to this Contract.

(Name, Title) Charles Smyth, Territory Manager

(Printed Name and Title) _____

(Address) 1850 Touchstone Rd Colonial Heights, VA 23834

(Phone Number) / (Fax Number) 804-520-0789

(email address) Charles.Smyth@nutrien.com

CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE: By signing below, or submitting documentation through *wv*OASIS, I certify that: I have reviewed this Solicitation/Contract in its entirety; that I understand the requirements, terms and conditions, and other information contained herein; that this bid, offer or proposal constitutes an offer to the State that cannot be unilaterally withdrawn; that the product or service proposed meets the mandatory requirements contained in the Solicitation/Contract for that product or service, unless otherwise stated herein; that the Vendor accepts the terms and conditions contained in the Solicitation, unless otherwise stated herein; that I am submitting this bid, offer or proposal for review and consideration; that I am authorized by the vendor to execute and submit this bid, offer, or proposal, or any documents related thereto on vendor's behalf; that I am authorized to bind the vendor in a contractual relationship; and that to the best of my knowledge, the vendor has properly registered with any State agency that may require registration.

By signing below, I further certify that I understand this Contract is subject to the provisions of West Virginia Code § 5A-3-62, which automatically voids certain contract clauses that violate State law; and that pursuant to W. Va. Code 5A-3-63, the entity entering into this contract is prohibited from engaging in a boycott against Israel.

Nutrien Ag Solutions, Inc.
(Company)

(Authorized Signature) (Representative Name, Title)

Tim Smith, Division Manager
(Printed Name and Title of Authorized Representative) (Date)

870-367-8561
(Phone Number) (Fax Number)

timothy.smith@nutrien.com
(Email Address)

ADDENDUM ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM
SOLICITATION NO.: CRFQ DOT2200000184

Instructions: Please acknowledge receipt of all addenda issued with this solicitation by completing this addendum acknowledgment form. Check the box next to each addendum received and sign below. Failure to acknowledge addenda may result in bid disqualification.

Acknowledgment: I hereby acknowledge receipt of the following addenda and have made the necessary revisions to my proposal, plans and/or specification, etc.

Addendum Numbers Received:
(Check the box next to each addendum received)

[X]	Addendum No. 1	[ ]	Addendum No. 6
[ ]	Addendum No. 2	[ ]	Addendum No. 7
[ ]	Addendum No. 3	[ ]	Addendum No. 8
[ ]	Addendum No. 4	[ ]	Addendum No. 9
[ ]	Addendum No. 5	[ ]	Addendum No. 10

I understand that failure to confirm the receipt of addenda may be cause for rejection of this bid. I further understand that that any verbal representation made or assumed to be made during any oral discussion held between Vendor's representatives and any state personnel is not binding. Only the information issued in writing and added to the specifications by an official addendum is binding.

Nutrien Ag Solutions, Inc.
Company

TS Tim Smith, Division Manager
Authorized Signature

7/18/2022
Date

NOTE: This addendum acknowledgement should be submitted with the bid to expedite document processing.

SPECIMEN

PLATEAU®

herbicide

FOR WEED CONTROL, NATIVE GRASS ESTABLISHMENT AND TURF GROWTH SUPPRESSION ON PASTURES, RANGELAND AND NONCROP AREAS AND CONIFER PLANTATION SITE PREPARATION

Active Ingredient:	
Ammonium salt of imazapic (±)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-5-methyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid*	23.6%
Other Ingredients:	76.4%
Total:	100.0%

*Equivalent to 22.2% (±)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-5-methyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid
(1 gallon contains 2.0 pounds of active ingredient as the free acid)

EPA Reg. No. 241-365

EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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

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

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

Net Contents:

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

BASF
The Chemical Company

FIRST AID	
If inhaled	• Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 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. • Call a poison control center for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeve shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of waterproof material
- shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations:

Users Should:

- Wash hands before eating, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial use only. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash-waters or rinsate.

This chemical demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground-water contamination.

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a high potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow watertables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. 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 for contamination of water from rainfall-runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

IMPORTANT

Plateau® herbicide may be applied to non-irrigation ditches and low lying areas when water has drained, but may be isolated in pockets due to uneven or unlevel conditions. **DO NOT** treat the inside of irrigation ditches. **DO NOT** rinse equipment on or near desirable trees or ornamental plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. **DO NOT** use on residential lawns.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

DO NOT use **Plateau** on food or feed crops except as recommended by this label or supplemental labeling.

DO NOT cut treated area for hay within seven days after treatment.

DO NOT use organophosphate insecticides on newly seeded areas treated with **Plateau** unless severe injury or loss of stand can be tolerated.

Observe all cautions and limitations on this label and on the labels of products used in combination with **Plateau**. **DO NOT** use **Plateau** other than in accordance with the instructions set forth on this label. The use of **Plateau** not consistent with this label may result in injury to desired vegetation. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

When making new plantings of prairiegrass or wildflowers, carry-over from persistent herbicides such as sulfonyl-urea, imidazolinone, triazine, substituted urea, dinitroanaline, and other herbicides applied the previous year may result in compounded injury or death of desirable vegetation when treated with **Plateau**.

When making applications around desirable trees or ornamental plants, small areas should be tested to determine the tolerance of a particular species to soil and/or foliar applications of **Plateau**. See "TOLERANCE OF TREES AND BRUSH TO **PLATEAU** HERBICIDE" section of this label.

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

DO NOT exceed 12 ounces of **Plateau** per acre in one year.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

- coveralls
- chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- shoes plus socks

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 (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Noncrop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. See the GENERAL INFORMATION section of this label for a description of noncrop sites.

DO NOT enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: KEEP FROM FREEZING. **DO NOT** store below 20°F.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

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

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

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

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

In Case of Spill

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

Plateau® herbicide is an aqueous solution to be mixed with water and an adjuvant and applied as a spray solution to provide weed control and/or turf height suppression on pastures, rangeland (see "GUIDELINES FOR RANGELAND USE" section), Federal Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land and noncropland areas including noncropland areas that may be grazed or cut for hay. Examples of noncropland areas include, but are not limited to railroad, utility, pipeline and highway rights-of-way, railroad crossings, utility plant sites, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, non-agricultural fence rows, storage areas, non-irrigation ditchbanks, prairie sites, airports, industrial turf, golf courses, recreational and non-residential turf and other similar areas. **Plateau** may be used for the release of bermudagrass, bahiagrass, smooth bromegrass, wheatgrass, "wildtype" common Kentucky bluegrass, native prairiegrass, wildflowers, crown vetch, other grasses and certain legumes. **Plateau** can also be used for weed control during the establishment of native prairiegrasses and other grasses (see "REVEGETATION WITH PRAIRIEGRASSES AND OTHER FORAGE GRASSES" section). **Plateau** may also be used for conifer plantation site preparation.

Plateau is readily absorbed through leaves, stems, and roots and is translocated rapidly throughout the plant, with accumulation in the meristematic regions. Treated plants stop growing soon after spray application. Chlorosis appears first in the newest leaves, and necrosis spreads from this point. In perennials, the herbicide is translocated into, and kills, underground storage organs which prevents regrowth. Chlorosis and tissue necrosis may not be apparent in some plant species for several weeks after application. Complete kill of plants may not occur for several weeks after application. Adequate soil moisture is important for optimum **Plateau** activity. When adequate soil moisture is present, **Plateau** will provide residual control of susceptible germinating weeds. Activity on established weeds will depend on the weed species and rooting depth. **Plateau** is rainfast one hour after application.

Plateau will control annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds and vine species. **Plateau** will provide residual control of labeled weeds which germinate in the treated area. Certain brush species and ornamentals may be injured by direct application of **Plateau** to their foliage. This product may be applied either preemergence or postemergence to the weeds. However, postemergence application is the method of choice in most situations, particularly for perennial species. For maximum activity, weeds should be growing vigorously at the time of postemergence applications and the spray solution should include an adjuvant (see "SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS" section). These solutions may be applied as a broadcast or as a spot treatment using backpack, or ground equipment.

Plateau may be applied in the dormant or growing season for weed control.

Tolerance of desirable grass species to **Plateau** may be reduced when grasses are stressed due to insect damage, disease, environmental conditions, shade, poorly drained soils or other causes.

Depending on the turf type being treated, some yellowing of turf may occur with applications during the growing season. Depending on weather conditions, yellowing will usually disappear in 2 to 4 weeks.

Plateau should not be applied to newly seeded or sprigged grass stands, unless otherwise stated in this label (see "REVEGETATION WITH PRAIRIEGRASSES AND OTHER FORAGE GRASSES" section).

MANAGING OFF-TARGET MOVEMENT

Spray Drift: Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

Spray drift from applying this product may result in damage to sensitive plants adjacent to the treatment area. Only apply this

product when the potential for drift to these and other adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or non-target crops) is minimal. **DO NOT** apply when the following conditions exist that increase the likelihood of spray drift from intended targets: high or gusty winds, high temperatures, low humidity, temperature inversions.

To minimize spray drift, the applicator should be familiar with and take into account the following drift reduction advisory information. Additional information may be available from state enforcement agencies or the Cooperative Extension on the application of this product.

The best drift management strategy and most effective way to reduce drift potential are to apply large droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind, Temperature and Humidity and Temperature Inversions**).

Controlling Droplet Size:

·Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

·Pressure - **DO NOT** exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

·Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

·Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

·Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift. **DO NOT** use nozzles producing a mist droplet spray.

Application Height: Making applications at the lowest possible height (aircraft, ground driven spray boom) that is safe and practical reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud, which can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Wind Erosion: Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment: Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift.

Managing spray drift from aerial applications: Applicators must follow these requirements to avoid off-target drift movement: 1) boom length - the distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor, 2) nozzle orientation - nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees, and 3) application height - without compromising aircraft safety, applications should be made at a height of 10 feet or less above the crop canopy or tallest plants. Applicators must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Ground Application (Broadcast): Use 5 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Fill the spray tank one-half to three-quarters full with clean water. Use a calibrated measuring device to measure the required amount of **Plateau® herbicide**. Add **Plateau** to the spray tank while agitating. Fill the remainder of the tank with water.

For postemergence applications, add a surfactant to the spray tank (see "SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS" section of this label for specific recommendations). Maintain agitation while spraying to ensure a uniform spray mixture. An antifoaming agent may be added to the tank if needed.

When tank-mixing **Plateau** with recommended herbicides, add wettable powders, dispersible granules or other dry formulations first, then EC's, then **Plateau**, and then an adjuvant.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

DO NOT apply during windy or gusty conditions unless applications are being made with a drift control agent and/or an enclosed or shielded spray system. **DO NOT** apply if rainfall is threatening. Rainfall within 1 hour after **Plateau** application may reduce weed control.

GROUND APPLICATIONS:

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in 2 or more gallons of water per acre. Application equipment, specially designed to make low volume application should be used when making applications using less than 10 gallons of water per acre. A spray pressure of 20 to 40 psi is recommended.

To achieve acceptable control of the target vegetation, good spray coverage of the weed foliage (postemergence) or soil surface (preemergence) is required. To achieve good spray coverage the sprayer must be calibrated to deliver the recommended spray volume and pressure and adjust the spray boom height to ensure proper coverage of weed foliage or soil surface (according to the manufacturer's recommendation). Avoid overlaps when spraying.

SPOT TREATMENTS:

To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix in water 0.25 to 1.5% (0.3 to 1.9 oz/gallon water) **Plateau** plus an adjuvant (see "SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS" section). A methylated seed oil at 1% v/v is the recommended spray adjuvant except when treating seedling prairiegrasses and wildflowers. When making spot applications, spray coverage should be sufficient to moisten the leaves of the target vegetation, but not to the point of run-off. See section on desired species and **DO NOT** exceed the recommended **Plateau** rate per acre. Also see "WEEDS CONTROLLED" and "SPECIAL WEED CONTROL" sections for specific rate and/or tank-mix recommendations.

AERIAL APPLICATION:

All precautions should be taken to minimize or eliminate spray drift. Fixed wing aircraft and helicopters can be used to apply **Plateau® herbicide**, however, when making applications by fixed wing aircraft maintain appropriate buffer zones to prevent spray drift out of the target area. Aerial equipment designed to minimize spray drift such as a helicopter equipped with a MICROFOIL™ boom, or THRU-VALVE™ boom or raindrop nozzles, must be used and calibrated. Except when applying with a MICROFOIL boom, a drift control agent may be added at the recommended label rate. To avoid drift, applications should not be made during inversion conditions, when winds are gusty, or under any other conditions that promote spray drift.

Uniformly apply recommended amount of **Plateau**, using enough water volume to provide adequate coverage of target area or foliage. Include an adjuvant in the spray solution (see "SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS" section). A foam reducing agent may be added at the recommended rate, if needed. Aerial application to target species growing under the canopy of trees and brush may not receive sufficient spray coverage for effective control. For weed species with a recommended fall application timing (see "SPECIAL WEED CONTROL" section), delaying the aerial application until trees and brush have dropped their leaves can improve weed control and reduce the potential for tree and brush injury (see "TOLERANCE OF TREES AND BRUSH TO **PLATEAU** HERBICIDE" section).

IMPORTANT: Thoroughly clean application equipment, including landing gear, immediately after use of this product. Prolonged exposure of this product to uncoated steel (except stainless steel) surfaces may result in corrosion and failure of the exposed part. The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) may prevent corrosion.

Avoid overlaps when spraying.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

Postemergence applications of **Plateau** require a spray adjuvant. See "SPECIAL WEED CONTROL" section. Due to variations in surfactant contents, certain surfactants containing high amounts of alcohols, paraffin based petroleum oils, and other compounds which can increase phytotoxicity to desirable vegetation, it is recommended to choose a low phytotoxic surfactant.

Methylated Seed Oils or Vegetable Oil Concentrates: Instead of a surfactant, a methylated vegetable-based seed oil concentrate containing 5 to 20% surfactant and the remainder methylated vegetable oil is the preferred adjuvant for use with **Plateau** and may be used at the rate of 1.5 to 2 pints per acre. Methylated seed oils provide their greatest effects at 30 GPA or less. At spray volumes above 50 GPA, their advantage appears negated. When using spray volumes greater than 30 gallons per acre methylated seed oil or vegetable based seed oil concentrates should be mixed at a rate of 1% of the total spray volume or alternatively use a nonionic surfactant as described below. Research indicates these oils may aid in deposition and uptake of **Plateau** for hard-to-control perennials, waxy leaf species or when plants are under moisture or temperature stress. **DO NOT** use a methylated seed oil or vegetable oil concentrate when making applications to newly emerged seedling prairiegrasses or wildflowers as injury may occur.

Nonionic Surfactants: Use a nonionic surfactant at the rate of 0.25% v/v or higher (see manufacturer's label) of the spray solution (0.25% v/v is equivalent to 1 quart in 100 gallons). For best results, select a nonionic surfactant with a HLB (hydrophilic to lipophilic balance) ratio between 12 and 17 and having at least 60% surfactant in the formulated product (alcohols, fatty acids, oils, ethylene glycol or diethylene glycol should not be considered as surfactants to meet the above requirements).

Silicone-Based Surfactants: See manufacturer's label for specific rate recommendations. Silicone-based surfactants may reduce the surface tension of the spray droplet allowing greater spreading on the leaf surface as compared to conventional nonionic surfactants. However, some silicone-based surfactants may dry too quickly, limiting herbicide uptake and higher spray volumes may exhibit "run-off".

Fertilizer/Surfactant Blends: Nitrogen-based liquid fertilizers such as 28%N, 32%N, 10-34-0, or ammonium sulfate, may be added at the rate of 2 to 3 pints per acre in combination with the recommended rate of nonionic surfactant or methylated seed oil. Research indicates that nitrogen based fertilizers aid in the burndown of annual weeds and increase **Plateau** uptake through waxy leaf species. However, fertilizers may increase phytotoxicity to desired species and newly emerged seedling prairiegrasses and wildflowers. The use of liquid fertilizers at a rate of 2 to 3 pints per acre in a tank-mix without a nonionic surfactant or a methylated seed oil is not recommended and may result in herbicide failure. Only when liquid fertilizer is used as the spray carrier is no additional spray adjuvant required.

TANK MIXES

For use in noncrop areas, **Plateau** may be tank-mixed with PENDULUM® herbicide for additional control of late season annual grasses and certain broadleaves. For additional weed control in noncrop areas, **Plateau** may be tank-mixed with ACCORD®, ROUNDUP® PRO, glyphosate, ARSENAL® herbicide, SAHARA® DG herbicide, diuron, CAMPAIGN®, FINALE®, GARLON™ 3A, MSMA, VANQUISH®, OUST®, ESCORT®, TORDON®, or other labeled products. A compatibility test is advised for products not listed. 2,4-D and other phenoxy type herbicides have resulted in reduced control of perennial grass weeds.

DO NOT tank mix with organophosphate insecticides or use the same year as **Plateau** when making applications to newly planted areas.

Consult manufacturer's labels for specific rates and weeds controlled. Always follow the more restrictive label when making an application involving tank-mixes.

FOR WEED CONTROL IN PASTURE AND RANGELAND

For the control of undesirable weeds in pasture and rangeland (see "GUIDELINES FOR RANGELAND USE" section), apply **Plateau** at 2 to 12 oz. per acre as a broadcast treatment or as a 0.25% to 1% solution with 1.0% MSO for spot treatments. See appropriate sections of this label for specific use directions.

GUIDELINES FOR RANGELAND USE

Plateau may be applied to rangeland for the control of undesirable vegetation in order to achieve one or more of the following vegetation management objectives:

1. The control of undesirable (non-native, invasive and noxious) plant species.
2. The control of undesirable vegetation in order to aid in the establishment of desirable rangeland plant species.
3. The control of undesirable vegetation in order to aid in the establishment of desirable rangeland vegetation following a fire.
4. The control of undesirable vegetation for purposes of wildfire fuel reduction.
5. The release of existing desirable rangeland plant communities from the competitive pressure of undesirable plant species.
6. The control of undesirable vegetation for purposes of wildlife habitat improvement.

To ensure the protection of threatened and endangered plants when applying **Plateau** to rangeland:

1. Federal agencies must follow NEPA regulations to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
2. State agencies must work with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the Service's designated state conservation agency to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
3. Other organizations or individuals must operate under a Habitat Conservation Plan if threatened or endangered plants are known to be present on the land to be treated.

Please see the appropriate section(s) of this label for specific use directions for the desired rangeland vegetation management objective.

Plateau should only be applied to a given rangeland acre as specific weed problems arise. For the control of annual weed species such as cheatgrass, downy brome and medusahead rye, a single application of **Plateau** that coincides with the successful establishment and/or release of desirable rangeland vegetation and the use of available IPM can provide effective, sustainable control of the annual weed problem. For difficult to control perennial weed

species such as leafy spurge, dalmatian toadflax and Russian knapweed, a single broadcast application of **Plateau® herbicide** should be effective in most cases. If needed, spot treatments with **Plateau** can be used to control any remnant plants or new seedlings that may emerge. Long term control of undesirable weed species ultimately depends on the successful use of land management practices that promote the growth and sustainability of desirable rangeland plant species.

USE OF PLATEAU HERBICIDE ON FEDERAL CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) LAND

Plateau may be used on Federal Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land at rates up to 12 oz. per acre per year (see minimum plant-back intervals below). See appropriate section of this label for specific instructions for the intended use.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

The following rotational crops may be planted after applying **Plateau**. Planting rotational crops earlier than the recommended interval may result in crop injury.

Plateau Use Rate (oz/A)	Minimum Plant Back Interval (Months After Plateau Herbicide Application)				
≤4	12	12	18	26	40
5-8	12	14	22	30	44
9-12	12	18	24	36	48
Rotational Crops	Bahiagrass CLEARFIELD® corn hybrids Peanuts Rye Wheat	Snapbeans Southern peas Soybeans Tobacco	Barley Cotton[1] Grain sorghum Oats	Field corn[2] All crops not otherwise listed or included for use on this label[2]	Canola[2] Potatoes[2] Red table beets[2] Sugar beets[2]

[1] **For Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas only:** Depending on the **Plateau** use rate, cotton may be planted 18 to 24 months after **Plateau** application in the states of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas unless drought conditions develop the year of **Plateau** application. **DO NOT** rotate to cotton at 18 to 24 months after **Plateau** application if less than 15 inches of rainfall or irrigation is received from the time of **Plateau** application through November 1 of the same year. If drought conditions develop the year of **Plateau** application, cotton may be planted 26, 30 and 40 months after **Plateau** application.

[2] After the recommended rotational interval listed for these selected crops and for all crops not otherwise listed or included for use on this label, a successful field bioassay must be completed. The field bioassay consists of a test strip of the intended rotational crop planted across the previously treated field and grown to maturity. The test strip should include low areas and knolls, and include variations in soil such as type and pH. If no crop injury is evident in the test strip, then the intended rotational crop may be planted the following year.

Use of **Plateau** in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of plant-back crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and, therefore, plant-back crop injury is always possible. If crop injury is a concern then a bioassay with the desired crop is recommended prior to planting.

FOR FOLIAR AND SEEDHEAD SUPPRESSION OF BAHIAGRASS, COOL SEASON GRASSES AND SUPPRESSION OF SOME ANNUAL WEEDS

Bahiagrass: Plateau may be used at the rate of 2 to 6 oz per acre to suppress growth and seedhead development of bahiagrass in unimproved areas. In North and South Carolina it is recommended to use **Plateau** at the rate of 2 oz or 3 oz per acre respectively, as higher rates may cause turf thinning. Depending on rate of **Plateau** used, surfactant and environmental conditions, temporary turf discoloration may occur. For optimum performance, application should be made after green-up. Applications may be made before or after mowing. If applied prior to mowing, raise mowing height to leave adequate existing foliage as new growth will be suppressed. If applied after mowing, allow adequate foliage to remain by increasing mower height or allowing time for foliar regrowth prior to application. **DO NOT** apply to turf under stress (drought, cold, insect, disease, etc.) or severe injury may occur. **DO NOT** use a methylated seed oil adjuvant.

PLATEAU	PHYTOTOXICITY	LENGTH OF SUPPRESSION
2 oz	none to low	partial to season long
3 to 6 oz	low to moderate	season long

For winter annual weed control, apply 8 oz of **Plateau** when bahiagrass is dormant, but when weeds are actively growing. This can be followed by 3 to 4 oz of **Plateau** in the spring after bahiagrass green-up for the suppression of seedheads and foliage.

Cool Season Grasses:

KY31 Tall Fescue and "Wildtype Common" Kentucky Bluegrass: Apply **Plateau** at 2 to 4 oz per acre for foliar and seedhead suppression of certain cool season grasses such as "KY31" tall fescue and "wildtype common" Kentucky bluegrass. **DO NOT** use a methylated seed oil adjuvant. Add a surfactant to the 2 oz rate of **Plateau** for optimum performance. The addition of a surfactant to 4 oz of **Plateau** may cause excessive turf injury or mortality of tall fescue. Application to turf type tall fescue or Kentucky bluegrass may result in severe injury or loss of stand.

Wheatgrass: Apply **Plateau** at 6 to 10 oz. per acre for foliar and seedhead suppression of crested wheatgrass, and 6 to 12 oz. per acre for foliar and seedhead suppression of intermediate wheatgrass. Other wheatgrass species may also be suppressed, however, apply **Plateau** to a limited area to determine effectiveness. Tank-mixes with 2,4-D or products containing 2,4-D may decrease the effectiveness of **Plateau**. Tank-mixes with GARLON®, TORDON®, TRANSLINE™ and VANQUISH® may decrease the potential of turf injury. **DO NOT** apply to turf under stress or severe injury may occur.

FOR THE CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN BERMUDAGRASS NOT BEING GROWN FOR FORAGE OR HAY

Plateau may be used on bermudagrass turf such as roadsides, utility rights-of-way, railroad crossings, airports, non-irrigation drainage ditches and other noncropland sites. There is a differential tolerance between bermudagrass types (see below paragraphs). Depending on bermudagrass type, timing of application, and **Plateau** rate, some foliar, stolon, and seedhead suppression may occur. IMPORTANT: Apply **Plateau** after bermudagrass has reached full green-up. Spring applications made prior to full green-up may delay green-up. Always add a surfactant when applying **Plateau**. **DO NOT** apply to grass under stress from drought, disease, insects or other causes. Simultaneous mow/spray operations may suppress internode development. After mowing, allow adequate foliage regrowth prior to **Plateau** application as some internode suppression may prevent bermudagrass from quickly recovering from mowing.

Common Bermudagrass: Common bermudagrass is the most tolerant bermudagrass to **Plateau**. Tank-mixes with ROUNDUP PRO, ACCORD or glyphosate will improve the weed control spectrum, but may increase turf phytotoxicity. Some stolon internode shortening and seedhead suppression may occur for the first 8 weeks.

Established Coastal Bermudagrass: Plateau at 2 to 12 oz per acre will provide control of labeled weeds as well as foliar and seed head suppression of established coastal bermudagrass. **DO NOT** use on World Feeder varieties of bermudagrass. Depending on environmental conditions and weed pressure, the longevity of suppression and weed control increases as the **Plateau** rate increases. Tank-mixes with ROUNDUP PRO, ACCORD, or glyphosate may result in death or excessive injury of coastal bermudagrass.

Turf Type Bermudagrass: Turf type bermudagrass varieties show a high degree of variation in tolerance to **Plateau**. **Plateau** at rates of 2 to 6 oz per acre will provide some annual weed control and foliar & seedhead suppression. Rates above 6 oz per acre may result in excessive injury or death of turf type bermudagrass.

SEE ABOVE SECTIONS FOR PLATEAU® HERBICIDE RATES AND TIMINGS FOR SPECIFIC BERMUDAGRASS TYPES WITH REGARD TO WEED CONTROL AND TURF TOLERANCE.

Winter Annual Weed Control: Apply **Plateau** at the rate of 4 to 12 oz. per acre prior to winter weed germination or while winter weeds are actively growing. Early spring applications may delay green-up of bermudagrass turf.

Summer Annual Weeds: For best results, apply **Plateau** at the rate of 4 to 12 oz per acre preemergence or early postemergence before weeds have reached 6 inches in height. Larger weeds may be controlled depending on susceptibility, growing conditions, tank-mix partner and adjuvant selection.

Perennial Weeds: Apply **Plateau** at the rate of 8 to 12 oz per acre postemergence after weeds have produced adequate foliage for herbicide uptake. For a particular weed see "SPECIAL WEED CONTROL" section below. The addition of ACCORD or ROUNDUP PRO herbicide may increase control.

Bahiagrass Control: Apply **Plateau** at the rate of 8 to 12 oz per acre postemergence. See "SPECIAL WEED CONTROL" section below for recommendations. The addition of ROUNDUP PRO or ACCORD herbicide at 12 to 16 oz per acre may increase control.

FOR THE CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN UNIMPROVED CENTIPEDE GRASS

Plateau may be applied at a rate of 4 to 8 oz per acre to established centipede grass for the control of annual broadleaf and grass weeds. Apply **Plateau** after centipede grass has reached full green-up. Spring applications made prior to full green-up may delay green-up. Always add a surfactant when applying **Plateau**. **DO NOT** apply to grass under stress from drought, disease, insects or other causes. Simultaneous mow/spray operations may suppress internode development. After mowing, allow adequate foliage regrowth prior to **Plateau** application as some internode suppression may prevent centipede grass from quickly recovering from mowing.

FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN SMOOTH BROMEGRASS, WILDTYPE COMMON KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS AND WHEATGRASSES

Plateau may be used on smooth bromegrass, "wildtype" common Kentucky bluegrass and wheatgrass. **Plateau** provides control of labeled grass and broadleaf weeds (see "WEEDS CONTROLLED" and "SPECIAL WEED CONTROL" sections). Treatment of smooth bromegrass and wheatgrass with **Plateau** may result in foliar height and seedhead suppression.

Smooth Bromegrass and "Wildtype" Common Kentucky Bluegrass: Use **Plateau** at 4 to 8 oz per acre in the spring for weed control and growth suppression after smooth bromegrass and "wildtype" common Kentucky bluegrass have reached 100% green-up. Applications prior to 100% green-up may delay green-up. Rates from 8 to 12 oz per acre may be applied in the spring but may result in excessive growth suppression. For fall applications (see "SPECIAL WEED CONTROL" section), **Plateau** may be used at 8 to 12 oz per acre for control of perennial weeds.

Wheatgrass: To control undesirable weeds in wheatgrasses apply **Plateau** at 4 to 12 oz. per acre.

FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN CROWN VETCH

Plateau may be applied at the rate of 4 oz per acre to newly seeded crown vetch beds to aid in the establishment of vetch and reduce weed competition.

Plateau at 8 to 12 oz per acre may be used on unimproved established crown vetch in noncropland areas. **Plateau** provides control of labeled grass and broadleaf weeds (refer to the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" and "SPECIAL WEED CONTROL" sections for specific rates). Treatment of crown vetch beds with **Plateau** may cause internode shortening and some minor tip chlorosis depending on timing of application.

Plateau should be applied during winter dormancy or early spring to reduce potential injury. Applications made after May, may result in increased injury or defoliation. Addition of surfactants such as dilimenene based or crop oil concentrates will increase injury. Fall applications during the period of active crown vetch growth may result in severe injury or loss of stand.

REVEGETATION WITH PRAIRIEGRASSES AND OTHER FORAGE GRASSES

Plateau may be applied at the rate of 2 to 12 oz per acre to newly established or existing stands of labeled species (see below for details) in such areas as pasture, rangeland (see "GUIDELINES FOR RANGELAND USE" section), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land and noncropland sites such as roadsides, industrial sites, prairie restoration sites, drainage ditch banks, and other similar areas. Certain local ecotypes or varieties may be suppressed by **Plateau**. Many factors such as poor seedling vigor, cool temperatures, poor soil, planting depth, excessive moisture, disease, insects and dry weather after emergence can all result in poor stands. Additional stress of herbicide residue, poor soils and other factors contributing to poor seedling vigor can also increase injury and could result in mortality. BASF can not be held responsible for such unforeseen factors. It is suggested to try **Plateau** on a small area if tolerance is not known. **Plateau** controls many annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds. Weed competition is reduced allowing grass seedlings to establish. **Plateau** is also effective for control of noxious weeds in established grass stands and must be applied postemergence as a foliar treatment to perennial weeds. IMPORTANT: ALWAYS ADD AN ADJUVANT when applying **Plateau**. To maximize weed control always use a methylated seed oil when treating established grass stands. Use a nonionic surfactant when treating newly emerged seedling grasses. The addition of liquid fertilizer will decrease grass tolerance and should not be used when treating newly emerged seedling grasses.

Plateau may be applied at a rate of up to 12 oz per acre to Federal Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land for the establishment or release of certain grass species (see "TOLERANT GRASS SPECIES" table).

Establishment: For optimum results in establishing mixed grass stands with **Plateau**, make application at planting before grass seedlings emerge. Newly emerged grasses can be sensitive to **Plateau** and/or the adjuvant used. If grasses have begun to emerge, it is best to wait until they have reached the five leaf stage to make a **Plateau** application and use a nonionic or silicone surfactant. **DO NOT** use a methylated seed oil at this time as some grass species tolerance will be lost. **Plateau** will control annual weeds preemergence or early postemergence. See "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section for maximum height of weeds and see below for more details on best rate and timing for grass and wildflower species. Postemergence applications may result in stand thinning due to variability in seedling grass tolerance to the use of spray adjuvants. Seedling grasses are generally more tolerant to the use of spray adjuvants after they have reached the five leaf stage. When planting into a field which was row cropped the previous year, compounded injury may occur from herbicide carry-over (see "DIRECTIONS FOR USE" section).

Rates and Control: Apply **Plateau** at 2 to 6 oz per acre to fields cropped the previous year, when annual weeds are the target and/or if grass/forb mixtures are used. **Plateau** at 2 to 6 oz per acre will provide control and/or suppression of many annual grass and broadleaf weeds. Use lower rates when in the northern most U.S., dry climates or for late season plantings into clean seedbeds. **Plateau** rates as low as 2 oz. per acre may be used on soils with a pH > 7, a low CEC and a course texture containing a minimum of clay and organic matter. Use higher rates in heavy weed pressure, heavy residue, high organic matter, high rainfall and long growing season (southern portions of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Ohio, etc.). Apply **Plateau** at 8 to 12 oz per acre for giant ragweed or for perennial weed control/suppression. **Plateau** rates of 8 to 12 oz per acre may result in stunting or stand thinning. The duration and intensity of suppression are directly related to weed pressure, chemical residue, soil type and environmental conditions. See below for details for particular grass tolerances and timings.

Established Stands: For optimum results, apply **Plateau** as an early postemergence application to annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. For perennial weed control, see "SPECIAL WEED CONTROL" section. The use of high rates may result in foliar and/or seed head height suppression of established grass stands. This effect is more likely to occur under conditions of light soils, low weed pressure, low rainfall, and short growing seasons. Use the lower rates for light weed infestations or when applying to grass stands containing desirable wildflowers and legumes (see "WILDFLOWER ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE" section for rate tolerance). Use higher rates to broaden and lengthen weed control spectrum.

Big Bluestem, Little Bluestem and Indiangrass: Plateau® herbicide may be applied at the rate of 2 to 12 oz per acre at planting, or any time thereafter, including after seedling grasses have emerged or to perennial stands (dormant or actively growing). See "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section for desired rate. Use the lower rates in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Nebraska and higher rates as rainfall and/or growing season increases.

Switchgrass (Panicum virgatum): Plateau is not recommended for the establishment of pure switchgrass stands as severe injury or death may result. **Plateau** may be applied at a rate of 2 to 4 oz per acre if switchgrass is planted in mixed stands with tolerant species, but only if some stand thinning or loss of stand can be tolerated. Mature switchgrass planting can be reclaimed from certain perennial weeds such as tall fescue, leafy spurge, johnsongrass, etc., with **Plateau** at rates of 10 to 12 oz per acre. However, severe stunting and injury is imminent. **DO NOT** apply **Plateau** to switchgrass if such severe injury can not be tolerated.

Sideoats and Blue Grama: Apply **Plateau** to monoculture stands of sideoats and blue grama only if some stand thinning or loss of stand can be tolerated. **Plateau** may be applied at the rate of 2 to 4 oz/A plus an adjuvant to aid in the establishment of sideoats and blue grama after new seedlings have emerged and reached the five (5) leaf stage. When using **Plateau** at 4 oz per acre it is not recommended to use in combination with a methylated seed oil adjuvant as stand thinning may occur. The lower rates may provide adequate weed suppression in early summer plantings in the states of Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Nebraska and other states where growing degree days are short. Sideoats and blue grama have shown tolerance to **Plateau** at 2 to 4 oz/A, applied preemergence at planting, however, some stand thinning may occur. For weed control in established stands use 4 to 10 oz/A of **Plateau**. Up to 12 oz/A of **Plateau** may be applied, but may result in foliar and/or seedhead suppression, or in the injury of sideoats and blue grama, depending on surfactant choice, soil type, variety, weed pressure and environmental conditions.

Buffalograss: Apply **Plateau** at the rate of 2 to 4 oz/A for control or suppression of labeled weeds and to aid in the establishment of newly sprigged buffalograss. Apply **Plateau** immediately after planting prior to spring growth or seed germination. New growth and small seedlings can be severely injured or killed. If applying after emergence it is best to wait until buffalograss has at least five true leaves and use a nonionic or silicone surfactant. **DO NOT** use a methylated seed oil. For established stands, **Plateau** may be applied at the rate of 2 to 8 oz/A for weed control. Higher rates may cause some turf discoloration and stunting. **Plateau** may be applied to dormant buffalograss to control winter annual weeds. Turf type buffalograss may express different tolerance level to **Plateau** than wild type buffalograss. Some turf types can tolerate low rates of **Plateau** at seeding. Consult seed dealer for details.

Eastern Gamagrass: Plateau should only be used for the establishment or maintenance of eastern gamagrass if some stand thinning or loss can be tolerated. Apply **Plateau** at 2 to 6 oz per acre at planting prior to gamagrass emergence. Stand thinning and stunting is imminent. Adverse conditions, poor soils, or added stress to the gamagrass could result in stand mortality. Postemergence application to seedlings will cause mortality. On established eastern gamagrass, apply **Plateau** at 2 to 8 oz per acre prior to gamagrass breaking dormancy. Some stunting will occur and increases as the **Plateau** rate increases. Applications made during or after green-up may result in foliar and seedhead suppression and possible mortality of weak plants.

Tall Fescue Control: (Not for use in California unless directed otherwise in supplemental labeling.) Tall fescue can be controlled by using **Plateau** at the rate of 12 oz per acre plus methylated seed oil at 2 pints per acre in established stands of or to prepare a seed bed for big bluestem, little bluestem, and indiangrass. The addition of nitrogen fertilizer (see "SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS" section) to the above mix will aid in control. Tall fescue must be actively growing for optimum control. If tall fescue has reached the boot stage or has reached summer dormancy, control may be poor. For improved control of tall fescue, **Plateau** may be tank mixed with ACCORD®, ROUNDUP® PRO, or glyphosate. Fall applications of **Plateau** at 8 to12 oz/A plus 24 to 64 oz/A ACCORD® or ROUNDUP® PRO will result in best control of existing tall fescue and new germinating seedlings. With spring applications of **Plateau** at 6 to 12 oz/A, plus a ACCORD® or ROUNDUP® PRO at 32 to 64 oz/A, use higher rates for older, mature fescue stands and lower **Plateau** rates when planting forbs. When using 8 oz/A of **Plateau** in the fall with a glyphosate product, it is recommended to apply 4 oz/A **Plateau** in the spring at planting for annual weed and seedling fescue control. Burning the fescue stand, where permitted, the following spring, just prior to green-up, will aid in control and provide a better seedbed for planting. Mowing the fescue several times the summer before fall application will weaken the fescue root system, making it more susceptible to herbicides. Always allow for at least 10 inches of regrowth, following the last mowing before spraying, as both **Plateau** and glyphosate products need foliage present for herbicide uptake and satisfactory control.

TOLERANT GRASS SPECIES[1]

Prairiegrass		Plateau Rate (oz/A)[2]	
Common Name	**Genus Species**	**New Seeding**	**Established**
Big Bluestem	*Andropogon gerardii*	2-12	2-12
Little Bluestem	*Schizachyrium scoparium*	2-12	2-12
Indiangrass	*Sorghastrum nutans*	2-12	2-12
Bushy Bluestem	*Andropogon glomeratus*	—*	2-12
King Ranch Bluestem	*Bothriochloa ischaemum*	—	2-12
Silver Beard Bluestem	*Bothriochloa saccharoides*	—	2-12
Broomsedge	*Andropogon virginicus*	—	2-12
Fingergrass, Rhodes grass	*Chloris* spp.	—	2-12
Needlegrass	*Stipa* spp.	—	2-12
Needleandthread	*Stipa comata*	—	2-12
Kearny (Plains) Threeawn	*Aristida longespica*	—	2-12
Prairie Threeawn	*Aristida oligantha*	—	2-12
Prairie Sandreed	*Calamovilfa longifolia*	—	2-12
Smooth Bromegrass	*Bromus inermis*	—	2-12
Kentucky Bluegrass	*Poa pratensis*	—	2-12[4]
Sandberg's Bluegrass	*Poa sandbergii*	—	2-12
Wheatgrasses	*Agropyron* spp.	—	2-12
Bottlebrush Squirreltail	*Sitanion hystrix*	—	2-12
Russian Wild Ryegrass	*Elymus junceus*	2-6[2]	2-12
Sideoats Grama	*Bouteloua curtipendula*	2-8[3]	2-8
Blue Grama	*Bouteloua gracilis*	2-8[3]	2-8
Buffalograss	*Buchloe dactyloides*	2-4	2-8
Eastern Gamagrass	*Tripsacum dactyloides*	2-6[3]	2-8

[1] See individual grass sections for application timing.

[2] High rates may result in stunting and growth suppression.

[3] **Plateau** preemergence applications to newly seeded sideoats, blue grama and Eastern gamagrass may result in thinning or loss of stand.

[4] Some bluegrass varieties are sensitive to **Plateau**. Drought can delay recovery and may result in overgrazing of treated area.

* Tolerance unknown

TOLERANCE OF ESTABLISHED GRASSES TO 8 TO 12 OZ/A OF PLATEAU® HERBICIDE APPLIED IN THE FALL

Grass Species[1]	Tolerant	Suppressed[2]	Not Tolerant	Tolerance Unknown
Bermudagrass	X			
Bluegrass, Kentucky		X		
Bluegrass, Sandberg's	X			
Bluestem, big	X			
Bluestem, bushy	X			
Bluestem, King Ranch	X			
Bluestem, little	X			
Bluestem, silver beard	X			
Bromegrass, meadow		X	X	
Bromegrass, smooth		X		
Broomsedge	X			
Buffalograss	X	X		
Cheatgrass			X	
Creeping foxtail, Garrison				X
Downey brome			X	
Fescue, Idaho	X			
Fescue, tall			X	
Gamagrass, eastern		X		
Grama, blue	X	X		
Grama, sideoats	X	X		
Indiangrass	X			
Medusahead			X	
Needleandthread	X			
Needlegrass, green	X			
Orchardgrass		X		
Prairie cordgrass		X		
Prairie dropseed				X
Praire sandreed	X			
Praire threeawn	X			
Quackgrass		X		
Redtop		X	X	
Reed canarygrass		X	X	
Rhodes grass/Fingergrass	X			
Ryegrass, annual or Italian			X	
Ryegrass, perennial		X	X	
Squirreltail, bottlebrush	X			
Switchgrass		X	X	
Timothy			X	
Wheatgrass, bluebunch	X	X		
Wheatgrass, crested	X	X		
Wheatgrass, intermediate	X	X		
Wheatgrass, pubescent	X	X		
Wheatgrass, siberian	X			
Wheatgrass, slender	X	X		
Wheatgrass, stream-bank	X	X		
Wheatgrass, western	X	X		
Wild ryegrass, Basin	X			
Wild ryegrass, Canada		X		
Wild ryegrass, Russian	X			
Wild ryegrass, Virginia		X		

[1] Species with an X in more than one column means tolerance will vary depending on variety, use rate and environmental conditions.

[2] Suppression may be expressed as reduction in number of seedheads, seedhead height suppression or foliage height reduction; however, full recovery of the grass can be expected.

WILDFLOWER ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Due to high degree of variation in genotypes, ecotypes and varieties of wildflowers, tolerances to **Plateau** can vary dramatically and may be reduced under certain soil types and environmental conditions. Apply **Plateau** only if some stand thinning or loss can be tolerated. Preemergence applications of low use rates (2 oz/A) to tolerant species, result in the least amount of injury, but may not eliminate it. Postemergence applications of **Plateau** can result in injury or death of some genotypes, and should be used only as a rescue treatment when weed competition threatens the stand. Use of certain spray adjuvants can also increase wildflower injury and loss of stand. Although most legumes listed in the tolerance table are tolerant to 4 oz/A of **Plateau** preemergence, some stand thinning may occur. Legumes are more tolerant to post applications, but chlorosis or stunting is possible. Recommendations listed in the tables below are designed for mixed grass/wildflower stands. Less than satisfactory results may occur from applications to monoculture stands. It is recommended to try on a small scale to determine degree of satisfaction on monoculture stands.

For prairiegrass/wildflower mixtures: Where some wildflower injury (phytotoxicity, height suppression) can be tolerated, apply **Plateau** at the rate to achieve desired weed control, but not to exceed tolerance rate listed in the table below. Wildflower injury can be reduced or eliminated with preemergence applications. To minimize injury, apply **Plateau** at 2 to 4 oz per acre at planting to tolerant species listed below. Use the 2 oz per acre rate under cool dry conditions and in low rainfall areas. If postemergence application is made to established prairiegrass/wildflower mixtures, use the lowest rate of **Plateau** necessary to achieve desired weed control (see "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section). Postemergence application can result in stand thinning or death due to vast variation in seed sources, varieties and genotypes. It is recommended that a small area be tested prior to full application for tolerance of desired species. The rates listed below are for those species in which acceptable tolerance has been confirmed on the varieties/genotypes being treated.

Application of **Plateau** in conjunction with an organophosphate insecticide may cause an increase in wildflower injury.

Seedling Wildflower and Legume Tolerance to Plateau (4 oz/A)[1] in Mixed Grass/Forb Stands.

Common Name	Genus Species	PRE	POST
Alfalfa	*Medicago sativa*	No	Yes
Aster, New England	*Aster novae angliae*	No	Yes
Aster, Prairie	*Aster tanacetifolius*	No	Yes
Baby Blue Eyes	*Nemophila menziesii*	No	Yes
Beggar ticks	*Bidens frondosa*	No	Yes
Bird's Eyes	*Gilia tricolor*	No	Yes
Bishop's Flower	*Ammi majus*	No	Yes
Blackeyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*	Yes	Yes
Blanketflower	*Gaillardia aristata*	No	Yes
Bundleflower, Illinois	*Desmanthus illinoensis*	Yes	Yes
Catchfly	*Silene armeria*	No	Yes
Chicory	*Cichorium intybus*	Yes	Yes
Clover, Crimson	*Trifolium incarnatum*	Yes	Yes
Clover, White	*Trifolium repens*	No	Yes
Coneflower, Purple	*Echinacea purpurea*	Yes	Yes
Coneflower, Upright Prairie	*Ratibida columnifera*	Yes	Yes
Coreopsis, Dwarf Red Plains	*Coreopsis tinctoria* var. Gay Feather	Yes	Yes
Coreopsis, Lance Leaved	*Coreopsis lanceolata*	Yes	Yes
Coreopsis, Plains	*Coreopsis tinctoria*	Yes	Yes
Cornflower	*Centaurea cyanus*	No	Yes
Cosmos, Garden	*Cosmos bipinnatus*	Yes	Yes
Cosmos, Yellow	*Cosmos sulphureus*	Yes	Yes
Daisy, Ox-eye	*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*	Yes	Yes
Daisy, Shasta	*Chrysanthemum maximum*	Yes	Yes
Five Spot	*Nemophila maculata*	No	Yes
Flax, Blue	*Linum perenne*	No	Yes
Indian Blanket	*Gaillardia pulchella*	No	Yes
Indigo, Blue False	*Baptisia australis*	Yes	No
Johnny Jump-ups	*Viola cornuta*	Yes	Yes
Lemon Mint	*Monarda citriodora*	No	Yes

Seedling Wildflower and Legume Tolerance to Plateau® herbicide (4 oz/A)[1] in Mixed Grass/Forb Stands. (CONT):

Common Name	Genus Species	PRE	POST
Lespedeza, Bicolor	*Lespedeza*	Yes	Yes
Lespedeza, Korean	*Lespedeza stipulacea*	No	Yes
Lespedeza, Sericea	*Lespedeza cuneata*	No	Yes
Lupine, Perennial	*Lupinus perennis*	Yes	Yes
Mexican Hat	*Ratibida columnifera*	Yes	Yes
Partridgepea	*Cassia fasciculata*	Yes	Yes
Pea, Calico	*Vigna sinensis*	Yes	Yes
Pea, Flat	*Lathyrus sylvestris*	Yes	Yes
Pea, Perennial	*Lathyrus latifolius*	Yes	Yes
Phlox, Drummond	*Phlox drummondii*	Yes	No
Poppy, California	*Eschscholzia californica*	Yes	No
Poppy, Corn	*Papaver rhoeas*	Yes	Yes
Poppy, Red Corn	*Papaver* sp.	Yes	Yes
Prairieclover, Purple	*Dalea purpurea*	Yes	Yes
Prairieclover, White	*Dalea candidum*	Yes	Yes
Tick-trefoil, Showy	*Desmodium canadense*	No	Yes
Trefoil, Birdsfoot	*Lotus corniculatus*	No	Yes
Vetch, Crown	*Coronilla varia*	Yes	—
Vetch, Hairy	*Vicia villosa*	Yes	—
Yarrow, Gold	*Achillea filipendulina*	No	Yes

[1] For legumes, at least three true leaves should be present before a postemergence application.

Established Wildflower and Legume Tolerance to Plateau (maximum rate[1], oz/A) in Mixed Grass/Forb Stands.

Common Name	Genus Species	PRE	POST[2]
Flax, Blue	*Linum perenne*	0	6
Indian Blanket	*Gaillardia pulchella*	0	6
Blanketflower	*Gaillardia aristata*	0	8
Chickory	*Cichorium intybus*	4	6
Daisy, Shasta	*Chrysanthemum maximum*	4	8
Prairieclover, Purple	*Dalea purpurea*	4	12
Coneflower, Upright Prairie	*Ratibida columnifera*	6	6
Mexican Hat	*Ratibida columnifera*	6	6
Poorjoe	*Diodia teres*	8	—
Lupine, Perennial[4]	*Lupinus perennis*	8	12
Coneflower, Purple	*Echinacea purpurea*	8	8
Daisy, Ox-eye[3]	*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*	8	8
Leadplant	*Amorpha canescens*	8	8
Lespedeza, Bicolor	*Lespedeza*	8	8
Milkweed, Common	*Asclepias syriaca*	8	—
Pea, Prairie Scurf	*Psoralea esculenta*	8	8
Yarrow, Gold[3]	*Achillea filipendulina*	8	8
Blackeyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*	8	10
Johnny Jump-ups	*Viola cornuta*	8	12
Sweetclover	*Melilotus* sp.	12	8
Alfalfa	*Medicago sativa*	12	12
Bundleflower, Illinois	*Desmanthus illinoensis*	12	12
Lespedeza, Sericea	*Lespedeza cuneata*	12	12
Partridgepea	*Cassia fasciculata*	12	12
Sensitive vine	*Mimosa strigillosa*	12	12
Vetch, Crown	*Coronilla varia*	12	12
Violet, Wild	*Viola* spp.	12	12

[1] Height suppression or stand reduction may occur at maximum use rate. For legumes, some yellowing and stunting can occur at higher use rates.

[2] Postemergence application should be made early post on the flowers to reduce injury and increase flower set.

[3] Will not flower.

[4] Most native rangeland lupines are tolerant to **Plateau** at 12 oz/A postemergence.

Wildflower Establishment with Plateau 4 oz/A + PENDULUM herbicide 2 lbs a.i./A[1]

Common Name	Genus Species	PRE[2]	POST[3]
Blackeyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*	Yes	Yes
Blanketflower	*Gaillardia pulchella*	No	Yes
Bundleflower, Illinois	*Desmanthus illinoensis*	>50% thinning	Yes
Clover, Crimson	*Trifolium incarnatum*	>50% thinning	Yes
Coneflower, Clasping	*Dracopis amplexicaulis*	Yes	Yes
Coneflower, Upright Prairie	*Ratibida columnifera*	No	OK
Coneflower, Purple	*Echinacea purpurea*	Yes	Yes
Coreopsis, Dwarf Red Plains	*Coreopsis tinctoria* var. Gay Feather	OK stunting	OK stunting
Coreopsis, Plains	*Coreopsis tinctoria*	OK stunting	Yes
Coreopsis, Lance Leaved	*Coreopsis lanceolata*	25% thinning	Yes
Cornflower	*Centaurea cyanus*	No	OK 20% thinning
Cosmos, Garden	*Cosmos bipinnatus*	OK 10% thinning	OK stunting
Cosmos, Yellow	*Cosmos sulphureus*	Yes	Yes
Daisy, Ox-eye	*Chrysanthemum leucanthermum*	25% thinning	Yes
Daisy, Shasta	*Chrysanthemum maximum*	marginal-OK 20% thinning	Yes
Lupine, Perennial	*Lupinus perennis*	Yes	≤50% thinning
Partridgepea	*Cassia fasciculata*	25% thinning	Yes
Poppy, California	*Eschscholzia californica*	Yes	25% injury stunting, thinning
Yarrow, Gold	*Achillea filipendulina*	OK thinning	OK

[1] 2 lbs ai/A = 2.4 qts of PENDULUM herbicide 3.3 EC or 3.3 lbs of PENDULUM herbicide WDG

[2] Preemergence at planting

[3] Postemergence to seedlings

Yes = no injury

No = results in no wildflower germination or unacceptable injury to seedling flowers.

OK = can be used if thinning and/or stunting can be tolerated or if establishment is threatened by weed competition.

Due to the diversity of species and varieties that exist in areas where wildflowers are grown, the response to **Plateau** may vary greatly. Careful testing on desirable species is recommended to determine if area-wide applications can be made. Try on a limited area to verify tolerance in a specific area.

The suitability of **Plateau** use on wildflower species not listed, should be determined by treating a small number of such wild flowers at an appropriate rate, not to exceed 12 oz per acre per year. Treated wildflowers should be evaluated 1 to 2 months following application for possible injury. THE USER ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY DAMAGE OR OTHER LIABILITY.

SPECIAL WEED CONTROL

(Not for use in California unless directed otherwise in supplemental labeling.)

ALWAYS ADD AN ADJUVANT to **Plateau** (see "SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS" section). Research has shown Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) surfactants provide **Plateau** with superior control of perennial weeds. This effect is not always observed and is most prevalent on waxy leaf species, perennials and weeds under stress conditions. For the weeds listed below, it is recommended to use a MSO for best results. The use of nonionic surfactants or silicone based surfactants may result in less than acceptable control.

Johnsongrass & Itchgrass: For best results, apply **Plateau** at the rate of 8 to 12 oz per acre after johnsongrass or itchgrass has reached 18 to 24 inches in height at the whorl. The addition of

ACCORD® or ROUNDUP® PRO at the rate of 8 to 16 oz per acre may improve control after culm elongation or in dense stands. Use higher herbicide rates as density increases. Larger grass than specified above can be controlled.

Dallisgrass, Bahiagrass, Vaseygrass, Paspalum spp., Smutgrass: For dallisgrass, bahiagrass and smutgrass control, apply **Plateau® herbicide** postemergence at the rate of 10 to 12 oz per acre, after grass has reached 100% green-up. For dallisgrass and smutgrass, activity may range from suppression to control depending upon grass growth stage and growing conditions at the time of application. For vaseygrass apply **Plateau** at the rate of 4 to 6 oz per acre postemergence after grass has reached 100% green-up and is from 3 to 8 inches in height. The addition of ACCORD® or ROUNDUP® PRO at the rate of 12 to 16 oz per acre will improve efficacy. Use higher herbicide rates as target grass weed densities and/or maturity increase. The addition of PENDULUM® will provide increased preemergence control of these grasses from seed.

Leafy Spurge: For best results, apply **Plateau** at 8 to 12 oz per acre in late summer or fall (August through October, but timing may vary by state and/or altitude). Consecutive year applications will optimize long term control. **Plateau** at 12 oz/A applied spring or fall, or 4 oz/A in the spring following an 8 oz/A fall treatment may result in excessive injury to cool season grasses in some areas. For best results, always use a methylated seed oil at 2 pints per acre. Two pints per acre of nitrogen fertilizer (see "SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS" section) may also be added to the spray tank to increase leafy spurge control, however, this may increase injury to desired species of grasses and forbs. The use of nonionic and silicone based surfactants have resulted in little or no control of leafy spurge. Approximate dates for fall timing in North and South Dakota is late August through September; for Nebraska and Iowa is mid-September through mid-October. This application should be made after good soil moisture is present but prior to the leafy spurge losing its milky sap flow due to a killing frost. To check and see if the milky sap flow has been affected by a frost simply break the main stem of the leafy spurge and if milky sap flows from the break then **Plateau** can still be applied.

Tall Fescue Control: Tall fescue can be controlled by using **Plateau** at the rate of 12 oz plus Methylated Seed Oil at 2 pints per acre. The addition of ACCORD, glyphosate or ROUNDUP PRO and/or nitrogen fertilizer (see "SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS" section) to the above mix will aid in control. Tall fescue must be actively growing for optimum control. If tall fescue has reached summer dormancy, control may be poor.

Fall applications of **Plateau** at 8 to12 oz/A plus a ACCORD® or ROUNDUP® PRO at 24 to 64 oz/A will result in best control of existing tall fescue and new germinating seedlings. With spring applications of **Plateau** at 6 to 12 oz/A, plus ACCORD or ROUNDUP PRO at 32 to 64 oz/A, use higher rates for older, mature fescue stands and lower **Plateau** rates when planting forbs. When using 8 oz/A of **Plateau** in the fall with ACCORD or ROUNDUP PRO, it is recommended to apply 4 oz/A **Plateau** in the spring at planting for annual weed and seedling fescue control. Burning the fescue stand, where permitted, the following spring, just prior to green-up, will aid in control and provide a better seedbed for planting. Mowing the fescue several times the summer before fall application, will weaken the fescue root system, making it more susceptible to herbicides. Always allow for at least 10 inches of regrowth, following the last mowing before spraying, as both **Plateau** and ROUNDUP products need foliage present for herbicide uptake and satisfactory control.

Russian Knapweed: Apply 12 oz/A of **Plateau** plus 1 quart per acre of methylated seed oil during Russian knapweed senescence in the fall. Control improves as senescence progresses and may still be obtained with applications made after full senescence. Applications made prior to the initiation of senescence will result in reduced control.

Dalmatian Toadflax: Apply 12 oz/A of **Plateau** plus 1 quart per acre of methylated seed oil in the fall when the top 25% of the plant is necrotic, usually after a hard frost (late October through November). The addition of ammonium sulfate at a rate of 2 to 3 pints per acre may improve control. As long as there is some green stem and/or leaf tissue remaining, good control can be achieved. This timing usually corresponds to fall basal growth. Applications made prior to this will result in poor control.

Resistant Biotypes: Naturally occurring biotypes (a plant within a given species that has a slightly different, but distinct genetic makeup from other plants of the same species) of some weeds listed on this label may not be effectively controlled by this and/or other herbicides (OUST®) with the ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibiting mode of action. If naturally occurring ALS/AHAS resistant biotypes are present in an area, **Plateau** should be tank-mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action to ensure control.

RESIDUAL BAREGROUND WEED CONTROL

For sensitive areas and use around desirable vegetation **Plateau** at 12 ounces per acre may be tank mixed with PENDULUM® herbicide, ROUNDUP® PRO, ESCORT®, KARMEX®, 2,4-D, diuron, ENDURANCE® or other labeled products to provide total vegetation control. For other bareground areas **Plateau** at 12 oz per acre may be tank mixed with ARSENAL® herbicide, SAHARA® DG herbicide, KROVAR®, OUST®, TORDON®, VANQUISH® or other labeled products to provide total bareground weed control. For maximum weed control, use 2 pints per acre of methylated seed oil as an adjuvant.

Spot Treatments: Plateau may be used to control weed encroachment in bareground or total vegetation control situations. To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix in each gallon of water 0.25 to 5% volume/volume (0.3 oz to 5.4 oz per gallon) **Plateau** plus a methylated seed oil adjuvant.

USE UNDER PAVED SURFACES

Applications should be made to the soil surface only when final grade is established. **DO NOT** move soil following **Plateau** application. Apply **Plateau** in sufficient water to ensure thorough and uniform wetting of the soil surface, including the shoulder area. Add **Plateau** at a rate of 12 oz. per acre to clean water in the spray tank during the filling operation. Agitate before spraying. If soil is not moist prior to treatment, incorporation of **Plateau** will improve control. **Plateau** can be incorporated into the soil to a depth of two inches using a rototiller or disc. Rainfall or irrigation totaling one inch is also sufficient to incorporate **Plateau** into the soil surface. **DO NOT** allow treated soil to wash or move into untreated area.

CONIFER PLANTATION SITE PREPARATION

Plateau may be applied as a site preparation treatment prior to establishing conifer plantations to provide residual weed control of herbaceous weeds. Apply **Plateau** at 12 ozs per acre.

DO NOT apply more than 12 ozs per acre per year.

DO NOT use in forests. Only for use on sites that are managed as conifer plantations.

TOLERANCE OF TREES AND BRUSH TO PLATEAU

The following tolerance information is provided as a general guideline when it is desirable or necessary to make **Plateau** applications in and around desirable tree and brush species. **DO NOT** use **Plateau** on nursery, orchard, ornamental plantings, new plantings, seedling trees or fiber farms except as specified on supplemental labeling. It is suggested that **Plateau** be tried on a limited basis to determine tolerance in your area. **Plateau** may be used at rates up to 12 oz per acre for weed control in and around established trees on pasture, rangeland (see "GUIDELINES FOR RANGELAND USE" section) and noncropland areas such as roadsides, prairies and similar areas used for wildlife cover, erosion control, wind breaks, etc. Tree and brush species known to have acceptable tolerance to **Plateau** when applied under the canopy and/or to the foliage are listed below. Tolerance is based upon trees with a minimum of 2 inch DBH. Application to tree and brush species that are under stress due to drought, disease, insect damage or other factors may be more susceptible to injury from **Plateau** and may result in severe injury or death. Some species may exhibit tip chlorosis and minor necrosis. Foliar contact may increase injury to include defoliation and terminal death. Application methods that minimize foliar contact with desirable tree and brush species can improve tolerance.

When making fall applications of **Plateau**, potential injury to tree and brush species from foliar contact may be minimized by making the application after the leaves have begun to senesce (fall color) or after leaf drop. Conifer species are generally tolerant to fall applications. **Plateau** applications in and around tree and brush species should be made at the recommended timing for the target weed species.

Brush and Tree Species Tolerance to Plateau® herbicide at 12 oz per Acre[1]

Common Name	Genus Species	Tolerance by Application Method[2] Directed Below Foliage	To Foliage
Apple (Var. Winesap)[3]	*Malus sylvestris*	Yes	NR
Ash, Blue	*Fraxinus quadrangulata*	Yes	NR
Ash, Green	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	No	No
Azalea	*Rhododendron* spp.	No	No
Basswood	*Tilia heterophylla*	No	No
Boxelder	*Acer negundo*	Yes	Injury[5]
Buckeye, Ohio	*Aesculus glabra*	Yes	NR
Cedar-juniper, Western	*Thuja plicata*	Yes	Yes
Cherry, Black[3]	*Prunus serotina*	No	No
Cherry, Choke	*Prunus virginiana*	No	No
Cherry, Sweet[3]	*Prunus avium*	No	NR
Cottonwood	*Populus deltoides*	Yes	Injury[5]
Cottonwood, narrow leaf	*Populus* spp.	Yes	Injury[5]
Currant species	*Ribes* spp.	Injury[5]	No
Dogwood, Flowering	*Cornus* spp.	Yes	Yes
Dogwood, Grey	*Cornus racemosa*	Yes	Injury[5]
Dogwood, Red Trig	*Cornus* spp.	Yes	Yes
Douglas Fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	Yes	Yes[4]
Elm, American	*Ulmus americana*	Yes	Yes
Elm,Siberian	*Ulmus pumila*	Yes	No
Elm, Slippery	*Ulmus rubra*	Yes	Yes
Gooseberry	*Ribes* spp.	Injury[5]	Injury[5]
Hackberry	*Celtis occidentalis*	Yes	Yes
Hawthorn	*Crataegus* spp.	Yes	Injury[5]
Juniper, Chinese	*Juniperus chinensis*	Yes	Yes
Juniper, Western	*Juniperus osteosperma*	Yes	Yes
Lilac	*Syringa* spp.	No	No
Linden, American	*Tilia americana*	No	No
Locust, Black	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	Yes	Yes
Locust, Honey	*Gleditsia triacanthos*	Yes	Yes
Maple, Red	*Acer rubrum*	Yes	Yes
Maple, Sugar	*Acer saccharum*	Yes	Yes
Mulberry, Red	*Morus rubra*	Yes	NR
Mulberry, White	*Morus alba*	Yes	NR
Oak, Black	*Quercus velutina*	Yes	NR
Oak, Live	*Quercus virginiana*	Yes	Yes
Oak, Southern Red	*Quercus falcata*	Yes	NR
Oak, White	*Quercus alba*	Yes	NR
Olive, Russian	*Elaeagnus angustifolia*	Yes	No
Osage Orange	*Maclura pomifera*	Yes	NR
Peach (Var. Elberta)[3]	*Prunus persica*	Yes	NR
Photinia, Red Tip	*Photinia fraseri*	Yes	Yes
Pine, Lodgepole	*Pinus contorta*	Yes	Injury[4]
Pine, White[4]	*Pinus strobus*	Yes	Yes
Pittosporum, Japanese	*Pittosporum tobira*	Yes	Yes
Plum species	*Prunus* spp.	Yes	No
Poplar, Yellow (Tulip)	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	Yes	NR
Privet, Common	*Ligustrum vulgare*	Yes	Yes
Rabbitbrush species	*Chrysothamnus* spp.	Yes	Yes
Redbud	*Cercis canadensis*	Yes	Yes
Redcedar, Eastern	*Juniperus virginiana*	Yes	Yes
Rose, Multiflora	*Rosa multiflora*	Yes[5]	No
Sage, Big	*Artemisia tridentata*	Yes	Yes
Sage, Fringe	*Artemisia frigida*	Yes	Yes
Sage, Silver	*Artemisia cana*	Yes	Yes
Sagebrush, Big	*Artemisia tridentata*	Yes	Yes

Brush and Tree Species Tolerance to Plateau at 12 oz per Acre[1] (CONT):

Common Name	Genus Species	Tolerance by Application Method[2] Directed Below Foliage	To Foliage
Sagebrush, Fringed	*Artemisia frigida*	Yes	Yes
Saltcedar	*Tamarix* spp.	Yes	No
Serviceberry	*Amelanchier alnifolia*	Yes	NR
Snowberry, Western	*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*	Yes	Injury[5]
Spruce species	*Picea* spp.	Yes[4]	Yes[4]
Sugarberry	*Celtis laevigata*	Yes	Yes
Sweetgum	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	Yes	Yes[6]
Sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*	Yes	No
Tree-of-Heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	Yes	Yes
Walnut, American Black	*Juglans nigra*	Yes	No
Willow	*Salix* spp.	Yes	Injury[5]

[1] Not intended for nursery, orchard, ornamental plantings, new plantings or seedling trees.

[2] Yes = Tolerant
No = Not Tolerant, Severe injury or death
NR = Not Recommended due to insufficient tolerance data

[3] Not for use on ornamental or fruit bearing trees.

[4] Applications made just before or during candling may cause candle injury or death.

[5] Possible defoliation and/or death. Some species may exhibit tip chlorosis and minor necrosis. If spray contacts foliage then defoliation and terminal death may occur. Injury can be reduced or eliminated if applied in fall after color change or leaf drop.

[6] See supplemental label, "For Use In Sweetgum *(Liquidambar styraciflua)* Grown on Fiber Farms."

WEEDS CONTROLLED

(Not for use in California unless directed otherwise in supplemental labeling.)

Plateau, 4 to 6 oz per acre

Common Name	Genus Species	PRE[1]	POST[2]	Annual/ Biennial/ Perennial[3]
BROADLEAVES				
Bedstraw, Catchweed	*Galium aparine*	C	4	WA
Beggarweed, Florida	*Desmodium tortuosum*	C	2	SA
Buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum*	—	C	SA
Buttercup, Bur	*Ranunculus testiculatus*	C	C	WA
Cocklebur, Common	*Xanthium strumarium*	S	6	SA
Lambsquarters, Common	*Chenopodium album*	C	2	SA
Halogeton	*Halogeton glomeratus*	C	C	SA
Morningglory				
Entireleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*	S	3	SA
Ivyleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*	S	3	SA
Tall	*Ipomoea purpurea*	S	3	SA
Mustard, Garlic	*Alliaria petiolata*	C	C	SA
Mustard, Wild	*Brassica kaber*	C	C	WA
Pigweed	*Amaranthus* sp.	C	6	SA
Queen Anne's Lace	*Daucus carota*	—	4	B
Radish, Wild	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	S	4	WA
Yellow Rocket	*Barbarea vulgaris*	C	4	WA
Sicklepod	*Senna obtusifolia*	C	4	SA
Sida, Prickly	*Sida spinosa*	C	2	SA
Smartweed				
Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*	C	C	SA
Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	C	C	SA
Swamp	*Polygonum coccineum*	C	C	SA
Starbur, Bristly	*Acanthospermum hispidum*	C	2	SA
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	C	6	SA

Plateau® herbicide, 4 to 6 oz per acre (CONT):

Common Name	Genus Species	PRE[1]	POST[2]	Annual/ Biennial/ Perennial[3]
GRASS WEEDS				
Brome, Downy	*Bromus tectorum*	C	—	WA
Cheat	*Bromus secalinus*	C	—	WA
Crabgrass				
Large (Hairy)	*Digitaria sanguinalis*	C	4	SA
Smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*	C	4	SA
Foxtail,				
Giant	*Setaria faberi*	C	6	SA
Green	*Setaria viridis*	C	4	SA
Yellow	*Setaria glauca*	C	4	SA
Goatgrass, Jointed	*Aegilops cylindrica*	C	C	WA
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*	S	2	SA
Johnsongrass (Seedling)	*Sorghum halepense*	C	12	SA
Medusahead	*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*	C	2	WA
Panicum, Fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*	S	6	SA
Sandbur	*Cenchrus* sp.	S	C	A/P
Shattercane	*Sorghum bicolor*	C	12	SA
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	*Brachiaria platyphylla*	C	C	SA
Stiltgrass, Japanese	*Microstegium vimineum*	C	4	A
Vaseygrass	*Paspalum urvillei*	—	8	P
SEDGES				
Nutsedge				
Yellow	*Cyperus esculentus*	S	4S	P
Purple	*Cyperus rotundus*	S	4S	P
Sedge	*Juncus* sp.	S	4S	A/P

[1] C = control, S = suppression in northern United States only

[2] Maximum plant height in inches at time of application

[3] Growth habit: A=Annual, SA=Summer Annual, WA=Winter Annual, B=Biennial P=Perennial

Plateau, 8 to 12 oz per acre

Common Name	Genus Species	PRE[1]	POST[2]	Annual/ Biennial/ Perennial[3]
BROADLEAVES				
Anoda, Spurred	*Anoda cristata*	C	6	SA
Baby's Breath[5]	*Gypsophila paniculata*	—	C	P
Bedstraw, Catchweed	*Galium aparine*	C	C	WA
Bedstraw, Marsh	*Galium* spp.	C	C	WA
Beggarweed, Florida	*Desmodium tortuosum*	C	6	SA
Bindweed, Field	*Convolvulus arvensis*	—	C	P
Buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum*	—	C	SA
Burclover	*Medicago* sp.	—	4	SA
Chickweed, Common	*Stellaria media*	C	6	SA
Cocklebur, Common	*Xanthium strumarium*	C	6	SA
Cornsalad, Common	*Valerianella locusta*	—	C	WA
Crownbeard, Golden	*Verbesina encelioides*	C	2	SA
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*	—	C	P
Dock, Curly	*Rumex crispus*	C	6	B
Fiddleneck	*Amsinckia* sp.	—	C	SA
Flax, Spurge	*Thymelaea passerina*	C	C	A
Fleabane, Annual	*Erigeron annuus*	—	C	A
Geranium, Carolina	*Geranium carolinianum*	—	C	WA/B
Geranium, Cranesbill	*Geranium maculatum*	C	C	WA/B
Ground Cherry	*Physalis heterophylla*	—	C	P
Hemlock, Poison	*Conium maculatum*	C	6	B
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*	C	3	WA/B

Plateau, 8 to 12 oz per acre (CONT):

Common Name	Genus Species	PRE[1]	POST[2]	Annual/ Biennial/ Perennial[3]
BROADLEAVES				
Houndstongue, Bristly	*Cynoglossum officinale*	C	C	B
Indigo, Hairy	*Indigofera hirsuta*	C	2	P
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*	C	6	SA
Knapweed, Russian[6]	*Centaurea repens*	—	C*	P
Knotweed, Prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*	C	C	SA
Kochia*	*Kochia scoparia*	C	3	SA
Lambsquarters, Common	*Chenopodium album*	C	3	SA
Morningglory				
Cypressvine	*Ipomoea quamoclit*	C	6	SA
Entireleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*	C	6	SA
Ivyleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*	C	6	SA
Pitted	*Ipomoea lacunosa*	C	6	SA
Smallflower	*Jacquemontia tamnifolia*	C	6	SA
Tall	*Ipomoea purpurea*	C	6	SA
Mustard, Wild	*Brassica kaber*	C	C	WA
Onion, Wild	*Allium canadense*	C	C	P
Pepperweed, Perennial	*Lepidium latifolium*	—	C	P
Pigweed[4]	*Amaranthus* sp.	C	6	SA
Plantain, Narrowleaf	*Plantago lanceolata*	C	C	B
Poinsettia, Wild	*Euphorbia heterophylla*	C	6	SA
Puncture Vine	*Tribulus terrestris*	—	C	SA
Purslane, Common	*Portulaca oleracea*	C	4	SA
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*	C	4	SA
Queen Anne's Lace	*Daucus carota*	C	C	B
Ragweed				
Common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	C	3	SA
Giant	*Ambrosia trifida*	S	6	SA
Western	*Ambrosia psilostachya*	—	C	A/P
Rocket, Yellow	*Barbarea vulgaris*	C	C	WA
Senna, Coffee	*Cassia occidentalis*	C	4	SA
Sicklepod	*Senna obtusifolia*	C	6	SA
Sida, Prickly	*Sida spinosa*	C	6	SA
Smartweed				
Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*	C	C	SA
Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	C	C	SA
Swamp	*Polygonum coccineum*	C	C	SA
Spurge				
Leafy	*Euphorbia esula*	—	FALL*	P
Spotted	*Euphorbia maculata*	C	4	SA
Toothed	*Euphorbia dentata*	C	4	SA
Starbur, Bristly	*Acanthospermum hispidum*	—	6	SA
Sunflower	*Helianthus annuus*	—	18	SA
Tansymustard	*Descurainia pinnata*	C	C	WA
Teasel, Common	*Dipsacus fullonum*	—	C	B
Thistle				
Bull	*Cirsium vulgare*	S	C	WA/B
Musk	*Carduus nutans*	S	C	B
Platt	*Cirsium canescens*	S	C	P
Russian*	*Salsola iberica*	C	3	A
Toadflax, Dalmatian	*Linaria dalmatica*	—	C*	P
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	C	C	A
Vervain, Blue	*Verbena hastata*	—	S	WA
Vervain, prostrate	*Verbena bracteata*	—	C	P
Whitetop	*Cardaria* spp.	—	C	P
Willowherb	*Epilobium* spp.	—	C	P
Woodsorrel, Yellow	*Oxalis stricta*	C	C	P

Plateau® herbicide, 8 to 12 oz per acre (CONT):

Common Name	Genus Species	PRE[1]	POST[2]	Annual/ Biennial/ Perennial[3]
GRASS				
Bahiagrass	*Paspalum notatum*	S	C*	P
Barley, Little	*Hordeum pusillum*	C	4	WA
Barley, Squirrel Tail	*Hordeum jubatum*	—	C	P
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	C	6	SA
Canarygrass, Reed	*Phalaris arundinacea*	—	C	P
Cheat	*Bromus secalinus*	C	—	WA
Crabgrass	*Digitaria* sp.	C	6	SA
Crowfootgrass	*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*	C	C	SA
Dallisgrass	*Paspalum dilatatum*	S	C*	P
Downy Brome	*Bromus tectorum*	C	—	WA
Dropseed, Tall	*Sporobolus cryptandrus*	S	C	A/P
Fescue, Tall	*Festuca arundinacea*	C	C*	P
Foxtail				
Giant	*Setaria faberi*	C	C	SA
Green	*Setaria viridis*	C	C	SA
Knotroot	*Setaria geniculatus*	S	6	SA
Purple Robust	*Setaria viridis*	S	S	SA
Yellow	*Setaria glauca*	C	4	SA
Garlic, Wild	*Allium vineale*	C	C	P
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*	C	3S	SA
Itchgrass	*Rottboellia cochinchinensis*	—	C*	SA
Johnsongrass				
Seedling	*Sorghum halepense*	C	C	SA
Rhizome	*Sorghum halepense*	—	C*	P
Medusahead	*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*	C	C	WA
Panicum				
Fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*	C	C	SA
Texas	*Panicum texanum*	C	C	SA
Ryegrass, Annual (Italian)	*Lolium multiflorum*	C	C	WA
Ryegrass, Perennial	*Lolium perenne*	—	C	P
Sandbur	*Cenchrus* sp.	S	C	A/P
Shattercane	*Sorghum bicolor*	C	C	SA
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	*Brachiaria platyphylla*	C	C	SA
Smutgrass	*Sporobolus indicus*	—	C	P
Stiltgrass, Japanese	*Microstegium vimineum*	C	C	A
Stinkgrass, Annual	*Eragrostis cilianensis*	C	2	SA
Torpedograss	*Panicum repens*	—	C	P
Vaseygrass	*Paspalum urvillei*		C	P
Wild Oats	*Avena fatua*	—	C	WA
SEDGES/RUSHES				
Nutsedge				
Yellow	*Cyperus esculentus*	C	C	P
Purple	*Cyperus rotundus*	C	C	P
Rush	*Juncus* sp.	S	4	A/P

[1] C = control, S = suppression

[2] Maximum plant height in inches at time of application

[3] Growth habit: A=Annual, SA=Summer Annual, WA=Winter Annual, B=Biennial P=Perennial

[4] Some species are tolerant and resistant biotypes are possible.

[5] For annual control. The addition of 1-2 pints of 2,4-D will aid in burndown.

[6] For best control apply in the fall.

*See "SPECIAL WEED CONTROL" section

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, BASF makes no other express or implied warranty of fitness or merchantability or any other express or implied warranty.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer's exclusive remedy and BASF's exclusive liability, whether in contract, tort, negligence, strict liability, or otherwise, shall be limited to repayment of the purchase price of the product.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, BASF and the Seller disclaim any liability for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

BASF and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of BASF. 0408

USES WITH OTHER PRODUCTS (TANK MIXES)

If this product is used in combination with any other product except as specifically recommended in writing by BASF, then to the extent consistent with applicable law, BASF shall have no liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising out of its use in any such combination not so specifically recommended. If used in combination recommended by BASF, to the extent consistent with applicable law, the liability of BASF shall in no manner extend to any damage, loss or injury not directly caused by the inclusion of the BASF product in such combination use, and in any event, to the extent consistent with applicable law, shall be limited to return of the amount of the purchase price of the BASF product.

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Supersedes: NVA 2008-04-126-0220
Based on: NVA 2008-04-126-0219

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

BASF
The Chemical Company

Nufarm

Polaris® SP

Herbicide

For control of undesirable vegetation on forestry sites, pasture, rangeland and industrial noncropland areas including railroad, utility, pipeline, highway rights of way, utility plant sites, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, storage areas, non-agricultural fence lines, non-irrigation ditchbanks, road rights-of-ways, transmission right-of-ways, and industrial bareground areas, and for the establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Isopropylamine salt of Imazapyr (2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid)*	27.6%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	72.4%
TOTAL:	100.0%

* Contains 2.45 lbs/gal of the isopropylamine salt of imazapyr, or 2.0 lbs/gal of imazapyr acid equivalent.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

EPA Reg. No. 228-536

Manufactured for
Nufarm Americas Inc.
11901 S. Austin Avenue
Alsip, IL 60803

Nufarm

1 91662 00413 7

Net Contents

30 Gal.

(113.65 L)

Nonrefillable Container

14370000

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS
CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves for mixers and loaders, plus applicators using handheld equipment.

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. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meet the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users Should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- 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 IN EYES	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR 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 INHALED	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored, and applied only in stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic, and plastic-lined steel containers. Do not mix, store, or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to plants. Drift and run off may be hazardous to plants in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. See Directions for Use for additional precautions and requirements.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard. The requirements in this box apply to use on trees being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for production of timber or wood products, or for research purposes.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

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

- coveralls
- chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- shoes plus socks
- protective eyewear

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 (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

DO NOT enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

This product may be used only in accordance with directions and restrictions in this label. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

PRECAUTIONS

- Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds to prevent unintentional exposure of desirable vegetation to this product.
- Thoroughly clean application equipment after use. Flush tank, pump, hoses, and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean these parts separately).

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not use on food or feed crops.
- Do not apply to the inside of ditches used to transport irrigation water.
- Do not apply or drain or flush equipment on or near sensitive desirable plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on Christmas trees.
- **Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs acid equivalent (ae) Imazapyr (equivalent to 96 fl. oz. of this product) per acre per year.**

PRODUCT USE INFORMATION

This product is an aqueous formulation that is readily mixable with water, or a recommended penetrating oil. For foliar applications, this product may be mixed with water as the spray carrier or an emulsion carrier may be prepared by mixing this product into water and then adding a suitable seed oil at 12 to 50%, by volume. This product is to be mixed with water or a penetrating oil and applied as a spray to cut stumps. This product should be mixed with a penetrating oil for application to the basal area of brush and trees. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. Adequate agitation should be maintained with all emulsion mixtures of this product to prevent phase separation. Prior to actual tank mixing with other products, herbicides and carrier oils, compatibility testing in small containers is recommended!

This product is for vegetation control in forestry sites. Roadsides contiguous with the treated area may be included.

This product is used for control of vegetation in forestry site preparation, in directed applications for conifer release and for mid-rotation release using understory broadcast applications.

This product is also used for the control of undesirable vegetation along non-irrigation ditch banks and for the establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings, except in the state of California. See use directions for CUT STUMP TREATMENTS, TREE INJECTION TREATMENTS, FRILL OR GIRDLE TREATMENTS, THINLINE BASAL AND STEM APPLICATIONS, LOW VOLUME BASAL BARK TREATMENTS and LOW VOLUME FOLIAR APPLICATIONS.

This product is also recommended for control of undesirable vegetation on pasture, rangeland and industrial noncropland areas including railroad, utility, pipeline, highway rights of way, utility plant sites, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, storage areas, fence rows, roads, transmission lines, and industrial bareground areas. This product can also be used with asphalt and asphalt slurries to control weeds on road shoulders, under pavement, in roadside cracks and crevices, and to prevent weed encroachment on highways and paved surfaces.

This product may be applied on forestry sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by the collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by forest management activities, except in the states of California and New York. It is permissible to treat drainage ditches, intermittent drainage, intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present, except in the states of California and New York. Only the edge of drainage ditches can be treated for drainage ditches that contain water. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps, and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas, except in the states of California and New York. Do not make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams, rivers and canals.

SYMPTOMOLOGY:

This product is readily absorbed through foliage, bark and roots and is translocated rapidly throughout the plant, with accumulation in meristematic regions. Treated plants stop growing soon after herbicide application. Chlorosis first appears in the youngest leaf tissue. In perennials, the herbicide is translocated into the roots, thus preventing resprouting. Chlorosis and tissue necrosis may not be apparent in some species for several weeks after application. Woody plants, brush, and trees may not display the full extent of herbicide control until several months following application.

PRECAUTIONS FOR AVOIDING INJURY TO NON-TARGET PLANTS

Untreated trees can occasionally be affected by root uptake of this product through movement into the top soil. Injury or loss of desirable trees or plants may result if this product is applied on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.

SPRAY DRIFT REQUIREMENTS

Aerial Applications:

1. Applicators are required to use a Coarse or Coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) or, if specifically using a spinning atomizer nozzle, applicators are required to use a volume mean diameter (VMD) of 385 microns or greater for release heights below 10 feet; Applicators are required to use a Very Coarse or coarser droplet size or, if specifically using a spinning atomizer nozzle, applicators are required to use a VMD of 475 microns or greater for release heights above 10 feet; Applicators must consider the effects of nozzle orientation and flight speed when determining droplet size.
2. Applicators are required to use upwind swath displacement.
3. The boom length must not exceed 60% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter to reduce spray drift.

4. Applications with wind speeds less than 3 mph and with wind speeds greater than 10 mph are prohibited.
5. Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.

GROUND BOOM APPLICATION

(1) Applicators are required to use a nozzle height below 4 feet above the ground or plant canopy and Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) or, if specifically using a spinning atomizer nozzle, applicators are required to use a volume mean diameter (VMD) of 385 microns or greater.
(2) Applications with wind speeds greater than 10 mph are prohibited.
(3) Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.

SITE PREPARATION TREATMENTS

This product may be used to control labeled grasses, broadleaf weeds, vines and brambles, and woody brush and trees on forest sites in advance of regeneration for the following conifer crop species:

Crop Species	Rate (fl. oz./A)
Loblolly Pine *(Pinus taeda)*	48 – 80
Loblolly X Pitch Hybrid	48 – 80
Longleaf Pine *(Pinus palustris)*	48 – 80
Shortleaf Pine *(Pinus echinata)*	48 – 80
Virginia Pine *(Pinus virginiana)*	48 – 80
Slash Pine *(Pinus elliottii)*	40 – 64
Douglas-Fir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*	24 – 48
Western Hemlock *(Tsuga heterophylla)*	24 – 48
Coastal Redwood *(Sequoia sempervirens)*	24 – 48
Incense Cedar *(Libocedrus decurrens)*	24 - 48
California Red Fir *(Abies magnifica)*	24 – 40
California White Fir *(Abies concolor)*	24 – 40
Jack Pine *(Pinus banksiana)*	24 – 32
Lodgepole Pine *(Pinus contorta)*	24 – 32
Pitch Pine *(Pinus rigida)*	24 – 32
Ponderosa Pine *(Pinus ponderosa)*	24 – 32
White Pine *(Pinus strobus)*	24 – 32
Black Spruce *(Picea mariana)*	24 – 32
Red Spruce *(Picea rubens)*	24 – 32
White Spruce *(Picea glauca)*	24 – 32

Use the specified rate of this product per acre applied as a broadcast foliar spray for long-term control of labeled woody plants and residual control of herbaceous weeds. Within 4 to 6 weeks of treatment, grasses and other herbaceous weeds will be controlled and may provide fuel to facilitate a site preparation burn, if desired, to control conifers or other species tolerant to the herbicide. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs acid equivalent (ae) Imazapyr (equivalent to 96 fl. oz. of this product) per acre per year.

MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SITE PREPARATION

Apply the specified rate of this product per acre in 5 to 20 gallons total spray carrier for helicopter applications or 5 to 40 gallons total spray carrier for mechanical or backpack ground spray applications. Enhanced brownout for burning and improved control of brush and grasses may be obtained by application of this product in 12 to 50% oil:water (volume:volume) emulsion carrier. Methylated or ethylated seed oils containing at least 50% esterified seed oil by volume are recommended. Mix this product into the water portion of the carrier thoroughly, then add the oil and mix thoroughly again to obtain a uniform emulsion. Use the higher label rates of this product and higher spray volumes when controlling particularly dense or multi-layered canopies of hardwood stands, or difficult to control species. Make applications during the growing season; beginning in the spring after full leaf expansion of the target weed or brush has occurred and complete applications before leaf drop in the fall.

Tank mixes may be necessary for chemical control of conifers and other species tolerant to this product in certain cases. Tank mix products may be used provided that the label of the tank mix product does not prohibit such mixing. Observe all precautions and restrictions on the product labels. Always follow the most restrictive label instructions for all products used. Combinations with other products labeled for forest site preparation may kill certain plants such as legume's and blackberry which are desirable for wildlife habitat.

Do not plant seedlings of northern or western conifer species, other than Douglas fir, on sites that have been site prepared with a broadcast application of this product or into the treated zone of spot or banded site preparation applications for three months following treatment or injury may occur. Douglas fir seedlings may be planted two months after site preparation treatment with this product.

HELICOPTER SPRAY EQUIPMENT

All precautions must be taken to minimize or eliminate spray drift. Applications should not be made under gusty conditions. The use of controlled droplet booms and nozzle configurations is recommended.

IMPORTANT: Do not make applications by fixed wing aircraft. Maintain adequate buffer zones. Thoroughly clean application and mixing equipment, including landing gear, immediately after use. Prolonged exposure of this product to uncoated steel (except stainless steel) surfaces may result in corrosion and failure of the exposed part.

DIRECTED FOLIAR APPLICATIONS FOR CONIFER RELEASE

This product may be applied as a directed spray using water or oil emulsion carrier for control and suppression of labeled brush and weed species. Directed spray applications may be made using low carrier volumes (generally 10 gallons total spray per acre or less) in labeled conifer stands of all ages by targeting the unwanted vegetation and avoiding direct application to the conifer. Ensure that the maximum labeled rates per acre listed for the conifer species are not exceeded.

Use directed foliar applications of this product for release of the following conifers from hardwood competition:

Crop Species	Rate (fl oz/Acre)
Loblolly Pine *(Pinus taeda)*	24 – 40
Loblolly X Pitch Hybrid	24 – 40
Virginia Pine *(Pinus virginiana)*	24 – 40
Longleaf Pine *(Pinus palustris)*	24 – 32
Pitch Pine *(Pinus rigida)*	24 – 32
Shortleaf Pine *(Pinus echinata)*	24 – 32
Slash Pine *(Pinus elliottii)*	24 – 32
White Pine *(Pinus strobus)*	16 – 32
Lodgepole Pine *(Pinus contorta)*	16 – 24
Douglas-Fir *(Pseudotsuga menziesii)*	16 – 24
Jack Pine (*Pinus banksiana)*	12 – 24
Black Spruce *(Picea mariana)*	12 – 24
Red Spruce *(Picea rubens)*	12 – 24
White Spruce *(Picea glauca)*	12 – 24
Western Hemlock *(Tsuga heterophylla)*	12 - 24
Coastal Redwood *(Sequoia sempervirens)*	12 – 24
Incense Cedar *(Libocedrus decurrens)*	12 - 24
California Red Fir *(Abies magnifica)*	12 – 20
California White Fir *(Abies concolor)*	12 – 20
Ponderosa Pine *(Pinus ponderosa)*	12 - 16

For applications directed to the foliage of undesirable brush mix 2 to 10% this product in water. For brush species with thick leaf cuticles or difficult to control species use oil emulsion carrier containing 12 to 50%, by volume, recommended oil diluent. Apply the spray solution or emulsion to at least two-thirds of each hardwood crown using backpack sprayers or hand held equipment. Do not spray to the point of runoff and avoid spraying the conifers for best results. For low volume foliar applications to control big leaf maple a 5% by volume solution or emulsion of this product is recommended.

Some minor conifer growth inhibition may be observed when release treatments are made during periods of active conifer growth. To minimize potential conifer height growth inhibition, release treatments may be made late in the growing season after formation of final conifer resting buds. To prevent possibility of conifer injury, do not apply this product when conifers are under stress from drought, diseases, animal or winter injury, or other stresses reducing conifer vigor.

Injury may occur to non-target or desirable hardwoods if they extend from the same root system as treated stems, or their root systems are grafted to those of the treated tree, or if their roots extend into the soil near treated trees.

Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs acid equivalent (ae) Imazapyr (equivalent to 96 fl. oz. of this product) per acre per year.

UNDERSTORY BROADCAST APPLICATIONS FOR MID-ROTATION RELEASE

This product may be applied as a broadcast application below the conifer canopy to control understory brush and suppress trees for labeled species. Ground spray machinery or hand held equipment may be used to broadcast this product in water or oil emulsion carrier below the crop tree canopy in a manner as to minimize spray contact by the live crown of crop trees.

Ensure that maximum labeled rates per acre listed for crop species below are not exceeded. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs acid equivalent (ae) Imazapyr (equivalent to 96 fl. oz. of this product) per acre per year.

Crop Species	Rate (fl. oz./Acre)
Loblolly Pine *(Pinus taeda)*	64
Loblolly X Pitch Hybrid	64
Virginia Pine *(Pinus virginiana)*	64
Longleaf Pine *(Pinus palustris)*	32
Pitch Pine *(Pinus rigida)*	32
Shortleaf Pine *(Pinus echinata)*	32
Slash Pine *(Pinus elliottii)*	32

CUT STUMP TREATMENTS

Mix 8.0-16.0 fluid ounces of this product in one gallon of water*, or a penetrating oil.

This product may be tank mixed with Relegate®, Trooper® 22K, Razor/Razor® Pro, or Aquaneat® to control labeled species. Spray or brush this product's solution onto the cambium area of the freshly cut stump surface. Ensure that this product's solution thoroughly wets the cambium area (the wood next to the bark) of the stump. The use of a surfactant or penetrating agent may improve uptake through partially callused cambiums. Applications can be made anytime during the year except during periods of heavy sap flow in the spring. Do not over apply causing puddling. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs acid equivalent (ae) Imazapyr (equivalent to 96 fl. oz. of this product) per acre per year.

***Note:** Use water as a diluent only when temperatures are sufficient to prevent freezing or add antifreeze (ethylene glycol) according to label directions to prevent freezing.

TREE INJECTION TREATMENTS

No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is directly injected into agricultural plants.

Mix 8.0-12.0 fluid ounces of this product in one gallon of water*. Using standard injection equipment, apply 1 ml of this product's solution at each injection site around the tree with no more than 1 inch intervals between cut edges.

Ensure that the injector completely penetrates the bark at each site. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs acid equivalent (ae) Imazapyr (equivalent to 96 fl. oz. of this product) per acre per year.

*Note: Use water as a diluent only when temperatures are sufficient to prevent freezing or add antifreeze (ethylene glycol) according to label directions to prevent freezing.

FRILL OR GIRDLE TREATMENT

Using a hatchet, machete, or chain saw, make cuts through the bark and completely around the tree to expose the cambium. The cut should angle downward extending into the cambium enough to expose at least two growth rings. Using a spray applicator or brush, apply a 25% to 100% solution of this product into each cut until thoroughly wet. Avoid applying so much herbicide that runoff to the ground or water occurs. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs acid equivalent (ae) Imazapyr (equivalent to 96 fl. oz. of this product) per acre per year.

CUT STUBBLE

This product can be applied within 2 weeks following mechanical mowing or cutting of brush. Best results are obtained when some regrowth of brush has occurred. To suppress or control resprouting, uniformly apply a spray solution of 1 to 2 pints of this product plus 2.5 gallons (5% v/v) basal oil, or similar penetrating agent plus enough water to make 50 gallons of spray solution to treat one acre. This product may be tank mixed with 1 to 2 quarts of Relegate® or Trooper® and other labeled products to aid in control or suppression of brush. When tank mixing, follow all precautions on the tank mix product label and always follow the most restrictive label. Tank mixes should include at least 5% (v/v) penetrating agent. The addition of at least 5% (v/v) penetrating agent can aid in uptake through the bark or exposed roots. Cut stubble applications are made to the soil and cut brush stumps. This type of application may increase ground cover injury. However, vegetation will recover. Making applications of this product directly to the soil can increase potential root uptake causing injury or death of desirable trees. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs acid equivalent (ae) Imazapyr (equivalent to 96 fl. oz. of this product) per acre per year.

USE WITH ASPHALT AND PAVED SURFACES

This product may be applied at 3 quarts per acre in combination with MC 30, MC 70, RC 70, and SC 70 asphalts to control weeds which encroach on road shoulders under guardrails, or in cracks and crevices of paved surfaces. The addition of an emulsifier may be needed to allow proper mixing of this product with other asphalts. Add this product to the distribution tank just before application, allowing sufficient time for it to mix uniformly with the asphalt. Mixtures should not be heated above 150°F. Do not allow mixture to stand. Apply as soon as thoroughly mixed. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs acid equivalent (ae) Imazapyr (equivalent to 96 fl. oz. of this product) per acre per year.

THINLINE BASAL AND STEM APPLICATIONS

This product may be applied as a thinline basal or arcing application to the stems of susceptible species such as big leaf maple (Acer macrophyllum), willow (Salix spp.) and Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus spp.) with a stem ground line diameter of 3 inches or less. Mix 24 to 48 ounces of this product in one gallon of penetrating oil. Maintain uniform mixtures with frequent agitation. Direct a thin line of the spray solution to the stems beginning a few feet from the ground and descending toward the base of the tree making a zig-zag motion. Do not over apply causing puddling. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs acid equivalent (ae) Imazapyr (equivalent to 96 fl. oz. of this product) per acre per year.

LOW VOLUME BASAL BARK TREATMENTS

Mix 8.0-12.0 fluid ounces of this product in one gallon of penetrating oil. To control mixed brush species with up to 4 inch stem diameter at breast height, spray to wet the lower 12-18 inches of the stem with this product's oil mixture (include the root collar area). Do not over apply causing dripping or puddling. Maintain uniform mixtures with frequent agitation. Avoid application on sites that have been mowed prior to application resulting in a high density of stump resprouts containing multiple, small (1/2 inch diameter or less) stems. Application sites containing high stem densities and multiple, small (1/2 inch diameter or less) stems should be foliar treated with low volume backpack or fixed boom applications. This product may be tank mixed with Relegate, Patron 170 and other basal products to broaden the spectrum of control. Consult the herbicide labels for rates and susceptible brush species. When tank mixing, follow all precautions on the tank mix product label and always follow the most restrictive label. Use a tank mix of 3 to 5% of this product plus 15 to 20% Relegate in basal oil to control black locust, honey locust, hackberry, elms and other species listed on manufacturer's labels. Use the higher rate of this product (5%) in areas containing sassafras, oak, hickory, cherry, and maples or in the southern 2/3 of the U.S. A tank mix of 3% of this product + Relegate is effective in the Northeastern U.S. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs acid equivalent (ae) Imazapyr (equivalent to 96 fl. oz. of this product) per acre per year.

LOW VOLUME FOLIAR APPLICATIONS

This product may be applied as a low volume foliar application. Mix 3-5% of this product in water and adjuvant or in a penetrating oil. For small brush spray down on the crown to cover approximately 70% of the plant foliage. For larger brush insure coverage on as much of the crown as possible and spray at least two sides of the plant. May be tank mixed with other labeled herbicides. Use a tank mix of 3 to 5% of this product plus 15 to 20% Relegate® in basal oil to control black locust, honey locust, hackberry, elms and other species listed on manufacturer's labels. Use the higher rate of this product (5%) in areas containing sassafras, oak, hickory, cherry, and maples or in the southern 2/3's of the U.S. A tank mix of 3% of this product + Relegate is effective in the Northeastern U.S. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs acid equivalent (ae) Imazapyr (equivalent to 96 fl. oz. of this product) per acre per year.

SPRAY SOLUTION MIXING GUIDE FOR LOW VOLUME FOLIAR APPLICATIONS

AMOUNT OF SPRAY SOLUTION BEING PREPARED (gallons)	DESIRED CONCENTRATION (fluid volume)			
	This Product		Relegate	
	3%	5%	15%	20%
1	3.8 oz	6.4 oz	19.2 oz	25.6 oz
3	11.5 oz	19.2 oz	57.6 oz	76.8 oz
4	15.4 oz	25.6 oz	76.8 oz	102.4 oz
5	19.2 oz	32.0 oz	96.0 oz	1.0 gallon
50	1.5 gallons	2.5 gallons	7.5 gallons	10.0 gallons
100	3.0 gallons	5.0 gallons	15.0 gallons	20.0 gallons

Spray Mixing Guide

% Solution	Product Per Gallon of Mix (oz)	Product Per 4 Gallon Backpack (oz)
0.25	0.3	1.3
0.5	0.6	2.6
1.0	1.3	5.1
2.0	2.6	10.2
3.0	3.8	15.4
5.0	6.4	25.6

Measuring Chart

128 fluid ounces	=	1 gallon
16 fluid ounces	=	1 pint
8 pints	=	1 gallon
4 quarts	=	1 gallon
2 pints	=	1 quart

INVERT EMULSIONS

This product can be applied as an invert emulsion carrier. The carrier is a thick invert water-in-oil spray emulsion designed to minimize spray drift and spray run off, resulting in more herbicide on the target foliage. The spray emulsion may be formed in a single tank (batch mixing) or injected (in-line mixing). Consult the invert chemical label for proper mixing directions. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs acid equivalent (ae) Imazapyr (equivalent to 96 fl. oz. of this product) per acre per year.

FOR SPOT TREATMENT WEED CONTROL IN GRASS PASTURE AND RANGELAND

For the control of undesirable vegetation in grass pasture and rangeland, this product may be applied as a spot treatment at a rate of 2 to 48 fluid ounces of product per treated acre using any of the described ground application methods. Spot applications to grass pasture and rangeland may not exceed more than one tenth of the area to be grazed or cut for hay. See appropriate sections of this label for specific use directions for the application method and vegetation control desired. Do not apply more than 0.75 lbs acid equivalent (ae) Imazapyr (equivalent to 48 fl. oz. of this product) per acre per year.

Grazing and haying restrictions: There are no grazing restrictions following application of this product. DO NOT cut forage grass for hay for seven days after application of this product.

GUIDELINES FOR RANGELAND USE

This product may be applied to rangeland for the control of undesirable vegetation in order to achieve one or more of the following vegetation management objectives:

1. The control of undesirable (non-native, invasive and noxious) plant species.
2. The control of undesirable vegetation in order to aid in the establishment of desirable rangeland plant species.
3. The control of undesirable vegetation in order to aid in the establishment of desirable rangeland vegetation following a fire.
4. The control of undesirable vegetation for purposes of wildfire fuel reduction.
5. The release of existing desirable rangeland plant communities from the competitive pressure of undesirable plant species.
6. The control of undesirable vegetation for purposes of wildlife habitat improvement.

To ensure the protection of threatened and endangered plants when applying this product to rangeland:

1. Federal agencies must follow NEPA regulations to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
2. State agencies must work with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the Service's designated state conservation agency to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
3. Other organizations or individuals must operate under a Habitat Conservation Plan if threatened or endangered plants are known to be present on the land to be treated.

See the appropriate section(s) of this label for specific use directions for the desired rangeland vegetation management objective. This product should only be applied to a given rangeland acre as specific weed problems arise. Long term control of undesirable weed species ultimately depends on the successful use of land management practices that promote the growth and sustainability of desirable rangeland plant species. Do not apply more than 0.75 lbs acid equivalent (ae) Imazapyr (equivalent to 48 fl. oz. of this product) per acre per year.

ROTATIONAL CROP INSTRUCTIONS

Rotational crops may be planted twelve months after applying this product at the specified pasture and rangeland rate. Following twelve months after an application of this product, and before planting any crop, a successful field bioassay must be completed. The field bioassay consists of a test strip of the intended rotational crop planted in the previously treated area in the grass pasture/rangeland and grown to maturity. The test strip should include low areas and knolls, and include variations in soil type and pH within the treated area. If no crop injury is evident in the test strip, the intended rotational crop may be planted the following year.

Use of this product in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

This product will provide postemergence control and some residual control of the following target vegetation species. Degree of control is both species and rate dependent.

GRASSES

The species of annual and perennial grasses controlled by this product include the following:

Annual bluegrass *(Poa annua)*
Bahiagrass *(Paspalum notatum)*
Barnyardgrass *(Echinochloa crus-galli)*
Beardgrass *(Andropogon spp.)*
Bermudagrass *(Cynodon dactylon)*
Big bluestem *(Andropogon gerardii)*
Broadleaf signalgrass *(Brachiaria platyphylla)*
Canada bluegrass *(Poa compressa)*
Cattail *(Typha spp.)*
Cheat *(Bromus secalinus)*
Cogongrass *(Imperata cylindrica)*[1]
Crabgrass *(Digitaria spp.)*
Crowfootgrass *(Dactyloctenium aegyptium)*
Dallisgrass *(Paspalum dilatatum)*
Downy brome *(Bromus tectorum)*
Fall panicum *(Panicum dichotomiflorum)*
Feathertop *(Pennisetum villosum)*
Fescue *(Festuca spp.)*
Foxtail *(Setaria spp.)*
Giant reed *(Arundo donax)*
Goosegrass *(Eleusine indica)*
Guineagrass *(Panicum maximum)*
Italian ryegrass *(Lolium multiflorum)*
Itchgrass *(Rottboellia exaltata)*
Johnsongrass *(Sorghum halepense)*
Junglerice *(Echinochloa colonum)*
Kentucky bluegrass *(Poa pratensis)*
Lovegrass *(Eragrostis spp.)*
Orchardgrass *(Dactylis glomerata)*
Panicum spp.
Paragrass *(Brachiaria mutica)*
Phragmites *(Phragmites australis)*
Prairie cordgrass *(Spartina pectinata)*
Prairie threeawn *(Aristida oligantha)*
Quackgrass *(Agropyron repens)*
Reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea)*
Saltgrass *(Distichlis stricta)*
Sand dropseed *(Sporobolus cryptandrus)*
Sandbur *(Cenchrus spp.)*
Smooth brome *(Bromus inermis)*
Sprangletop *(Leptochloa spp.)*
Timothy *(Phleum pratense)*
Torpedograss *(Panicum repens)*
Vaseygrass *(Paspalum urvillei)*
Wild barley *(Hordeum spp.)*
Wild oats *(Avena fatua)*
Wirestem muhly *(Muhlenbergia frondosa)*
Witchgrass *(Panicum capillare)*
Woolly cupgrass *(Eriochloa villosa)*

[1]Use minimum of 48 oz per acre.

BROADLEAF WEEDS

The species of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds controlled by this product include the following:

Arrowwood *(Pluchea sericea)*
Broom snakeweed *(Gutierrezia sarothrae)*
Bull Thistle *(Cirsium vulgare)*
Burclover *(Medicago spp.)*
Burdock *(Arctium spp.)*
Camphorweed *(Heterotheca subaxillaris)*
Carolina geranium *(Geranium carolinianum)*
Carpetweed *(Mullugo verticillata)*
Chickweed, mouseear *(Cerastium vulgatum)*
Clover *(Trifolium spp.)*
Cocklebur *(Xanthium strumarium)*
Common chickweed *(Stellaria media)*
Common ragweed *(Ambrosia artemisiifolia)*
Cudweed *(Gnaphalium spp.)*
Dandelion *(Taraxacum officinale)*
Desert camelthorn *(Alhagi pseudalhagi)*
Diffuse knapweed *(Centaurea diffusa)*
Dock *(Rumex spp.)*
Dogfennel *(Eupatorium capillifolium)*
Fiddleneck *(Amsinckia intermedia)*
Filaree *(Erodium spp.)*
Fleabane *(Erigeron spp.)*
Giant ragweed *(Ambrosia trifida)*
Goldenrod *(Solidago spp.)*
Gray rabbitbrush *(Chrysothamnus nauseosus)*
Henbit *(Lamium aplexicaule)*
Hoary vervain *(Verbena stricta)*
Horseweed *(Conyza canadensis)*
Indian mustard *(Brassica juncea)*
Japanese bamboo/knotweed *(Polygonum cuspidatum)*
Knotweed, prostrate *(Polygonum aviculare)*
Kochia *(Kochia scoparia)*
Lambsquarters *(Chenopodium album)*
Little mallow *(Malva parviflora)*
Milkweed *(Asclepias spp.)*
Miners lettuce *(Montia perfoliata)*
Mullein *(Verbascum spp.)*
Nettleleaf goosefoot *(Chenopodium murale)*
Oxeye daisy *(Chrysanthemum leucanthemum)*
Pepperweed *(Lepidium spp.)*
Pigweed *(Amaranthus spp.)*
Plantain *(Plantago spp.)*
Pokeweed *(Phytolacca americana)*
Primrose *(Oenothera kunthiana)*
Puncturevine *(Tribulus terrestris)*
Purple loosestrife *(Lythrum salicaria)*
Purslane *(Portulaca spp.)*
Pusley, Florida *(Richardia scabra)*
Rocket, London *(Sisymbrium irio)*
Rush skeletonweed *(Chondrilla juncea)*
Russian knapweed *(Centaurea repens)*
Russian thistle *(Salsola kali)*
Saltbush *(Atriplex spp.)*
Shepherd's purse *(Capsella bursa-pastoris)*
Silverleaf nightshade *(Solanum elaeagnifolium)*
Smartweed *(Polygonum spp.)*
Sorrell *(Rumex spp.)*
Sowthistle *(Sonchus spp.)*
Spurge, annual *(Euphorbia spp.)*
Stinging nettle *(Urtica dioica)*
Sunflower *(Helianthus spp.)*
Sweet clover *(Melilotus spp.)*
Tansymustard *(Descurainia pinnata)*
Texas thistle *(Cirsium texanum)*
Velvetleaf *(Abutilon theophrasti)*
Western ragweed *(Ambrosia psilostachya)*
Wild carrot *(Daucus carota)*
Wild lettuce *(Lactuca spp.)*
Wild parsnip *(Pastinaca sativa)*
Wild turnip *(Brassica campestris)*
Woollyleaf bursage *(Ambrosia grayi)*
Yellow starthistle *(Centaurea solstitialis)*
Yellow woodsorrel *(Oxalis stricta)*

VINES AND BRAMBLES

The species of vines and brambles controlled by this product include the following:

Field bindweed *(Convolvulus arvensis)*
Greenbriar *(Smilax spp.)*
Hedge bindweed *(Calystegia sequium)*
Honeysuckle *(Lonicera spp.)*[1]
Kudzu *(Pueraria laobata)*[1,2]
Morningglory *(Ipomoea spp.)*
Poison ivy *(Rhus radicans)*
Redvine *(Brunnichia cirrhosa)*
Trumpetcreeper *(Campsis radicans)*
Virginia creeper *(Parthenocissus quinquefolia)*
Wild buckwheat *(Polygonum convolvulus)*
Wild grape *(Vitis spp.)*
Wild rose *(Rosa spp.)*[1]
Including Multiflora rose *(Rosa multiflora)*
Macartney rose *(Rosa bracteata)*

[1]Use higher labeled rates.
[2]Use a minimum of 75 GPA – control of established stands may require multiple applications.

WOODY BRUSH AND TREES

The species of woody brush and trees controlled by this product include the following:

Alder *(Alnus spp.)*
American beech *(Fagus grandifolia)*
Ash *(Fraxinus spp.)*[1]
Aspen *(Populus spp.)*
Australian pine *(Casuarina equisetifolia)*[5]
Autumn olive *(Elaeagnus umbellata)*
Bald cypress *(Taxodium distichum)*[4]
Bigleaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*[1]
Birch *(Betula spp.)*
Black locust *(Robinia pseudoacacia)*[5]
Black oak *(Quercus kelloggii)*
Blackgum *(Nyssa sylvatica)*[2]
Boxelder *(Acer negundo)*
Brazilian peppertree *(Schinus terebinthifolius)*
Ceanothis *(Ceanothis spp.)*
Cherry *(Prunus spp.)*[1,2]
Chinaberry *(Melia azedarach)*
Chinese tallow-tree *(Sapium sebiferum)*
Chinquapin *(Castanopsis chrysophylla)*[4]
Cottonwood *(Populus spp.)*
Cypress *(Taxodium spp.)*
Dogwood *(Cornus spp.)*[1]
Elderberry *(Sambucus spp.)*[5]
Elm *(Ulmus)*[5]
Eucalyptus *(Eucalyptus spp.)*
Hawthorn *(Crataegus spp.)*
Hazel *(Corylus cornuta)*[5]
Hickory *(Carya spp.)*[1]
Holly *(Ilex spp.)*[1,4]
Including Gallberry *(Ilex glabra)*[4,5]
Tall gallberry *(Ilex coriacea)*[4]
Yaupon *(Ilex vomitoria)*[4]
Honeylocust *(Gleditsia triacanthos)*[5]
Huckleberry *(Gaylussacia spp.)*
Lyonia spp.
Including Fetterbush *(Lyonia lucida)*
Staggerbush *(Lyonia mariana)*
Madrone *(Arbutus menziesii)*
Manzanita, greenleaf *(Arctostaphylos patula)*[4]
Maple *(Acer spp.)*
Melaleuca *(Melaleuca quinquenervia)*
Mulberry *(Morus spp.)*[1,3]
Oak *(Quercus spp.)*[1,3]
Persimmon *(Diospyros virginiana)*[2]
Poison oak *(Rhus diversiloba)*
Poplar *(Populus spp.)*[2]
Privet *(Ligustrum vulgare)*
Red alder *(Alnus rubra)*
Red maple *(Acer rubrum)*
Russian olive *(Elaeagnus angustifolia)*
Saltcedar *(Tamarix pentandra)*
Sassafras *(Sassafras albidum)*
Scotch broom *(Cytisus scoparius)*[5]
Sourwood *(Oxydendrum arboreum)*[2]
Sumac *(Rhus spp.)*
Sweetbay magnolia *(Magnolia virginiana)*[4,5]
Sweetgum *(Liquidambar styraciflua)*
Sycamore *(Platanus occidentalis)*
Tanoak *(Lithocarpus densiflorus)*[1,4,5]
TiTi *(Cyrilla racemiflora)*[1,4]
Tree of heaven *(Ailanthus altissima)*[5]
Vaccinium spp.
Including Blueberry *(Vaccinium spp.)*
Sparkleberry *(Vaccinium arboreum)*
Wax myrtle *(Myrica californica)*[4,5]
(Myrica cerifera)[4,5]
Willow *(Salix spp.)*
Yellow-poplar *(Liriodendron tulipifera)*[1]

[1]Use higher labeled rates.
[2]Best control with applications prior to formation of fall leaf color.
[3]The degree of control may be species dependent.
[4]Oil emulsion carrier is recommended.
[5]Tank mix with Relegate as a basal or cut stump treatment

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store below 10°F.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL [HANDLING]: NOTE: This product is available in multiple containers. Refer to the Net Contents section of this products labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable" or "Refillable" designation. Follow the container disposal [handling] instructions below that apply to your container type / size.

Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. If recycling or reconditioning not available, puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

The directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, (1) THE GOODS DELIVERED TO YOU ARE FURNISHED "AS IS" BY MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND (2) MANUFACTURER AND SELLER MAKE NO WARRANTIES, GUARANTEES, OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY KIND TO BUYER OR USER, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR BY USAGE OF TRADE, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCT SOLD, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, USE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THE PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO INEFFECTIVENESS, MAY RESULT BECAUSE OF SUCH FACTORS AS THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF OTHER MATERIALS USED IN COMBINATION WITH THE GOODS, OR THE MANNER OF USE OR APPLICATION, INCLUDING WEATHER, ALL OF WHICH ARE BEYOND THE CONTROL OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND ASSUMED BY BUYER OR USER. THIS WRITING CONTAINS ALL OF THE REPRESENTATIONS AND AGREEMENTS BETWEEN BUYER, MANUFACTURER AND SELLER, AND NO PERSON OR AGENT OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER HAS ANY AUTHORITY TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OR AGREEMENT RELATING IN ANY WAY TO THESE GOODS.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO EVENT SHALL MANUFACTURER OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, OR FOR DAMAGES IN THEIR NATURE OF PENALTIES RELATING TO THE GOODS SOLD, INCLUDING USE, APPLICATION, HANDLING, AND DISPOSAL. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, MANUFACTURER OR SELLER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO BUYER OR USER BY WAY OF INDEMNIFICATION TO BUYER OR TO CUSTOMERS OF BUYER, IF ANY, OR FOR ANY DAMAGES OR SUMS OF MONEY, CLAIMS OR DEMANDS WHATSOEVER, RESULTING FROM OR BY REASON OF, OR RISING OUT OF THE MISUSE, OR FAILURE TO FOLLOW LABEL WARNINGS OR INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, OF THE GOODS SOLD BY MANUFACTURER OR SELLER TO BUYER. ALL SUCH RISKS SHALL BE ASSUMED BY THE BUYER, USER, OR ITS CUSTOMERS. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER'S OR USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY, AND MANUFACTURER'S OR SELLER'S TOTAL LIABILITY SHALL BE FOR DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE COST OF THE PRODUCT.

If you do not agree with or do not accept any of directions for use, the warranty disclaimers, or limitations on liability, do not use the product, and return it unopened to the Seller, and the purchase price will be refunded.

RV070517 [1]

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All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Reign® LC

K-SALT Formulation

DEPOSITION AID
DRIFT CONTROL AGENT

Principal Functioning Agents:

Polyvinyl polymer (polyacrylamide)	30%
Constituents ineffective as spray adjuvants	70%
TOTAL	100%

CA Reg. No. 34704-50048

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN



WARNING

Precautionary Statements: Causes eye irritation. Causes skin irritation. May be harmful if swallowed. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection. May be harmful if inhaled. **Environmental Precautions:** Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not contaminate water. Do not allow to enter drains, sewers, or watercourses.

Loveland PRODUCTS

NET CONTENTS: 1 QT (946 mL)

Manufactured for:
LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC.
PO Box 1286 • Greeley, CO 80632-1286

0 21077 47340 5

G0814

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS
Personal Protective Equipment: Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.

First Aid: If on Skin or Clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **If in Eyes:** Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **If Swallowed:** Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **If Inhaled:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.

FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL 1-866-944-8565.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.
REIGN® LC is an effective, easy-to-use adjuvant for deposition improvement and drift retardation in spraying operations. REIGN LC is compatible with most water soluble and wettable powder pesticides, desiccants and cotton defoliants when applied by aerial application or standard ground equipment.

REIGN LC Directions for Use - Suggested Use Rates

Pressure	Ground/Aerial rate / 100 gallons
Below 20 psi	1 to 2 ounces
Below 40 psi	1.5 to 3 ounces
Above 40 psi	2 to 4 ounces

Turf, Ornamental and Industrial Spraying: Use approximately 1 tablespoon of REIGN LC per 5 gallons of spray solution.
REIGN LC use precautions: The degree of drift hazard varies with the type of pesticide, application conditions and vegetation near the sprayed area. Consult your local agricultural advisor. Remember, pesticide drift is no accident. Common sense and sound application technology must be followed when spraying pesticides. REIGN LC will retard, but not totally eliminate, drift.
To avoid product degradation and equipment corrosion, do not use iron, copper, or aluminum containers or equipment. This material reacts slowly with iron, copper and aluminum, resulting in corrosion and product degradation. Do not store near oxidizing agents.
Environmental Hazards: Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.
THIS PRODUCT CAN BE USED IN THE FOLLOWING SETTINGS: AGRICULTURAL, AQUATIC, FORESTRY, INDUSTRIAL, MUNICIPAL, NON-CROPLAND, ORNAMENTAL, RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND TURF.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Store in cool, dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed. Do not reuse empty container. **DISPOSAL:** Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Dispose of contents/container on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Triple rinse (or equivalent) adding rinse water to spray tank. Offer container for recycling or dispose of container in sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by appropriate authorities. Recycling decontaminated containers is the best option of container disposal. The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) operates the national recycling program. To contact your state and local ACRC recycler visit the ACRC web page at www.acrecycle.org.
For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT, read the Directions for Use and the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability. By buying or using this product, the buyer or user accepts the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which no employee or agent of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. or the seller is authorized to vary. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, when the product is used in accordance with such Directions for Use under normal conditions of use. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE BUYER'S OR USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY FOR ANY INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE HANDLING OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT SHALL BE LIMITED TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING, AT THE ELECTION OF LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. OR THE SELLER: DIRECT DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. AND THE SELLER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO THE BUYER OR USER OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES, OR DAMAGES IN THE NATURE OF A PENALTY.

SAMPLE

GROUP 9 HERBICIDE

Roundup CUSTOM®

FOR AQUATIC & TERRESTRIAL USE

TRUEBLUE ADVANTAGE
PROVEN | RELIABLE | SUPPORTED

A broad-spectrum postemergence herbicide for aquatic and industrial, turf, ornamental, forestry, roadside, utility rights-of-way, select crop, and other listed terrestrial weed control.

(For a complete list of aquatic and terrestrial use sites, see the Directions for Use section of the attached labeling.)

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
*Glyphosate, N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine, in the form of its isopropylamine salt	53.8%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	46.2%
	100.0%

* Contains 648 grams of the active ingredient glyphosate, in the form of its isopropylamine salt per liter, or 5.4 pounds per U.S. gallon, which is equivalent to 480 grams of the acid, glyphosate, per liter or 4.0 pounds per U.S. gallon (39.9% by weight).

EPA Reg. No. 524-343 EPA Est. 524-IA-1

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

See inside for additional Precautions.
COMPLETE DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Not all products listed on this label are registered for use in California.
Check the registration status of each product in California before using.

FOR PRODUCT INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE USING THIS PRODUCT, CALL TOLL-FREE, 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)

IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT OR FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, CALL COLLECT, DAY OR NIGHT, 1-800-334-7577

Packed for:
BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP
800 N. LINDBERGH BLVD.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63167 USA
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10/20 161018Bv2 US622176911B

Read the entire label before using this product.

Use only according to label directions.

Read the ''LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY'' statement at the end of this labeling before buying or using. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

AVOID CONTACT OF THIS HERBICIDE WITH FOLIAGE, GREEN STEMS, EXPOSED NON-WOODY ROOTS OR FRUIT OF CROPS, DESIRABLE PLANTS AND TREES, AS SEVERE PLANT INJURY OR DESTRUCTION COULD RESULT.

THIS IS AN END-USE PRODUCT. BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP DOES NOT INTEND AND HAS NOT REGISTERED IT FOR REFORMULATION OR REPACKAGING.

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1.0 INGREDIENTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

*Glyphosate, N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine, in the form of its isopropylamine salt	**53.8%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	**46.2%**
	100.0%

*Contains 648 grams of the active ingredient glyphosate, in the form of its isopropylamine salt per liter, or 5.4 pounds per U.S. gallon, which is equivalent to 480 grams of the acid, glyphosate, per liter or 4.0 pounds per U.S. gallon (39.9% by weight).

2.0 IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

1. FOR PRODUCT INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE USING THIS PRODUCT, CALL TOLL-FREE, 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)
2. IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT OR FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, CALL COLLECT, DAY OR NIGHT, 1-800-334-7577

3.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

3.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Keep out of reach of children

CAUTION

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: This product is considered to be relatively nontoxic to dogs and other domestic animals; however, ingestion of this product or large amounts of freshly sprayed vegetation could result in temporary gastrointestinal irritation (vomiting, diarrhea, colic, etc.). If such symptoms are observed, provide the animal with plenty of fluids to prevent dehydration. Call a veterinarian if symptoms persist for more than 24 hours.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks and shoes.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE (Personal Protective Equipment). If there are no instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations:

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

3.2 Environmental Hazards

Killing aquatic weeds can result in depletion or loss of oxygen in the water due to decomposition of dead plant material. This oxygen loss can cause fish suffocation. Consult with your State agency with primary responsibility for regulating pesticides before applying to public waters to determine if a permit is required. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark, except if applying aerially over the forest canopy. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash waters and rinsate.

3.3 Physical or Chemical Hazards

Spray solutions of this product may be mixed, stored and applied using stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers.

DO NOT MIX, STORE OR APPLY THIS PRODUCT OR SPRAY SOLUTIONS OF THIS PRODUCT IN GALVANIZED STEEL OR UNLINED STEEL (EXCEPT STAINLESS STEEL) CONTAINERS OR SPRAY TANKS. This product or spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas, which can form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source and cause serious personal injury.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. This product may only be used in accordance with the Directions for Use on this label or on separately published supplemental labeling. Supplemental labeling for this product can be obtained from your Authorized Bayer CropScience LP Retailer or Bayer CropScience LP Representative.

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls, shoes plus socks, and chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

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.

Keep people and pets off treated areas until spray solution has dried.

4.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Proper pesticide storage and disposal are essential to protect against exposure to people and the environment due to leaks and spills, excess product or waste, and vandalism. Do not allow this product to contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage and disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: STORE ABOVE 5°F (-15°C) TO KEEP PRODUCT FROM CRYSTALLIZING. Crystals will settle to the bottom. If allowed to crystallize, warm to 68°F (20°C) to redissolve and roll or shake container or recirculate contents of larger containers to mix well before using. Store pesticides away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination. See individual container label for additional storage conditions, if any.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: To avoid wastes, use all material in the container, including rinsate, by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program. Such programs are often run by state or local governments or by industry. All disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations and procedures.

CONTAINER HANDLING AND DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in this container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse (or equivalent) this container promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix-tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or mix-tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix-tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Place container so that it can drain directly into application equipment or mix-tank while rinsing, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle into the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Once properly rinsed, some plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest collection site, contact your chemical dealer or Bayer CropScience LP at 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937).

If recycling is not available, dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations and procedures, which may include puncturing the properly rinsed container and disposing in a sanitary landfill.

5.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Description: This product is a postemergence, systemic herbicide that, when mixed in the spray tank with a surfactant that is approved for aquatic use, may be used for both aquatic and terrestrial weed control. This product provides broad-spectrum control of many annual and perennial weeds, woody brush, trees and vines. This product does not control submerged weeds or provide residual weed control in soil. It is formulated as a water-soluble liquid that, unless otherwise directed, requires dilution with water or another carrier and the addition of a surfactant according to label directions and intended use site before application using standard and specialized pesticide application equipment.

Mechanism of Action: The active ingredient in this product inhibits an enzyme found only in plants and microorganisms that is essential to the formation of specific amino acids.

No Soil Activity: This product binds tightly to soil particles and does not provide residual weed control. Weeds must be emerged at the time of application to be controlled by foliar application of this product. Weed seeds in the soil will not be affected by this product and will continue to germinate. Unattached plant rhizomes and rootstocks beneath the soil surface will also not be affected by this product.

Biological Degradation: Degradation of this product is primarily a biological process carried out by soil microbes.

Stage of Weeds: Aquatic weeds must have foliage above the water surface in order to be controlled by this product. On terrestrial sites, annual and perennial weeds are easiest to control when they are small. See the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label for more information on the control of specific weeds.

Cultural Considerations: Reduced weed control could result when this product is applied to annual or perennial weeds that have been mowed, grazed or cut, and have not been allowed to re-grow prior to application. Always use the highest application rate of this product within the given range when weed growth is heavy or dense, or when weeds are growing in an undisturbed (non-cultivated) area. Reduced weed control could result when this product is applied to weeds that show signs of disease or insect damage, are covered with dust, or are surviving under poor growing conditions.

Spray Coverage: For enhanced results, spray coverage must be uniform and complete. Do not spray foliage to the point of runoff.

Rainfastness: Rainfall or submersion of aquatic weeds by wave action within 4 hours of application could wash this product off of the foliage and a second application might be needed for acceptable weed control. Refer to specific use sections of this label for additional information on minimum intervals required before re-application of this product.

Time to Symptoms: This product moves through the plant from the point of foliage contact to and into the root system. Visible effects are a gradual wilting and yellowing of the plant that advances to complete browning of aboveground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts. Effects are visible on most annual weeds within 2 to 4 days, but on most perennial weeds, effects might not be visible for 7 or more days after application. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following application could slow activity of this product and delay development of visual symptoms.

Maximum Application Rates: The maximum application or use rates stated throughout this label are given in units of volume (fluid ounces or quarts) of this product per acre. However, the maximum allowable application rates apply to this product combined with the use of any and all other herbicides containing the active ingredient glyphosate, whether applied separately or in a tank mixture, on a basis of total pounds of glyphosate (acid equivalents) per acre. If more than one glyphosate-containing product is applied to the same site within the same year, you must ensure that the total use of glyphosate (pounds acid equivalents) does not exceed the maximum allowed. See the "INGREDIENTS" section of this label for necessary product information.

Unless otherwise specified on this label, the combined total of all applications of this product on a site must not exceed 8 quarts (8 pounds of glyphosate acid) per acre per year.

NOTE: Use of this product in any manner not consistent with this label could result in injury to persons, animals, crops or other desirable vegetation, or have other unintended consequences.

6.0 WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

GROUP	9	HERBICIDE

Glyphosate, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 9 herbicide based on the mechanism of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population can contain plants that are naturally resistant to Group 9 herbicides. Weeds resistant to Group 9 herbicides can be effectively managed by using another herbicide from a different Group (either alone or in a mixture according to label directions), by using other cultural or mechanical methods of weed control, or a combination of the two. Consult your local company representative, state cooperative extension agent, professional consultant or other qualified authority to determine appropriate actions for controlling specific resistant weeds.

6.1 Weed Management Practices

Resistant populations arise when rare individual plants are uncontrolled by a normal dose of a given herbicide under normal environmental conditions. In the absence of other control measures these individuals survive, produce seed, and eventually become the dominant biotype in the field through continuous selection. The best means of reducing this selection is to use diverse weed control practices such as multiple herbicides with different mechanisms of action, and often in combination with various mechanical and cultural practices.

To minimize the occurrence of herbicide-resistant biotypes, including those resistant to glyphosate, implement the following weed management practice options that are practical to your situation. These management practices are applicable to reduce the spread of confirmed resistant biotypes (managing existing resistant biotypes) and to reduce the potential for selecting for resistance in new species (proactive resistance management).

- Use a diversified approach toward weed management focused on preventing weed seed production and reducing the number of weed seeds in the soil.
- Plant crops into fields that are as weed-free as possible and then keep them as weed-free as possible.
- Plant seed that is as weed-free as possible.
- Scout fields and application sites routinely, before and after herbicide application.
- Use multiple herbicide mechanisms of action that are effective against the most troublesome weeds at your application site and against those with known resistance.
- Apply herbicides at application rates listed on the label when weeds are within the size range indicated on the label.
- Emphasize cultural practices that suppress weeds by using crop competitiveness.
- Use mechanical and biological weed management practices, where appropriate.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules.
- Manage weed seed at harvest and after harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seedbank.

6.2 Management of Glyphosate-Resistant Biotypes

Appropriate testing is needed to determine if a weed is resistant to glyphosate. Call 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937) or contact your Bayer CropScience LP representative to determine if resistance in any particular weed biotype has been confirmed in your area, or visit on the Internet at

www.weedresistancemanagement.com or www.weedscience.org.

Glyphosate-resistant weeds can be controlled or managed by applying this product in combination with residual preemergence herbicides and/or other postemergence herbicides labeled for control of the targeted weed in the crop being grown or on the site of application. For more information, see the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Bayer CropScience LP accepts no liability for any losses that result from the failure of this product to control resistant weeds.

7.0 MIXING

Spray solutions of this product may be mixed, stored and applied using clean stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers.

DO NOT MIX, STORE OR APPLY THIS PRODUCT OR SPRAY SOLUTIONS OF THIS PRODUCT IN GALVANIZED STEEL OR UNLINED STEEL (EXCEPT STAINLESS STEEL) CONTAINERS OR SPRAY TANKS.

Eliminate any risk of siphoning the contents of the tank back into the carrier source while mixing. Use approved anti-back-siphoning devices where required by state or local regulations.

A 50-mesh nozzle screen or line strainer on the spray equipment is adequate.

Clean sprayer parts promptly after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

7.1 Mixing with Water

PERFORMANCE OF THIS PRODUCT CAN BE SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED IF WATER CONTAINING SOIL SEDIMENT IS USED AS CARRIER. DO NOT MIX THIS PRODUCT WITH WATER FROM PONDS OR DITCHES THAT IS VISIBLY MUDDY OR MURKY.

This product mixes readily with water. Mix spray solutions of this product as follows. Begin filling the mixing tank or spray tank with clean water. Add the required amount of this product near the end of the filling process and mix gently. Foaming of the spray solution can occur during mixing. To prevent or minimize foaming, mix gently, terminate by-pass and return lines at the bottom of the tank and, if necessary, add an appropriate anti-foam or defoaming agent to the spray solution.

7.2 Surfactant

Unless otherwise directed, this product requires the addition of 2 or more quarts of a nonionic surfactant that is labeled for use with herbicides per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.5% or more by volume). Unless otherwise directed, use a higher concentration of surfactant when any of the following conditions apply to the use of this product:

- Adding surfactants that contain less than 70 percent active ingredient
- Making a broadcast application using a high carrier volume or using handheld spray equipment
- Applying under adverse growing conditions or anytime weeds are under stress
- Applying as a tank-mix with other products
- Applying to hard-to-control weeds, woody brush, trees and vines

NOTE: For direct application of spray solutions of this product on emerged aquatic weeds or for use in intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark, or in application areas where a buffer that will ensure no overspray of an adjacent body of water cannot be maintained, a surfactant that is also approved for aquatic use must be used. For terrestrial applications, surfactant is also needed in the spray solution, but does not have to be approved for aquatic use.

RESTRICTION: If a surfactant that is NOT approved for aquatic use is added to the spray solution, DO NOT apply directly to or over water or use in intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark.

Check with your local State agency with primary responsibility for regulating pesticides for additional information about surfactants that are approved for aquatic use.

Read and follow all precautionary statements and directions for use on the surfactant label.

All reference throughout this label to concentration of surfactant in the spray solution is on a percentage-of-volume basis. Refer to the table below to achieve the appropriate concentration of surfactant in the spray solution.

Desired Volume of Spray Solution	Amount of Surfactant to Achieve Indicated Concentration in Spray Solution (percent by volume)					
	0.5%	0.75%	1%	1.5%	4%	8%
1 gallon	2/3 fl oz	1 fl oz	1.3 fl oz	2 fl oz	5 fl oz	10 fl oz
25 gallons	16 fl oz	24 fl oz	1 qt	1.5 qts	4 qts	2 gals
100 gallons	2 qts	3 qts	1 gal	1.5 gals	4 gals	8 gals

2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce (fl oz)

7.3 Tank Mixtures

This product does not provide residual weed control. This product may be tank-mixed with other herbicides to provide residual weed control in the soil, a broader weed control spectrum or an alternative mechanism of action.

NOT ALL TANK-MIX PRODUCTS LISTED ON THIS LABEL ARE APPROVED FOR USE ON AQUATIC SITES. Refer to each individual label for all products in the tank mixture for approved use sites and application rates.

When a tank-mix with a generic active ingredient, such as 2,4-D or dicamba, or any other product or material, is listed on this label, the user is responsible for ensuring that the specific application being made and the use site is included on the label of the product used in the mix.

Bayer CropScience LP has not tested all tank-mix product formulations for compatibility, antagonism or reduction in product performance. Mixing this product with herbicides or other materials not specified on this label could result in reduced performance of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer and all users are responsible for any loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of this product with herbicides or other materials that are not expressly specified on this label, or on separate supplemental labeling or Fact Sheets published for this product.

Refer to all individual product labels, supplemental labeling and Fact Sheets for all products in the tank mixture, and observe all precautions and limitations on the label, including any application timing restrictions, soil restrictions, minimum re-cropping intervals and/or crop rotation restrictions. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the tank mixture.

This product may be applied at any rate listed on this label in a tank mixture with the following products to provide preemergence and/or improved postemergence control of weeds listed on the individual product labels.

Arsenal; Arsenal Herbicide Applicators Concentrate; Banvel; Banvel 480; Barricade 4L; Barricade 65WG; Certainty® Turf; Chopper Gen2; Crossbow; Endurance; Escort XP; Forestry Garlon 4 Specialty; Forestry Garlon XLT Specialty; Gallery SC; Gallery 75 Dry Flowable Specialty; Garlon 3A Specialty; Garlon 4 Specialty; Garlon 4 Ultra Specialty; Goal 2XL; GoalTender; Habitat; Hyvar X; Hyvar X-L; Karmex DF; Krenite S Brush Control Agent; Krovar I DF; Landmark; Landmark XP; Oust Extra; Oust XP; Outrider®; Plateau; Poast; Poast Plus; Ronstar 50 WSP; Ronstar Flo; Ronstar G; Sahara DG; Spike 20P Specialty; Spike 80 DF Specialty; Stalker; Surflan AS Specialty; Surflan Flex; Surflan Flex T&O; Surflan XL 2G; Surflan Pro; Telar XP; Tordon 101 Mixture Specialty; Tordon 22K Specialty; Tordon K Herbicide Specialty; Transline Specialty; Vanquish; Velpar DF CU; Velpar DF VU; Velpar L CU; Velpar L; Velpar L VU; 2,4-D; atrazine; dicamba; bromacil; diuron; imazapyr; metsulfuron methyl; oryzalin; pendimethalin, prodiamine; simazine; sulfosulfuron; trichlopyr

When used in combination as described on this label and to the extent consistent with applicable law, the liability of Bayer CropScience LP shall in no manner extend to any damage, loss or injury not solely and directly caused by the inclusion of the Bayer CropScience LP product in such combination use.

7.4 Tank-Mixing Procedure

Always predetermine the compatibility of all tank-mix products in the carrier by mixing small proportional quantities in advance.

Add individual tank-mix components to the tank as follows: wettable powders; flowables; emulsifiable concentrates; drift reduction additives; water soluble liquids (this product); nonionic surfactants. Ensure that the tank-mix products are well mixed in the spray solution before adding this product.

Mix only the quantity of spray solution that will be applied that day. Application of tank-mix solutions that are allowed to stand overnight could result in reduced weed control.

Maintain gentile agitation at all times until the contents of the tank are sprayed out. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, agitate thoroughly to resuspend the mixture before resuming application.

Keep by-pass line on or near the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming.

A 50-mesh nozzle screen or line strainer on the spray equipment is adequate.

7.5 Mixing Spray Solution Concentrations

All reference throughout this label to concentration of this product in a spray solution is on a percentage-of-volume basis.

Prepare the desired volume of spray solution at a given concentration by mixing the amount of this product indicated in the following table with water.

Desired Volume of Spray Solution	Amount of Roundup Custom for Aquatic and Terrestrial Use to Achieve Indicated Concentration in Spray Solution (percent by volume)					
	0.5%	0.75%	1%	1.5%	4%	8%
1 gallon	2/3 fl oz	1 fl oz	1.3 fl oz	2 fl oz	5 fl oz	10 fl oz
25 gallons	16 fl oz	24 fl oz	1 qt	1.5 qts	4 qts	2 gals
100 gallons	2 qts	3 qts	1 gal	1.5 gals	4 gals	8 gals

2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce (fl oz)

For filling backpack and pump-up sprayers, consider mixing the appropriate amount of this product with water in a larger container and then filling the sprayer from the larger container.

7.6 Colorants and Dyes

Colorants and marking dyes may be added to spray solutions of this product; however, they could reduce the performance of this product. Use colorants and dyes according to the manufacturer's directions.

7.7 Drift Reduction Additives

Drift reduction additives may be used with all application equipment types, except wiper applicators, sponge bars and controlled droplet applicators (CDA). When a drift reduction additive is used, read and carefully follow all precautions, limitations and all other information appearing on the product label. The use of drift reduction additives can affect spray coverage, which could result in reduced performance of this product.

8.0 APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

This product may be applied using the following equipment:

Aerial Application Equipment—fixed-wing and helicopter

Ground Application Equipment—boom or boomless systems, pull-type sprayers, floaters, pick-up sprayers, spray coupes and other ground broadcast application equipment

Handheld Sprayers—backpack sprayers, pump-up pressure sprayers, handguns, handwands, mistblowers*, lances and other handheld and motorized spray equipment used to direct the spray onto weed foliage.

*This product is not registered in California or Arizona for use in mistblowers.

Selective Application Equipment—recirculating sprayer, shielded and hooded sprayers, wiper applicator, sponge bar, single or hollow stem injectors, tree injector, spray bottle

Injection Systems—aerial or ground injection sprayers

Controlled Droplet Applicator (CDA)—handheld or boom-mounted applicators that produce a spray consisting of a narrow range of droplet sizes

APPLY THIS PRODUCT USING PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND CALIBRATED EQUIPMENT CAPABLE OF ACCURATELY DELIVERING DESIRED VOLUMES.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

8.1 Spray Drift Management

AVOID CONTACT OF THIS HERBICIDE WITH FOLIAGE, GREEN STEMS, EXPOSED NON-WOODY ROOTS OR FRUIT OF CROPS, DESIRABLE PLANTS AND TREES, AS SEVERE PLANT INJURY OR DESTRUCTION COULD RESULT.

Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift, or splash onto desirable vegetation, as even small quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to the crop, plants or other vegetation on which application was not intended.

AVOID DRIFT. USE EXTREME CARE TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS AND CROPS WHEN APPLYING THIS PRODUCT.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are

responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions regarding the application of this product.

The likelihood of injury occurring as the result of spray drift while applying this product increases when winds are gusty, as wind velocity increases, when wind direction is constantly changing or when there are other meteorological conditions that favor spray drift. When spraying, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in splatter or generation of fine particles (mist) that are likely to drift.

TO PREVENT INJURY TO ADJACENT DESIRABLE VEGETATION, APPROPRIATE BUFFERS MUST BE MAINTAINED.

AVOID APPLYING THIS PRODUCT AT EXCESSIVE SPEED OR SPRAYER PRESSURE.

8.2 Aerial Application Equipment

Unless otherwise prohibited, all broadcast applications of this product described on this label may be made using aerial application equipment where appropriate, provided that the applicator complies with the precautions and restrictions specified on this label and on separate supplemental labeling published for this product.

DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT USING AERIAL APPLICATION EQUIPMENT EXCEPT UNDER CONDITIONS SPECIFIED ON THIS LABEL OR ON SEPARATELY PUBLISHED SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING FOR THIS PRODUCT.

FOR SPECIFIC USE INSTRUCTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO THE AERIAL APPLICATION OF THIS PRODUCT IN CALIFORNIA OR SPECIFIC COUNTIES THEREIN, REFER TO THE LIMITATIONS ON AERIAL APPLICATION IN THAT STATE OR COUNTY PRESENTED IN THIS SECTION.

Apply this product at the rate specified on this label in 3 to 25 gallons of water per acre, unless otherwise directed. Use a larger spray volume within this range where weeds, brush, trees and vines are dense or form multiple canopy layers.

Avoid direct application to any body of water.

Drift control reduction additives may be used.

Ensure uniform application. To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices.

Aircraft Maintenance

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove residues of this product accumulated during spraying or from spills. PROLONGED EXPOSURE OF THIS PRODUCT TO UNCOATED STEEL SURFACES COULD RESULT IN CORROSION AND POSSIBLE FAILURE OF THE PART. LANDING GEAR IS MOST SUSCEPTIBLE. Maintaining an organic coating (paint) that meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38413 can help prevent corrosion.

AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The following drift management requirements must be followed to minimize off-target drift movement during aerial application. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backwards parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be followed.

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if the application is made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions, such as in windy, high temperature with low humidity, and/or inversion conditions as described below.

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume:** Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with the higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure:** Operate at a spray pressure towards the lower end of the range listed for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of nozzles:** Use the minimum number of nozzles that provides uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle orientation:** Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the air stream, will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle type:** Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom length:** For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length can further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- **Application height:** Application must be made at a height of 10 feet or less above the top of the tallest plants, unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making the application at the lowest height that is safe reduces the exposure of the droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When an application is made in the presence of a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Increase the swath adjustment distance with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest at wind speeds of between 2 and 10 miles per hour. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Avoid application when wind speeds are below 2 miles per hour due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making an application in low relative humidity, set application equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Do not apply this product during a temperature inversion as drift potential is high under these conditions. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small droplets to remain suspended in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

Apply this product only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive non-target areas (e.g., residential areas, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from a sensitive area).

State Specific Limitations on Aerial Application

LIMITATIONS ON AERIAL APPLICATION IN CALIFORNIA ONLY

DO NOT apply this product using aerial application equipment in residential areas.

AVOID DRIFT – DO NOT APPLY WHEN WINDS ARE GUSTY OR UNDER ANY OTHER CONDITION THAT FAVORS DRIFT. DRIFT OF THIS PRODUCT ONTO ANY VEGETATION TO WHICH APPLICATION WAS NOT INTENDED CAN CAUSE DAMAGE. TO PREVENT INJURY TO ADJACENT DESIRABLE VEGETATION, USE PROPER AERIAL APPLICATION EQUIPMENT FITTED WITH APPROPRIATE NOZZLES AND MAINTAIN ADEQUAUTE BUFFERS.

Follow the directions below when making an aerial application near non-target crops, desirable annual vegetation, or desirable perennial vegetation after bud break and before total leaf drop.

1. Do not apply this product within 100 feet of all desirable vegetation or non-target crops.
2. If winds are blowing up to 5 miles per hour TOWARD desirable vegetation or non-target crops, do not apply this product within 500 feet of the desirable vegetation or crops.
3. If winds are blowing between 5 and 10 miles per hour TOWARD desirable vegetation or non-target crops, a buffer zone greater than 500 feet might be needed to protect the desirable vegetation or crops.
4. Do not apply this product using aerial application equipment when winds are blowing in excess of 10 miles per hour.
5. Do not apply this product using aerial application equipment when inversion conditions exist.

When tank-mixing this product with 2,4-D, only 2,4-D amine formulations may be applied in California using aerial application equipment. Tank mixtures of this product with 2,4-D amine formulations may be applied by air in California on fallow fields and in reduced tillage systems and for pasture renovation applications only.

This product, when tank-mixed with dicamba, may not be applied by air in California.

ADDITIONAL LIMITATIONS ON AERIAL APPLICATION IN FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA ONLY

Always read and follow the label directions and precautionary statements for all products used in the aerial application.

The following information applies only from February 15 through March 31 within the following boundaries of Fresno County, California:

North: Fresno County line
South: Fresno County line
East: State Highway 99
West: Fresno County line

Observe the following directions to minimize off-site movement during aerial application of this product. Minimization of off-site movement is the responsibility of the grower, Pest Control Advisor and aerial applicator.

Written Directions

Written directions MUST be submitted by or on behalf of the applicator to the Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner 24 hours prior to the application. These written directions MUST state the proximity of surrounding crops and that conditions of each manufacturer's product label and this label have been satisfied.

Aerial Applicator Training and Equipment

Aerial application of this product is limited to pilots who have successfully completed a Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner and California Department of Pesticide Regulation approved training program for aerial application of herbicides. All aircraft must be inspected, critiqued in flight and certified at a Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner approved fly-in. Test and calibrate spray equipment at intervals sufficient to ensure that proper rates of herbicides and adjuvants are being applied during commercial use. Applicator must document such calibrations and testing. Demonstration of performance at Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner approved fly-ins constitutes such documentation, or other written records showing calculations and measurements of flight and spray parameters acceptable to the Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner.

Applications at Night – Do not apply this product by air earlier than 30 minutes prior to sunrise and/or later than 30 minutes after sunset without prior permission from the Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner.

For additional information on the proper aerial application of this product in Fresno County, call (800) 332-3111.

8.3 Ground Application Equipment

Apply this product at the appropriate rate as specified on this label in 3 to 40 gallons of water per acre when making a broadcast application using ground application equipment, unless otherwise directed on this label or on

separate supplemental labeling or Fact Sheets published for this product. As the weed density increases, increase the spray volume toward the upper end of this range to ensure complete coverage. Use nozzles that will avoid generating a fine mist. For enhanced results with ground application equipment, use flat-fan nozzles. Check spray pattern for uniform distribution of spray droplets.

8.4 Handheld Sprayers

When using a handheld sprayer, apply spray solutions of this product uniformly and completely to the foliage of target weeds using a coarse droplet spectrum and a spray-to-wet technique; do not spray to the point of runoff. For the appropriate concentration of this product in the spray solution and timing of application to control specific weeds, woody brush, trees and vines, refer to the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label.

For control of annual weeds, make application when weeds are small and prior to seedhead or bud formation. For control of perennial weeds, woody brush, trees and vines, make application after flowering and before fall color and leaf drop.

When making a low-volume directed spray application to annual and perennial weeds, woody brush, trees and vines using a handheld sprayer, ensure that at least 50 to 75 percent of the foliage or the top one-half of each unwanted plant is sprayed. If a straight stream nozzle is used, start the application at the top of the targeted plant and spray from top to bottom in a lateral zig-zag motion. To ensure uniform and complete coverage, spray both sides of large or tall woody brush, trees and vines, or when foliage is thick and dense, or where there are multiple sprouts. For enhanced results on woody brush, trees and vines, apply to actively growing vegetation after full leaf expansion and flowering, prior to fall color and leaf drop.

The following table summarizes various methods of foliar application using a backpack sprayer with a spray-to-wet or low-volume directed spray technique and high-volume sprayer application using handheld application equipment for control or partial control of herbaceous weeds, woody brush, trees and vines listed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label.

Method of Application	Spray Solution Concentration	Spray Volume
Handgun or Backpack Sprayer	0.5 to 1.5% by volume	Spray-to-wet technique
Low-Volume Directed Spray (Backpack)	4 to 8% by volume	15 to 25 gallons/acre
Modified High-Volume Spray	1.5 to 3% by volume	40 to 60 gallons/acre

Low-volume directed spray application with a backpack sprayer works best when applying to weeds and brush less than 10 feet tall. For taller weeds and brush, a high-volume handgun can be modified by reducing the nozzle size and spray pressure to produce a modified high-volume directed spray application.

8.5 Selective Application Equipment

Selective application equipment allows this product to be applied to weeds growing near a crop or other desirable vegetation without killing the desirable vegetation. Selective application equipment must be capable of preventing all contact of the herbicide solution with the desirable vegetation and operated without spray mist escape, leakage or dripping of the herbicide solution.

AVOID CONTACT OF THIS HERBICIDE WITH DESIRABLE VEGETATION. Contact of this product with desirable vegetation could result in unwanted plant damage or destruction. To the extent consistent with applicable law, such damage shall be the sole responsibility of the applicator.

This product may be diluted with water and applied using a recirculating sprayer, shielded sprayer, hooded sprayer, wiper applicator or sponge bar to weeds listed on this label growing in any aquatic or on any terrestrial non-food or non-feed crop site listed on this label, where feasible. This product may also be used with sprayers equipped with optical weed sensor technology. Other selective equipment that may be used to deliver or apply this product are single and hollow stem injectors, tree injectors, wiper applicators for cut stem and cut stump applications, and spray or squirt bottles for cut stem, cut stump and frill applications to control large stem weeds, brush, trees and vines listed on this label.

Recirculating Sprayer

A recirculating sprayer directs the spray solution onto weeds growing above desirable vegetation, while spray solution that is not intercepted by weeds is collected and returned to the spray tank for reapplication. A recirculating sprayer may be used to apply spray solutions of this product to weeds listed on this label in any aquatic or on any terrestrial non-crop site described on this label.

Shielded and Hooded Sprayers

A shielded sprayer directs the herbicide solution to the target weeds while protecting desirable vegetation from coming into contact with the herbicide spray with an impervious material or shield. Use nozzles that provide uniform coverage within the application area. Keep shields properly adjusted to protect desirable vegetation.

A hooded sprayer is a type of shielded sprayer where the spray pattern is fully enclosed, including the top, sides, front and back, thereby shielding desirable vegetation from the spray solution.

This product may be diluted with water and, unless otherwise directed, mixed with a surfactant and applied using a shielded or hooded sprayer to weeds listed on this label growing in any aquatic or on any terrestrial non-crop site listed on this label, where feasible, and between rows of plants (row middles) in any cropping system listed on this label.

Properly adjust the hood to protect desirable vegetation. Ensure that the hood is capable of completely enclosing the spray pattern. If necessary when applying around crops grown on raised beds, extend the front and rear flaps of the hooded sprayer downward to reach the ground in deep furrows.

A hooded sprayer must be configured and operated in a manner that minimizes bouncing and avoids raising the hood up off the ground surface at any time. If the hood is raised, spray particles can escape and come into contact with the crop or other desirable vegetation, causing damage to or destruction of the desirable vegetation. Avoid operating this equipment on rough or sloping terrain where the spray hood is likely to rise up off the ground surface.

Use hoods designed to minimize excessive dripping or runoff down the inside of the hood, such as a single, low pressure, low drift, flat-fan nozzle with an 80- to 95-degree spray angle positioned at the top center of the hood, with a spray volume of 20 to 30 gallons per acre.

The following procedures will help reduce the potential for injury to desirable vegetation when using a hooded sprayer:

- Operate the sprayer with the hood on the ground or skimming across the ground surface.
- Leave at least an 8-inch untreated strip over the drill row. (For example, if a crop row width is 38 inches, use a sprayer hood with a maximum width of 30 inches.)
- Operate at a ground speed no greater than 5 miles per hour to minimize bouncing of the hooded sprayer.
- Apply when wind speed is 10 miles per hour of less.
- Use low-drift nozzles that provide uniform coverage within the application area.

Injury to a crop or other desirable vegetation can occur when application is made to foliage of weeds that come into direct contact with the desirable vegetation. Do not apply this product when leaves of desirable vegetation are growing in direct contact with weeds. Droplets, mist, foam or splatter of the herbicide solution settling onto desirable vegetation can result in discoloration, stunting or destruction.

Wiper Applicator

A wiper applicator is a device that physically wipes this product or solutions of this product directly onto the weed or cut stump. Any handheld device that is capable of physically wiping this product or solutions of this product directly onto the target weed or stump, such as a paint brush, may be used.

A mechanical wiper applicator, such as a rope wick or sponge bar that can be driven through a field over the top of a crop or other desirable vegetation to control weeds that are taller than the desirable vegetation, must be designed, maintained and operated to prevent the herbicide solution from coming into contact with desirable vegetation.

Wiper applicators may be used over the top of food or feed crops ONLY if specifically permitted for use over that crop by this label or by separately published supplemental labeling for this product.

When using a mechanical wiper applicator, adjust the height of the applicator to ensure adequate contact with the weeds and so that the wiper contact point is at least 2 inches above the crop or desirable vegetation. Enhanced results can be obtained when more of the weed is exposed to the herbicide solution and weeds are a minimum of 6 inches above the desirable vegetation. Weeds that do not come into contact with the herbicide solution will not be affected. Poor contact can occur when weeds are growing in dense clumps, when operating in areas of severe weed infestation, or when weed height varies dramatically. In these situations, more than one application of this product might be necessary.

Operate wiper applicators at a ground speed of no greater than 5 miles per hour. Performance in areas of heavy weed infestation can be improved by reducing speed, which will provide more time for re-saturation of the wiper with the herbicide solution and more contact time of the wiper with the weed. Enhanced results with a wiper applicator can be obtained when two applications are made traveling in opposite directions in the field.

Keep wiper surfaces clean.

Droplets, mist, foam or splatter of the herbicide solution settling onto desirable vegetation can result in discoloration, stunting or destruction. Avoid leakage or dripping onto desirable vegetation. Be aware that on sloping ground the herbicide solution can migrate to one side, causing dripping on the lower end and drying of the wiper on the upper end of the applicator.

Do not apply this product using a wiper applicator when weeds are wet.

Add a nonionic surfactant to a concentration of 10 percent by volume of the total applicator solution (one gallon of surfactant for every 10 gallons of solution) for use in a wiper applicator. See the "MIXING" section of this label for more information on the use of surfactants.

For Rope Wick and Sponge Bar Applicators-apply solutions ranging from 33 to 75 percent of this product by volume in water.

For Panel Applicators-apply solutions ranging from 33 to 90 percent of this product by volume in water.

Mix only the amount of this product that will be used during a 1-day period, as reduced product performance can result from the use of solutions held in storage.

Clean wiper parts promptly after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

Single and Hollow Stem Injectors

Control of certain weeds listed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section can be obtained by injecting this concentrated product or solutions of this product directly in or onto the target weed. Ensure that the handheld injector being used for this application is capable of accurately delivering the volume specified on the label. When making stem injections, the combined total use of this product must not exceed 8 quarts per acre per year. At 5 milliliters of concentrated (undiluted) product per stem, 8 quarts will treat approximately 1500 stems per acre per year. The number of stems that can be treated per acre will vary depending on the injection volume and the concentration of this product in the application solution.

8.6 Injection Systems

This product may be used in aerial and ground injection spray systems as a liquid concentrate or diluted prior to injecting into the spray stream. Do not mix this concentrated product with the undiluted concentrate of other products when using injection systems, unless otherwise directed. A non-ionic surfactant concentration of 0.5% or more in the spray stream is required for use of this product in injection systems.

8.7 Controlled Droplet Applicator (CDA)

The amount of this product applied per acre using a controlled droplet applicator (CDA) must be no less than the rate specified on this label for application using conventional broadcast application equipment.

A controlled droplet applicator produces a spray pattern that is not easily visible. Use extreme care to avoid spray or drift from contacting the foliage or any other tissue of desirable vegetation, as plant damage or destruction could result.

9.0 AQUATIC AND TERRESTRIAL USE SITES

This product may be used according to the directions for use described on this label to control weeds, woody brush, trees and vines listed on this label growing in aquatic environments and on any terrestrial site described on this label.

9.1 Aquatic Sites

This product may be used to control emerged weeds, brush, trees and vines in all flowing, non-flowing or transient bodies of fresh and brackish surface water. These bodies of water include lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, estuaries, rice levees, seeps, irrigation and drainage ditches, canals, reservoirs, wetlands and wastewater treatment facilities. This product may also be used to control weeds in intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark and on terrestrial sites where bodies of water may be present and a buffer that will ensure no overspray of the water cannot be maintained.

When applying spray solutions of this product in or near aquatic sites, a nonionic surfactant that is labeled for use with herbicides and approved for direct application to bodies of water must be used. See the "MIXING" section of this label for more information on the use of surfactants with this product.

Before using this product for aquatic weed control or for terrestrial weed control near aquatic sites, read the following information carefully.

- This product does not control plants that are completely submerged or have a majority of their foliage under water.
- There is no restriction on the use of water for irrigation, recreation or domestic purposes following direct application of this product to emerged aquatic plants.
- Consult your local State agency with primary responsibility for regulating pesticides, State fish and wildlife agency and/or water control authority before applying this product to vegetation growing in public waters to determine if a permit is required.
- Do not apply this product directly to water within 0.5 mile upstream of an active potable water intake in flowing water (i.e., river, stream, etc.) or within 0.5 mile of an active potable water intake in a standing body of water, such as a lake, pond or reservoir. To make aquatic applications around and within 0.5 mile of active potable water intakes, the water intake must be turned off for a minimum period of 48 hours after the application. The water intake may be turned on prior to 48 hours if the glyphosate level in the intake water is below 0.7 parts per million as determined by laboratory analysis. These aquatic applications may be made ONLY in those cases where there are alternative water sources or holding ponds that would permit the turning off of an active potable water intake for a minimum period of 48 hours after the application. This restriction does NOT apply to intermittent inadvertent overspray of water on terrestrial use sites.
- To achieve maximum weed control in dry ditches, apply this product within 1 day after water drawdown to ensure application to actively growing weeds and allow a minimum of 7 days after application before reintroduction of water
- Floating mats of vegetation could require more than one application of this product for control. Avoid washing this product off of foliage after application by boat backwash or rainfall within 4 hours of application. Wait a minimum of 24 hours before re-applying this product to the same vegetation.
- Application of this product to moving bodies of water must be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of this herbicide in the water.
- When making a bankside application, do not overlap more than 1 foot into open water.
- Do not apply this product to bodies of water where emerged weeds do not exist.
- If applying this product to more than 20 percent of the total area of a body of water, do not apply more than 3.75 quarts per acre in any single broadcast application. If applying to less than 20 percent of the total area of a body of water, any rate listed on this label may be applied. This single application rate restriction does not apply to stream crossings in utility rights-of-way.
- When emerged weed infestations cover the total surface area of an impounded waterbody, apply this product to the emerged vegetation in strips to help avoid oxygen depletion in the water due to decaying vegetation. Oxygen depletion in the water can result in increased fish mortality.

TANK MIXTURES: This product may be applied in a tank mixture with one or more of the following products for enhanced control of aquatic weeds, woody brush, trees and vines in aquatic sites, provided that the product used is labeled for aquatic use. Refer to the individual label of all products used in the tank mixture for approved uses and application rates. Always read and follow label directions for each product in the mix.

Clipper; Garlon 3A Specialty; Habitat; 2,4-D amine; imazapyr; flumioxazin; triclopyr

9.2 Terrestrial Sites

This product may be used according to the directions for use described on this label to control weeds, woody brush, trees and vines listed on this label on any terrestrial site described on this label.

This product may be used to control weeds, woody brush, trees and vines on maintained landscapes, on improved and unimproved land, on lawns and turf and around ornamentals on industrial, commercial and residential sites, including airports, apartment complexes, chaparrals, ditch banks, driveways, dry ditches, dry canals, farmsteads, fencerows, forestry sites, golf courses, greenhouses, lumber yards, manufacturing sites, municipal sites, natural areas, nurseries, office complexes, ornamental beds, parks, parking areas, pastures, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, railroads, rangeland, recreational areas, residential areas, roadsides, schools, shadehouses, sod and turfgrass seed farms, sports complexes, storage areas, substations, utility rights-of-way, utility sites, warehouse areas, wildlife food plots and wildlife management areas.

This product may be used for non-selective control of unwanted vegetation on any site listed on this label for trim-and-edge application around objects, including around building foundations, equipment storage areas and trees, and along and in fences, and to eliminate unwanted weeds growing in and around established shrub beds and ornamental plantings. This product may also be used for complete elimination of vegetation from a terrestrial site prior to planting ornamentals, flowers, or turfgrass (sod or seed), and prior to land development, including prior to beginning construction projects or the laying of asphalt or other road material. Application of this product may be repeated, as needed, to maintain bare ground, up to a total application of 8 quarts per acre per year.

This product may be used for establishment and maintenance of fuel breaks, for establishing fire perimeters and black lines, along fire roads and to facilitate prescribed burning practices on any site described on this label.

This product may also be used for weed control or growth regulation on Christmas tree farms, citrus orchards, farmsteads, production nurseries, sugarcane fields, sod farms and turfgrass seed farms.

This product requires the addition of a nonionic surfactant to the spray solution labeled for herbicide application. See the "MIXING" section of this label for more information on the use of surfactants with this product.

Unless otherwise directed, application of this product may be made according to the directions for use in the sections that follow on any of these sites using any method of application described on this label to control any weeds, woody brush, trees and vines listed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label.

10.0 ADDITIONAL SITE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

The following sections contain additional use information specifically related to certain use sites. Unless otherwise directed, any application of this product described in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section or any other section of this label may be made on the use sites described in the sections that follow, where applicable, using any method of application described on this label that is appropriate.

10.1 Forestry, Hardwood and Christmas Tree Site Management

This product may be used for control or partial control of woody brush, trees and herbaceous weeds on any tree site, including forestry settings, Christmas tree plantations, and silvicultural and production nursery sties, using any method of application listed on this label. See the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label for application rates and specific use directions.

Unless otherwise directed, this product requires a nonionic surfactant that is labeled for the intended use on the site of application to be added to the spray mixture. Use of this product without a surfactant will result in reduced performance. See the "MIXING" section of this label for more information on the use of surfactants with this product.

IMPORTANT: SOME SURFACTANTS CAN CAUSE TREE INJURY WHEN DIRECTLY APPLIED TO SOME SPECIES. READ AND FULLY UNDERSTAND ALL APPROVED USES, PRECAUTIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE SURFACTANT BEFORE USING.

Weed Management, Site Preparation

This product may be used to control or partially control undesirable woody brush, trees, vines and herbaceous weeds listed on this label for preparing sites prior to planting any tree species, including Christmas trees, eucalyptus trees and hybrid tree cultivars, and for controlling weeds around established trees, for the release of conifer and hardwood trees, establishing wildlife openings and maintaining roads on any tree site.

TANK MIXTURES: This product may be applied in a tank-mix with the products listed in this section to increase the spectrum of vegetation controlled. Any application rate of this product listed on this label may be used in a tank-mix with the following products for tree site management, including site preparation, provided that the product is labeled for the use on the site of application and prior to planting the desired species. Refer to the individual label of all products used in the tank mixture for approved uses and application rates. Read and follow all directions for use and precautions for each product used, including planting interval restrictions, if any. Use this product according to the most restrictive precautionary statements of any product in the mix.

Arsenal; Arsenal Herbicide Applicators Concentrate; Chopper; Chopper GEN2; Escort XP; Forestry Garlon 4 Specialty; Forestry Garlon XRT Specialty; Garlon 3A Specialty; Garlon 4 Specialty; Garlon 4 Ultra Specialty; Landmark; Landmark XP; Oust Extra; Oust XP; imazapyr; metsulfuron methyl; sulfometuron methyl; triclopyr

For control of herbaceous weeds, apply these tank-mix products at the lower end of the application rate range specified on the product label. For control or partial control of dense stands or for hard-to-control woody brush, trees and vines, apply these products at a rate or spray solution concentration towards the higher end of the given range.

Conifer Release, Mid-Rotation Conifer Release, Hardwood Release, Timber Stand Improvement

This product may be applied as a directed spray using a handheld sprayer or using any selective application equipment described on this label to control woody and herbaceous weeds and other undesirable understory vegetation below the tree crop canopy in conifer plantations, hardwood sites, Christmas tree plantations and silvicultural and ornamental nurseries to facilitate the release and growth of conifer and hardwood trees.

This product may also be applied using ground broadcast equipment or as a directed spray application for mid-rotation release under the canopy of pines, other conifers and hardwoods.

PRECAUTIONS: Avoid contact of spray drift, mist or drips with foliage, green bark or non-woody surface roots of desirable plant species. Use application

techniques that prevent or minimize contact of this product with foliage of desired trees or other plants through direct contact or off-target spray movement.

Conifer Release – Broadcast Application

This product may be broadly applied over the top of conifer tree species listed in this section after formation of final conifer resting buds in the fall or prior to initial bud swelling in the spring for control, partial control or suppression of herbaceous weeds and hardwoods listed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label to facilitate the release of these tree species in a forestry, plantation or nursery setting. Unless otherwise directed, make this application only where conifers have been established for a minimum of one growing season.

PRECAUTIONS: Conifer injury can occur when this product is applied at rates higher than prescribed on this label, where spray applications overlap, if application is made when conifers are actively growing, or when they are growing under stress from drought, flood, improper planting or insect, animal or disease damage.

Conifer Release Outside the Southeastern United States

For release of the following conifer species growing for a minimum of one growing season in most areas outside the southeastern United States, apply 24 to 48 fluid ounces of this product per acre as a broadcast application over the top of the conifer trees.

- Douglas Fir
- Fir species
- Hemlock
- Pines*
- California redwood
- Spruce

** Includes all species except loblolly pine, longleaf pine, shortleaf pine or slash pine.*

Apply 24 to 40 fluid ounces of this product for release of Douglas fir, pine and spruce that have been established for only one growing season (except in California).

For release of spruce (*Picea spp.*) in Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire and Wisconsin, up to 2.25 quarts of this product may be applied after formation of final resting buds in the fall for control of woody brush and tree species.

PRECAUTIONS: Ensure that the conifers are well hardened off before application of this product. Some nonionic surfactants can cause tree injury when broadly applied over the top of hemlock and California redwood and in mixed conifer stands. Test the nonionic surfactant to be used for tree safety before using.

Conifer Release in the Southeastern United States

For release of the following conifer species established for more than one growing season in the southeastern United States, apply 36 to 60 fluid ounces of this product per acre in the fall as a broadcast application over the top of the trees. For release of these species after only one growing season, apply only 24 fluid ounces of this product per acre.

- Eastern white pine
- Loblolly pine
- Longleaf pine
- Shortleaf pine
- Slash pine
- Virginia pine

TANK MIXTURES: This product may be applied for conifer release in a tank-mix with the following products to provide a broader spectrum of postemergence weed control and for residual control of weeds listed on the label of those products. Only apply these tank mixtures over the top of conifer species that are approved for this use for all products in the mix. Refer to the individual product labels for approved uses and application rates. Read and follow all directions for use and precautions for each product used. Use this product according to the most restrictive precautionary statements of any product in the mixture.

Arsenal; Arsenal Herbicide Applicators Concentrate; Oust Extra; Oust XP; atrazine; imazapyr; metsulfuron methyl; sulfometuron methyl

For release of Douglas fir established for a minimum of one growing season prior to bud swell in early spring, apply 24 fluid ounces of this product in a tank-mix with an appropriate rate of atrazine. Do not add surfactant for this application.

For herbaceous release of loblolly pine, Virginia pine and longleaf pine in the spring and early summer, apply 12 to 18 fluid ounces of this product per acre in a tank-mix with an appropriate rate of Oust Extra or Oust XP.

Late-Summer and Fall after Resting Bud Formation

For release of jack pine, white pine and white spruce, apply 24 to 48 fluid ounces of this product per acre in a tank-mix with an appropriate rate of Oust Extra or Oust XP that will not harm these conifer species.

For release of Douglas fir, apply 24 to 36 fluid ounces of this product per acre in a tank-mix with an appropriate rate of Arsenal or Arsenal Herbicide Applicators Concentrate.

For release of balsam fir and red spruce, apply 48 fluid ounces of this product per acre in a tank-mix with an appropriate rate of Arsenal or Arsenal Herbicide Applicators Concentrate.

10.2 Native and Wildlife Habitat Management

This product may be used to control exotic and other undesirable vegetation in wildlife habitat and natural areas, including riparian and estuarine areas, rangeland, and wildlife refuges. Application may be made to allow recovery of native plant species or prior to planting desirable native species, and for similar broad-spectrum vegetation control. Spot treatment, cut stump, cut stem, stem injection, wiper applicator and all other methods of application listed on this label may be used to selectively remove unwanted plants for habitat management and enhancement.

This product may also be used to eliminate annual and perennial weeds prior to planting wildlife food plots. Any wildlife food species may be planted after applying this product or native species may be allowed to repopulate the area naturally. If tillage is needed to prepare a seedbed, wait a minimum of 7 days after application before tilling to allow translocation of this product into underground plant parts.

10.3 Ornamental and Production Nursery Management

All uses of this product described on this label may be used in a plant nursery setting using any method of application described.

This product may be used to clear an area of unwanted vegetation prior to planting any ornamental plant, tree, shrub or other plants.

This product may also be used to control weeds growing around established woody ornamental species, such as arborvitae, azalea, boxwood, crabapple, eucalyptus, euonymus, fir, Douglas fir, jojoba, hollies, lilac, magnolia, maple, oak, poplar, privet, pine, spruce and yew. This product may also be used to trim and edge around potted plants and other objects in a plant nursery.

PRECAUTIONS: Protect desirable plants from the spray solution using shields or coverings made of waterproof material. Take care to avoid contact of spray, drift or mist with foliage, green stems or immature bark of established ornamental species.

Greenhouse/Shadehouse

This product may be used to control weeds growing in and around greenhouses and shadehouses.

RESTRICTIONS: Desirable vegetation must not be present during application in a greenhouse. Turn air circulation fans off before applying this product inside a greenhouse or shadehouse and leave them off until the application solution has dried.

10.4 Commercial, Residential and Recreational Area Management

All applications of this product described on this label may be used on commercial, residential and recreational areas, including parks, schools and athletic fields, using any method of application described on this label, including spot treatment of unwanted vegetation, trim-and-edge application around trees, fences, walking paths, buildings, sidewalks, nature trails and other objects in these areas, to eliminate unwanted weeds growing in established shrub and ornamental beds, for turf management and renovation, and to eliminate vegetation from a site prior to development, including prior to planting an area to ornamentals, flowers or turfgrass (sod or seed), or beginning construction projects.

10.5 Pasture Management

The use of this product in pastures includes use on bahiagrass, bermudagrass, bluegrass, brome, fescue, guineagrass, kikuyugrass, orchardgrass, pangola grass, ryegrass, Timothy, and wheatgrass.

Preplant, Preemergence, Pasture Renovation

This product may be applied prior to planting or emergence of forage or perennial grasses. Refer to the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label for application rates of this product for control of specific weeds.

RESTRICTIONS: If the total application rate of this product is 2.25 quarts per acre or less, no waiting period between application and feeding or livestock grazing is required. If the rate is greater than 2.25 quarts per acre, remove domestic livestock before application and wait a minimum of 8 weeks after application before grazing or harvesting.

Spot Treatment, Wiper Applicator

This product may be applied in pastures as a spot treatment or over the top of desirable grasses using a wiper applicator to control taller growing weeds. For enhanced weed control, remove domestic livestock before application to allow for sufficient plant growth and wait a minimum of 7 days after application before grazing livestock or harvesting for feed. See additional instructions on the use of wiper applicators in the "APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES" section of this label.

RESTRICTIONS: For spot treatment or use with a wiper applicator at rates of 2.25 quarts per acre or less, this product may be applied over the entire pasture or any portion of it. At rates greater than 2.25 quarts per acre, this product may be applied over no more than 10 percent of the total pasture at any one time. Application may be repeated in the same area at 30-day intervals.

Weed Suppression in Dormant Pastures

This product may be applied in dormant pastures to suppress competitive growth and seed production of annual weeds and other undesirable vegetation. Apply 9 to 12 fluid ounces of this product per acre using broadcast application equipment on pastures in late-fall after desirable perennial grasses have reached dormancy or in late-winter before desirable perennial grasses break dormancy and initiate green growth.

PRECAUTIONS: Higher application rates may be used for hard-to-control weeds; however, higher rates can cause stand reduction. Some stunting of perennial grasses can occur if broadcast application is made when they are not dormant.

RESTRICTIONS: No waiting period is required between application and grazing or harvesting for feed. Do not apply more than 2.25 quarts of this product per acre per year onto pasture grasses except for renovation. If reseeding is needed due to severe stand reduction, no waiting period is required after application of this product before seeding the pasture grasses listed at the beginning of this section; for all other pasture grasses, wait a minimum of 30 days after application before seeding.

10.6 Railroad Management

All uses of this product described in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" or any other section of this label may be used on railroad sites using any method of application described.

This product requires a nonionic surfactant that is labeled for the intended use on the site of application to be added to the spray mixture. If application is to be made where aquatic sites might be directly sprayed or inadvertently oversprayed, the surfactant must be labeled for aquatic use. Use of this product without a surfactant will result in reduced performance. See the "MIXING" section of this label for more information on the use of surfactants with this product.

Application of this product along railroad rights-of-way may be made in up to 80 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Bare Ground, Ballast and Shoulders, Crossings, Spot Treatment

This product may be used to maintain bare ground on railroad ballast and shoulders and reduce the need for mowing and mechanical brush removal along railroad rights-of-way. Application of this product may be repeated as weeds continue to emerge in order to maintain bare ground, up to a maximum total application rate of 8 quarts of this product per acre per year.

TANK MIXTURES: This product may be applied in a tank mixture with the following products for enhanced control of woody brush and trees for bare ground, ballast and shoulder, crossing and spot treatment applications, and other brush, tree and vine control on railroad sites, provided that the product used is labeled for these applications. Not all tank-mix products listed are labeled for aquatic use. Refer to the individual label of all products used in the tank mixture for approved uses and application rates. Always read and follow label directions for each product in the mix.

Arsenal; Arsenal Herbicide Applicators Concentrate; Chopper; Chopper Gen2; Escort XP; Forestry Garlon 4 Specialty; Forestry Garlon XRT Specialty; Garlon 3A Specialty; Garlon 4 Specialty; Garlon 4 Ultra Specialty; Habitat; Hyvar X; Hyvar X-L; Krovar I DF; Oust Extra; Oust XP; Outrider®; Princep 4L; Princep Caliber 90; Princep Liquid; Sahara DG; Scythe; Stalker; Spike 20P Specialty; Spike 80DF Specialty; Telar XP; Transline Specialty; Velpar DF CU; Velpar DF VU; Velpar L; Velpar L CU; Velpar L VU; Vastlan Specialty; 2,4-D; atrazine; bromacil; chlorsulfuron; clopyralid; dicamba; diquat; diuron; hexazinone; imazapyr; metsulfuron methyl; pelargonic acid; simazine; sulfometuron methyl; sulfosulfuron; tebuthiuron; triclopyr

Brush, Tree and Vine Control

This product may be used to control woody brush, trees and vines along railroad rights-of-way. Apply 3 to 8 quarts of this product per acre in up to 80 gallons of spray solution containing 0.5% or more by volume of a nonionic surfactant as a broadcast application using either a boom or boomless sprayer. Apply a 0.75- to 1.5-percent solution of this product when using high-volume application equipment with a spray-to-wet technique, or a 4- to 8-percent solution when using low-volume directed spray for spot treatment.

TANK MIXTURES: This product may be applied in a tank-mix with one or more of the following products for enhanced control of woody brush, trees and vines along railroad rights-of-way, provided that the product is labeled for use on these sites. Refer to the individual product label for approved sites and application rates.

Arsenal; Arsenal Herbicide Applicator's Concentrate; Chopper; Chopper Gen2; Escort XP; Forestry Garlon 4 Specialty; Forestry Garlon XRT Specialty; Garlon 3A Specialty; Garlon 4 Specialty; Garlon 4 Ultra Specialty; Habitat; Krenite S Brush Control Agent; Stalker; Telar XP; Tordon 101 Mixture Specialty; Tordon 22K Specialty; Tordon K Herbicide Specialty; Transline Specialty; Vanquish; Velpar DF CU; Velpar DF VU; Velpar L; Velpar L CU; Velpar L VU; Vastlan Specialty; chlorsulfuron; clopyralid; dicamba; fosamine; hexazinone; imazapyr; metsulfuron methyl; picloram; triclopyr

Weed Control in Dormant and Actively Growing Bermudagrass

This product may be used to control or partially control many annual and perennial weeds in dormant and actively growing bermudagrass along railroad rights-of-way. See the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label for directions for use of this product for weed control in grasses.

10.7 Rangeland Management

This product will control or suppress many annual weeds growing on perennial cool- and warm-season grass rangeland. Slight discoloration of the desirable grasses could occur, but will re-green and resume growing under moist soil conditions as effects of this product wear off.

Preventing seed production is critical to the control of invasive annual grassy weeds on rangeland. Yearly application of this product to eliminate invasive annual weeds before they produce seed will help eliminate viable weed seeds from the soil. Delay grazing of the area after application of this product to allow desirable perennials to grow, flower and re-seed the area.

***Bromus* Control:** A broadcast application of 9 to 12 fluid ounces of this product per acre will control or suppress downy brome (*Bromus tectorum*), Japanese brome (*Bromus japonicus*), soft chess (*Bromus mollis*), cheatgrass (*Bromus secalinus*), cereal rye and jointed goatgrass on rangeland. For enhanced results, apply this product when most brome plants are in early-flower and before the plants, including seedheads, turn color. Allow for secondary weed flushes to occur after spring rains to further deplete the seed reserve in the soil and encourage perennial grass conversion on weedy sites. Apply this product in the fall in areas where spring moisture is normally limited and fall germination allows for good weed growth and weed seed depletion.

***Medusahead* Control:** To control or suppress medusahead, apply 12 fluid ounces of this product per acre at the 3-leaf stage. Delaying application beyond this stage will result in reduced or unacceptable control. Controlled burning prior to application of this product will eliminate the thatch layer produced by slowly decaying culms. Allow new weed growth to occur before applying this product after a burn. Repeat this application annually to eliminate medusahead seeds in the soil and allow desirable perennial grasses to repopulate the area.

RESTRICTIONS: Do not apply more than 2.25 quarts of this product per acre per year on rangeland. Do not use ammonium sulfate when applying this product on rangeland grasses. No waiting period between application of this product and feeding or livestock grazing is required.

10.8 Roadside Management

All uses of this product described on this label may be used for weed management along roadways, including weed control in dormant and active bermudagrass and bahiagrass, weed control along shoulders and under and around guardrails, signposts and other objects along the road, using any method of application described on this label. If applying this product in areas where the spray solution could inadvertently overspray a body of surface water, a non-ionic surfactant approved for aquatic use must be used. See the "MIXING" section of this label for more information on the use of surfactants with this product.

TANK MIXTURES: This product may be tank-mixed with the following products for shoulder, guardrail, spot treatment and maintaining bare ground applications, provided that the product used is labeled for use on these sites. Not all tank-mix products listed are labeled for aquatic use. Refer to the individual product labels for approved uses and application rates.

AAtrex 4L; AAtrex Nine-O; Banvel; Barricade 65WG; Chopper; Chopper Gen2; Crossbow; Direx 4L; Escort XP; Endurance; Formula 40; Gallery 75 Dry Flowable Specialty; Gallery SC; Garlon 4; Garlon XRT; Hyvar X; Karmex DF; Krenite S Brush Control Agent; Krovar I DF; Landmark; Landmark XP; Oust Extra; Oust XP; Outrider®; Pendulum 3.3 EC; Pendulum AquaCap; Pendimax 3.3; Plateau; Poast; Poast Plus; Princep 4L; Ronstar 50 WSP; Ronstar Flo; Ronstar G; Sahara DG; Surflan AS Specialty; Surflan Flex; Surflan Flex T&O; Surflan Pro; Surflan XL 2G; Telar XP; Tordon K; Vanquish; Vastlan Specialty; Velpar DF CU; Velpar DF VU; Velpar L; Velpar L CU; Velpar L VU; Weedar 64; 2,4-D; atrazine; bromacil; chlorsulfuron; clopyralid; dicamba; diuron; fosamine; hexazinone; imazapic; imazapyr; metsulfuron methyl; oryzalin; oxadiazon; pendimethalin; picloram; prodiamine; simazine; sulfometuron; sulfosulfuron; triclopyr

10.9 Utility Management

This product may be used along electrical power, pipeline and telephone rights-of-way, and on all sites associated with these utility rights-of-way, including substations, access roads and railroads, and along similar rights-of-way that run in conjunction with utilities, for spot treatment of unwanted vegetation, side-trimming, trim-and-edge application around objects, weed control prior to planting a utility site to ornamentals, flowers or turfgrass (sod or seed), turf management, to eliminate unwanted weeds growing in established shrub or ornamental beds, to prepare or establishing wildlife openings and for eliminating vegetation prior to beginning construction projects. Application of this product may be repeated as needed to maintain bare ground as weeds continue to emerge, up to a maximum application rate of 8 quarts per acre per year.

TANK MIXTURES: This product may be tank-mixed with the following products for use on utility sites, provided that the product is labeled for use on these sites. Not all tank-mix products listed are labeled for aquatic use. Refer to the individual product label for approved uses and application rates. For control of herbaceous weeds, use a lower application rate or spray solution concentration within the given ranges for these tank-mix products and increase the rate or concentration toward the higher end of the ranges for control of dense stands or hard-to-control woody brush, trees and vines.

AAtrex 4L; AAtrex Nine-O; Arsenal Herbicide Applicators Concentrate; Endurance; Escort XP; Forestry Garlon 4 Specialty; Forestry Garlon XLT Specialty; Garlon 3A Specialty; Garlon 4 Specialty; Garlon 4 Ultra Specialty; Hyvar XL; Krenite S Brush Control Agent; Krovar I DF; Oust Extra; Oust XP; Outrider®; Plateau; Sahara DG; Surflan AS Agricultural; Surflan AS Specialty; Surflan Flex; Surflan Flex T&O; Surflan XL 2G; Telar XP; Transline Specialty; Vanquish; Velpar DF CU; Velpar DF VU; Velpar L; Velpar L CU; Velpar L VU; Vastlan Specialty; Weedar 64; 2,4-D; atrazine; bromacil; chlorsulfuron; clopyralid; dicamba; diuron; fosamine; hexazinone; imazapic; imazapyr; metsulfuron methyl; oryzalin; pendimethalin; prodiamine; simazine; sulfometuron methyl; sulfosulfuron; triclopyr

Ensure that the Garlon product is thoroughly mixed with water according to label directions before adding this product to the spray mixture. Maintain continuous agitation when adding this product in order to avoid tank-mix compatibility problems.

For enhanced results with side-trimming, apply this product in a tank-mix with one of the Garlon products listed above.

11.0 CROP USES

11.1 Tree, Vine and Shrub Crops

THIS SECTION PROVIDES DIRECTIONS FOR USE THAT APPLY TO ALL TREE, VINE AND SHRUB CROPS LISTED IN THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS. SEE THE INDIVIDUAL CROP SECTIONS FOR SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS FOR USE, PREHARVEST INTERVALS, PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.

TYPES OF APPLICATION: Preplant (site preparation); Broadcast Spray, Selective Equipment (shielded sprayer, wiper applicator), Directed Spray and Spot Treatment in Middles (between rows of trees, vines or bushes) and Strips (within rows of trees, vines or bushes); Site Weed Control; Perennial Grass Suppression; Cut Stump Application

USE INSTRUCTIONS: Unless specifically prohibited in the individual crop sections that follow, this product may be applied using a boom sprayer, controlled droplet applicator (CDA), shielded sprayer, wiper applicator, handheld or backpack sprayer, lance or orchard gun, in middles (between rows of trees, vines or bushes) and strips (within rows of trees, vines or bushes), for weed control or perennial grass suppression in established tree fruit and nut groves, orchards and vineyards. It may also be used for site preparation prior to planting or transplanting these crops.

Apply 12 fluid ounces to 4 quarts of this product per acre as directed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label. Use a higher application rate within a given range when weeds are stressed, growing in dense populations or greater than 12 inches tall. Application may be repeated as needed up to a maximum of 8 quarts of this product per acre per year. See the "PRODUCT INFORMATION" section of this label for more information on Maximum Application Rates.

PRECAUTIONS: Use extreme care to avoid contact of this herbicide solution, spray, drift or mist with foliage or green bark of trunk, branches, suckers, fruit or other parts of desirable trees, canes and vines. Avoid application when recent pruning wounds or other mechanical injury have occurred. Contact of this product with other than matured brown bark could result in serious crop damage or destruction. Only shielded or directed sprayers may be used in crops where potential for crop contact is high, and then only where there is sufficient clearance. For application in strips (within rows of trees), only selective equipment (directed sprayer, hooded sprayer, shielded sprayer or wiper applicator) may be used in order to minimize the potential for overspray or drift of this product onto the crop. For berry crops, hooded sprayers must be fully enclosed including top, sides, front and back. Only wiper applicators or shielded sprayers capable of preventing all contact of this product with the crop may be used. See additional use instructions and precautions in the "APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES" section of this label.

RESTRICTIONS: Allow a minimum of 3 days between application of this product and transplanting.

Middles (between rows)

USE INSTRUCTIONS: This product will control or suppress annual and perennial weeds and ground covers growing between rows of tree, vine and shrub crops listed on this label. If weeds are under drought stress, irrigate prior to application. Reduced weed control could result if weeds have been recently mowed at the time of application.

TANK MIXTURES: A tank mixture of this product with Goal 2XL may be applied for annual weed control between rows (middles) of a variety of tree, vine and shrub crops when weeds are stressed or growing in dense populations. Application of 12 to 24 fluid ounces of this product per acre plus an appropriate rate of Goal 2XL will control annual weeds with a maximum height or length of 6 inches, including crabgrass, common groundsel, junglerice, common lambsquarters, redroot pigweed, London rocket, common ryegrass, shepherd's-purse, annual sowthistle, filaree (suppression), horseweed/marestail, stinging nettle and common purslane (suppression). This tank-mix will also control common cheeseweed (malva) or hairy fleabane with a maximum height or length of 3 inches.

This product may also be applied to row middles in tank mixtures with the following products.

2,4-D; bromacil; clethodim; diuron; fluazifop-P-butyl; flumioxazin; glufosinate-ammonium; indaziflam; napropamide; norflurazon; oryzalin; oxyfluorfen; pendimethalin; penoxsulam; pyraflufen ethyl; rimsulfuron; saflufenacil; sethoxydim; simazine; thiazopyr

Alion; Chateau Herbicide SW; Devrinol 2-XT; Devrinol 50-DF; Devrinol 50-DF Ornamental; Devrinol DF-XT; Devrinol DF-XT Ornamental; Direx 4L; Dri-Clean; Fusilade II Turf & Ornamental; Fusilade DX; Goal 2XL; GoalTender; Karmex DF; Matrix FNV; Matrix SG; Orchard Master Broadleaf; Orchard Master CA; Pindar GT; Poast; Poast Plus; Prowl 3.3 EC; Prowl H2O; Princep 4L; Princep Caliber 90; Princep Liquid; Rely 280; Select; Select 2 EC; Select Max Herbicide with Inside Technology; Simazine 4L; Simazine 4L Flowable; Simazine 90DF; Simazine 90 WDG; Sim-Trol 4L; Sim-Trol DF; Solicam DF; Surflan AS Agricultural; Surflan AS Specialty; Surflan Flex; Surflan Flex T&O; Surflan XL 2G; Treevix Powered by Kixor; Venue; Visor Broadcrop

Ensure that the product used is labeled for application within the crop being grown. Read and follow label directions for all products in the tank mixture.

Strips (within rows)

TANK MIXTURES: This product may be applied within rows of tree, vine and shrub crops in tank mixtures with the following products.

2,4-D; bromacil; clethodim; diuron; fluazifop-P-butyl; flumioxazin; glufosinate-ammonium; indaziflam; napropamide; norflurazon; oryzalin; oxyfluorfen; pendimethalin; penoxsulam; pyraflufen ethyl; rimsulfuron; saflufenacil; sethoxydim; simazine; thiazopyr

Alion; Chateau Herbicide SW; Devrinol 2-XT; Devrinol 50-DF; Devrinol 50-DF Ornamental; Devrinol DF-XT; Devrinol DF-XT Ornamental; Direx 4L; Dri-Clean; Fusilade II Turf & Ornamental Fusilade DX; Goal 2XL; GoalTender; Karmex DF; Matrix FNV; Matrix SG; Orchard Master Broadleaf; Orchard Master CA; Pindar GT; Poast; Poast Plus; Prowl 3.3 EC; Prowl H2O; Princep 4L; Princep Caliber 90; Princep Liquid; Rely 280; Select; Select 2 EC; Select Max Herbicide with Inside Technology; Simazine 4L; Simazine 4L Flowable; Simazine 90DF; Simazine 90 WDG; Sim-Trol 4L; Sim-Trol DF; Solicam DF; Surflan AS Agricultural; Surflan AS Specialty; Surflan Flex; Surflan Flex T&O; Surflan XL 2G; Treevix Powered by Kixor; Venue; Visor Broadcrop

Ensure that the product used is labeled for application within the crop being grown. Read and follow label directions for all products in the tank mixture.

RESTRICTIONS: Do not apply these tank mixtures in Puerto Rico.

Perennial Grass Suppression

This product will suppress perennial grasses such as bahiagrass, bermudagrass, tall fescue, orchardgrass, Kentucky bluegrass and quackgrass that are grown as ground covers in tree, vine and shrub crops.

For suppression of tall fescue, fine fescue, orchardgrass and quackgrass, apply 6 fluid ounces of this product in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre.

For suppression of Kentucky bluegrass covers, apply 4.5 fluid ounces of this product per acre. Do not add ammonium sulfate to the spray mix.

For enhanced results, mow cool-season grass covers in the spring to even their height and then apply this product 3 to 4 days after mowing.

For suppression of vegetative growth and seedhead inhibition of bahiagrass for approximately 45 days, apply 4.5 fluid ounces of this product in 10 to 25 gallons of water per acre 1 to 2 weeks after full green-up or after mowing to a uniform height of 3 to 4 inches prior to seedhead emergence. For suppression for up to 120 days, apply 3 fluid ounces of this product per acre, followed by an application of 1.5 to 3 fluid ounces per acre about 45 days later. Make no more than two applications per year.

For burndown of bermudagrass, apply 24 to 48 fluid ounces of this product in 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre. Make this application only if a reduction of the bermudagrass stand can be tolerated. When burndown is required prior to harvest, make the application a minimum of 21 days prior to harvest to allow sufficient time for burndown to occur.

For suppression of bermudagrass, apply 4.5 to 12 fluid ounces of this product per acre east of the Rocky Mountains and 12 fluid ounces west of the Rocky Mountains in a total spray volume of 3 to 20 gallons per acre no sooner than 1 to 2 weeks after full green-up. If the bermudagrass is mowed prior to application, maintain a minimum of 3 inches in height. Sequential applications may be made when re-growth occurs and bermudagrass injury and stand reduction can be tolerated. East of the Rocky Mountains, apply 4.5 to 7.5 fluid ounces of this product per acre under shaded conditions or where a lesser degree of suppression is desired.

Cut Stump Application

Application of this product to a freshly cut tree stump may be made during site preparation or site renovation to control regrowth and re-sprouting of stumps of many tree species, some of which are listed below.

Citrus Trees: Calamondin, Chironja, Citron, Citrus hybrids, Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin (Tangerine), Orange (all), Pummelo, Tangelo, Tangor

Fruit Trees: Apple, Apricot, Cherry (sweet, sour), Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Nectarine, Olive, Peach, Pear, Plum/Prune (all), Quince

Nut Trees: Almond, Beechnut, Brazil nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert (hazelnut), Hickory nut, Macadamia, Pecan, Pistachio, Walnut (black, English)

USE INSTRUCTIONS: Cut the tree close to the soil surface and immediately apply a 50- to 100-percent (undiluted) solution of this product to the freshly cut surface using application equipment capable of covering the entire cambium. A delay in application could result in reduced performance. For enhanced results, cut the tree during period of active growth and full leaf expansion and apply this product.

PRECAUTIONS: DO NOT MAKE A CUT STUMP APPLICATION WHEN THE ROOTS OF ADJACENT DESIRABLE TREES MIGHT BE GRAFTED TO THE ROOTS OF THE CUT STUMP, AS INJURY COULD OCCUR IN ADJACENT TREES. Some sprouts, stems or trees can share a common root system. Adjacent trees having a similar age, height and spacing could be an indicator of a shared root system. Whether grafted or shared, injury is likely to occur to adjacent stems or trees when this product is applied to one or more trees sharing a common root system.

11.1.1 Citrus Fruit Crops

LABELED CROPS: All cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of Calamondin; Chironja; Citron; Citrus Hybrids; Grapefruit (including Japanese summer); Kumquat; Lemon; Lime (including Australian desert lime, Australian finger lime, Australian round lime, Brown river finger lime, Mount white, New Guinea wild, Russell river, sweet, and Tahiti); Mandarin (including Mediterranean, Satsuma); Orange (all); Pummelo; Tangelo (ugli); Tangerine (Mandarin); Tangor; Uniq Fruit (ugli)

TYPES OF APPLICATION: Preplant (site preparation); Broadcast Spray, Selective Equipment (shielded sprayer, wiper applicator), Directed Spray or Spot Treatment in Middles (between rows of trees) or Strips (within rows of trees); Perennial Grass Suppression; Cut Stump Application

USE INSTRUCTIONS: The following use instructions pertain to application in Florida and Texas only.

For burndown or control of the weeds listed below, apply this product at the specified rate in 3 to 30 gallons of water per acre. Where weed foliage is dense, use 10 to 30 gallons of water per acre.

To control goatweed, apply 48 to 72 fluid ounces of this product in 20 to 30 gallons of water per acre when plants are actively growing. Apply 48 fluid ounces per acre when plants are less than 8 inches tall and 72 fluid ounces per acre when plants are greater than 8 inches tall. If goatweed is greater than 8 inches tall, the use of this product in a tank-mix with Krovar I or Karmex could improve weed control. Refer to the individual product labels for specific crops, rates, geographic restrictions and precautionary statements.

Weed Species	Level of Perennial Weed Control at Various Application Rates (amount of this product per acre)			
	24 fl oz	48 fl oz	2.25 quarts	3.75 quarts
Bermudagrass	B	–	PC	C
Guinea grass				
Texas and Florida Ridge	B	C	C	C
Florida Flatwoods	–	B	C	C
Para grass	B	C	C	C
Torpedograss	S	–	PC	C

S = Suppression, PC = Partial Control, B = Burndown, C = Control

RESTRICTIONS: Allow a minimum of 1 day between application and harvest of citrus fruit crops. For citron groves, apply as a directed spray only.

11.2 Annual and Perennial Crops

THIS SECTION PROVIDES DIRECTIONS FOR USE OF THIS PRODUCT THAT APPLY TO ALL CROPS LISTED IN THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS. SEE THE INDIVIDUAL CROP SECTIONS FOR SPECIFIC USE INSTRUCTIONS, PREHARVEST INTERVALS, AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.

TYPES OF APPLICATION: Chemical Fallow; Preplant Fallow Beds; Preplant; At-Planting; Preemergence; Hooded Sprayer in Row Middles; Shielded Sprayer in Row Middles; Wiper Applicator in Row Middles; Post-Harvest

USE INSTRUCTIONS: This product may be applied during fallow intervals preceding planting, prior to planting or transplanting, at-planting, or preemergence to annual and perennial crops listed on this label, except where specifically limited. For any crop not listed on this label, application must be made a minimum of 30 days prior to planting. Unless otherwise directed, apply this product according to the rates listed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label. Application rates specified on this label for hard-to-control weeds, or those specified on separate supplemental labeling for this product, supersede the rates in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label. Additional information on hard-to-control weeds can be found on Fact Sheets published for this product.

Application of this product may be repeated as needed up to a maximum of 6 quarts per acre per year. Refer to specific use sections of this label for additional information on minimum intervals required before re-application of this product.

Hooded sprayers and wiper applicators capable of preventing all contact of the herbicide solution with the crop may be used in mulched or unmulched row middles after crop establishment. Wiper applicators may be used over the top of crops to control tall weeds only when specifically directed in the individual crop sections that follow. Crop injury is possible with these methods of application. Refer to the "APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES" section of this label for information regarding the potential for crop injury using selective application equipment.

Spot treatment application of this product for weed control in a cropping system may be made only when specifically directed in the individual crop sections that follow.

Unless otherwise prohibited, all applications of this product described in the sections that follow may be made using aerial application equipment where appropriate, provided that the applicator complies with the precautions and restrictions specified on this label and on all supplemental labeling published for this product. Refer to the "APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES" section of this label for information on aerial application and procedures for avoiding spray drift that could cause injury to any vegetation not intended for application. Use of appropriate buffers will help prevent injury to adjacent vegetation.

TANK MIXTURES: This product may be tank-mixed with other herbicides to provide residual weed control, a broader weed control spectrum or an alternate mechanism of action. Always read and follow label directions for all products in the tank mixture. Use all products according to rates and timing specified on the label. Some tank-mix products have the potential to cause crop injury. Read the label for all products in the tank mixture prior to use to determine the potential for crop injury. Always predetermine the compatibility of tank-mix products together in the carrier by mixing small proportional quantities in advance. Mixing other products with this herbicide in the spray tank can cause incompatibility, antagonism, or a reduction in the efficacy of this product. Bayer CropScience LP has not tested all product formulations for compatibility or performance in a tank-mix with this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer and all users are responsible for any and all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of this product with herbicides or other materials that are not specifically identified on this label or on separate supplemental labeling or Fact Sheets for this product. See the "MIXING" section of this label for more information on tank mixtures.

PRECAUTIONS: Avoid contact of this herbicide with foliage, green shoots or stems, bark, exposed roots (including those emerging from plastic mulch), or fruit of crops, as severe crop injury or destruction could result. Transplant seedlings coming into contact with weeds that are still wet with a spray solution of this product could result in significant crop injury. When making preemergence applications, application must be made before crop emergence to avoid severe crop injury. Broadcast application of this product at emergence will result in injury or death of emerged seedlings. Apply before seed germination in coarse sandy soils to further minimize the risk of crop injury. In crops where spot treatment is allowed, the crop sprayed with this product will be killed along with the weeds. Take care not to spray or allow spray to drift outside the target area in order to avoid unwanted crop destruction. See the "APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES" section of this label for additional information.

Preharvest application on crops grown for seed could result in a reduction in germination or vigor. To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer and all users are responsible for any and all loss or damage in connection with the preharvest use of this product on any crop grown for seed.

RESTRICTIONS: Observe the maximum application rates stated throughout this label. Maximum application rates apply to the use of this product combined with the use of any and all other herbicides containing glyphosate as the active ingredient, whether applied separately or as mixtures. Calculate the application rates (glyphosate acid equivalents) and ensure that the total use of this and other glyphosate-containing products does not exceed the stated maximum rate. See the "PRODUCT INFORMATION" section of this label for more information on Maximum Application Rates.

Unless otherwise directed on this label, application using selective equipment, including wiper applicators and hooded sprayers, must be made a minimum of 14 days prior to harvest. In crops where spot treatment is allowed, do not apply this product to more than 10 percent of the total field to be harvested, unless otherwise directed. Post-harvest and fallow application must be made a minimum of 30 days prior to the planting of any crop not listed on this label.

Do not harvest or feed vegetation from an area for 8 weeks following broadcast postemergence application, unless otherwise directed.

When applying this product as a tank mixture with one or more products, refer to each individual tank-mix product label for restrictions and apply the mixture in accordance with the most restrictive statements for each product in the tank.

11.2.1 Sugarcane

TYPES OF APPLICATION: Chemical Fallow; Preplant; At-Planting; Preemergence; Hooded Sprayer in Row Middles; Shielded Sprayer in Row Middles; Wiper Applicator in Row Middles; Spot Treatment; Plant Growth Regulator; Post-Harvest

Preplant, At-Planting, Preemergence

USE INSTRUCTIONS: This product may be applied in or around sugarcane fields, or in fields prior to the emergence of plant cane.

RESTRICTIONS: Do not apply to vegetation in or around ditches, canals or ponds containing water to be used for irrigation unless the surfactant added to the spray solution is labeled for herbicide use and approved for aquatic application.

Spot Treatment

USE INSTRUCTIONS: This product may be applied as a spot treatment in sugarcane. For control of volunteer or diseased sugarcane, apply a 1-percent solution of this product in water using a handheld sprayer and a spray-to-wet technique. Enhanced results can be obtained on volunteer or diseased sugarcane when application is made when there are at least 7 new leaves. Avoid contact of this herbicide with healthy sugarcane plants as severe damage or destruction could result.

RESTRICTIONS: Do not feed or graze treated sugarcane foliage within the application area.

Hooded Sprayer

USE INSTRUCTIONS: This product may be applied using a hooded sprayer for weed control in between rows of sugarcane. See additional instructions on the use of hooded sprayers in the "APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES" section of this label.

PRECAUTIONS: Do not allow weeds within the application area to come into contact with the crop.

Plant Growth Regulation

USE INSTRUCTIONS: This product may be used as a foliar-applied plant growth regulator to hasten ripening and extend the period of high sucrose level in both low- and high-tonnage sugarcane. Most of the sucrose increase is concentrated in the top nodes of the cane stalk. To maximize sugar recovery where topping is practiced at harvest, top at the base of the fourth leaf. Consult your state sugarcane authority or local Bayer CropScience LP representative regarding the degree of sucrose response that can be anticipated prior to application of this product.

As a result of leaf desiccation, improved trash burn can be expected.

Apply this product at the following rates and timing according to the State in which the sugarcane is grown. Use a higher application rate within the given range when applying to sugarcane under adverse ripening conditions or to less responsive varieties.

FLORIDA – Apply 6 to 14 fluid ounces of this product per acre 3 to 5 weeks before harvest of LAST RATOON CANE ONLY.

HAWAII – Apply 10 to 24 fluid ounces of this product per acre 4 to 10 weeks before harvest.

LOUISIANA – Apply 4 to 14 fluid ounces of this product per acre 3 to 7 weeks before harvest of RATOON CANE ONLY.

PUERTO RICO – Apply 6 fluid ounces of this product per acre 3 to 5 weeks before harvest of RATOON CANE ONLY.

TEXAS – Apply 6 to 14 fluid ounces of this product per acre 3 to 5 weeks before harvest of RATOON CANE ONLY.

PRECAUTIONS: Application of this product can initiate development of shooting eyes. This product might not increase the sucrose content of sugarcane under conditions of good natural ripening. Within 2 to 3 weeks after application, this product could produce a slight yellowing to a pronounced browning and drying of leaves, and a shortening of upper internodes. Spindle death could occur.

Rainfall within 6 hours after application could reduce the effectiveness of this product.

Application to sugarcane grown for seed could result in a reduction in germination or vigor. To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer and all users are responsible for any and all loss or damage in connection with the preharvest use of this product on sugarcane grown for seed.

RESTRICTIONS: Do not feed or graze sugarcane forage following application. Do not plant subsequent crops within 30 days after application of this product other than the following: alfalfa or other forage legumes, beans (all types), corn (all types), cotton, melons (all types), pasture grasses, peanuts, potatoes (Irish or sweet), sorghum (milo), soybean, squash (all types) or wheat.

Do not apply for enhanced ripening to any crops other than sugarcane. Use of this product in any manner not consistent with this label could result in injury to persons, animals or crops, or other unintended consequences.

Fallow Treatment

USE INSTRUCTIONS: This product may be used as a replacement for tillage in fields that are lying fallow between sugarcane crops. This product may also be used to remove the last stubble of ratoon cane by applying 3 to 3.75 quarts of this product in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre to new growth having at least 7 new leaves. Allow a minimum of 7 days after application before tillage. Aerial application of up to 72 fluid ounces per acre may be made onto fallow sites where there is sufficient buffer to prevent drift onto adjacent crops. Tank mixtures with 2,4-D or dicamba may be used. Ensure that the product used is labeled for this application in sugarcane. Read and follow label directions for all products in the tank mixture.

11.3 Grass Seed and Sod Production

USE INSTRUCTIONS: Refer to the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label for application rates of this product for specific weeds. When applied as directed, this product will control those annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds listed. Application rates specified on this label for hard-to-control weeds, or those specified on separate supplemental labeling for this product, supersede rates listed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label. Additional information on hard-to-control weeds can be found on Fact Sheets published for this product.

LABELED CROPS: Any grass (*Gramineae* family) except Corn; Sorghum; Sugarcane; Barley; Buckwheat; Millet (pearl, proso); Oats; Rice; Rye; Quinoa; Teff; Teosinte; Triticale; Wheat (all types); Wild rice

TYPES OF APPLICATION: Preplant; At-Planting; Preemergence; Renovation; Removal of Established Stands; Site Preparation; Shielded Sprayer; Wiper Application; Spot Treatment; Creating Rows in Annual Ryegrass

Preplant, At-Planting, Preemergence, Renovation, Removal of Established Stand, Site Preparation

USE INSTRUCTIONS: This product controls most existing vegetation for purposes of renovating turf or forage grass seed production areas, or for establishing turfgrass grown for sod. This product may be used to destroy undesirable grass vegetation when production fields are converted to alternative species or crops. Do not disturb soil or underground plant parts before application and delay tillage or renovation techniques, including vertical mowing, coring and slicing, for a minimum of 7 days after application to allow for herbicide translocation into underground plant parts.

Apply before, during or after planting, or for renovation purposes. Where existing vegetation is growing under mowed turfgrass management, apply this product after omitting at least one regular mowing to allow sufficient growth for good interception of the herbicide spray. For maximum control of existing vegetation, delay planting until determining if any re-growth of underground plant parts will occur. Where repeat applications are necessary, sufficient re-growth must be attained prior to application. For warm-season grasses, such as bermudagrass, summer or fall application provides enhanced control. Broadcast application of this product may be used to control sod remnants or other unwanted vegetation after sod is harvested. Application rates of up to 3.75 quarts per acre may be used to totally remove an established stand of hard-to-kill grass species.

RESTRICTIONS: If application rate is 2.25 quarts of this product per acre or less, no waiting period between application and feeding or livestock grazing is required. If the rate is greater than 2.25 quarts per acre, remove domestic livestock before application and wait 8 weeks after application before grazing or harvesting. Crops listed on this label may be planted into the area at any time; all other crops may be planted 30 days after application.

Shielded Sprayer

USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply 24 to 72 fluid ounces of this product in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre using a shielded sprayer to control weeds between grass seed rows. Uniform planting in straight rows will aid shielded sprayer application. Enhanced results can be obtained when the grass seed crop is small enough to easily pass by the protective shields. See additional instructions on the use of shielded sprayers in the "APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES" section of this label.

PRECAUTIONS: Contact of this product in any manner to any vegetation to which application is not intended could cause damage.

Wiper Applicator

USE INSTRUCTIONS: This product may be applied over the top of desirable grasses using a wiper applicator for the control of tall weeds. See additional instructions on the use of wiper applicators in the "APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES" section of this label.

PRECAUTIONS: Droplets, mist, foam or splatter of the herbicide solution settling onto desirable vegetation could result in discoloration, stunting or destruction.

Spot Treatment

USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply a 1-percent solution of this product using a handheld sprayer to control weeds within established vegetation prior to heading of grasses grown for seed or to control sod remnants or other unwanted vegetation after sod is harvested.

PRECAUTIONS: This product will kill the desirable grasses along with the weeds. Take care not to spray or allow spray to drift outside the target area in order to avoid unwanted crop destruction.

Creating Rows in Annual Ryegrass

USE INSTRUCTIONS: Use low-pressure nozzles or drop nozzles designed to target the application over a narrow band. Set nozzle height to establish the desired row spacing and apply 12 to 24 fluid ounces of this product per acre. Enhanced results can be obtained when application is made before ryegrass reaches 6 inches in height. Use the higher application rate within this range when ryegrass is greater than 6 inches in height.

PRECAUTIONS: Take care not to spray or allow spray to drift outside target area in order to avoid unwanted crop destruction. To the extent consistent with applicable law, grower assumes all responsibility for crop losses resulting from misapplication of this product.

12.0 WEEDS CONTROLLED

Read the entire label before proceeding to use this product.

Unless otherwise directed, this product requires the addition of a nonionic surfactant that is labeled for use with herbicides to the spray solution. See the "MIXING" section of this label for more information on the use of surfactants with this product.

Always use the higher application rate or spray solution concentration of this product within a given range when weed growth is heavy or dense, or when weeds are growing in an undisturbed (non-cultivated) area.

Poor weed control could be realized if application is made to weeds covered with dust. For weeds that have been mowed, grazed or cut, allow re-growth to occur prior to application of this product.

Refer to the sections that follow for application rates and timing of application for the control of annual and perennial weeds and woody brush, trees and vines.

12.1 Weed Control, Renovation and Chemical Mowing in Turf

The use of this product described in this section may be applied to turfgrass growing on any terrestrial site listed on this label. Ensure that any tank-mix product applied with this product is labeled for the intended use and on the site of application.

Weed Control in Dormant Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass

This product may be used to control or suppress many winter annual weeds and tall fescue for effective release of dormant bermudagrass and bahiagrass prior to spring green-up in areas where these turfgrasses are desirable ground covers and some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated.

Apply 6 to 48 fluid ounces of this product in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre when bermudagrass and bahiagrass are dormant and prior to spring green-up.

Application of more than 12 fluid ounces of this product per acre on highly maintained bermudagrass and bahiagrass turf, such as golf courses and lawns, could result in injury or delayed green-up in the spring.

For residual weed control in dormant bermudagrass and bahiagrass, this product may be tank-mixed with Outrider®, Oust Extra or Oust XP herbicides. Apply 6 to 48 fluid ounces of this product in a tank-mix with an appropriate rate of Outrider, Oust Extra or Oust XP herbicide in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. To avoid delays in green-up and minimize injury, apply no more than 1 ounce of Oust Extra or Oust XP herbicide per acre on bermudagrass and no more than 0.5 ounce on bahiagrass, and avoid application when these grasses are in a semi-dormant condition.

DO NOT apply this product in a tank-mix with Outrider, Oust Extra or Oust XP herbicides on highly maintained bermudagrass and bahiagrass turf, such as on golf courses and lawns.

Weed Control in Actively Growing Bermudagrass

This product may be used to control or partially control many annual and perennial weeds in actively growing bermudagrass. Some bermudagrass injury could result from the application of this product, but the bermudagrass will recover under moist conditions once the effects of the product wear off. Use only on well-established bermudagrass where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated.

Apply 12 to 36 fluid ounces of this product in 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre. Use a lower application rate within this range when controlling annual weeds less than 4 inches tall (or runner length) and increase the rate towards the upper end of the range as weeds increase in size or as they approach flower or seedhead formation. At these application rates, this product will provide partial control of the following perennial weeds in actively growing bermudagrass:

- Bahiagrass
- Bluestem, silver
- Fescue, tall
- Johnsongrass
- Trumpetcreeper
- Vaseygrass

PRECAUTIONS: Applying more than 12 fluid ounces of this product per acre on highly maintained bermudagrass, such as on golf courses and lawns, could cause unacceptable turf injury and discoloration.

For a broader weed control spectrum in actively growing bermudagrass, this product may be tank-mixed with Outrider, Oust Extra or Oust XP herbicides. Apply these tank-mixtures only on well-established bermudagrass where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated. Make no more than one application of this product in these tank mixtures in the same season, otherwise the bermudagrass could be severely injured.

Apply 6 to 24 fluid ounces of this product per acre in a tank-mix with Outrider herbicide for control or partial control of Johnsongrass and other weeds listed on the Outrider herbicide label. Use a higher application rate of both products within the given ranges for control of annual or perennial weeds greater than 6 inches tall.

Apply 12 to 24 fluid ounces of this product per acre in a tank-mix with Oust Extra or Oust XP herbicide per acre for enhanced control of weeds listed on those labels. Use a lower application rate of each product within the given ranges to control annual weeds listed on the labels that are less than 4 inches tall (or runner length) and increase the rates toward the upper end of the ranges as annual weeds increase in size and approach the flower or seedhead stage. This tank-mix will provide partial control of the following perennial weeds in actively growing bermudagrass:

- Bahiagrass
- Bluestem, silver
- Broomsedge
- Dallisgrass
- Dock, curly
- Dogfennel
- Fescue, tall
- Johnsongrass
- Poorjoe
- Trumpetcreeper
- Vaseygrass
- Vervain, blue

PRECAUTIONS: Apply these tank mixtures only on well-established bermudagrass where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated. DO NOT apply this product in a tank mixture with Outrider or Oust herbicides on highly maintained bermudagrass, such as on golf courses and lawns.

Weed Control in Actively Growing Bahiagrass

For suppression of vegetative growth and seedhead inhibition of bahiagrass for approximately 45 days, apply 4 fluid ounces of this product in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre 1 to 2 weeks after full green-up or after mowing to a uniform height of 3 to 4 inches prior to seedhead emergence.

For growth suppression of bahiagrass for up to 120 days, apply 3 fluid ounces of this product per acre, followed by an application of 2 to 3 fluid ounces per acre about 45 days later. Make no more than two growth suppression applications per year.

For broad spectrum weed control in actively growing bahiagrass, this product may be tank-mixed with Outrider®, Oust Extra or Oust XP herbicides.

Apply 1.5 to 3.5 fluid ounces of this product per acre in a tank-mix with an appropriate rate of Outrider herbicide per acre to control perennial weeds or annual weeds greater than 4 inches in height.

Apply 4 fluid ounces of this product per acre in a tank-mix with an appropriate rate of Oust Extra or Oust XP herbicide 1 to 2 weeks following an initial spring mowing for enhanced control of weeds listed on the Oust herbicide label in actively growing bahiagrass. Make this application only once per year.

PRECAUTIONS: Apply these tank mixtures only on well-established bahiagrass where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated.

Turf Renovation

This product controls most existing vegetation prior to renovating turfgrass areas or establishing turfgrass grown for seed or sod. For maximum control of existing vegetation, delay planting or sodding until after determining if any re-growth of underground plant parts will occur. Where repeat applications are necessary, sufficient re-growth must be attained prior to re-application of this product. Summer or fall application provides enhanced control of warm-season grasses, such as bermudagrass. For managed turfgrass, apply this product after omitting at least one regular mowing to allow sufficient growth for good interception of the spray solution.

This product has no residual soil activity and will not affect plants, seed or sod planted back into the area after application.

A handheld sprayer may be used for spot treatment of unwanted vegetation growing in existing turfgrass. Broadcast application or spot treatment using a handheld sprayer may be used to control sod remnants or other unwanted vegetation after sod is harvested.

PRECAUTIONS: Do not disturb soil or underground plant parts before application of this product. Delay tillage and renovation techniques, such as vertical mowing, coring or slicing, a minimum of 7 days after application to allow translocation of this herbicide into underground plant parts.

RESTRICTIONS: If application rates total 2.25 quarts of this product per acre or less, no waiting period between application and feeding or livestock grazing is required. If the rate is greater than 2.25 quarts per acre, remove domestic livestock before application and wait 8 weeks after application before grazing or harvesting.

Chemical Mowing

This product may be used to suppress growth of perennial and annual grasses to serve as a substitute for mowing.

Perennial Grasses – apply 5 fluid ounces of this product per acre to suppress growth of Kentucky bluegrass, or 6 fluid ounces to suppress tall fescue, fine fescue, orchardgrass, quackgrass or reed canarygrass in 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre after grasses have greened up to at least 75 percent green color in the spring, or 7 to 10 days after mowing when sufficient

re-growth has occurred to provide a desirable height for growth regulation. Use chemical mowing only in areas where some temporary injury or discoloration of perennial grasses can be tolerated.

Annual Grasses – apply 3 to 4 fluid ounces of this product in 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre to suppress growth of some annual grasses, such as annual ryegrass, wild barley and wild oats when actively growing in coarse turf on roadsides or other industrial areas and before the seedheads are in the boot stage of development. This application could injure the desired annual grasses.

PRECAUTIONS: Use this product for chemical mowing only in areas where some temporary injury or discoloration of perennial and annual grasses can be tolerated.

12.2 Annual Weeds

Annual weeds are easiest to control when they are small and actively growing. New leaf development indicates active growth.

To control or partially control the annual weeds listed in this section when they are less than 6 inches in height or runner length and actively growing, apply 24 fluid ounces of this product per acre. If they are over 6 inches in height or runner length, or slowly growing under stressed conditions, increase the application rate to 1 to 4 quarts per acre, depending on weed height and the severity of the poor growing conditions.

For application using a handheld sprayer with a spray-to-wet technique, apply a 0.5-percent solution of this product to annual weeds less than 6 inches in height or runner length prior to seedhead formation in grasses or bud formation in broadleaf weeds. To control annual weeds over 6 inches tall, or even smaller weeds growing under stressed conditions, apply a 0.75 to 1.5-percent solution. Apply the maximum concentration of this product within this range for hard-to-control weeds or to control weeds over 24 inches tall.

For control of annual weeds using a handheld controlled droplet applicator (CDA), apply a 15-percent solution of this product (19 to 20 fluid ounces of this product per gallon of spray solution) at a flow rate of 2 fluid ounces of spray solution per minute and a walking speed of 1.5 miles per hour (1 quart of spray solution per acre). When using a vehicle-mounted CDA, apply the required amount of this product, as indicated in this section, in 2 to 15 gallons of water per acre.

For enhanced control, do not mow, cut, till, burn or disturb vegetation in the application area for a minimum of 3 days after application.

This product has no residual soil activity and does not control emergence of new annual weeds from seed. Subsequent applications of this product will be needed to control weeds that continue to emerge.

WEED SPECIES

Anoda, spurred
Balsam apple[1]
Barley
Barley, little
Barnyardgrass
Bassia, fivehook
Bittercress
Bluegrass, annual
Bluegrass, bulbous
Brome, downy
Brome, Japanese
Broomsedge
Buttercup
Castor bean[2]
Cheatgrass
Cheeseweed (Malva parviflora)
Chervil
Chickweed
Cocklebur
Copperleaf, hophornbeam
Copperleaf, Virginia
Coreopsis, plains/tickseed
Corn
Crabgrass
Cupgrass, woolly
Dwarf dandelion
Eclipta
False dandelion
False flax, small-seed
Fiddleneck
Filaree
Fleabane, annual
Fleabane, hairy (Conyza bonariensis)
Fleabane, rough
Foxtail
Foxtail, Carolina
Geranium, Carolina
Goatgrass, jointed
Goosegrass
Groundsel, common
Henbit
Horseweed/Marestail (Conyza canadensis)
Itchgrass
Johnsongrass, seedling
Junglerice
Knotweed
Kochia
Lambsquarters
Lettuce, prickly
Mannagrass, eastern
Mayweed
Medusahead
Morning glory (Ipomoea spp)
Mustard, blue
Mustard, tansy
Mustard, tumble
Mustard, wild
Nightshade, black
Oats
Panicum, browntop
Panicum, fall
Panicum, Texas
Pennycress, field
Pepperweed, Virginia
Pigweed
Puncturevine
Purslane, common
Pusley, Florida
Ragweed, common
Ragweed, giant
Rice, red
Rocket, London
Rocket, yellow
Rye
Ryegrass
Sandbur, field
Sesbania, hemp
Shattercane
Shepherd's-purse
Sicklepod
Signalgrass, broadleaf
Smartweed, ladysthumb
Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Sorghum, grain (milo)
Sowthistle, annual
Spanish needles[3]
Speedwell, corn
Speedwell, purslane
Sprangletop
Spurge, annual
Spurge, prostrate
Spurge, spotted
Spurry, umbrella
Starthistle, yellow
Stinkgrass
Sunflower
Teaweed / Prickly sida
Thistle, Russian
Velvetleaf
Wheat
Wild oats
Witchgrass

[1] For control of balsam apple, apply this product using handheld equipment only.
[2] Control of castor bean can also be achieved by injecting 4 milliliters of this concentrated (undiluted) product per plant into the lower portion of the main stem.
[3] For control of Spanish needles, apply 48 fluid ounces of this product per acre.

12.3 Perennial Weeds

Enhanced control of perennial weeds can be obtained when this product is applied when target weeds are small and actively growing. New leaf development indicates active growth. If application of this product must be made to larger weeds or to weeds that are slowly growing under stressful conditions, apply at a rate or spray solution concentration towards the upper end of the specified range.

If weeds have been mowed or tilled, do not apply this product until plants have resumed active growth and have reached the specified stage of growth or sufficient growth has been achieved to allow for good interception of the spray solution. For enhanced control, do not mow, cut, till, burn or disturb vegetation in the application area for a minimum of 7 days after application.

For control of perennial weeds listed on this label using backpack or handheld equipment and a low-volume application technique, apply a 4 to 8-percent solution of this product over the crown of the target plant to cover 50 percent of the upper plant foliage.

For control of perennial weeds using a handheld controlled droplet applicator (CDA), apply a 15 to 30-percent solution of this product (19 to 38 fluid ounces of this product per gallon of spray solution) at a flow rate of 2 fluid ounces of spray solution per minute and a walking speed of 0.75 mile per hour (2 to 4 quarts of spray solution per acre). When using a vehicle-mounted CDA, apply the required amount of this product, as indicated in the following table, in 2 to 15 gallons of water per acre.

Application of this product in the fall must be made before a killing frost.

This product has no soil activity and does not control emergence of perennial weeds from seed and dormant underground roots, rhizomes or tubers present in the soil at the time of application. More than one application of this product will be necessary for continued control of weeds that emerge following application.

PERENNIAL WEEDS RATE TABLE

Weed Species	Broadcast Rate (quarts/ acre)	Handheld Spray-to-Wet Concentration (% solution)
Alfalfa*	0.7	1.5
Alligatorweed*	3	1.3
Apply this product when most of the target plants are in bloom. More than one application will be needed to achieve control.		
Anise (fennel)	1.5 – 3	1 – 1.5
Bahiagrass	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Beachgrass, European	–	3.5
Apply a 3.5-percent solution of this product using a spray-to-wet technique or an 8-percent solution using a low-volume application technique. Enhanced results can be obtained when application is made onto target weeds that are actively growing at the boot through the full-heading stage of development. Make application prior to the loss of more than 50 percent of green leaf color in the fall. Monitor application site and re-apply this product to any target weeds that were missed, if necessary, before re-seeding the area with desirable vegetation. For selective control of European beachgrass, apply a 33.3-percent solution of this product containing 1 to 2.5 percent of a nonionic surfactant during period of active growth using a wiper applicator. Maximizing the amount of individual leaf tissue contacted by the wiper applicator or making a second pass in the opposite direction will improve control. Avoid contact of the herbicide solution with desirable vegetation.		
Bentgrass*	1	1.5
Bermudagrass	4	1.5
Make application when seedheads are present.		
Bermudagrass, water (knotgrass)	1	1.5
Bindweed, field	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
For control, apply 3 to 3.75 quarts of this product per acre as a broadcast application west of the Mississippi River and 2.3 to 3 quarts per acre east of the Mississippi River when bindweed is at or beyond full bloom. For enhanced results, apply in late-summer or fall.		
Bittersweet, Oriental	2.25	2
For control of oriental bittersweet, apply this product as a broadcast spray in 30 to 40 gallons of spray solution containing 0.25 percent of a nonionic surfactant and 0.1 percent nonionic organosilicone per acre. Use a nonionic surfactant concentration of 0.5 to 2 percent by volume when using a handheld sprayer and a spray-to-wet application. For enhanced results, ensure complete coverage of the target plant with the spray solution.		
Bluegrass, Kentucky	1.5 – 2.3	0.75
Apply when most target plants have reached the boot to head stage of development. When application is made prior to the boot stage, reduced control can result. In the fall, make application before plants have turned brown.		
Blueweed, Texas	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Apply 3 to 3.75 quarts of this product per acre west of the Mississippi River and 2.3 to 3 quarts per acre east of the Mississippi River when most target plants are at or beyond full bloom. For enhanced results, apply in late-summer or fall.		
Brackenfern	2.3 – 3	0.75 – 1
Apply to fully expanded fronds that are at least 18 inches long.		

PERENNIAL WEEDS RATE TABLE

Weed Species	Broadcast Rate (quarts/ acre)	Handheld Spray-to-Wet Concentration (% solution)
Bromegrass, smooth	1.5 – 2.3	0.75

Apply this product when most target plants have reached the boot to head stage of development. When application is made prior to the boot stage, reduced control can result. In the fall, make application before plants have turned brown.

Bursage, woolly-leaf	–	1.5
Canarygrass, reed	1.5 – 2.3	0.75

Apply this product when most target plants have reached the boot to head stage of development. When application is made prior to the boot stage, reduced control can result. In the fall, make application before plants have turned brown.

Cattail	2.3 – 3.75	0.75

Apply this product when target plants are actively growing and are at or beyond the early to full bloom stage of development. Enhanced results are achieved when application is made during the summer or fall months.

Clover; red, white	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Cogongrass	2.3 – 3.75	1.5

Apply this product in late-summer or fall when cogongrass is at least 18 inches tall and actively growing. Due to uneven stages of growth and the dense nature of cogongrass vegetation, more than one application might be necessary to achieve control.

Cordgrass	2 – 8	5 – 8

Prior to application of this product for control of cordgrass, survey the area to determine if shellfish beds exist within the application area. If shellfish are intended to be harvested in the area, delay application of this product until after harvest or maintain a 50-foot buffer between the application area and commercial shellfish beds, or do not harvest shellfish for a minimum of 14 days following application of this product. See restrictions below.

Ideal conditions for control of cordgrass are when target plants are free of silt and debris and actively growing, and good spray coverage is achievable. The presence of debris or silt on the surface of cordgrass will reduce the performance of this product. To improve herbicide uptake, wash targeted plants prior to application and allow a minimum of 4 hours for plants to dry before applying this product. Where cordgrass has been cut or mowed prior to application, allow for sufficient re-growth before applying this product to ensure adequate interception and uptake of this product. Rainfall or immersion of the plant in tidewater within 4 hours after application could reduce the effectiveness of this product.

Apply 2 to 8 quarts of this product per acre using ground broadcast application or optical sensor equipment in 5 to 100 gallons of spray solution, or in 5 to 10 gallons of spray solution per acre when using aerial application equipment.

Apply a 5- to 8-percent solution of this product when using a handheld backpack sprayer or high-volume sprayer. Make all applications of this product for the control of cordgrass in a spray solution containing 0.25% or more (1 or more quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution) of a nonionic surfactant or other adjuvant that is compatible with this product and labeled for use with herbicides and approved for use on aquatic sites. For enhanced results, ensure complete coverage of cordgrass clumps.

RESTRICTIONS: If a minimum 50-foot buffer is maintained between the application area and commercial shellfish beds, there is no restriction on shellfish harvest. If application is made within 50 feet of commercial shellfish beds, DO NOT harvest shellfish for a minimum of 14 days following application of this product.

PERENNIAL WEEDS RATE TABLE

Weed Species	Broadcast Rate (quarts/ acre)	Handheld Spray-to-Wet Concentration (% solution)
Cutgrass, giant*	3	1

More than one application of this product will be required to achieve control, especially where vegetation is partially submerged in water. Allow target weeds to re-grow to the 7- to 10-leaf stage before making next application.

Dallisgrass	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Dandelion	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Dock, curly	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Dogbane, hemp	3	1.5

Apply this product when most target plants have reached the late-bud to flower stage of growth. For enhanced results, make application in late-summer or fall.

Fescue (except tall)	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Fescue, tall	2.3	1

Apply this product when most target plants have reached the boot to head stage of growth. If applied prior to the boot stage, less than desirable control might be obtained.

Guinea grass	2.3	0.75

Apply this product when most target plants have at least reached the 7-leaf growth stage.

Hemlock, poison	1.5 – 3	0.75 – 1.5

Control can also be achieved by injecting 5 milliliters of a 5-percent solution of this product using a handheld injection device in one leaf cane per plant, 12 inches above the root crown.[1] No surfactant is required.

Hogweed, giant	–	–

Inject 5 milliliters of a 5-percent solution of this product into one leaf cane per plant, 12 inches above the root crown.[1] No surfactant is required.

Horsenettle	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Horseradish	3	1.5

Apply this product when most target plants have reached the late-bud to flower stage of development. For enhanced results, apply in late-summer or fall.

Horsetail, field	–	–

Inject 0.5 milliliter of this product per stem directly into the plant stem, one segment above the root crown.[1] No surfactant is required.

Iceplant	1.5	1.5
Iris, yellow flag	–	–

Cut flower stems 8 to 9 inches above the root crown. Push a cavity needle into the stem center and then slowly remove it as you inject 0.5 milliliter of this product using a handheld injector.[1] No surfactant is required.

Ivy; cape, German	1.5 – 3	0.75 – 1.5
Jerusalem artichoke	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Johnsongrass	1.5 – 2.3	0.75

Apply this product when most target plants have reached the boot to head stage of development or before plants have turned brown in the fall. When applied prior to the boot stage, reduced control can result.

Kikuyu grass	1.5 – 2.3	0.75

PERENNIAL WEEDS RATE TABLE

Weed Species	Broadcast Rate (quarts/ acre)	Handheld Spray-to-Wet Concentration (% solution)
Knapweed	3	1.5

Apply this product when most target plants have reached the late-bud to flower stage of growth. For enhanced results, apply in late-summer or fall.

Knotweed; Bohemian, giant, Japanese	3	2

Apply 3 quarts of this product per acre as a broadcast application in 3 to 40 gallons of spray solution with 0.5 to 1 percent by volume of a nonionic surfactant. For application using a backpack sprayer and a spray-to-wet technique, apply a 2-percent solution of this product containing 0.5 to 2 percent by volume of a nonionic surfactant. For enhanced control, do not disturb vegetation in the application area for a minimum of 7 days after application.

Control can also be achieved by cutting stems cleanly just below the 2nd or 3rd node above the ground and immediately apply 0.36 fluid ounce (10 milliliters) of a 50-percent solution of this product in water into the "well" or remaining internode. Ensure that the upper plant material that was removed is gathered and properly discarded to prevent new plants from propagating from sprouting buds. Use of a bio-barrier, such as cardboard, plywood or plastic sheeting, will help guard against the spread of plant material. The combined total application rate of this product must not exceed 8 quarts per acre.[1] Control can also be achieved by injecting 5 milliliters of this product per stem into the second or third internode using a handheld injection device.[1] No surfactant is required.

Lantana	–	0.75 – 1

Apply this product when most target plants are at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Use the higher spray solution concentration on plants that have reached the woody stage of growth.

Lespedeza	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Loosestrife, purple	2	1 – 1.5

Apply this product when most target plants are at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Enhanced results can be achieved when application is made during summer or fall months. Fall application must be made before a killing frost.

Lotus, American	2	0.75

Apply this product when most target plants are at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Enhanced results can be achieved when application is made during summer or fall months. Fall application must be made before a killing frost. More than one application of this product might be necessary to control re-growth of underground plant parts and seeds.

Maidencane	3	0.75

More than one application of this product will be needed for control, especially for vegetation partially submerged in water. Allow plants to re-grow to the 7- to10-leaf stage before making next application.

Milkweed, common	2.3	1.5

Apply this product when most target plants have reached the late-bud to flower stage of growth.

Muhly, wirestem	1.5 – 2.3	0.75

Make application when most target plants are at least 8 inches in height (3- to 4-leaf stage of development) and actively growing.

Mullein, common	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Napiergrass	2.3 – 3.75	1.5

PERENNIAL WEEDS RATE TABLE		
Weed Species	**Broadcast Rate** (quarts/ acre)	**Handheld Spray-to-Wet Concentration** (% solution)
Nightshade, silverleaf	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Apply 3 to 3.75 quarts of this product per acre as a broadcast application west of the Mississippi River and 2.3 to 3 quarts per acre east of the Mississippi River when most target plants are at or beyond full bloom. Enhanced results can be obtained when application is made in late-summer or fall after berries have formed.		
Nutsedge; purple, yellow	2.3	0.75
Apply this product to control existing nutsedge plants and attached immature nutlets when target plants are in flower or when new nutlets can be found at rhizome tips. Nutlets that have not germinated will not be controlled and will require repeated application of this product for long-term control.		
Orchardgrass	1.5 – 2.3	0.75
Make application when most target plants have reached the boot to head stage of development. When applied prior to the boot stage, less than desirable control could be obtained. In the fall, make application before plants have turned brown.		
Pampas grass	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Para grass	3	0.75
More than one application of this product will be needed to achieve complete control. Allow plants to re-grow to the 7- to10-leaf stage before making next application.		
Pepperweed, perennial	3	1.5
Phragmites*	2 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
For partial control of phragmites in Florida and the counties of other states bordering the Gulf of Mexico, apply 3.75 quarts of this product per acre as a broadcast application or a 1.5-percent solution using a handheld sprayer. In other areas of the U.S., apply 2 to 3 quarts per acre as a broadcast application or, for partial control, apply a 0.75-percent solution using a handheld sprayer. For enhanced results, make application in late-summer or fall when plants are actively growing and in full bloom. Due to the dense nature of this vegetation (which can prevent good spray coverage) and uneven stages of growth, more than one application of this product might be necessary to achieve control. Visual symptoms of control will be slow to develop.		
Quackgrass	1.5 – 2.3	0.75
Apply this product when most target plants are at least 8 inches in height (3- to 4-leaf stage of development) and actively growing.		
Redvine*	1.5	1.5
Reed; common, giant	3 – 3.75	1.5
For enhanced results make application in late-summer or fall. Control can also be achieved by injecting 5 milliliters of this concentrated product (undiluted) directly into the second or third internode using a handheld injection device.[1] No surfactant is required.		
Ryegrass, perennial	1.5 – 2.3	0.75
Apply this product when most target plants have reached the boot to head stage of growth. When applied prior to the boot stage, reduced control can result. In the fall, make application before ryegrass turns brown.		

PERENNIAL WEEDS RATE TABLE		
Weed Species	**Broadcast Rate** (quarts/ acre)	**Handheld Spray-to-Wet Concentration** (% solution)
Salvinia, giant	3 – 3.75	2
Apply a 2-percent solution of this product containing 0.5 to 2 percent by volume of a nonionic surfactant approved for aquatic use and containing at least 70 percent active ingredient using spray-to-wet technique. For broadcast application, apply 3 to 3.75 quarts of this product per acre in 3 to 40 gallons of spray solution containing 0.1 percent by volume nonionic organosilicone and 0.25 percent nonionic spreader sticker surfactant approved for aquatic use. Allow a minimum of 3 days after application before disturbing vegetation in the application site. This product will not control plants that are completely submerged or have a majority of foliage under water.		
Smartweed, swamp	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Spatterdock	3	0.75
Make application when most target plants are in full bloom. For enhanced results, apply in the summer or fall.		
Spurge, leafy*	–	1.5
Starthistle, yellow	–	1.5
Sweet potato, wild*	–	1.5
Make application when most target plants are at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. More than one application will be needed to achieve control.		
Thistle, artichoke	1.5 – 2.3	2
Make application when target plants are at or beyond the bud stage of growth.		
Thistle, Canada	1.5 – 2.3	1.5
Make application when target plants are at or beyond the bud stage of growth. Control can also be achieved by stem-injection. Cut 8 to 9 of tallest plants in a clump at bud stage. Push a cavity needle into the stem center and then slowly remove it as you inject 0.5 milliliter of this concentrated product into the stem.[1] No surfactant required.		
Timothy	1.5 – 2.3	1.5
Make application when most target plants have reached the boot to head stage of development. If application is made prior to the boot stage, reduced control can result. In the fall, make application before plants turn brown.		
Torpedograss*	3 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Apply this product at a lower rate or spray solution concentration within the specified range when torpedograss is growing on terrestrial sites and at a higher rate or concentration within the range when partially submerged under water or growing as a floating mat. Additional applications of this product will be needed to maintain control.		
Trumpetcreeper*	1.5 – 2.3	1.5
Tules, common	–	1.5
Make application to target plants at or beyond the seedhead stage of development. Visual symptoms will be slow to appear and might not appear for 3 or more weeks after application.		
Vaseygrass	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Velvetgrass	2.3 – 3.75	1.5

PERENNIAL WEEDS RATE TABLE		
Weed Species	**Broadcast Rate** (quarts/ acre)	**Handheld Spray-to-Wet Concentration** (% solution)
Waterhyacinth	2.5 – 3	0.75 – 1
Make application when target plants are at or beyond the early bloom stage of development. Visual symptoms might require 3 or more weeks after application to appear, with complete necrosis and decomposition not occurring until 60 to 90 days after application. Use a higher application rate within the given range when more rapid visual effects are desired.		
Waterlettuce	–	0.75 – 1
Apply a 1-percent solution of this product in areas of heavy infestation. Enhanced results can be obtained when applied from mid-summer through winter. Application in the spring could require more than one application to achieve control.		
Waterprimrose	–	0.75
Make application to target plants that are at or beyond the bloom stage of growth, but before fall color changes occur. Thorough coverage is necessary for enhanced control.		
Wheatgrass, western	1.5 – 2.3	0.75
Make application when most target plants have reached the boot to head stage of development. Application made prior to the boot stage could result in reduced control. In the fall, make application before plants turn brown.		

* Partial control

[1] When using stem injection, the combined total use of this product must not exceed 8 quarts per acre per year. At 5 milliliters of concentrated (undiluted) product per stem, 8 quarts will treat approximately 1500 stems per acre per year. The number of stems that can be treated per acre will vary depending on the injection volume and the concentration of this product in the application solution.

Other perennials listed on this label – Apply 2.3 to 3.75 quarts of this product per acre as a broadcast application or a 0.75 to 1.5-percent solution using a handheld sprayer.

12.4 Woody Brush, Trees and Vines

Apply this product to brush and trees that are actively growing after full leaf expansion, unless otherwise directed. Use a higher application rate within a given range for larger brush and trees and/or application in areas of dense vegetative growth. For control of vines, apply this product at a higher application rate or spray solution concentration within the given range when target plants have reached the woody stage of growth.

Enhanced control of woody brush and trees is obtained when application is made in late-summer or fall after fruit formation; however, in arid areas, enhanced control can be obtained when application is made in the spring to early-summer when brush and trees are at high moisture content and flowering. Poor control can be expected when this product is applied to drought-stressed brush and trees.

Some autumn color on undesirable deciduous species is acceptable when applying this product to brush and trees in the fall, provided no major leaf drop has occurred. Reduced performance of this product could result if fall application is made following a frost. Symptoms might not appear prior to frost or senescence following fall application.

For enhanced results, allow 7 or more days after application before mowing, cutting, tilling, burning or removal of woody brush, trees and vines from the application site. Additional applications of this product will be needed to control brush and trees regenerating from underground parts or seed.

TANK MIXTURES: This product may be applied at any rate stated on this label in a tank mixture with the following products to increase the spectrum of control of herbaceous weeds, woody brush, trees and vines. For control of herbaceous weeds, apply the tank-mix product at the lower end of the given application rate or spray solution concentration range. For control of dense stands or tough-to-control woody brush, trees and vines, increase

the application rate or spray solution concentration of the tank-mix product towards the higher end of the range. Refer to the individual product labels for approved uses and application rates. Not all tank-mix products listed are labeled for aquatic use.

Arsenal; Arsenal Herbicide Applicators Concentrate; Escort XP; Forestry Garlon 4 Specialty; Forestry Garlon XRT Specialty; Garlon 3A Specialty; Garlon 4 Specialty; Garlon 4 Ultra Specialty; Vastlan Specialty; imazapyr; metsulfuron methyl; triclopyr

Ensure that the proper amount of the Garlon herbicide is thoroughly mixed with water in the spray tank before adding this product.

Cut Stump Application

This product may be used to control re-growth and re-sprouting of woody brush and trees on any site listed on this label.

Cut the woody brush or tree close to the soil or water surface and immediately apply a 50- to 100-percent (undiluted) solution of this product to the freshly-cut surface using an applicator capable of applying this product to the entire cambium. A delay in application could result in reduced performance. For enhanced results, cut the woody brush or tree during period of active growth and full leaf expansion and apply this product. No surfactant is needed for cut stump application.

For control of the tree of heaven (Ailanthus altissima), cut the tree close to the soil surface and immediately apply a 50-percent solution of this product (16 fluid ounces per quart of solution) and 10 percent Arsenal herbicide (3 to 4 fluid ounces per quart of solution) in water to the freshly-cut surface.

DO NOT MAKE A CUT STUMP APPLICATION WHEN THE ROOTS OF DESIRABLE WOODY BRUSH OR TREES MAY BE GRAFTED TO THE ROOTS OF THE CUT STUMP, AS INJURY COULD OCCUR IN THE ADJACENT TREES. Some sprouts, stems, or trees can share a common root system. Adjacent trees having a similar age, height and spacing could be an indicator of a shared root system. Whether grafted or shared, injury is likely to occur to adjacent stems or trees when this product is applied to one or more trees sharing common root system.

Woody Brush and Tree Injection and Frill Application

This product may be used to control woody brush and trees listed in this section by injection or frill application on any aquatic and terrestrial site listed on this label.

Inject or apply the equivalent of 1 milliliter (0.04 fluid once) of this product for every 2 to 3 inches of trunk diameter at breast height (DBH). If injecting this product into the woody brush or tree, use equipment capable of penetrating into the living plant tissue under the bark. No surfactant is required for direct injection of this product into woody brush and trees.

For frill application, apply a 50 to 95-percent solution of this product in water, with 0.5% or more by volume of a nonionic surfactant, to either a continuous frill around the tree or to cuts evenly spaced around the tree below all branches. As tree diameter increases, enhanced results can be achieved by applying this product to a continuous frill or more closely spaced cuttings. Avoid application techniques that allow this product to run out of the frill or cut areas. In species that freely exude sap, make the frill or cuts at an oblique angle to produce a cupping effect and apply a 95-percent solution of this product with a nonionic surfactant as described above. For enhanced results, make this application during period of active growth and after full leaf expansion.

Modified High-Volume and Low-Volume Backpack Application

For control and partial control of woody bush, trees and vines listed on this label when using a backpack sprayer or other handheld equipment and a directed low-volume foliar application technique, apply a 4 to 8-percent solution of this product containing 0.5 to 1 percent by volume of a nonionic surfactant evenly over the plant crown to cover 50 percent of the upper foliage of undesirable woody brush, trees and vines.

WOODY BRUSH, TREES AND VINES RATE TABLE

Species	Broadcast Rate (quarts/acre)	Handheld Spray-to-Wet Concentration (% solution)
Alder	2.3 – 3	0.75 – 1.2
Ash*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Aspen, quaking	1.5 – 2.3	0.75 – 1.2
Bearclover (Bearmat)*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Beech*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Birch	1.5	0.75
Blackberry	2.3 – 3	0.75 – 1.2
Blackgum	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Bracken	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Broom; French, Scotch	1.5 – 3.75	1.2 – 1.5
Buckwheat, California*	1.5 – 3	0.75 – 1.5
Cascara*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Castor bean	1.5 – 3.75	1.5
Also for control, inject 4 milliliters of this concentrated (undiluted) product per plant directly into the lower portion of the main stem using a handheld injection device.[1] No surfactant is required.		
Catsclaw*	–	1.2 – 1.5
For partial control, apply this product when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.		
Ceanothus*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Chamise*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75
Cherry; bitter, black, pin	1.5 – 3.75	1 – 1.5
Cottonwood, eastern	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Coyote brush	2.3 – 3	1.2 – 1.5
For control, apply this product when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.		
Cypress; swamp, bald	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Deerweed	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Dewberry	2.3 – 3	0.75 – 1.2
Dogwood*	3 – 3.75	1 – 2
Elderberry	1.5	0.75
Elm*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Eucalyptus, blue gum	–	1.5
For control of eucalyptus re-sprouts, apply this product using a handheld sprayer when re-sprouts are 6 to 12 feet tall. Ensure complete coverage.		
Gallberry	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Gorse*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Hackberry, western	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Hasardia*	1.5 – 3	0.75 – 1.5
Hawthorn	1.5 – 2.3	0.75 – 1.2
Hazel	1.5	0.75
Hickory*	3 – 3.75	1 – 2
Honeysuckle	2.3 – 3	0.75 – 1.2
Hornbeam, American*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Huckleberry	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Ivy, poison	3 – 3.75	1.5

WOODY BRUSH, TREES AND VINES RATE TABLE

Species	Broadcast Rate (quarts/acre)	Handheld Spray-to-Wet Concentration (% solution)
Kudzu	3	1.5
Locust, black*	1.5 – 3	0.75 – 1.5
Madrone resprouts*	–	1.5
Magnolia, sweetbay	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Manzanita*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Maple, red	1 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.2
For control, apply a 0.75- to 1.2-percent solution of this product using a handheld sprayer when leaves are fully developed. For partial control, apply 1 to 3.75 quarts per acre as a broadcast application.		
Maple, sugar	–	0.75 – 1.2
For control, apply this product using a handheld sprayer when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.		
Maple, vine*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Monkey flower*	1.5 – 3	0.75 – 1.5
Oak; black, white*	1.5 – 3	0.75 – 1.5
Oak; northern pin	1.5 – 3	0.75 – 1.2
For control, apply this product when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.		
Oak, poison	3 - 3.75	1.5
Repeat applications might be required to maintain control. Application in the fall must be made before leaves lose green color.		
Oak, post	2.3 – 3	0.75 – 1.2
Oak, red	–	0.75 – 1.2
For control, apply this product using a handheld sprayer when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.		
Oak, scrub*	1.5 – 3	0.75 – 1.5
Oak, southern red	1.5 – 3.75	1 – 1.5
Orange, Osage	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Peppertree, Brazilian (Florida holly)*	1.5 – 3.75	1.5
Persimmon*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Pine	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Poplar, yellow*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Prunus	1.5 – 3.75	1 – 1.5
Raspberry	2.3 – 3	0.75 – 1.2
Redbud, eastern	1.5 - 3.75	0.75 - 1.5
Redcedar, eastern	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Rose, multiflora	1.5	0.75
Make application prior to leaf deterioration by leaf-feeding insects.		
Russian olive*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Sage, black	1.5 – 3	0.75
Sage, white*	1.5 – 3	0.75 – 1.5
Sagebrush, California	1.5 – 3	0.75
Salmonberry	1.5	0.75
Saltbush	–	1

WOODY BRUSH, TREES AND VINES RATE TABLE

Species	Broadcast Rate (quarts/acre)	Handheld Spray-to-Wet Concentration (% solution)
Saltcedar*	3 – 3.75	1 – 2

For partial control, apply a 1- to 2-percent solution of this product using a handheld sprayer or 3 to 3.75 quarts per acre as a broadcast application. For control, apply a 1- to 1.5-percent solution of this product in a tank-mix with Arsenal herbicide or Arsenal Herbicide Applicators Concentrate using a handheld sprayer. For control using broadcast application, apply 1.5 quarts of this product per acre in a tank-mix with an appropriate rate of Arsenal herbicide or Arsenal Herbicide Applicators Concentrate to plants less than 6 feet tall. To control saltcedar greater than 6 feet tall using broadcast application, apply 3 quarts of this product per acre in a tank-mix with a higher rate of Arsenal herbicide or Arsenal Herbicide Applicators Concentrate.

Sassafras*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Sea Myrtle	–	1
Sourwood*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Sumac; laurel, poison, smooth, sugarbush, winged*	1.5 – 3	0.75 – 1.5
Sweetgum	1.5 – 2.3	0.75 – 1.5
Swordfern*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Tallowtree, Chinese	–	0.75
Tan oak re-sprouts*	–	1.5
Thimbleberry	1.5	0.75
Tobacco, tree*	1.5 – 3	0.75 – 1.5
Toyon*	–	1.5
Trumpetcreeper	1.5 – 2.3	0.75 – 1.2
Vine maple*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Virginia creeper	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Waxmyrtle, southern*	1.5 – 3.75	1.5
Willow	2.3	0.75
Yerba Santa, California*	–	1.5

* Partial control

Other woody brush and trees listed on this label – For partial control, apply 1.5 to 3.75 quarts of this product per acre as a broadcast application or a 0.75- to 1.5-percent solution using a handheld sprayer and a spray-to-wet application technique.

13.0 LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Bayer CropScience LP ("Company") warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, NO OTHER EXPRESS WARRANTY OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR MERCHANTABILITY IS MADE. This warranty is also subject to the conditions and limitations stated herein.

Buyer and all users shall use this product only for the purposes of and in accordance with the Complete Directions for Use label ("Directions") and shall promptly notify this Company of any claims whether based in contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer and all users are responsible for all loss, injuries or damage from use or handling which results from conditions beyond the control of this Company, including, but not limited to, incompatibility with products other than those set forth in the Directions, application to or contact with desirable vegetation, crop injury or failure of this product to control weed biotypes which develop resistance to glyphosate, unusual weather, weather conditions which are outside the range considered normal at the application site and for the time period when the product is applied, as well as weather conditions which are outside the application ranges set forth in the Directions, use and/or application in any manner not explicitly set forth in or inconsistent with the Directions, moisture conditions outside the moisture range specified in the Directions, or the presence of products other than those set forth in the Directions in or on the soil, crop or treated vegetation.

This Company does not warrant any product reformulated or repackaged from this product except in accordance with this Company's stewardship requirements and with express written permission from this Company.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE LIMIT OF THE LIABILITY OF THIS COMPANY OR ANY OTHER SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED IN CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OTHER TORT OR OTHERWISE) SHALL BE THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID BY THE USER OR BUYER FOR THE QUANTITY OF THIS PRODUCT INVOLVED, OR, AT THE ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY OR ANY OTHER SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF SUCH QUANTITY, OR, IF NOT ACQUIRED BY PURCHASE, REPLACEMENT OF SUCH QUANTITY. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO EVENT SHALL THIS COMPANY OR ANY OTHER SELLER BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES.

Upon opening and using this product, buyer and all users are deemed to have accepted the terms of this LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY which may not be varied by any verbal or written agreement. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

In case of an emergency involving this product, or for medical assistance, call collect, day or night, 1-800-334-7577.

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EPA Reg. No. 524-343

Packed for:
BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP
800 N. LINDBERGH BLVD.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, 63167 U.S.A.

GRUPO	9	HERBICIDA

Roundup CUSTOM®

FOR AQUATIC & TERRESTRIAL USE

TRUEBLUE ADVANTAGE
PROVEN | RELIABLE | SUPPORTED

Un herbicida de amplio espectro para aplicación postemergencia, para el control de malezas acuática e industrial, ornamental, en céspedes, forestación, lados de carreteras, servidumbres de paso, cultivos selectos y otros usos terrestres indicados.

(Para una lista completa de aplicaciones acuáticas y terrestres, vea la sección Modo de empleo de esta etiqueta).

INGREDIENTE ACTIVO:	
*Glifosato, N-(fosfonometil) glicina, en la forma de su sal de isopropilamina	53.8%
OTROS INGREDIENTES:	46.2%
	100.0%

* Contiene 648 gramos por litro o 5.4 libras por galón norteamericano del ingrediente activo glifosato, en la forma de su sal de isopropilamina, lo cual es equivalente a 480 gramos por litro o 4.0 libras por galón norteamericano (39.9% por peso) del ácido, glifosato.

Nº. Reg. EPA 524-343 EPA Est. 524-IA-1

Manténgase Fuera del Alcance de los Niños

PRECAUCIÓN

Consulte el interior para conocer las precauciones adicionales.
INSTRUCCIONES DE USO COMPLETAS

No todos los productos recomendados en esta etiqueta han sido registrados para su uso en California. Verifique el estado de registro de cada producto en California antes de utilizarlo.

PARA INFORMACIÓN SOBRE EL PRODUCTO O AYUDA PARA UTILIZAR ESTE PRODUCTO, LLAME GRATIS AL 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)

EN CASO DE EMERGENCIA RELACIONADA CON ESTE PRODUCTO O PARA AYUDA MÉDICA, LLAME POR COBRAR, DE DÍA O DE NOCHE, AL 1-800-334-7577

Envasado para:
BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP
800 N. LINDBERGH BLVD.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63167 USA
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Lea toda la etiqueta antes de usar este producto.

Use solo de acuerdo con las instrucciones de la etiqueta.

Lea la declaración "LÍMITE DE GARANTÍA Y RESPONSABILIDAD" al final de esta etiqueta antes de comprar o usar. Si los términos no son aceptables, devuélvalos de inmediato sin abrir.

EVITE EL CONTACTO DE ESTE HERBICIDA CON FOLLAJE, TALLOS VERDES, RAÍCES NO LEÑOSAS EXPUESTAS O FRUTAS DE CULTIVOS, PLANTAS Y ÁRBOLES DESEABLES, COMO PODRÍA PRODUCIRSE UNA LESIÓN GRAVE A LA PLANTA O LA DESTRUCCIÓN.

ESTE ES UN PRODUCTO DE USO FINAL. BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP NO TIENE LA INTENCIÓN Y NO LO HA REGISTRADO PARA SU REFORMULACIÓN O REEMBALAJE.

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1.0 INGREDIENTES

INGREDIENTE ACTIVO:

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OTROS INGREDIENTES:	46.2%
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2.0 NÚMEROS DE TELÉFONO IMPORTANTES

1. PARA INFORMACIÓN SOBRE EL PRODUCTO O AYUDA PARA UTILIZAR ESTE PRODUCTO, LLAME GRATIS AL 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)
2. EN CASO DE EMERGENCIA RELACIONADA CON ESTE PRODUCTO O PARA AYUDA MÉDICA, LLAME POR COBRAR, DE DÍA O DE NOCHE, AL 1-800-334-7577

3.0 DECLARACIONES PREVENTIVAS

3.1 Riesgos para los seres humanos y los animales domésticos

Manténgase Fuera del Alcance de los Niños

PRECAUCIÓN

ANIMALES DOMÉSTICOS: Se considera que este producto es relativamente no tóxico para perros y otros animales domésticos, sin embargo, la ingestión de este producto o de abundantes cantidades de vegetación rociada recientemente podría causar irritación gastrointestinal temporal (vómitos, diarrea, cólicos, etc.). Si se observan dichos síntomas, dé al animal suficiente cantidad de líquidos para evitar la deshidratación. Llame a un veterinario si los síntomas persisten por más de 24 horas.

Equipo de protección personal (EPP)

Los usuarios y personas que manipulan este producto deben usar: camisa de mangas largas y pantalones largos, zapatos y calcetines.

Respete las instrucciones del fabricante para limpiar y mantener los equipos de protección personal (EPP). En caso de que no haya instrucciones, use detergente y agua caliente. Mantenga el EPP aparte del resto de la ropa y lávelo por separado.

Recomendaciones de seguridad para el usuario:

Los usuarios deben:

- Lavarse las manos antes de comer, beber, masticar chicle, usar tabaco o usar el baño.
- Quitarse la ropa de inmediato si el pesticida traspasa la ropa. Luego deben lavarse muy bien y ponerse ropa limpia.

3.2 Riesgos para el medio ambiente

Matar las malezas acuáticas puede dar lugar a una reducción o pérdida de oxígeno en el agua debido a la descomposición de material vegetal muerto. Esta pérdida de oxígeno puede causar que los peces se asfixien. Antes de aplicar pesticidas a aguas públicas, consulte con la agencia de su estado que sea la principal responsable de su regulación para determinar si se necesita un permiso. Para usos terrestres, no aplique directamente al agua, en áreas donde el agua superficial esté presente o en áreas intermareales por debajo del nivel medio de mareas altas, excepto si se aplica por aire por encima de la cobertura forestal. No contamine el agua cuando limpie el equipo o deseche el agua de lavado y enjuague del equipo.

3.3 Riesgos físicos o químicos

Para mezclar, almacenar y aplicar la solución de rocío de este producto, se pueden usar recipientes de acero inoxidable, fibra de vidrio, plástico o recipientes de acero recubiertos internamente con plástico.

NO MEZCLE, ALMACENE O APLIQUE ESTE PRODUCTO O LAS SOLUCIONES DE ROCÍO DE ESTE PRODUCTO EN ENVASES DE ACERO GALVANIZADO O SIN REVESTIMIENTO (EXCEPTO ACERO INOXIDABLE) O EN TANQUES DE ROCÍO. Si se utiliza en estos envases o tanques, este producto o las soluciones de rocío de este producto reaccionan y producen gas hidrógeno que puede formar una mezcla de gases altamente inflamable. Esta mezcla de gases podría incendiarse o explotar si está en contacto con fuego, chispas, sopletes para soldar, cigarrillos encendidos o cualquier otra fuente de ignición y causar lesiones personales graves.

INSTRUCCIONES DE USO

Se considera una violación a la ley federal usar este producto de una manera que no sea la indicada en la etiqueta. Este producto solo puede utilizarse de acuerdo con las instrucciones de uso en la etiqueta o según las etiquetas complementarias que se publican por separado. Puede solicitar las etiquetas complementarias para este producto a su vendedor minorista autorizado de Bayer CropScience LP o a su representante de Bayer CropScience LP.

No aplique este producto de manera que entre en contacto con los trabajadores u otras personas, ya sea directamente o por arrastre. Solamente los aplicadores que usan protección podrán estar en el área durante su aplicación. Para verificar requisitos específicos de su tribu o estado, consulte con la agencia responsable de la regulación del uso de pesticidas.

Requisitos para uso agrícola

Utilice este producto solo de acuerdo con la etiqueta y con las Normas de Protección para Trabajadores, 40 CFR Parte 170. Estas Normas contienen los requisitos para la protección de trabajadores agrícolas en granjas, bosques, viveros e invernaderos y para las personas que manipulan pesticidas agrícolas. Contienen los requisitos para capacitar, descontaminar, notificar y ofrecer asistencia de emergencia. También contienen instrucciones específicas y excepciones relativas a las afirmaciones en esta etiqueta sobre los equipos de protección personal (EPP) y los intervalos de acceso restringido. Los requisitos en esta caja se refieren únicamente a las aplicaciones de este producto cubiertas por las Normas de Protección para Trabajadores.

No entre ni permita la entrada de personal a las áreas tratadas durante el intervalo de entrada restringida (REI, por sus siglas en inglés) de 4 horas. El EPP que se requiere para el acceso anticipado a zonas tratadas de acuerdo con las Normas de Protección para Trabajadores y que incluye el contacto con material tratado, como plantas, tierra o agua es: overoles, zapatos con calcetines y guantes resistentes a sustancias químicas confeccionados con cualquier tipo de material impermeable.

Requisitos para usos no agrícolas

Los requisitos en esta caja se refieren a las aplicaciones de este producto que NO cubren las Normas de Protección para Trabajadores para pesticidas agrícolas (40 CFR, Parte 170). Las Normas se aplican cuando este producto se utiliza para producir plantas agrícolas en granjas, bosques, viveros o invernaderos.

Mantenga a las personas y a las mascotas fuera de las áreas tratadas hasta que la solución de rocío se haya secado.

4.0 ALMACENAMIENTO Y ELIMINACIÓN

El almacenamiento y la eliminación adecuados de los pesticidas son fundamentales para evitar la exposición de las personas y el medio ambiente a consecuencia de pérdidas y derrames del producto, excedentes o desechos y actos de vandalismo. No permita que este producto contamine el agua, ni los alimentos para personas o animales, ni las semillas, por medio del almacenamiento y la eliminación.

ALMACENAMIENTO DEL PESTICIDA: CONSERVE POR ENCIMA DE 5 ° F (-15 ° C) PARA EVITAR QUE EL PRODUCTO SE CRISTALICE. Los cristales se depositarán en el fondo. Si se deja cristalizar, caliente a 68 ° F (20 ° C) para redisolver y hacer rodar o agitar el recipiente o recircular el contenido de recipientes más grandes para mezclar bien antes de usar. Almacene los pesticidas lejos de alimentos, alimentos para mascotas, piensos, semillas, fertilizantes y suministros veterinarios. Mantenga el recipiente cerrado para evitar derrames y contaminación. Consulte la etiqueta del recipiente individual para conocer las condiciones de almacenamiento adicionales, si las hubiera.

ELIMINACIÓN DEL PESTICIDA: Para evitar desechos, utilice todo el material contenido en este envase, incluyendo los residuos del enjuague, aplicándolo según las indicaciones de la etiqueta. Si no se pueden evitar los desechos, ofrezca el producto restante a un centro de eliminación de desechos o a un programa de desecho de pesticidas. Estos programas suelen ser manejados por los gobiernos estatales o locales o por la industria. Toda eliminación debe seguir los reglamentos y procedimientos federales, estatales y locales pertinentes.

MANEJO Y ELIMINACIÓN DEL ENVASE: Envase no rellenable. No reutilice este recipiente para contener materiales que no sean pesticidas o pesticidas diluidos (enjuague). Después de vaciar y limpiar, es posible que se permita retener temporalmente enjuague u otros materiales relacionados con pesticidas en este recipiente. Comuníquese con su agencia reguladora estatal para determinar las prácticas permitidas en su estado.

Enjuague tres veces o enjuague a presión (o equivalente) este recipiente inmediatamente después de vaciarlo.

Enjuague tres veces de la siguiente manera: Vacíe el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o tanque de mezcla y continúe drenando durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Llene el recipiente ¼ de su capacidad con agua y vuelva a tapar. Agite durante 10 segundos. Vierta el enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o en el tanque de mezcla, o almacene el enjuague para su uso o eliminación posterior. Continúe drenando durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Repita este procedimiento dos veces mas.

Enjuague a presión de la siguiente manera: Vacíe el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o tanque de mezcla y continúe drenando durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Coloque el recipiente de modo que pueda drenar directamente al equipo de aplicación o al tanque de mezcla mientras se enjuaga, o recolecte el enjuague para su uso o eliminación posterior. Inserte la boquilla de enjuague a presión en el costado del recipiente y enjuague a aproximadamente 40 PSI durante al menos 30 segundos. Continúe drenando durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear.

Una vez enjuagados correctamente, algunos envases plásticos de plaguicidas pueden llevarse a un sitio de recolección de envases o recogerse para reciclarlos. Para encontrar el sitio de recolección más cercano, comuníquese con su distribuidor de productos químicos o con Bayer CropScience LP al 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937).

Si el reciclaje no está disponible, deséchelo de acuerdo con las regulaciones y procedimientos federales, estatales y locales, que pueden incluir perforar el recipiente debidamente enjuagado y desecharlo en un relleno sanitario.

5.0 INFORMACIÓN DEL PRODUCTO

Descripción del producto: Este producto es un herbicida sistémico para aplicar postemergencia que, mezclado en el tanque de rociado con un surfactante aprobado para uso acuático, se puede usar para el control de malezas tanto acuático como terrestre. Este producto proporciona un control de amplio espectro de muchas malezas anuales y perennes, árboles, enredaderas y matorrales leñosos. Este producto no controla malezas sumergidas ni proporciona control residual de malezas en el suelo. Está formulado como líquido soluble en agua que, a menos que se indique lo contrario, requiere diluirse con agua u otra sustancia vehicular y agregar un surfactante de acuerdo con las instrucciones en la etiqueta y con el lugar donde se pretende usar antes de la aplicación, usando un equipo estándar y especializado para aplicar pesticidas.

Mecanismo de la acción: El ingrediente activo en este producto inhibe una enzima que se encuentra solo en plantas y microorganismos y que es esencial para la formación de aminoácidos específicos.

No tiene actividad en el suelo: Este producto se adhiere con fuerza a las partículas en el suelo y no proporciona control residual de malezas. Las malezas tienen que haber emergido en el momento de la aplicación para que la aplicación foliar de este producto las controle. Este producto no tendrá efecto sobre las semillas de las malezas en el suelo, así que estas continuarán germinando. Este producto tampoco tendrá efecto en los rizomas o raíces de las plantas no conectadas que estén debajo de la superficie del suelo.

Degradación biológica: La degradación de este producto es primariamente un proceso biológico de los microbios de la tierra.

Etapas de malezas: Las malezas acuáticas deben tener follaje por encima de la superficie del agua para que este producto pueda controlarlas. En los lugares terrestres, resulta más fácil controlar las malezas anuales y perennes cuando son pequeñas. Consulte la sección “MALEZAS CONTROLADAS” en esta etiqueta para obtener más información sobre el control de malezas específicas.

Prácticas de cultivo: El control de malezas puede ser inferior cuando se aplica el producto a malezas anuales o perennes que hayan sido segadas, que hayan servido de alimento para animales o hayan sido cortadas, y que no hubiesen crecido nuevamente hasta el nivel recomendado para el tratamiento. Aplique siempre la proporción mayor de este producto dentro del rango indicado cuando las malezas son muy densas o cuando crecen en áreas no tocadas (no cultivadas). El control de malezas puede ser inferior cuando se tratan malezas dañadas por enfermedades o insectos, si están cubiertas con polvo o si las condiciones de crecimiento de las malezas son deficientes.

Cobertura del rocío: Para obtener mejores resultados, la cobertura del rocío debe ser completa y uniforme. No rocíe el follaje hasta el punto de escurrimiento.

Resistencia a la lluvia: La lluvia o la inmersión de las malezas acuáticas por acción de las olas en un plazo de 4 horas después de su aplicación puede lavar este producto del follaje y puede requerirse una segunda aplicación para el control adecuado de las malezas. Consulte las secciones sobre uso específico en esta etiqueta para obtener información adicional sobre los intervalos mínimos requeridos antes de repetir la aplicación de este producto.

Aparición de los síntomas: Este producto se mueve dentro de la planta desde el punto de aplicación sobre el follaje hasta las raíces. Los efectos visibles son marchitamiento gradual y amarilleo progresivo de la planta hasta el oscurecimiento total de los brotes por encima de la tierra y el deterioro de las partes subterráneas de la planta. En la mayoría de las malezas anuales, los efectos son visibles en 2 a 4 días pero en la mayoría de las malezas perennes los efectos podrían no ser visibles hasta 7 días o más después de la aplicación. El frío extremo o el cielo muy nublado después de la aplicación podrían retardar la actividad del producto y hacer que el efecto visual se demore.

Proporciones de aplicación máxima: Las cantidades de aplicación o uso máximas especificadas en esta etiqueta están expresadas en unidades de volumen (onzas líquidas o cuartos de galón) de este producto por acre. Sin embargo, las proporciones máximas permitidas se aplican a este producto combinado con todos y cada uno de los otros herbicidas que contienen el ingrediente activo glifosato, ya sea que se apliquen por separado o como mezclas de tanque, sobre la base del total de libras de glifosato (equivalentes ácidos) por acre. Si se aplica más de un producto que contiene glifosato en el mismo terreno el mismo año, debe asegurarse de que el total de glifosato empleado (equivalentes de libras de ácido) no exceda el máximo permitido. Consulte la sección “INGREDIENTES” de esta etiqueta para la información necesaria sobre el producto.

A menos que se especifique de otra manera en esta etiqueta, el total combinado de todas las aplicaciones de este producto en un lugar no debe exceder los 8 cuartos de galón (8 libras de ácido de glifosato) por acre por año.

NOTA: El uso de este producto de cualquier manera contraria a las indicaciones contenidas en esta etiqueta, puede causar lesiones a personas, animales, cultivos u otra vegetación deseada o pueden ocurrir otras consecuencias no deseadas.

6.0 MANEJO DE RESISTENCIA DE MALEZAS

GRUPO	9	HERBICIDA

El glifosato, el ingrediente activo de este producto, es un herbicida del grupo 9 según el sistema de clasificación de modo de acción de la Weed Science Society of America. Cualquier población de malezas puede contener plantas naturalmente resistentes a los herbicidas del Grupo 9. Las malezas resistentes a los herbicidas del Grupo 9 pueden tratarse con buenos resultados utilizando un herbicida de otro grupo (ya sea solo o en una mezcla de acuerdo a las instrucciones en la etiqueta), adoptando otros métodos de cultivo o mecánicos para el control de malezas, o a través de una combinación de ambos. Consulte con su representante local de la compañía, el agente de extensión cooperativa del estado, un asesor profesional u otra autoridad calificada para determinar las acciones adecuadas para controlar malezas resistentes específicas.

6.1 Prácticas de manejo de malezas

Las poblaciones resistentes surgen cuando una dosis normal de un herbicida determinado no controla a contadas plantas individuales en condiciones ambientales normales. Si no hay otras medidas de control, estos individuos sobreviven, producen semillas y con el tiempo se convierten en el biotipo dominante en el campo a través de la selección continua. La mejor manera de reducir esta selección es usar prácticas diversas de control de malezas, tales como múltiples herbicidas con diferentes mecanismos de acción y, con frecuencia, combinados con diversas prácticas de cultivo y mecánicas.

Para minimizar la incidencia de biotipos resistentes a herbicidas, incluyendo los resistentes al glifosato, implemente las siguientes opciones de manejo de malezas que sean prácticas en su situación. Estas prácticas de manejo se aplican para reducir la propagación de biotipos resistentes confirmados (control de biotipos resistentes existentes) y para reducir el potencial para selección de resistencia de nuevas especies (control proactivo de la resistencia).

- Diversifique su enfoque del manejo de malezas concentrándose en evitar la producción de semillas de malezas y en reducir la cantidad de semillas de malezas en la tierra.
- Siembre los cultivos en campos con la menor cantidad de malezas posible y manténgalos así.
- Siembre semillas que tengan la menor cantidad de malezas posible.
- Haga un reconocimiento rutinario de los campos y los sitios de aplicación antes y después de la aplicación del herbicida.
- Use múltiples mecanismos de acción herbicida eficaces contra las malezas más molestas en su lugar de aplicación y contra aquellas de resistencia conocida.
- Aplique los herbicidas en las proporciones de aplicación indicadas en la etiqueta cuando las malezas estén dentro del rango de tamaño indicado en la etiqueta.
- Resalte las prácticas de cultivo que inhiben las malezas usando competencia de cultivos.
- Use prácticas de manejo de malezas mecánicas y biológicas, cuando sea adecuado.
- Evite el movimiento de semillas de malezas o de propágulos vegetativos entre campos o dentro de un campo.
- Controle las semillas de malezas en la cosecha y después de la cosecha para evitar que las semillas se acumulen.

6.2 Manejo de biotipos resistentes al glifosato

Es necesario realizar las pruebas adecuadas para confirmar la resistencia de una maleza al glifosato. Llame al 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937) o póngase en contacto con su representante de Bayer CropScience LP para determinar si se confirmó la resistencia de algún biotipo de maleza en particular en su región, o visite en Internet

www.weedresistancemanagement.com o www.weedscience.org.

Las malezas resistentes al glifosato se pueden controlar o manejar con la aplicación de este producto en combinación con herbicidas residuales de preemergencia y/o otros herbicidas de postemergencia etiquetados para el control de la maleza objetivo en el cultivo en cuestión o en el lugar de la aplicación. Para obtener más información, vea la sección "MALEZAS CONTROLADAS" en esta etiqueta.

Dado que la incidencia de malezas resistentes es difícil de detectar antes de usar, Bayer CropScience LP no será responsable de ninguna pérdida que tenga lugar porque este producto no logre controlar las malezas resistentes.

7.0 MEZCLAS

Para mezclar, almacenar y aplicar la solución de rocío de este producto, se pueden usar recipientes limpios de acero inoxidable, fibra de vidrio, plástico o recipientes de acero recubiertos internamente con plástico.

NO MEZCLE, ALMACENE O APLIQUE ESTE PRODUCTO O LAS SOLUCIONES DE ROCÍO DE ESTE PRODUCTO EN ENVASES DE ACERO GALVANIZADO O SIN REVESTIMIENTO (EXCEPTO ACERO INOXIDABLE) O EN TANQUES DE ROCÍO.

Elimine todo riesgo de que se forme un sifón de retorno de los contenidos del tanque a la fuente de la sustancia vehicular, al preparar la mezcla. Utilice aparatos aprobados para evitar la formación de sifones de retorno en lugares donde lo exijan las normas locales o estatales.

Un filtro de malla de 50 hilos para la boquilla o un colador en el equipo de rocío es adecuado.

Limpie las piezas del rociador inmediatamente después de su utilización lavándolas bien con agua.

7.1 Mezcla con agua

EL RENDIMIENTO DE ESTE PRODUCTO PODRÍA REDUCIRSE CONSIDERABLEMENTE SI SE UTILIZA AGUA CON SEDIMENTOS DE TIERRA COMO SUSTANCIA VEHICULAR. NO MEZCLE ESTE PRODUCTO CON AGUA DE ESTANQUES O ACEQUIAS QUE SE VEA TURBIA O ENFANGADA.

Este producto se mezcla fácilmente con agua. Mezcle las soluciones de rocío de este producto de la siguiente manera. Primero, llene el tanque de mezclado o de rocío con agua limpia. Agregue la cantidad requerida de este producto hacia el final del proceso de llenado y mezcle con cuidado. Es posible que durante la mezcla la solución de rocío produzca espuma. Para prevenir o minimizar la formación de espuma, mezcle con cuidado, tapone las derivaciones y mangueras de retorno en el fondo del tanque y, si es necesario, agregue un agente apropiado a la solución de rocío para evitar la formación de espuma o eliminarla.

7.2 Surfactantes

A menos que se indique lo contrario, este producto requiere que se agreguen 2 o más cuartos de galón de un surfactante no iónico cuyo uso con herbicidas esté recomendado en la etiqueta por cada 100 galones de solución de rocío (0.5% o más por volumen). A menos que se indique lo contrario, use una concentración mayor de surfactante cuando alguna de las siguientes condiciones aplique al uso de este producto:

- Se agregan surfactantes que contienen menos del 70 por ciento del ingrediente activo
- Se aplica al voleo usando un alto volumen de sustancia vehicular o usando equipo de rociado manual
- Se aplica en condiciones de crecimiento adversas o en cualquier momento en que las malezas están bajo estrés
- Se aplica como mezcla de tanque con otros productos
- Se aplica a malezas, matorrales leñosos, árboles y enredaderas difíciles de controlar

NOTA: Para la aplicación directa de soluciones de rocío de este producto en malezas acuáticas emergidas o para usar en áreas intermareales por debajo del nivel medio de mareas altas, o en áreas de aplicación donde una zona de transición asegurará que un rocío excesivo de un cuerpo de agua adyacente no se puede mantener, debe usar un surfactante que esté aprobado también para uso acuático. Para las aplicaciones terrestres, también se requiere un surfactante en la solución de rocío, pero no tiene que estar aprobado para uso acuático.

RESTRICCIÓN: Si se agrega un surfactante que NO esté aprobado para uso acuático a la solución de rocío, NO lo aplique directamente al agua o sobre esta ni use en áreas intermareales por debajo del nivel medio de mareas altas.

Consulte con la principal agencia reguladora de pesticidas de su estado si necesita información adicional sobre los surfactantes que están aprobados para uso acuático.

Lea y siga todas las declaraciones preventivas e instrucciones de modo de empleo en la etiqueta del surfactante.

Toda referencia en esta etiqueta a la concentración de surfactante en la solución de rocío está basada en un porcentaje de volumen. Vea la tabla a continuación para obtener la concentración adecuada de surfactante en la solución de rocío.

Volumen deseado de solución de rocío	Cantidad de surfactante para obtener la concentración indicada en la solución de rocío (porcentaje por volumen)					
	0.5%	0.75%	1%	1.5%	4%	8%
1 galón	2/3 onza líquida	1 cuarto de galón	1.3 onzas líquidas	2 onzas líquidas	5 onzas líquidas	10 onzas líquidas
25 galones	16 onzas líquidas	24 onzas líquidas	1 cuarto de galón	1.5 cuartos de galón	4 cuartos de galón	2 galones
100 galones	2 cuartos de galón	3 cuartos de galón	1 cuarto de galón	1.5 galones	4 galones	8 galones

2 cucharadas soperas = 1 onza líquida (onz. líq.)

7.3 Mezclas de tanque

Este producto no proporciona control residual de malezas. Este producto puede mezclarse en tanques con otros herbicidas para proporcionar control residual de malezas en la tierra, un espectro más amplio de control de malezas o un mecanismo de acción alternativo.

NO TODOS LOS PRODUCTOS PARA MEZCLA DE TANQUE INDICADOS EN ESTA ETIQUETA ESTÁN APROBADOS PARA USO EN SITIOS ACUÁTICOS. Consulte las etiquetas individuales de todos los productos usados en la mezcla de tanque para conocer los usos aprobados y las proporciones de aplicación.

Cuando en esta etiqueta se indica una mezcla de tanque con un ingrediente activo genérico como 2,4-D, o dicamba o cualquier otro producto o material, el usuario asume la responsabilidad de asegurarse de que la aplicación específica que está preparando y el sitio de uso estén incluidos en la etiqueta del producto utilizado en la mezcla.

Bayer CropScience LP no ha realizado pruebas en todas las fórmulas de producto de la mezcla de tanque para verificar la compatibilidad, antagonismo o reducción en el rendimiento del producto. La mezcla de este producto con herbicidas u otros materiales no recomendados en esta etiqueta puede dar como resultado una reducción en su rendimiento. Hasta el grado que sea compatible con la legislación pertinente, el comprador y todos los usuarios son responsables por todas las pérdidas o daños en relación con el uso o el manejo de mezclas de este producto con herbicidas u otros materiales que no se recomiendan expresamente en esta etiqueta o en las etiquetas complementarias separadas o en las Fichas Técnicas publicadas para este producto.

Consulte todas las etiquetas de cada uno de los productos, las etiquetas complementarias y las Fichas Técnicas de todos los productos de la mezcla de tanque, y respete todas las precauciones y limitaciones de la etiqueta, incluidas las restricciones de la época de aplicación, las restricciones de suelo, los intervalos mínimos para volver a cosechar y/o las restricciones de rotación. Utilice conforme con las declaraciones preventivas más restrictivas de cada producto en la mezcla de tanque.

Este producto puede aplicarse en cualquier proporción indicada en esta etiqueta en una mezcla de tanque con los siguientes productos para proporcionar control preemergencia y/o mejor control postemergencia de las malezas indicadas en las etiquetas de cada producto.

Arsenal; Herbicida concentrado para aplicadores Arsenal; Banvel; Banvel 480; Barricade 4L; Barricade 65WG; Certainty® Turf; Chopper Gen2; Crossbow; Endurance; Escort XP; Forestry Garlon 4 Specialty; Forestry Garlon XLT Specialty; Gallery SC; Gallery 75 Dry Flowable Specialty; Garlon; 3A Specialty; Garlon 4 Specialty; Garlon 4 Ultra Specialty; Goal 2XL; GoalTender; Habitat; Hyvar X; Hyvar X-L; Karmex DF; Krenite S Brush Control Agent; Krovar I DF; Landmark; Landmark XP; Oust Extra; Oust XP; Outrider®; Plateau; Poast; Poast Plus; Ronstar 50 WSP; Ronstar Flo; Ronstar G; Sahara DG; Spike 20P Specialty; Spike 80 DF Specialty; Stalker; Surflan AS Specialty; Surflan Flex; Surflan Flex T&O; Surflan XL 2G; Surflan Pro; Telar XP; Tordon 101 Mixture Specialty; Tordon 22K Specialty; Tordon K Herbicide Specialty; Transline Specialty; Vanquish; Velpar DF CU; Velpar DF VU; Velpar L CU; Velpar L; Velpar L VU; 2,4-D; atrazina; dicamba; bromacil; diuron; imazapyr; metsulfuron methyl; oryzalin; pendimethalin, prodiamine; simazine; sulfosulfuron; trichlopyr

Al usarlo en combinaciones como se describe en esta etiqueta y hasta el grado que sea compatible con la legislación pertinente, la responsabilidad de Bayer CropScience LP de ninguna manera incluirá ninguna pérdida, daño o lesión que no sea exclusiva y directamente causada por incluir el producto de Bayer CropScience LP en dicho uso combinado.

7.4 Procedimiento de mezcla en tanque

Siempre determine con anticipación la compatibilidad de todos los productos de la mezcla de tanque en la sustancia vehicular, mezclando antes pequeñas cantidades proporcionales.

Agregue componentes individuales en la mezcla de tanque en el siguiente orden: polvos mojables, formulaciones fluidas, concentrados emulsionantes, aditivos de reducción de la dispersión, líquidos solubles en agua (este producto), surfactantes no iónicos. Asegúrese de que los productos en la mezcla de tanque estén bien mezclados en la solución de rocío antes de agregar este producto.

Mezcle solo la cantidad de solución de rocío que aplicará ese día. La aplicación de soluciones de mezcla de tanque que se dejan reposar toda la noche podrían tener un control de malezas reducido.

Continúe agitando suavemente todo el tiempo hasta haber rociado todo el contenido del tanque. Si se deja que la mezcla para rociar se asiente, agite bien para que la mezcla vuelva a estar en suspensión antes de continuar la aplicación.

Mantenga la manguera de retorno en el fondo del tanque, o próximo a este para minimizar la formación de espuma.

Un filtro de malla de 50 hilos para la boquilla o un colador en el equipo de rocío es adecuado.

7.5 Mezcla de concentraciones de solución de rocío

Toda referencia en esta etiqueta a la concentración de este producto en una solución de rocío está basada en un porcentaje de volumen.

Prepare el volumen deseado de solución de rocío en una concentración determinada mezclando con agua la cantidad de este producto que se indica en la siguiente tabla.

Volumen deseado de solución de rocío	Cantidad de Roundup Custom para uso acuático y terrestre para lograr la concentración indicada en la solución de rocío (porcentaje por volumen)					
	0.5%	0.75%	1%	1.5%	4%	8%
1 galón	2/3 onza líquida	1 cuarto de galón	1.3 onzas líquidas	2 onzas líquidas	5 onzas líquidas	10 onzas líquidas
25 galones	16 onzas líquidas	24 onzas líquidas	1 cuarto de galón	1.5 cuartos de galón	4 cuartos de galón	2 galones
100 galones	2 cuartos de galón	3 cuartos de galón	1 cuarto de galón	1.5 galones	4 galones	8 galones

2 cucharadas soperas = 1 onza líquida (onz. líq.)

Para llenar los rociadores tipo mochila y de bombeo, recomendamos mezclar la cantidad apropiada de este producto con agua en un envase más grande y luego llenar el rociador con esta solución mezclada.

7.6 Colorantes y tintes

A las soluciones de rocío de este producto se le pueden agregar colorantes o tinturas para marcar, sin embargo estos podrían reducir su rendimiento. Use colorantes o tinturas según las indicaciones del fabricante.

7.7 Aditivos de reducción de dispersión

Se pueden utilizar aditivos para reducir la dispersión en todos los tipos de equipo de aplicación, a excepción de aplicadores con enjugador, barras de esponja y aplicación por goteo controlado (CDA). Cuando se use un aditivo para reducir la dispersión, lea y siga cuidadosamente todas las precauciones, limitaciones y el resto de la información de la etiqueta del producto. El uso de aditivos de reducción del arrastre puede afectar la cobertura de rocío, lo cual puede dar lugar a que se reduzca la eficacia de este producto.

8.0 EQUIPOS Y TÉCNICAS PARA LA APLICACIÓN

Este producto puede aplicarse usando los siguientes equipos:

Equipo de aplicación aérea— con alas fijas y helicóptero

Equipo de aplicación terrestre— sistemas con brazo o sin brazo, rociadores de arrastre, flotadores, rociadores de captación, cupés de rocío y otros equipos de aplicación terrestre al voleo

Rociadores manuales— rociadores de mochila, rociadores con presión de bombeo, pistolas de mano, bastones de mano, sopladores de vaporización*, lanzas y otros equipos rociadores de mano y a motor empleados para dirigir el rocío al follaje de la maleza.

* Este producto no está registrado en California ni en Arizona para su uso en sopladores de vaporización.

Equipo de aplicación selectiva— rociadores de recirculación, rociadores con pantalla y campana, aplicador con enjugador, barra con esponja, inyectores de tallo sencillos o huecos, inyectores de árboles, botella rociadora

Sistemas por inyección—rociadores por inyección aéreos o terrestres

Aplicador por goteo controlado (CDA)— aplicadores de mano o instalados en brazos que producen un rocío formado por un estrecho rango de tamaños de gotas

APLIQUE ESTE PRODUCTO UTILIZANDO EQUIPOS DEBIDAMENTE MANTENIDOS Y CALIBRADOS QUE SEAN CAPACES DE ROCIAR CON PRECISIÓN EL VOLUMEN DESEADO.

No use ningún sistema de irrigación para aplicar este producto.

8.1 Manejo de la dispersión del rocío

EVITE EL CONTACTO DE ESTE HERBICIDA CON EL FOLLAJE, TALLOS VERDES, RAÍCES NO LEÑOSAS EXPUESTAS O FRUTOS EXPUESTOS DE LOS CULTIVOS, PLANTAS Y ÁRBOLES DESEABLES, PORQUE LAS PLANTAS PUEDEN SUFRIR GRAVES DAÑOS O SER DESTRUIDAS.

No permita que la solución herbicida se vaporice, gotee, disperse o salpique sobre la vegetación deseable ya que incluso cantidades pequeñas de este producto pueden causar daños graves o destruir el cultivo, plantas u otra vegetación que no era el objetivo de la aplicación.

EVITE LA DISPERSIÓN. TENGA SUMO CUIDADO AL APLICAR ESTE PRODUCTO PARA EVITAR DAÑOS A LAS PLANTAS Y CULTIVOS DESEABLES.

Evitar la dispersión del rocío en el lugar de aplicación es responsabilidad del aplicador. La interacción de varios factores relacionados con el clima y el equipo determina la posibilidad de dispersión del rocío. El aplicador y el cultivador son responsables de considerar todos estos factores al tomar decisiones relacionadas con la aplicación de este producto.

Las probabilidades de daño causado por la dispersión del rocío al aplicar este producto aumentan cuando hay viento con ráfagas, cuando la velocidad del viento aumenta, cuando la dirección del viento cambia constantemente o cuando hay otras condiciones meteorológicas que favorecen la dispersión del rocío. Al rociar, evite las combinaciones de presión y tipo de boquillas que resulten en salpicaduras o partículas finas (niebla) que es probable que se dispersen.

PARA EVITAR DAÑAR LA VEGETACIÓN DESEADA ADJUNTA, SE DEBEN MANTENER ZONAS DE TRANSICIÓN ADECUADAS.

EVITE APLICAR ESTE PRODUCTO A ALTA VELOCIDAD O PRESIÓN EXCESIVA.

8.2 Equipo de aplicación aérea

A menos que se prohíba de otra manera, todas las aplicaciones al voleo de este producto indicadas en esta etiqueta se pueden realizar con equipos de aplicación aérea, de ser posible, siempre que la persona que aplica el producto cumpla con las precauciones y restricciones especificadas en esta etiqueta y en las etiquetas complementarias separadas que se publican para este producto.

NO APLIQUE ESTE PRODUCTO CON EQUIPOS AÉREOS EXCEPTO BAJO LAS CONDICIONES QUE SE ESPECIFICAN EN ESTA ETIQUETA O EN LAS ETIQUETAS COMPLEMENTARIAS SEPARADAS QUE SE PUBLICAN PARA ESTE PRODUCTO.

PARA CONOCER LAS INSTRUCCIONES, RESTRICCIONES Y REQUISITOS ESPECÍFICOS RELACIONADOS CON LA APLICACIÓN AÉREA DE ESTE PRODUCTO EN CALIFORNIA, O EN CONDADOS ESPECÍFICOS DE ESE ESTADO, CONSULTE LAS LIMITACIONES DE LA APLICACIÓN AÉREA EN ESE ESTADO O CONDADO QUE SE PRESENTA EN ESTA SECCIÓN.

Aplique este producto en la proporción recomendada en esta etiqueta en 3 a 25 galones de agua por acre, a menos que se indique de otra manera. Use un volumen de rocío mayor dentro de este rango si las malezas, matorrales, árboles y enredaderas son densas o forman varias capas de cobertura.

Evite la aplicación directa en masas de agua.

Pueden usarse aditivos para controlar o reducir la dispersión.

Asegúrese de que la aplicación sea uniforme. Para evitar la aplicación en surcos, irregular o encimada, utilice dispositivos de señalización apropiados.

Mantenimiento de aviones

Al final de cada día de trabajo, lave muy bien el avión, especialmente el tren de aterrizaje, para quitar los residuos de este producto que se acumulan durante el rocío o por derrames. EL CONTACTO PROLONGADO DE ESTE PRODUCTO CON PARTES DE ACERO SIN REVESTIMIENTO PUEDE CAUSAR CORROSIÓN Y POSIBLEMENTE QUE LAS PARTES FALLEN. LA PARTE MÁS SUSCEPTIBLE ES EL TREN DE ATERRIZAJE. Es posible prevenir la corrosión recubriendo las partes con pintura orgánica que cumpla con las especificaciones aeroespaciales MIL-C-38413.

MANEJO DE LA DISPERSIÓN DEL ROCÍO AÉREO

Deben seguirse los siguientes requerimientos de manejo de la dispersión para minimizar el movimiento de esta fuera del objetivo durante la aplicación aérea. Estos requisitos no se aplican para aplicaciones de forestación.

1. La distancia de la boquilla más externa en el brazo no debe exceder 3/4 del largo de la envergadura o rotor.
2. Las boquillas deben siempre apuntar hacia atrás, paralelas a la corriente de aire, nunca hacia abajo más de 45 grados. En los estados que tengan reglamentos más estrictos, deberán observarse estos.

Importancia del tamaño de las gotas

La forma más eficaz de reducir la posibilidad de dispersión es aplicar en gotas grandes. La mejor estrategia de manejo de la dispersión es la aplicación de las gotas más grandes que provean suficiente cobertura y control. La aplicación de gotas más grandes reduce la posibilidad de dispersión, pero no la evitará si la aplicación se hace de forma incorrecta o bajo condiciones ambientales desfavorables, como por ejemplo con viento, altas temperaturas y baja humedad y/o condiciones de inversión como se describe más adelante.

Control del tamaño de las gotas

- **Volumen:** Use boquillas de velocidad de flujo alta para aplicar el mayor volumen de rocío práctico. Las boquillas con mayores velocidades de flujo producen gotas más grandes.
- **Presión:** Opere a una presión de rocío que esté cerca del extremo más bajo del rango indicado para la boquilla. La presión más alta reduce el tamaño de la gota y no mejora la penetración de la cobertura. Cuando sean necesarias velocidades de flujo mayores, use boquillas con mayor velocidad de flujo en lugar de aumentar la presión.
- **Cantidad de boquillas:** Utilice la cantidad mínima de boquillas que proporcionen una cobertura uniforme.
- **Orientación de la boquilla:** Si orienta las boquillas de modo que liberen el rocío hacia atrás, en sentido paralelo a la circulación del aire, producirán gotas más grandes que si las orienta de otro modo. Cuanto más desviadas estén del plano horizontal, tanto más pequeñas serán las gotas y tanto mayor el potencial de dispersión.
- **Tipo de boquilla:** Utilice un tipo de boquilla diseñado para la aplicación deseada. Con la mayoría de los tipos de boquillas, cuanto menor sea el ángulo de rocío tanto mayor serán las gotas. Considere el uso de boquillas de poca dispersión. Las boquillas de chorro sólido orientadas completamente hacia atrás producen gotas más grandes que otros tipos de boquillas.
- **Longitud del brazo:** En algunos esquemas de uso, la reducción de la longitud efectiva del brazo a menos de 3/4 de la envergadura o de la longitud del rotor puede reducir la dispersión aún más sin reducir el ancho de la franja.
- **Altura de la aplicación:** Las aplicaciones deben realizarse a una altura de 10 pies o menos por encima de la copa de las plantas más grandes, a menos que se requiera mayor altura por razones de seguridad del avión. Realizar las aplicaciones a la menor altura que sea segura reduce la exposición de las gotas a la evaporación y el viento.

Ajuste de franja

Cuando la aplicación se lleve a cabo ante viento lateral, la franja de aspersión se desplazará a favor del viento. Por ello, en los extremos con o contra el viento del campo, el aplicador debe compensar este desplazamiento ajustando la trayectoria del avión contraria al viento. La distancia de ajuste de la franja debe aumentar, cuando aumenta la posibilidad de arrastre (mayor viento, gotitas más pequeñas, etc.).

Viento

El potencial de dispersión es menor cuando la velocidad del viento es de 2 a 10 millas por hora. Sin embargo, muchos factores, incluyendo el tamaño de las gotas y el tipo de equipo, determinan la posibilidad de dispersión a una velocidad determinada. Se debe evitar la aplicación cuando la velocidad del viento está por debajo de 2 millas por hora debido a los cambios de dirección del viento y la alta posibilidad de inversión. NOTA: El terreno local puede influir en los patrones de viento. Cada aplicador debe conocer los patrones de vientos locales y cómo éstos afectan la dispersión.

Temperatura y humedad

Cuando se realizan aplicaciones con humedad relativa baja, fije el equipo para que produzca gotas más grandes para compensar por la evaporación. La evaporación de gotas es más grave cuando las condiciones son calurosas y secas.

Inversiones de temperatura

Este producto no debe aplicarse durante una inversión de temperatura debido a que la posibilidad de dispersión es alta. Las inversiones de temperatura restringen la mezcla de aire vertical, lo que causa que pequeñas gotas permanezcan suspendidas en una nube concentrada. Esta nube puede moverse en direcciones no predecibles debido a los vientos variables leves que son comunes durante las inversiones. Las inversiones de temperatura están caracterizadas por temperaturas en aumento con la altitud y son comunes en las noches con cobertura de nubes limitada y poco o ningún viento. Comienzan a formarse cuando se mete el sol y a menudo continúan en la mañana. Su presencia puede indicarse por neblina en el suelo; sin embargo, si la neblina no está presente, las inversiones también pueden identificarse por el movimiento del humo desde una fuente del suelo o por el generador de humo de un avión. El humo en capas que se mueve lateralmente en una nube concentrada (bajo condiciones de poco viento) indica una inversión, mientras que el humo que se mueve hacia arriba y se disipa rápidamente indica buena mezcla de aire vertical.

Áreas susceptibles

Este producto solo se debe aplicar cuando la posibilidad de dispersión hacia zonas adyacentes susceptibles que no sean el objetivo (por ejemplo, áreas residenciales, hábitat conocido de especies amenazadas o en peligro de

extinción, cultivos que no sean el objetivo) sea mínima (por ejemplo, cuando el viento sople lejos de las áreas susceptibles).

Limitaciones estatales específicas de la aplicación aérea

LIMITACIONES DE LA APLICACIÓN AÉREA SOLAMENTE EN CALIFORNIA

NO aplique este producto usando equipo de aplicación aérea en áreas residenciales.

EVITE LA DISPERSIÓN – NO APLIQUE CUANDO HAYA VIENTO CON RÁFAGAS O BAJO OTRAS CONDICIONES QUE FAVOREZCAN LA DISPERSIÓN. LA DISPERSIÓN DE ESTE PRODUCTO EN CUALQUIER VEGETACIÓN QUE NO SEA EL OBJETIVO DE LA APLICACIÓN PUEDE CAUSAR DAÑOS. PARA EVITAR DAÑOS A LA VEGETACIÓN ADYACENTE DESEADA, USE EL EQUIPO DE APLICACIÓN AÉREA CORRECTO CON LAS BOQUILLAS APROPIADAS Y MANTENGA ZONAS DE TRANSICIÓN ADECUADAS.

Siga las siguientes instrucciones al hacer aplicaciones aéreas cerca de cultivos que no sean el objetivo, vegetación anual deseable o vegetación perenne deseable después de echar brotes y antes de la caída total de las hojas.

1. No aplique este producto a menos de 100 pies de la vegetación deseable o los cultivos que no son el objetivo.
2. Si está soplando un viento de hasta 5 millas por hora HACIA la vegetación deseable o los cultivos que no son el objetivo, no aplique este producto a menos de 500 pies de los cultivos o vegetación deseable.
3. Si están soplando vientos de entre 5 y 10 millas por hora HACIA la vegetación deseable o los cultivos que no son el objetivo, puede que se necesite una zona de transición de más de 500 pies para proteger los cultivos o vegetación deseable.
4. No aplique este producto usando equipo de aplicación aérea cuando soplen vientos de más de 10 millas por hora.
5. No aplique este producto usando equipo de aplicación aérea cuando existan condiciones de inversión.

Al mezclar en tanque este producto con 2,4-D, solo se pueden utilizar formulaciones de 2,4-D amina con equipo de aplicación aérea en California. Las mezclas de tanque de este producto con formulaciones de 2,4-D amina se pueden aplicar por aire en California únicamente en sistemas de labranza reducida o campos con barbecho y para renovación de pastura.

Este producto, al ser mezclado en tanques con dicamba, no se puede aplicar por aire en el estado de California.

LIMITACIONES ADICIONALES PARA LA APLICACIÓN AÉREA SOLAMENTE EN EL CONDADO DE FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

Siempre lea y siga las instrucciones de la etiqueta y las declaraciones preventivas para todos los productos usados en la aplicación aérea.

La siguiente información aplica solo del 15 de febrero al 31 de marzo dentro de los siguientes límites del Condado de Fresno, California:

Norte: Frontera del Condado de Fresno
Sur: Frontera del Condado de Fresno
Este: Autopista estatal 99
Oeste: Frontera del Condado de Fresno

Respete las siguientes instrucciones para minimizar el movimiento fuera del lugar durante la aplicación aérea de este producto. Minimizar el movimiento fuera del lugar es responsabilidad del cultivador, el Asesor en control de plagas y el encargado de la aplicación aérea.

Instrucciones por escrito

El encargado de la aplicación o su representante TIENEN que presentar instrucciones por escrito al Comisionado de Agricultura del Condado de Fresno 24 horas antes de la aplicación. Estas instrucciones por escrito TIENEN que indicar la proximidad de los cultivos en los alrededores y que se han cumplido las condiciones de esta etiqueta y de todas las etiquetas de los fabricantes de los productos.

Capacitación y equipo del encargado de la aplicación aérea

La aplicación aérea de este producto se limita a los pilotos que hayan completado con éxito un programa de capacitación para la aplicación aérea de herbicidas aprobado por el Comisionado de Agricultura del Condado de Fresno y el Departamento de Regulación de Pesticidas de California. Todos los aviones tienen que ser inspeccionados, revisados en vuelo y certificados por una organización aprobada por el Comisionado de Agricultura del Condado de Fresno. Pruebe y calibre el equipo de rocío a intervalos suficientes para garantizar que se estén aplicando las proporciones adecuadas de herbicidas y adyuvantes durante el uso comercial. El encargado de la aplicación tiene que documentar dichas pruebas y calibraciones. Una demostración de desempeño en una organización aprobada por el Comisionado de Agricultura del Condado de Fresno constituye documentación, además de otros registros por escrito que muestren cálculos y medidas de los parámetros de vuelo y rocío aceptables para el Comisionado de Agricultura del Condado de Fresno.

Aplicaciones de noche – No aplique este producto por aire más de 30 minutos antes del amanecer ni más de 30 minutos después de la puesta del sol sin autorización previa del Comisionado de Agricultura del Condado de Fresno.

Para obtener información adicional sobre la aplicación aérea adecuada de este producto en el Condado de Fresno llame al (800) 332-3111.

8.3 Equipo de aplicación terrestre

Aplique este producto en las proporciones apropiadas como se especifica en esta etiqueta en 3 a 40 galones de agua por acre cuando se realizan aplicaciones al voleo usando equipos de aplicación terrestre, a menos que se indique de otro modo en esta etiqueta, en las etiquetas complementarias separadas o en las Fichas Técnicas que se publican para este producto. A medida que aumenta la densidad de las malezas, aumente el volumen de rocío hacia al extremo superior dentro de este rango para conseguir una cobertura completa. Use boquillas que eviten generar una niebla fina. Para obtener mejores resultados con el equipo de aplicación terrestre, use boquillas tipo abanico plano. Compruebe la distribución uniforme del patrón de las gotas del rocío.

8.4 Rociadores manuales

Al usar un rociador de mano, aplique soluciones de rocío de este producto de manera completa y uniforme al follaje de la vegetación objetivo, usando un espectro de gotas gruesas y técnica de rocío para mojar; no rocíe hasta el punto de escurrimiento. Consulte la sección "MALEZAS CONTROLADAS" de esta etiqueta para conocer la concentración correcta de este producto en la solución de rocío y el momento de aplicación para controlar malezas específicas, árboles, enredaderas y matorrales leñosos.

Para el control de malezas anuales, aplique cuando las malezas están pequeñas y antes de la formación de inflorescencias o brotes. Para el control de malezas perennes, árboles, enredaderas y matorrales leñosos, aplique después de la floración y antes de la caída de hojas y el color otoñal.

Al hacer una aplicación de rocío dirigido a bajo volumen a malezas anuales y perennes, árboles, enredaderas y matorrales leñosos usando un rociador de mano, asegúrese de rociar por lo menos de 50 a 75 por ciento del follaje o la mitad superior de cada planta no deseada. Si se usa una boquilla de chorro recto, comience la aplicación en la parte superior de la planta objetivo y rocíe de arriba hacia abajo con un movimiento lateral en zigzag. Para asegurar una cobertura uniforme y completa, rocíe ambos lados de los matorrales leñosos grandes o altos, árboles y enredaderas o cuando el follaje es espeso y denso o hay varios brotes. Para obtener mejores resultados en los árboles, enredaderas y matorrales leñosos, aplique a la vegetación en crecimiento activo después de la expansión completa de las hojas y la floración, antes de la caída de las hojas y el color de otoño.

La siguiente tabla resume varios métodos de aplicación foliar usando un rociador de mochila con una técnica de rocío dirigido a bajo volumen o rocío para mojar y una aplicación con rociador de alto volumen usando equipo de aplicación a mano para el control total o parcial de malezas herbáceas, árboles, enredaderas y matorrales leñosos listados en la sección "MALEZAS CONTROLADAS" de esta etiqueta.

Método de aplicación	Concentración de solución de rocío	Volumen de rocío
Pistola de mano o rociador de mochila	0.5 a 1.5% por volumen	Técnica de rocío para mojar
Rocío dirigido de bajo volumen (mochila)	4 a 8% por volumen	15 a 25 galones por acre
Rocío modificado de alto volumen	1.5 a 3% por volumen	40 a 60 galones por acre

La aplicación de rocío dirigido a bajo volumen con un rociador de mochila funciona mejor cuando se aplica a las malezas y matorrales con menos de 10 pies de alto. Para las malezas y matorrales más altos, una pistola de mano de alto volumen puede modificarse reduciendo el tamaño de la boquilla y la presión de rocío para producir una aplicación modificada de rocío dirigido de alto volumen.

8.5 Equipo de aplicación selectiva

El equipo de aplicación selectiva permite que este producto se aplique a las malezas que crecen cerca de cultivos o de otra vegetación deseable sin matar la vegetación deseable. El equipo de aplicación selectiva debe evitar todo contacto de la solución herbicida con la vegetación deseable y operarse sin filtración de rocíos de niebla, derrames o goteo de la solución herbicida.

EVITE EL CONTACTO DE ESTE HERBICIDA CON LA VEGETACIÓN DESEABLE. El contacto de este producto con la vegetación deseable podría causar daños o la destrucción de la planta. Hasta el grado que sea compatible con la legislación pertinente, este daño será responsabilidad exclusiva de la persona encargada de la aplicación del producto.

Este producto puede diluirse en agua y aplicarse usando rociadores de recirculación, rociadores con pantalla, rociadores con campana, aplicadores con enjugador o barras de esponja, a las malezas especificadas en esta etiqueta que crecen en cualquier sitio acuático o terreno de cultivo no alimentario indicado en esta etiqueta, donde sea posible. Este producto también puede usarse con rociadores equipados con tecnología de sensor óptico de malezas. Este producto también puede aplicarse con otro equipo selectivo como los inyectores de tallo sencillos o huecos, inyectores de árboles, aplicadores con enjugador para aplicaciones en tallos cortados y tocones cortados y en botellas rociadoras para aplicaciones en tallos cortados, tocones cortados y chorro para controlar malezas de tallo largo, matorrales, árboles y enredaderas indicados en esta etiqueta.

Rociador de recirculación

Los rociadores de recirculación dirigen la solución de rocío hacia los tipos de malezas que crecen sobre vegetación deseable, mientras que la solución de rocío que no ha sido interceptada por las malezas se recoge y se retorna al tanque para volverla a usar. Un rociador de recirculación puede usarse para aplicar soluciones de rocío de este producto a las malezas indicadas en esta etiqueta en cualquier sitio acuático o terreno sin cultivo descrito en esta etiqueta.

Rociadores con pantalla y con campana

Un rociador con pantalla dirige la solución herbicida a las malezas objetivo mientras protege la vegetación deseable de entrar en contacto con el rocío herbicida mediante una pantalla o material impermeable. Use boquillas que aseguren una cobertura uniforme de toda el área tratada. Mantenga las pantallas debidamente colocadas a fin de proteger la vegetación deseada.

Un rociador con campana es un tipo de rociador con pantalla en el que el rocío está totalmente encerrado, y que incluye parte superior, laterales, parte frontal y posterior, de modo que protege la vegetación deseable de la solución de rocío.

Este producto puede diluirse con agua y aplicarse, a menos que se indique lo contrario, mezclado con un surfactante, usando un rociador con pantalla o con campana a las malezas indicadas en esta etiqueta que crecen en cualquier sitio acuático o terreno sin cultivo descrito en esta etiqueta, donde sea posible, y entre hileras de plantas (en medio de las hileras) en cualquier sistema de cultivo indicado en esta etiqueta.

Coloque correctamente la campana para proteger la vegetación deseable. Asegúrese de que la campana es capaz de encerrar completamente el patrón

de rocío. De ser necesario cuando lo aplique alrededor de cultivos en camas elevadas, extienda hacia abajo las solapas frontal y posterior del rociador con campana para llegar a la tierra en surcos profundos.

Los rociadores con campana deben ser configurados y operados de manera que reduzcan al mínimo el rebote, y eviten que sea necesario levantar la campana de la superficie de la tierra en cualquier momento. Si la campana se levanta, pueden escapar partículas de rocío y hacer contacto con el cultivo o con otra vegetación deseable, causándole daño o destrucción. Evite operar este equipo en terreno irregular o en declive, donde la campana de rocío puede levantarse de la superficie del suelo.

Utilice campanas diseñadas para reducir al mínimo el escurrimiento o goteo excesivo por la parte interior de la campana, tales como una única boquilla en abanico de baja presión y poca dispersión con un ángulo de rocío de 80 a 95 grados, colocada en la parte central superior de la campana, con un volumen de rocío de 20 a 30 galones por acre.

Los siguientes procedimientos ayudarán a reducir las posibilidades de daño a la vegetación deseable cuando se usa un rociador con campana:

- Opere el rociador con la campana sobre el terreno o casi rozando la superficie del terreno.
- Deje una franja de al menos 8 pulgadas sin tratar sobre la hilera del surco. (Por ejemplo, si una hilera del cultivo tiene un ancho de 38 pulgadas, use una campana de rocío con un ancho máximo de 30 pulgadas).
- Trabaje a una velocidad terrestre no mayor de 5 millas por hora para minimizar el rebote del rociador con campana.
- Aplique cuando la velocidad del viento sea de 10 millas por hora o menos.
- Utilice boquillas de poca dispersión que ofrecen cobertura uniforme dentro del área de aplicación.

Puede causar daños al cultivo o a otra vegetación deseable si se aplica al follaje de las malezas que tienen contacto directo con la vegetación deseable. No aplique este producto si las hojas de la vegetación deseable crecen en contacto directo con las malezas. Las gotas, la niebla, la espuma o las salpicaduras de la solución herbicida que se depositan en la vegetación deseable pueden causar decoloración, atrofia o destrucción.

Aplicador con enjugador

El aplicador con enjugador es un dispositivo que pasa físicamente este producto o soluciones de este producto directamente a la maleza o los tocones cortados. Puede usarse cualquier dispositivo manual que sea capaz de pasar físicamente este producto o soluciones de este producto directamente en la maleza objetivo o tocón, como por ejemplo una brocha de pintor.

Un aplicador con enjugador mecánico, como una barra de esponja o mecha que pueda llevarse por un campo por encima de un cultivo u otra vegetación deseable para controlar las malezas que son más altas que la vegetación deseable, debe estar diseñado, mantenerse y operarse de tal manera que evite que la solución herbicida entre en contacto con la vegetación deseable.

Los aplicadores con enjugador pueden usarse sobre los cultivos alimentarios ÚNICAMENTE si su uso sobre ese cultivo está específicamente permitido en esta etiqueta o en las etiquetas complementarias que se publican por separado para este producto.

Al usar un aplicador con enjugador mecánico, ajuste la altura del aplicador para asegurar el contacto adecuado con las malezas, de manera que el punto de contacto del enjugador esté al menos 2 pulgadas por encima del cultivo o la vegetación deseable. Se obtienen mejores resultados cuando una mayor cantidad de maleza entra en contacto con la solución herbicida y las malezas tienen por lo menos 6 pulgadas de altura más que la vegetación deseable. Las malezas que no entran en contacto con la solución herbicida no se afectarán. El contacto puede ser insuficiente cuando las malezas crecen en macizos densos, en las áreas de infestaciones severas de malezas o cuando la altura de las malezas varía considerablemente. En estas situaciones, puede ser necesaria más de una aplicación de este producto.

Opere los aplicadores con enjugador a una velocidad terrestre no mayor de 5 millas por hora. Se puede mejorar el rendimiento en zonas infestadas con muchas malezas si se reduce la velocidad, lo que dará más tiempo para volver a saturar el enjugador con la solución herbicida y más tiempo de contacto del enjugador con la maleza. Se pueden obtener mejores resultados con un aplicador con enjugador si se hacen dos aplicaciones en direcciones opuestas del campo.

Mantenga limpias las superficies del enjugador.

Las gotas, la niebla, la espuma o las salpicaduras de la solución herbicida que se depositan en la vegetación deseable pueden causar decoloración, atrofia o destrucción. Evite las filtraciones o el goteo en la vegetación deseable. Tenga en cuenta que en terreno en declive la solución herbicida puede cambiar de lugar, goteando en el extremo inferior y secando el enjugador en el extremo superior del aplicador.

No aplique este producto con un aplicador con enjugador cuando las malezas estén mojadas.

Agregue un surfactante no iónico a una concentración de 10 por ciento por volumen de la solución total del aplicador (un galón de surfactante por cada 10 galones de solución) para usar en un aplicador con enjugador. Consulte la sección "MEZCLA" de esta etiqueta para obtener información adicional sobre el uso de surfactantes.

Para aplicadores con barra de esponja o mecha: aplique soluciones en un rango entre 33 y 75 por ciento de este producto por volumen en agua.

Para aplicadores de panel: aplique soluciones en un rango entre 33 y 90 por ciento de este producto por volumen en agua.

Mezcle solamente la cantidad de este producto que se usará durante el período de un día, debido a que el uso de soluciones de días anteriores puede reducir el efecto del producto.

Lave las piezas del enjugador inmediatamente después de utilizar este producto enjuagando con una gran cantidad de agua.

Inyectores de tallo sencillos y huecos

Se puede obtener el control de ciertas malezas indicadas en la sección "MALEZAS CONTROLADAS" inyectando este producto concentrado o soluciones de este producto directamente en la maleza objetivo. Asegúrese de que el inyector de mano que se use para esta aplicación sea capaz de rociar con precisión el volumen especificado en la etiqueta. Al inyectar los tallos, el uso total combinado de este producto no debe exceder 8 cuartos de galón por acre por año. A 5 mililitros de producto concentrado (sin diluir) por tallo, 8 cuartos de galón tratarán aproximadamente 1500 tallos por acre por año. La cantidad de tallos que pueden tratarse por acre variará dependiendo del volumen de inyección y de la concentración de este producto en la solución de aplicación.

8.6 Sistemas por inyección

Este producto puede usarse con sistemas de rocío por inyección, ya sean aéreos o terrestres, como concentrado líquido o diluido antes de inyectarlo en el chorro de rocío. No mezcle este producto concentrado con concentraciones de otros productos sin diluir cuando use los sistemas por inyección, a menos que se indique lo contrario. Para usar este producto en sistemas por inyección, se requiere una concentración de surfactante no iónico de 0.5% o más en el chorro de rocío.

8.7 Aplicador por goteo controlado (CDA)

La cantidad de este producto aplicada por acre con el aplicador por goteo controlado (CDA) no puede ser menos que la proporción indicada en esta etiqueta cuando se aplica con un equipo al voleo convencional.

El aplicador por goteo controlado produce un patrón de rocío que es difícil de ver. Debe tener sumo cuidado de no rociar o hacer contacto por dispersión con el follaje o con cualquier otro tipo de vegetación deseable, ya que esto puede causar daño o la destrucción de la planta.

9.0 SITIOS DE USO ACUÁTICO Y TERRESTRE

Este producto puede utilizarse de acuerdo con las instrucciones de uso en esta etiqueta para controlar malezas, árboles, enredaderas y matorrales leñosos indicados en esta etiqueta que crezcan en ambientes acuáticos o en cualquier terreno descrito en esta etiqueta.

9.1 Sitios acuáticos

Este producto puede usarse para controlar malezas, matorrales, árboles y enredaderas emergidas en todos los cuerpos de agua superficial fresca y salobre, fluyentes, estancados o transitorios. Estos cuerpos de agua incluyen lagos, ríos, arroyos, estanques, estuarios, diques de arroz, rezumaderos, acequias, canales, represas, tierras pantanosas e instalaciones para tratamiento de aguas usadas. Este producto puede usarse también para controlar malezas en zonas intermareales por debajo del nivel promedio de la marea alta y en terrenos donde pueda haber cuerpos de agua y una zona de transición que asegurará que un rocío excesivo del agua no se puede mantener.

Al aplicar soluciones de rocío de este producto en sitios acuáticos o cerca de estos, debe usarse un surfactante no iónico indicado para uso con herbicidas y aprobado para aplicación directa a los cuerpos de agua. Consulte la sección "MEZCLA" de esta etiqueta para obtener más información sobre el uso de surfactantes con este producto.

Antes de usar este producto para el control de malezas acuáticas o para control terrestre cerca de sitios acuáticos, lea cuidadosamente la siguiente información.

- Este producto no controla plantas que estén completamente sumergidas o que tienen la mayoría de su follaje debajo del agua.
- No hay restricciones al uso de agua para riego, recreación o fines domésticos después de la aplicación directa de este producto a plantas acuáticas emergidas.
- Consulte con la principal agencia reguladora de pesticidas de su estado, la agencia estatal de pesca y vida silvestre y/o la autoridad para el control de las aguas antes de aplicar este producto a la vegetación que crezca en aguas públicas para determinar si se requiere un permiso.
- No aplique este producto directamente al agua dentro de 0.5 millas aguas arriba de una toma activa de agua potable en corrientes de agua (esto es, ríos, arroyos, etc.) o dentro de 0.5 millas de una toma activa de agua potable en un cuerpo de agua estancada, como un lago, estanque o represa. Para aplicaciones acuáticas cerca y dentro de 0.5 millas de una toma activa de agua potable, la toma tiene que cerrarse por un período mínimo de 48 horas después de la aplicación. La toma de agua puede abrirse antes de las 48 horas si el nivel de glifosato en el agua de la toma está por debajo de 0.7 partes por millón según lo determina un análisis de laboratorio. Estas aplicaciones acuáticas pueden hacerse ÚNICAMENTE en aquellos casos donde existen fuentes de agua alternas o embalses que permitan cerrar una toma activa de agua potable por un período mínimo de 48 horas después de la aplicación. Esta restricción NO aplica al rocío excesivo accidental e intermitente del agua en sitios de uso terrestre.
- Para alcanzar el control máximo de malezas en zanjas secas, aplique este producto 1 día después de interrumpir el suministro de agua para asegurar la aplicación en las malezas con crecimiento activo y deje transcurrir 7 días o más después del tratamiento para volver a restaurar el agua.
- Puede ser necesario más de una aplicación de este producto para el control de matas de vegetación flotante. Evite que la lluvia o el oleaje levantado por los botes laven este producto del follaje en un plazo de 4 horas después de la aplicación. Espere por lo menos 24 horas antes de volver a aplicar este producto a la misma vegetación.
- La aplicación de este producto a cuerpos de agua en movimiento debe hacerse mientras se mueve contracorriente para evitar la concentración del herbicida en el agua.
- Al aplicar en las márgenes de cuerpos de agua, evite superponer más de un pie dentro del agua.
- No aplique este producto a cuerpos de agua donde no existan malezas emergidas.
- Si aplica este producto a más del 20 por ciento del área total de un cuerpo de agua, no aplique más de 3.75 cuartos de galón por acre en una sola aplicación al voleo. Si aplica a menos del 20 por ciento del área total de un cuerpo de agua, puede aplicar cualquier proporción indicada en esta etiqueta. Esta restricción de proporción en aplicación única no aplica

a cruces de corrientes de agua en servidumbres de paso de servicios públicos.

- Cuando la infestación de malezas emergidas cubre la superficie total de un cuerpo de agua en un embalse o represa, aplique este producto a la vegetación emergida en franjas para evitar la pérdida de oxígeno en el agua causada por la vegetación en descomposición. La pérdida de oxígeno en el agua puede dar lugar a un aumento en la mortalidad de los peces.

MEZCLAS DE TANQUE: Este producto se puede aplicar en una mezcla de tanque con uno o más de los siguientes productos para mejorar el control de malezas acuáticas, árboles, enredaderas y matorrales leñosos en sitios acuáticos, siempre que el producto usado esté registrado para uso acuático. Consulte las etiquetas de cada producto usado en la mezcla de tanque para conocer los usos aprobados y las proporciones de aplicación. Lea y siga siempre las indicaciones de las etiquetas de cada producto utilizado en la mezcla.

Clipper; Garlon 3A Specialty; Habitat; 2,4-D amina; imazapyr; flumioxazin; triclopyr

9.2 Sitios terrestres

Este producto puede utilizarse de acuerdo con las instrucciones de uso en esta etiqueta para controlar malezas, árboles, enredaderas y matorrales leñosos indicados en esta etiqueta en cualquier terreno descrito en esta etiqueta.

Este producto puede utilizarse para controlar malezas, árboles, enredaderas y matorrales leñosos en mantenimiento de jardines, terrenos mejorados y sin mejorar, céspedes y en los alrededores de plantas ornamentales en zonas industriales, comerciales y residenciales, incluyendo aeropuertos, complejos de viviendas, chaparrales, bordes de acequias, caminos de entrada de automóviles, zanjas y canales secos, ranchos, bordes de cercas, bosques, campos de golf, invernaderos, madereras, fábricas, zonas municipales, áreas naturales, viveros, complejos de oficinas, lechos ornamentales, parques, estacionamientos, pasturas, patios de tanques de petróleo, instalaciones de bombeo, ferrocarriles, tierras de pastoreo, áreas recreativas, áreas residenciales, bordes de carretera, escuelas, cobertizos, sitios para la producción de céspedes, complejos deportivos, almacenes, subestaciones, servidumbres de paso de servicios públicos, sitios de servicios públicos, áreas de almacenamiento, parcelas para alimento de la vida silvestre y áreas de preservación de la vida silvestre.

Este producto puede utilizarse para el control no selectivo de vegetación no deseada en cualquier sitio indicado en esta etiqueta para aplicación en recortes y bordes alrededor de objetos, incluyendo alrededor de los cimientos de edificios, áreas donde se guardan equipos, y árboles, a lo largo de cercas, y para eliminar las malezas no deseadas que crecen cerca de lechos de arbustos establecidos y plantaciones ornamentales. Este producto también puede utilizarse para la completa eliminación de la vegetación en un terreno antes de sembrar plantas ornamentales, flores o césped (en tepes o semillas), y antes de desarrollar terrenos, incluso antes de comenzar proyectos de construcción o de cubrir con asfalto u otro material para la construcción de caminos. Se pueden repetir las aplicaciones de este producto cuando sea necesario para mantener el terreno limpio de malezas, hasta un máximo de 8 cuartos de galón por acre por año.

Este producto puede utilizarse para el establecimiento y mantenimiento de cortafuegos, para establecer perímetros y pantallas contra fuegos, junto a caminos para bomberos y para facilitar las prácticas de quema recomendadas en cualquier sitio descrito en esta etiqueta.

Este producto también puede utilizarse para el control de malezas o para regular el crecimiento en las plantaciones de árboles de Navidad, huertos de cítricos, ranchos, viveros de producción, cañaverales de azúcar, plantaciones de césped y sitios de producción de semillas de céspedes.

Este producto requiere la adición de un surfactante no iónico a la solución de rocío indicada para aplicación herbicida. Consulte la sección "MEZCLA" de esta etiqueta para obtener más información sobre el uso de surfactantes con este producto.

A menos que se indique lo contrario, la aplicación de este producto se puede hacer de acuerdo con las instrucciones de uso en las secciones que siguen en cualquiera de estos sitios, usando cualquier método de aplicación descrito en esta etiqueta para controlar las malezas, árboles, enredaderas y matorrales leñosos indicados en la sección de "MALEZAS CONTROLADAS" de esta etiqueta.

10.0 INFORMACIÓN ADICIONAL SOBRE MANEJO DEL LUGAR

Las siguientes secciones contienen información adicional sobre uso específicamente relacionada con el uso en ciertas zonas. A menos que se indique lo contrario, cualquier aplicación de este producto descrita en la sección "MALEZAS CONTROLADAS" o en cualquier otra sección de esta etiqueta se puede hacer en las zonas de uso descritos en las secciones que siguen, cuando proceda, usando cualquier método de aplicación descrito en esta etiqueta que sea apropiado.

10.1 Manejo de bosques, árboles de madera y árboles de Navidad

Este producto puede usarse para el control total o parcial de matorrales leñosos, árboles y malezas herbáceas en cualquier zona de árboles, incluyendo bosques, plantaciones de árboles de Navidad y viveros dedicados a la silvicultura y la producción, usando cualquier método de aplicación indicado en esta etiqueta. Vea la sección "MALEZAS CONTROLADAS" de esta etiqueta para conocer las proporciones de aplicación y las instrucciones de uso específicas.

A menos que se indique lo contrario, este producto requiere que se agregue a la mezcla de rocío un surfactante no iónico aprobado para el uso deseado en el sitio de la aplicación. El uso de este producto sin un surfactante dará lugar a un rendimiento inferior. Consulte la sección "MEZCLA" de esta etiqueta para obtener más información sobre el uso de surfactantes con este producto.

IMPORTANTE: ALGUNOS SURFACTANTES PUEDEN CAUSAR DAÑOS A LOS ÁRBOLES SI SE APLICAN DIRECTAMENTE A ALGUNAS ESPECIES. LEA Y ENTIENDA COMPLETAMENTE TODOS LOS USOS APROBADOS, LAS PRECAUCIONES Y LIMITACIONES DEL SURFACTANTE ANTES DE USARLO.

Manejo de malezas, preparación del terreno

Este producto puede utilizarse para controlar total o parcialmente matorrales leñosos, árboles, enredaderas y malezas herbáceas no deseables indicados en esta etiqueta para preparar el terreno antes de sembrar cualquier especie de árbol, incluyendo árboles de Navidad, árboles de eucalipto y cultivos de árboles híbridos, así como para controlar las malezas en los alrededores de árboles establecidos, para la poda de coníferas y árboles de madera, establecer zonas de reserva de vida silvestre y mantener los caminos en cualquier zona de árboles.

MEZCLAS DE TANQUE: Este producto puede aplicarse en mezcla de tanque con los productos indicados en esta sección para aumentar el espectro de vegetación controlada. Cualquier proporción de aplicación de este producto indicado en esta etiqueta puede usarse en una mezcla de tanque con los siguientes productos para el manejo de la zona de árboles, incluyendo la preparación del terreno, siempre que el producto esté registrado para su uso en el sitio de aplicación y antes de sembrar las especies deseadas. Consulte las etiquetas de cada producto usado en la mezcla de tanque para conocer los usos aprobados y las proporciones de aplicación. Lea y siga todas las instrucciones de uso y las precauciones para cada producto usado, incluyendo las restricciones de intervalos de siembra, si las hay. Use este producto conforme a las precauciones más restrictivas de cada producto en la mezcla.

Arsenal; Herbicida concentrado para aplicadores Arsenal; Chopper; Chopper GEN2; Escort XP; Forestry Garlon 4 Specialty; Forestry Garlon XRT Specialty; Garlon 3A Specialty; Garlon 4 Specialty; Garlon 4 Ultra Specialty; Landmark; Landmark XP; Oust Extra; Oust XP; imazapyr; metsulfuron methyl; sulfometuron methyl; triclopyr

Para el control de las malezas herbáceas, aplique estos productos en mezcla de tanque en la proporción de aplicación más baja dentro del rango especificado en la etiqueta del producto. Para el control total o parcial de poblaciones densas o para árboles, enredaderas y matorrales leñosos difíciles de controlar, aplique estos productos en una proporción o concentración de solución de rocío más alta dentro del rango dado.

Poda forestal de coníferas, poda de coníferas a mitad de rotación, poda de árboles de madera, mejora del grupo de madera

Este producto puede aplicarse como rocío dirigido usando un rociador manual o cualquier equipo de aplicación selectiva descrito en esta etiqueta para controlar las malezas leñosas y herbáceas y otra vegetación sotobosque no deseada por debajo de la copa de los árboles del cultivo en las plantaciones de coníferas, árboles de madera, árboles de Navidad y viveros ornamentales y de silvicultura para facilitar la poda forestal y el crecimiento de coníferas y árboles de madera.

Este producto también puede aplicarse usando un equipo de aplicación terrestre al voleo o en aplicación en rocío dirigido para la poda forestal a mitad de rotación bajo la copa de los pinos, otras coníferas y árboles de madera.

PRECAUCIONES: Evite el contacto de la dispersión, niebla o gotas del rocío con el follaje, la corteza verde o las raíces no leñosas expuestas de las especies de plantas deseables. Use técnicas de aplicación que eviten o minimicen el contacto de este producto con el follaje de los árboles u otras plantas deseados a través del contacto directo o del desvío del rocío fuera del objetivo.

Poda de coníferas – Aplicación al voleo

Este producto se puede aplicar ampliamente por encima de la copa de las especies de coníferas indicadas en esta sección, después de la formación de los brotes latentes finales en el otoño o antes de la expansión inicial de los brotes en la primavera, para el control total o parcial o la supresión de las malezas herbáceas y los árboles de madera indicados en la sección "MALEZAS CONTROLADAS" de esta etiqueta para facilitar la poda de estas especies de árboles en viveros, plantaciones y bosques. A menos que se indique lo contrario, aplique únicamente cuando las coníferas lleven establecidas por lo menos una temporada de crecimiento.

PRECAUCIONES: Se puede causar daño a las coníferas si se aplica este producto en proporciones mayores que las recomendadas en esta etiqueta, donde las aplicaciones se superponen, si se realiza la aplicación cuando las coníferas están en crecimiento activo o cuando crecen bajo estrés por sequía, inundaciones, siembra incorrecta o daños por insectos, animales o enfermedades.

Poda de coníferas fuera del sureste de los Estados Unidos

Para la poda de las siguientes especies de coníferas que hayan crecido como mínimo por una temporada de crecimiento en la mayor parte de las áreas fuera del sureste de los Estados Unidos, aplique de 24 a 48 onzas fluidas de este producto por acre en aplicación al voleo por encima de la copa de los árboles de coníferas.

- Abeto Douglas
- Especies de abeto
- Hemlock
- Pinos*
- Secoya de California
- Spruce

* Incluye todas las especies excepto pino loblolly, pino amarillo (longleaf), pino shortleaf o pino slash.

Aplique de 24 a 40 onzas líquidas de este producto para la poda de abeto de Douglas, pino y spruce que hayan estado establecidos por solo una temporada de crecimiento (excepto en California).

Para poda de spruce (Picea spp.) en Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire y Wisconsin, hasta 2.25 cuartos de galón de este producto se puede aplicar después de la formación de los brotes latentes finales en otoño para controlar las especies de árboles y matorrales leñosos.

PRECAUCIONES: Asegúrese de que las coníferas estén bien endurecidas antes de aplicar este producto. Algunos surfactantes no iónicos pueden dañar los árboles si se aplican ampliamente sobre la copa de hemlock y secoya de California y en grupos mixtos de coníferas. Pruebe el surfactante no iónico antes de usarlo para evitar dañar el árbol.

Poda de coníferas en el sureste de los Estados Unidos

Para la poda de las siguientes especies de coníferas establecidas por más de una temporada de crecimiento en el sureste de los Estados Unidos, aplique de 36 a 60 onzas fluidas de este producto por acre en el otoño con aplicación al voleo por encima de la copa de los árboles. Para la poda de estas especies después de una sola temporada de crecimiento, aplique solo 24 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre.

- Pino blanco del este
- Pino loblolly
- Pino amarillo (Longleaf)
- Pino shortleaf
- Pino slash
- Pino de Virginia

MEZCLAS DE TANQUE: Este producto se puede aplicar para la poda de coníferas en una mezcla de tanque con los siguientes productos para proporcionar un espectro más amplio de control de maleza postemergencia y para el control residual de malezas indicadas en la etiqueta de esos productos. Aplique estas mezclas de tanque solamente sobre la copa de las especies de coníferas que estén aprobadas para este uso para todos los productos en la mezcla. Consulte las etiquetas de cada producto para conocer los usos aprobados y las proporciones de aplicación. Lea y siga todas las instrucciones de uso y las precauciones para cada producto usado. Use este producto conforme a las precauciones más restrictivas de cada producto en la mezcla.

Arsenal; Herbicida concentrado para aplicadores Arsenal; Oust Extra; Oust XP; atrazina; imazapyr; metsulfuron methyl; sulfometuron methyl

Para la poda de abeto Douglas establecido como mínimo por una temporada de crecimiento antes de la formación de brotes a principios de primavera, aplique 24 onzas líquidas de este producto en mezcla de tanque con una proporción apropiada de atrazina. No agregue surfactantes para esta aplicación.

Para la poda herbácea de pino loblolly, pino de Virginia y pino longleaf en la primavera y a principios de verano, aplique de 12 a 18 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre en una mezcla de tanque con una proporción apropiada de Oust Extra u Oust XP.

Fines de verano y otoño después de la formación de brotes

Para la poda de pino jack, pino blanco y spruce blanco, aplique de 24 a 48 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre en mezcla de tanque con una proporción apropiada de Oust Extra u Oust XP que no dañará estas especies de coníferas.

Para la poda de abeto Douglas, aplique de 24 a 36 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre en una mezcla de tanque con una proporción apropiada de Arsenal o Herbicida concentrado para aplicadores Arsenal.

Para la poda de abeto balsam y spruce rojo, aplique 48 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre en una mezcla de tanque con una proporción apropiada de Arsenal o Herbicida concentrado para aplicadores Arsenal.

10.2 Manejo de hábitats de vida silvestre y especies nativas

Este producto puede usarse para controlar vegetación exótica y otra no deseada en áreas naturales y hábitats de vida silvestre, incluyendo riberas y estuarios, tierras de pastoreo y refugios de vida silvestre. Pueden hacerse aplicaciones para permitir la recuperación de especies de plantas nativas o antes de plantar especies nativas deseables, y para aplicaciones similares de control de amplio espectro de la vegetación. Puede hacerse tratamiento localizado, aplicación a tocones cortados, tallos cortados, inyección de tallo, aplicador con enjugador y todos los demás métodos indicados en esta etiqueta para eliminar de forma selectiva las plantas no deseadas para el manejo y mejora de hábitats.

Este producto también se puede utilizar para eliminar malezas anuales y perennes antes de sembrar parcelas para alimento de la vida silvestre.

Después de aplicar este producto, se puede sembrar cualquier especie de alimento para la vida silvestre o permitir la repoblación natural de la zona con especies nativas. Si debe labrar para preparar un semillero, espere por lo menos 7 días después de la aplicación antes de hacerlo a fin de permitir la absorción adecuada en las partes de la planta que estén bajo tierra.

10.3 Manejo de vivero ornamental y de producción

Todos los usos de este producto descritos en esta etiqueta pueden aplicarse a viveros de plantas usando cualquier método de aplicación descrito.

Este producto puede usarse para limpiar un área de vegetación no deseada antes de sembrar cualquier planta, árbol, arbusto ornamental o de otro tipo.

Este producto también puede utilizarse para controlar malezas que crecen alrededor de especies leñosas ornamentales establecidas, como árbol de la vida, azalea, boj, manzana silvestre, eucalipto, evónimo, abeto, abeto Douglas, jojoba, acebos, lirio, magnolia, arce, roble, álamo blanco o negro, ligustro, pino, abeto picea (spruce) y tejo. Este producto también puede ser utilizado para recortado de bordes alrededor de plantas en macetas y otros objetos en un vivero de plantas.

PRECAUCIONES: Proteja las plantas deseables de la solución de rocío con pantallas o cubiertas de materiales impermeables. Tenga cuidado para evitar que el rocío, la dispersión o la niebla no hagan contacto con el follaje, lo tallos verdes o la corteza inmadura de las especies ornamentales establecidas.

Invernaderos/cobertizos

Este producto se puede usar para controlar las malezas que estén creciendo en o alrededor de los invernaderos y cobertizos.

RESTRICCIONES: La vegetación deseable no debe estar presente durante la aplicación en un invernadero. Apague los equipos de ventilación antes de aplicar este producto dentro de un invernadero o cobertizo y déjelos apagados hasta que la solución aplicada haya secado.

10.4 Manejo de áreas comerciales, residenciales y recreativas

Todas las aplicaciones de este producto descritas en esta etiqueta se pueden usar en áreas comerciales, residenciales y recreativas, incluyendo parques, escuelas y campos de atletismo, usando cualquier método de aplicación descrito en esta etiqueta, incluyendo tratamiento localizado de vegetación no deseada, recorte de bordes alrededor de árboles, cercas, senderos, edificios, aceras, circuitos y otros objetos en estas áreas, para eliminar malezas no deseadas que crecen en lechos ornamentales y de arbustos establecidos, para el manejo y la renovación de céspedes y para eliminar la vegetación de un sitio antes de su desarrollo, incluyendo antes de sembrar un área de flores, plantas ornamentales o césped (en tepes o semillas) o de comenzar proyectos de construcción.

10.5 Manejo de zonas de pasturas

El uso de este producto en pasturas incluye el uso en bahiagrass, bermudagrass, bluegrass, brome, fescue, guineagrass, kikuyugrass, orchardgrass, pangola grass, ryegrass, Timothy y wheatgrass.

Antes de sembrar, preemergencia, renovación de pasturas

Este producto se puede aplicar antes de sembrar o de que emerjan pastos forrajeros o perennes. Consulte la sección "MALEZAS CONTROLADAS" de esta etiqueta para conocer las proporciones de aplicación de este producto para el control de malezas específicas.

RESTRICCIONES: Si la proporción total de aplicación de este producto es 2.25 cuartos o menos por acre, no se requiere período de espera entre el tratamiento y la utilización como alimento o el pastoreo del ganado. Si la proporción es mayor a 2.25 cuartos de galón por acre, retire el ganado doméstico antes de aplicar y espere como mínimo 8 semanas después de la aplicación para utilizar como pastura o para cosechar.

Tratamiento localizado, aplicador con enjugador

Este producto se puede aplicar en pasturas como tratamiento localizado o por la parte superior de pastos atractivos, utilizando aplicadores con enjugador para controlar las malezas más altas. Para un mejor control de malezas, retire el ganado doméstico antes de aplicar para permitir suficiente crecimiento de las plantas y espere como mínimo 7 días después de la aplicación antes del pastoreo del ganado o para cosechar como forraje. Vea en la sección "EQUIPO Y TÉCNICAS DE APLICACIÓN" de esta etiqueta las instrucciones adicionales para el empleo de aplicadores con enjugador.

RESTRICCIONES: Para tratamiento localizado o usando un aplicador con enjugador, en proporciones de 2.25 cuartos de galón o menos por acre, puede aplicar este producto sobre todo el pasto o en cualquier parte de este. En proporciones de más de 2.25 cuartos de galón por acre, este producto no se puede aplicar sobre más de 10 por ciento del total de la pastura cada vez. Se pueden repetir las aplicaciones en la misma zona con intervalos de 30 días.

Inhibición de malezas en pasturas latentes

Este producto se puede aplicar a pasturas latentes para inhibir el crecimiento competitivo y la producción de semillas de malezas anuales y otra vegetación no deseable. Aplique de 9 a 12 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre usando un equipo de aplicación al voleo en pasturas a finales del otoño después de que los pastos perennes deseables estén latentes o a finales del invierno antes de que los pastos perennes deseables comiencen la actividad e inicien el crecimiento vegetativo.

PRECAUCIONES: Pueden usarse proporciones de aplicación más altas para las malezas difíciles de controlar; sin embargo, las proporciones más altas pueden reducir los grupos. Puede producirse cierta atrofia de los pastos perennes si las aplicaciones al voleo se realizan cuando las plantas están activas.

RESTRICCIONES: No se necesita período de espera entre la aplicación y el pastoreo o para cosechar como forraje. No aplique más de 2.25 cuartos de galón de este producto por acre por año en pastos para pastura, excepto para renovación. Si necesita volver a sembrar debido a una reducción considerable del grupo, no se requiere período de espera después de aplicar este producto antes de sembrar el pasto para pastura indicado al inicio de esta sección; para todos los demás pastos para pastura, espere por lo menos 30 días después de la aplicación para sembrar.

10.6 Manejo de ferrocarriles

Todos los usos de este producto descritos en la sección "MALEZAS CONTROLADAS" o en cualquiera otra de esta etiqueta se pueden utilizar en las zonas de ferrocarriles con cualquier método de aplicación descrito.

Este producto requiere que se agregue a la mezcla de rocío un surfactante no iónico aprobado para el uso deseado en el sitio de la aplicación. Si se va a realizar la aplicación donde los sitios acuáticos puedan ser rociados directamente o rociados en exceso accidentalmente, el surfactante tiene que estar aprobado para uso acuático. El uso de este producto sin un surfactante dará lugar a un rendimiento inferior. Consulte la sección "MEZCLA" de esta etiqueta para obtener más información sobre el uso de surfactantes con este producto.

Este producto se puede aplicar a lo largo de las servidumbres de paso de los ferrocarriles en una proporción de hasta 80 galones de solución de rocío por acre.

Suelo limpio, balastos y bordes, cruces, tratamiento localizado

Este producto se puede usar para mantener el suelo limpio en los balastos y bordes de los ferrocarriles y reducir la necesidad de segar y desbrozar mecánicamente a lo largo de las servidumbres de paso de los ferrocarriles. Se pueden repetir las aplicaciones de este producto si las malezas continúan emergiendo para mantener el terreno limpio, hasta una proporción de aplicación total máxima de 8 cuartos de galón de este producto por acre por año.

MEZCLAS DE TANQUE: Este producto se puede aplicar en una mezcla de tanque con los siguientes productos para un mejor control de árboles y matorrales leñosos en aplicaciones para suelo limpio, balastos y bordes, cruces y tratamiento localizado, así como control de otros matorrales, árboles y enredaderas en zonas de ferrocarriles, siempre que el producto usado esté aprobado para estas aplicaciones. No todos los productos en mezcla de tanque están aprobados para uso acuático. Consulte las etiquetas de cada producto usado en la mezcla de tanque para conocer los usos aprobados y las proporciones de aplicación. Lea y siga siempre las indicaciones de las etiquetas de cada producto utilizado en la mezcla.

Arsenal; Herbicida concentrado para aplicadores Arsenal; Chopper; Chopper Gen2; Escort XP; Forestry Garlon 4 Specialty; Forestry Garlon XRT Specialty; Garlon 3A Specialty; Garlon 4 Specialty; Garlon 4 Ultra Specialty; Habitat; Hyvar X; Hyvar X-L; Krovar I DF; Oust Extra; Oust XP; Outrider®; Princep 4L; Princep Caliber 90; Princep Liquid; Sahara DG; Scythe; Stalker; Spike 20P Specialty; Spike 80DF Specialty; Telar XP; Transline Specialty; Velpar DF CU; Velpar DF VU; Velpar L; Velpar L CU; Velpar L VU; Vastlan Specialty; 2,4-D; atrazina; bromacil; chlorsulfuron; clopyralid; dicamba; diquat; diuron; hexazinone; imazapyr; metsulfuron methyl; pelargonic acid; simazine; sulfometuron methyl; sulfosulfuron; tebuthiuron; triclopyr

Control de matorrales, árboles y enredaderas

Este producto se puede usar para controlar árboles, enredaderas y matorrales leñosos a lo largo de servidumbres de paso de los ferrocarriles. Aplique de 3 a 8 cuartos de galón de este producto por acre en hasta 80 galones de solución de rocío que contenga 0.5% o más por volumen de un surfactante no iónico como aplicación al voleo usando un rociador con brazo o sin brazo. Aplique una solución de 0.75 a 1.5 por ciento de este producto cuando use un equipo de aplicación de alto volumen con una técnica de rocío para mojar o una solución de 4 a 8 por ciento cuando use rocío dirigido de bajo volumen para tratamiento localizado.

MEZCLAS DE TANQUE: Este producto se puede aplicar en una mezcla de tanque con uno o más de los siguientes productos para mejorar el control de árboles, enredaderas y matorrales leñosos a lo largo de las servidumbres de paso de los ferrocarriles, siempre que el producto esté registrado para su uso en estos sitios. Consulte la etiqueta de cada producto para conocer los sitios aprobados y las proporciones de aplicación.

Arsenal; Herbicida concentrado para aplicadores Arsenal; Chopper; Chopper Gen2; Escort XP; Forestry Garlon 4 Specialty; Forestry Garlon XRT Specialty; Garlon 3A Specialty; Garlon 4 Specialty; Garlon 4 Ultra Specialty; Habitat; Krenite S Brush Control Agent; Stalker; Telar XP; Tordon 101 Mixture Specialty; Tordon 22K Specialty; Tordon K Herbicide Specialty; Transline Specialty; Vanquish; Velpar DF CU; Velpar DF VU; Velpar L; Velpar L CU; Velpar L VU; Vastlan Specialty; chlorsulfuron; clopyralid; dicamba; fosamine; hexazinone; imazapyr; metsulfuron methyl; picloram; triclopyr

Control de malezas en Bermudagrass latente y en crecimiento activo

Este producto se puede usar para controlar total o parcialmente muchas malezas anuales y perennes en bermudagrass latente y en crecimiento activo a lo largo de la servidumbre de paso de los ferrocarriles. Vea la sección "MALEZAS CONTROLADAS" de esta etiqueta para conocer las instrucciones de uso de este producto para el control de malezas en pastos.

10.7 Manejo de tierras de pastoreo

Este producto controla o inhibe muchas malezas anuales que crecen en tierras de pastoreo de pastos perennes de estaciones fría y cálida. Se podría producir una ligera decoloración del pasto deseable, pero este reverdecerá y volverá a crecer en tierra húmeda a medida que desaparezcan los efectos de este producto.

Para controlar la invasión de malezas de pastos anuales en tierras de pastoreo es esencial prevenir la producción de semillas de malezas. La aplicación anual de este producto para eliminar las malezas anuales invasivas antes de que produzcan semillas ayudará a eliminar las semillas de maleza viables del suelo. Se deberá demorar la utilización del área como pastura después de aplicar este producto para permitir que las plantas perennes deseables crezcan, florezcan y vuelvan a producir semillas.

Control de *Bromus*: Una aplicación al voleo de 9 a 12 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre controlará o inhibirá malezas como downy brome (*Bromus tectorum*), Japanese brome (*Bromus japonicus*), soft chess (*Bromus mollis*), cheatgrass (*Bromus secalinus*), rye (centeno) para cereal y jointed goatgrass en tierras de pastoreo. Para obtener mejores resultados, aplique cuando la mayoría de las plantas de bromus se encuentren en la etapa de floración temprana y antes de que las plantas, incluidas las inflorescencias, cambien de color. Permita el crecimiento secundario de malezas después de las lluvias de primavera para reducir aún más la reserva de semillas en el suelo y alentar la conversión del pasto perenne en lugares con malezas. Aplique este producto en otoño en las zonas donde la humedad en primavera es habitualmente limitada y la germinación de otoño permite el crecimiento de malezas y la reducción de semillas de malezas.

Control de *Medusahead*: Para controlar o inhibir las plantas de medusahead (Taeniatherum caput-medusa), aplique 12 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre en la etapa de 3 hojas. La demora de la aplicación después de esta etapa resultará en un control inferior o inaceptable. El quemado controlado antes de la aplicación de este producto eliminará la capa seca superficial producida por tallos de gramíneas en descomposición lenta. Permita que las malezas broten nuevamente antes de rociar este producto después de haber quemado. Repite la aplicación anualmente para eliminar las semillas de medusahead en el suelo y permitir al pasto perenne deseable repoblar el área.

RESTRICCIONES: No aplique más de 2.25 cuartos de galón de este producto por acre por año en tierras de pastoreo. No utilice sulfato de amonio cuando aplique este producto a pastos de tierras de pastoreo. No se requiere período de espera entre la aplicación de este producto y la utilización como pastura o alimento para el ganado.

10.8 Manejo de lados de carreteras

Todos los usos de este producto descritos en esta etiqueta pueden utilizarse para el manejo de malezas a lo largo de carreteras, incluyendo el control de malezas en bermudagrass y bahiagrass latente y activo, control de malezas a lo largo de bordes y debajo y alrededor de barandas, postes y otros objetos a lo largo del camino, usando cualquier método de aplicación descrito en esta etiqueta. Si se aplica este producto en zonas donde podría rociarse en exceso accidentalmente la solución de rocío en un cuerpo de agua, tiene que usarse un surfactante no iónico aprobado para uso acuático. Consulte la sección "MEZCLA" de esta etiqueta para obtener más información sobre el uso de surfactantes con este producto.

MEZCLAS DE TANQUE: Este producto puede mezclarse en tanque con los siguientes productos para aplicaciones a bordes, barandas, tratamiento localizado y mantener el suelo limpio siempre y cuando estos productos estén aprobados para su uso en dichos sitios. No todos los productos en mezcla de tanque están aprobados para uso acuático. Consulte las etiquetas de cada producto para conocer los usos aprobados y las proporciones de aplicación.

AAtrex 4L; AAtrex Nine-0; Banvel; Barricade 65WG; Chopper; Chopper Gen2; Crossbow; Direx 4L; Escort XP; Endurance; Formula 40; Gallery 75 Dry Flowable Specialty; Gallery SC; Garlon 4; Garlon XRT; Hyvar X; Karmex DF; Krenite S Brush Control Agent; Krovar I DF; Landmark; Landmark XP; Oust Extra; Oust XP; Outrider®; Pendulum 3.3 EC; Pendulum AquaCap; Pendimax 3.3; Plateau; Poast; Poast Plus; Princep 4L; Ronstar 50 WSP; Ronstar Flo; Ronstar G; Sahara DG; Surflan AS Specialty; Surflan Flex; Surflan Flex T&O; Surflan Pro; Surflan XL 2G; Telar XP; Tordon K; Vanquish; Vastlan Specialty; Velpar DF CU; Velpar DF VU; Velpar L; Velpar L CU; Velpar L VU; Weedar 64; 2,4-D; atrazina; bromacil; chlorsulfuron; clopyralid; dicamba; diuron; fosamine; hexazinone; imazapic; imazapyr; metsulfuron methyl; oryzalin; oxadiazon; pendimethalin; picloram; prodiamine; simazine; sulfometuron; sulfosulfuron; triclopyr

10.9 Manejo de servicios públicos

Este producto se puede usar a lo largo de servidumbres de paso de energía eléctrica, tuberías y líneas telefónicas, así como todos los sitios relacionados con las servidumbres de paso de estos servicios públicos, incluyendo subestaciones, caminos de acceso, ferrocarriles y a lo largo de servidumbres de paso similares en conjunto con servicios públicos, para el tratamiento localizado de vegetación no deseada, recorte lateral, recorte de bordes alrededor de objetos, control de malezas antes de sembrar plantas ornamentales, flores o césped (en tepes o semillas) en un sitio de servicios públicos, manejo de césped, eliminar malezas no deseadas que crecen en lechos ornamentales o arbustos establecidos, preparar o establecer zonas de reserva de vida silvestre y eliminar la vegetación antes de comenzar proyectos de construcción. Se pueden repetir las aplicaciones de este producto cuando sea necesario para mantener el terreno limpio cuando las malezas siguen emergiendo hasta una proporción de aplicación máxima de 8 cuartos de galón por acre por año.

MEZCLAS DE TANQUE: Este producto se puede mezclar en tanque con los siguientes productos para su uso en áreas de servicios públicos, siempre y cuando el producto esté aprobado para su uso en dichos sitios. No todos los productos en mezcla de tanque están aprobados para uso acuático. Consulte la etiqueta de cada producto para conocer los usos aprobados y las proporciones de aplicación. Para controlar las malezas herbáceas, use una proporción de aplicación o concentración de solución de rocío más baja dentro de los rangos dados para estos productos de mezcla de tanque y aumente la proporción o concentración hacia los extremos más altos de los rangos para controlar grupos densos o árboles, enredaderas y matorrales leñosos difíciles de controlar.

AAtrex 4L; AAtrex Nine-0; Herbicida concentrado para aplicadores Arsenal; Endurance; Escort XP; Forestry Garlon 4 Specialty; Forestry Garlon XLT Specialty; Garlon 3A Specialty; Garlon 4 Specialty; Garlon 4 Ultra Specialty; Hyvar XL; Krenite S Brush Control Agent; Krovar I DF; Oust Extra; Oust XP; Outrider®; Plateau; Sahara DG; Surflan AS Agricultural; Surflan AS Specialty; Surflan Flex; Surflan Flex T&O; Surflan XL 2G; Telar XP; Transline Specialty; Vanquish; Velpar DF CU; Velpar DF VU; Velpar L; Velpar L CU; Velpar L VU; Vastlan Specialty; Weedar 64; 2,4-D; atrazina; bromacil; chlorsulfuron; clopyralid; dicamba; diuron; fosamine; hexazinone; imazapic; imazapyr; metsulfuron methyl; oryzalin; pendimethalin; prodiamine; simazine; sulfometuron methyl; sulfosulfuron; triclopyr

Asegúrese de que el producto Garlon esté bien mezclado con agua de acuerdo con las instrucciones en la etiqueta antes de agregar este producto a la mezcla de rocío. Continúe agitando al agregar este producto para evitar problemas de compatibilidad de la mezcla de tanque.

Para obtener mejores resultados con el recorte lateral, aplique este producto en una mezcla de tanque con uno de los productos Garlon indicados antes.

11.0 USOS EN CULTIVOS

11.1 Cultivos de árboles, enredaderas y arbustos

ESTA SECCIÓN OFRECE INSTRUCCIONES DE USO QUE APLICAN A TODOS LOS CULTIVOS DE ÁRBOLES, ENREDADERAS Y ARBUSTOS INDICADOS EN LAS SIGUIENTES SECCIONES. VEA LAS SECCIONES DE CULTIVOS INDIVIDUALES SI NECESITA INSTRUCCIONES ESPECÍFICAS DE USO, INTERVALOS ANTES DE LA COSECHA, PRECAUCIONES Y RESTRICCIONES.

TIPOS DE APLICACIONES: Antes de sembrar (preparación del lugar); aplicaciones al voleo; equipo selectivo (rociador con pantalla, aplicador con enjugador); rocío dirigido y tratamiento localizado en hileras (entre las hileras de árboles, enredaderas o arbustos) y franjas (en hileras de árboles, enredaderas o arbustos); control localizado de malezas; inhibición de pasto perenne; aplicación a tocones cortados

INSTRUCCIONES DE USO: A menos que se prohíba específicamente en las secciones de cultivo individuales que siguen, este producto se puede aplicar usando rociadores con brazo, aplicador por goteo controlado (CDA), rociadores con pantalla, aplicadores con enjugador, rociadores de mano o de mochila, lanzas o pistolas para huerto, en hileras (entre las hileras de árboles, enredaderas o arbustos) y franjas (en hileras de árboles, enredaderas o arbustos), para el control de malezas o inhibición de pasto perenne, en arboledas establecidas de árboles frutales y de frutos secos, huertos y viñedos. También se puede usar para preparar el lugar antes de sembrar o de trasplantar estos cultivos.

Aplique 12 onzas líquidas a 4 cuartos de galón de este producto por acre, como se indica en la sección "MALEZAS CONTROLADAS" de esta etiqueta. Utilice una proporción de aplicación más alta dentro del rango recomendado cuando las malezas están bajo estrés, crecen en poblaciones densas o tienen más de 12 pulgadas de altura. Se pueden repetir las aplicaciones de este producto cuando sea necesario, hasta un máximo de 8 cuartos de galón por acre por año. Consulte la sección "INFORMACIÓN DEL PRODUCTO" de esta etiqueta para más información sobre las proporciones de aplicación máximas.

PRECAUCIONES: Debe tener sumo cuidado para evitar que la solución herbicida, el rocío, arrastre o niebla de este producto entre en contacto con el follaje o la corteza verde de troncos, ramas, retoños, frutos u otras partes de árboles, cañas y enredaderas deseables. Evite aplicar cuando los cultivos tienen heridas por podas recientes o alguna otra lesión mecánica. El contacto de este producto con corteza que no está madura y oscura puede resultar en daño o destrucción del cultivo. Solo se pueden utilizar rociadores con pantalla o dirigidos en aquellos cultivos con alto potencial de contacto con el cultivo y solo cuando hay espacio libre suficiente. Para aplicaciones en franjas (en las mismas hileras de los árboles), solo se debe utilizar equipo selectivo (rociador dirigido, rociador con campana, rociador con pantalla o aplicador con enjugador) a fin de reducir al mínimo el potencial de rocío excesivo o arrastre de este producto al cultivo. En el caso de cultivos de bayas, los rociadores con campana deben estar completamente cerrados por la parte superior, lateral, frontal y posterior. Solo se pueden emplear aplicadores con enjugadores o rociadores con pantalla que pueden evitar todo contacto de este producto con los cultivos. Vea instrucciones adicionales sobre uso y precauciones en la sección "EQUIPO Y TÉCNICAS DE APLICACIÓN" de esta etiqueta.

RESTRICCIONES: Deje transcurrir al menos 3 días entre la aplicación de este producto y el trasplante.

Entre hileras

INSTRUCCIONES DE USO: Este producto controlará o inhibirá las malezas anuales y perennes, así como las coberturas de terreno en medio de las hileras de cultivo de árboles, enredaderas y arbustos indicados en esta etiqueta. Si las malezas sufren estrés por sequía, riegue antes de aplicar. El control de malezas puede ser inferior si estas se han cortado recientemente en el momento de la aplicación.

MEZCLAS DE TANQUE: Se puede aplicar una mezcla de tanque de este producto con Goal 2XL para el control de malezas anuales entre las hileras de una variedad de cultivos de árboles, enredaderas y arbustos cuando las malezas están bajo estrés o crecen en poblaciones densas. La aplicación de 12 a 24 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre más una proporción apropiada de Goal 2XL controlará malezas anuales con una altura o longitud máxima de 6 pulgadas, incluyendo crabgrass, groundsel común, junglerice, lambsquarters común, redroot pigweed, London rocket, ryegrass común, shepherd's-purse, sowthistle anual, filaree (inhibición), horseweed/marestail, stinging nettle y purslane común (inhibición). Esta mezcla de tanque controlará también el cheeseweed común (malva) o el hairy fleabane con una altura o longitud máxima de 3 pulgadas.

Este producto también se puede aplicar en el medio de las hileras en mezclas de tanque con los siguientes productos.

2,4-D; bromacil; clethodim; diuron; fluazifop-P-butyl; flumioxazin; glufosinate-ammonium; indaziflam; napropamide; norflurazon; oryzalin; oxyfluorfen; pendimethalin; penoxsulam; pyraflufen ethyl; rimsulfuron; saflufenacil; sethoxydim; simazine; thiazopyr

Alion; Chateau Herbicide SW; Devrinol 2-XT; Devrinol 50-DF; Devrinol 50-DF Ornamental; Devrinol DF-XT; Devrinol DF-XT Ornamental; Direx 4L; Dri-Clean; Fusilade II Turf & Ornamental; Fusilade DX; Goal 2XL; GoalTender; Karmex DF; Matrix FNV; Matrix SG; Orchard Master Broadleaf; Orchard Master CA; Pindar GT; Poast; Poast Plus; Prowl 3.3 EC; Prowl H2O; Princep 4L; Princep Caliber 90; Princep Liquid; Rely 280; Select; Select 2 EC; Select Max Herbicide con Tecnología Inside; Simazine 4L; Simazine 4L Flowable; Simazine 90DF; Simazine 90 WDG; Sim-Trol 4L; Sim-Trol DF; Solicam DF; Surflan AS Agricultural; Surflan AS Specialty; Surflan Flex; Surflan Flex T&O; Surflan XL 2G; Treevix Powered by Kixor; Venue; Visor Broadcrop

Asegúrese de que el producto que use esté aprobado para la aplicación en el cultivo a tratar. Lea y siga las instrucciones de la etiqueta para todos los productos en la mezcla de tanque.

Franjas (en hileras)

MEZCLAS DE TANQUE: Este producto se puede aplicar entre hileras de cultivos de árboles, enredaderas y arbustos en mezclas de tanque con los siguientes productos.

2,4-D; bromacil; clethodim; diuron; fluazifop-P-butyl; flumioxazin; glufosinate-ammonium; indaziflam; napropamide; norflurazon; oryzalin; oxyfluorfen; pendimethalin; penoxsulam; pyraflufen ethyl; rimsulfuron; saflufenacil; sethoxydim; simazine; thiazopyr

Alion; Chateau Herbicide SW; Devrinol 2-XT; Devrinol 50-DF; Devrinol 50-DF Ornamental; Devrinol DF-XT; Devrinol DF-XT Ornamental; Direx 4L; Dri-Clean; Fusilade II Turf & Ornamental; Fusilade DX; Goal 2XL; GoalTender; Karmex DF; Matrix FNV; Matrix SG; Orchard Master Broadleaf; Orchard Master CA; Pindar GT; Poast; Poast Plus; Prowl 3.3 EC; Prowl H2O; Princep 4L; Princep Caliber 90; Princep Liquid; Rely 280; Select; Select 2 EC; Select Max Herbicide con Tecnología Inside; Simazine 4L; Simazine 4L Flowable; Simazine 90DF; Simazine 90 WDG; Sim-Trol 4L; Sim-Trol DF; Solicam DF; Surflan AS Agricultural; Surflan AS Specialty; Surflan Flex; Surflan Flex T&O; Surflan XL 2G; Treevix Powered by Kixor; Venue; Visor Broadcrop

Asegúrese de que el producto que use esté aprobado para la aplicación en el cultivo a tratar. Lea y siga las instrucciones de la etiqueta para todos los productos en la mezcla de tanque.

RESTRICCIONES: No aplique estas mezclas de tanque en Puerto Rico.

Inhibición de pasto perenne

Este producto inhibe el crecimiento de pastos perennes como bahiagrass, bermudagrass, tall fescue, orchardgrass (Dactylis glomerata), Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis) y quackgrass que se cultivan como cobertura del terreno en cultivos de árboles, enredaderas y arbustos.

Para la inhibición de tall fescue, fine fescue, orchardgrass y quackgrass, aplique 6 onzas líquidas de este producto en 10 a 20 galones de agua por acre.

Para inhibir las coberturas de Kentucky bluegrass, aplique 4.5 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre. No añada sulfato de amonio a la mezcla de rocío.

Para obtener mejores resultados, corte la cobertura de pasto de temporada fría en primavera para emparejar la altura y luego aplique este producto de 3 a 4 días después de cortar.

Para inhibir el crecimiento vegetativo y la inflorescencia de bahiagrass durante aproximadamente 45 días, aplique 4.5 onzas líquidas de este producto en 10 a 25 galones de agua por acre de 1 a 2 semanas después del reverdecer completo o después de cortar a una altura uniforme de 3 a 4 pulgadas antes de la emergencia de las inflorescencias. Para inhibir hasta por 120 días, aplique 3 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre, y luego una aplicación de 1.5 a 3 onzas líquidas por acre unos 45 días más tarde. No haga más de dos aplicaciones al año.

Para quemar bermudagrass, aplique de 24 a 48 onzas líquidas de este producto en 3 a 20 galones de agua por acre. Utilice este tratamiento solo si se puede tolerar la reducción del grupo de plantas de bermudagrass. Cuando se necesita quemar antes de la cosecha, realice la aplicación al menos 21 días antes de la cosecha para asegurarse de tener tiempo suficiente para que se produzca el quemado.

Para inhibir el bermudagrass, aplique de 4.5 a 12 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre al este de las Montañas Rocosas, y 12 onzas líquidas al oeste de las Montañas Rocosas, en un volumen de rocío total de 3 a 20 galones por acre de 1 a 2 semanas después de reverdecer completo. Si se corta el bermudagrass antes de la aplicación, mantenga como mínimo 3 pulgadas de altura. Se pueden realizar aplicaciones secuenciales si hay nuevo crecimiento y si se puede tolerar el daño y la reducción del grupo de plantas de bermudagrass. Al este de las Montañas Rocosas, aplique de 4.5 a 7.5 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre en condiciones de sombra o donde se desee un menor grado de inhibición.

Aplicación a tocones cortados

Este producto se puede aplicar a tocones recién cortados durante la preparación del lugar o la renovación del terreno para controlar rebrotes y retoños de tocones de muchas especies de árboles, algunas de las cuales se detallan abajo.

Árboles cítricos: Calamondin, Chironja, Citron, Citrus hybrids, Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin (tangerine), Orange (todos), Pummelo, Tangelo (ugli), Tangor

Árboles frutales: Apple, Apricot, Cherry (dulce, amargo), Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Nectarine, Olive, Peach, Pear, Plum/Prune (todos), Quince

Árboles de nueces: Almond, Beechnut, Brazil nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert (hazelnut), Hickory nut, Macadamia, Pecan, Pistachio, Walnut (negro, inglés)

INSTRUCCIONES DE USO: Corte el árbol cerca de la superficie de la tierra y aplique inmediatamente una solución de este producto al 50 o 100 por ciento (sin diluir) a la superficie recientemente cortada utilizando el equipo de aplicación adecuado para asegurar la cobertura de la totalidad del cámbium. La demora en la aplicación puede resultar en un rendimiento inferior. Para obtener mejores resultados, corte el árbol durante el período de crecimiento activo y expansión completa de las hojas y aplique este producto.

PRECAUCIONES: NO REALICE UNA APLICACIÓN EN TOCONES CORTADOS CUANDO LAS RAÍCES DE ÁRBOLES DESEABLES ADYACENTES PUEDEN ESTAR INJERTADAS EN LAS RAÍCES DEL TOCÓN CORTADO, PORQUE SE PUEDE CAUSAR DAÑO A LOS ÁRBOLES ADYACENTES. Algunos retoños, tallos o árboles pueden compartir el mismo sistema de raíces. Los árboles adyacentes de edad, altura y espaciado similares pueden tener raíces compartidas. Ya sea injertados o compartidos, es probable que se dañen tallos/árboles no tratados cuando se tratan uno o más árboles que comparten un sistema común de raíces.

11.1.1 Cultivos de frutas cítricas

CULTIVOS RECOMENDADOS: Todos los cultivos, variedades y/o híbridos de Calamondin; Chironja; Citron; Citrus Hybrids; Grapefruit (incluye Japanese summer); Kumquat; Lemon; Lime (incluye Australian desert lime, Australian finger lime, Australian round lime, Brown river finger lime, Mount white, New Guinea wild, Russell river, sweet, and Tahiti); Mandarin (incluye Mediterranean, Satsuma); Orange (todas); Pummelo; Tangelo (ugli); Tangerine (Mandarin); Tangor; Uniq Fruit (ugli)

TIPOS DE APLICACIONES: Antes de sembrar (preparación del lugar); aplicaciones al voleo; equipo selectivo (rociador con pantalla, aplicador con enjugador); rocío dirigido y tratamiento localizado en hileras (entre las hileras de árboles) o franjas (en hileras de árboles); inhibición de pasto perenne; aplicación a tocones cortados

INSTRUCCIONES DE USO: Las siguientes instrucciones de uso se refieren únicamente a las aplicaciones en Florida y Texas.

Para quemar o controlar las malezas indicadas abajo, aplique las proporciones recomendadas de este producto en 3 a 30 galones de agua por acre. Cuando la maleza tiene follaje denso, utilice de 10 a 30 galones de agua por acre.

Para quemar goatweed, aplique de 48 a 72 onzas líquidas de este producto en 20 a 30 galones de agua por acre cuando las plantas estén en crecimiento activo. Aplique 48 onzas líquidas por acre cuando las plantas tengan menos de 8 pulgadas de altura, y 72 onzas líquidas por acre cuando las plantas tengan más de 8 pulgadas de altura. Si la maleza goatweed tiene una altura mayor de 8 pulgadas, el uso de este producto en mezcla de tanque con Krovar I o Karmex podría mejorar el control. Consulte las etiquetas de los productos individuales para información específica sobre cultivos, dosis, restricciones geográficas y declaraciones preventivas.

Especies de maleza	Nivel de control de malezas perennes en varias proporciones de aplicación (cantidad de este producto por acre)			
	24 onzas líquidas	48 onzas líquidas	2.25 cuartos de galón	3.75 cuartos de galón
Bermudagrass	B	–	PC	C
Guinea grass				
Texas y Florida Ridge	B	C	C	C
Florida Flatwoods	–	B	C	C
Para grass	B	C	C	C
Torpedograss	S	–	PC	C

S = Inhibición, PC = Control parcial, B = Quemado, C = Control

RESTRICCIONES: Deje transcurrir al menos 1 día entre la aplicación y la cosecha de cultivos de frutas cítricas. Para huertos de citrus medica (cidro), aplique solamente como rocío dirigido.

11.2 Cultivos anuales y perennes

ESTA SECCIÓN OFRECE INSTRUCCIONES PARA EL USO DE ESTE PRODUCTO QUE APLICA A TODOS LOS CULTIVOS INDICADOS EN LAS SIGUIENTES SECCIONES. VEA LAS SECCIONES DE CULTIVOS INDIVIDUALES SI NECESITA INSTRUCCIONES ESPECÍFICAS DE USO, INTERVALOS ANTES DE LA COSECHA, Y PRECAUCIONES Y RESTRICCIONES ADICIONALES.

TIPOS DE APLICACIONES: Barbecho químico; camas de barbecho antes de sembrar; antes de sembrar; al momento de sembrar; preemergencia; rociador con campana entre hileras; rociador con pantalla entre hileras; aplicador con enjugador entre hileras; posterior a la cosecha

INSTRUCCIONES DE USO: Este producto se puede aplicar durante los intervalos de barbecho que preceden a la siembra, antes de sembrar o de trasplantar, al momento de sembrar, o preemergencia de los cultivos anuales y perennes indicados en esta etiqueta, excepto cuando se limita específicamente. Para todos los cultivos no indicados en esta etiqueta,

las aplicaciones se deben realizar al menos 30 días antes de sembrar. A menos que se indique lo contrario, aplique este producto de acuerdo con las proporciones indicadas en la sección "MALEZAS CONTROLADAS" de esta etiqueta. Las proporciones de aplicación especificadas en esta etiqueta para el control de malezas difíciles, o las especificadas en las etiquetas complementarias separadas de este producto, reemplazan las proporciones en la sección "MALEZAS CONTROLADAS" de esta etiqueta. Puede encontrar información adicional acerca del control de malezas difíciles, en las Fichas Técnicas publicadas para este producto.

Se pueden repetir las aplicaciones de este producto cuando sea necesario, hasta un máximo de 6 cuartos de galón por acre por año. Consulte las secciones sobre uso específico en esta etiqueta para obtener información adicional sobre los intervalos mínimos requeridos antes de repetir la aplicación de este producto.

Se pueden utilizar rociadores con campana y aplicadores con enjugador que eviten todo contacto del cultivo con la solución herbicida en el medio de hileras con mantillo o sin este, una vez que el cultivo esté establecido. Donde se detalla específicamente en las secciones de cultivo individuales, a continuación, se pueden utilizar aplicadores con enjugador sobre ciertos cultivos para controlar las malezas más altas. Con estos métodos de aplicación es posible causar daños a los cultivos. Consulte la sección "EQUIPO Y TÉCNICAS DE APLICACIÓN" de esta etiqueta para información relacionada con el potencial de daño a los cultivos usando el equipo de aplicación selectiva.

La aplicación de tratamiento localizado de este producto para el control de malezas en un sistema de cosecha solo puede realizarse si se indica específicamente en las secciones de cultivo individuales que siguen.

A menos que se prohíba de otra manera, todas las aplicaciones de este producto indicadas en estas secciones se pueden realizar con equipos de aplicación aérea, de ser posible, siempre que la persona que aplica el producto cumpla con las precauciones y restricciones especificadas en esta etiqueta y en las etiquetas complementarias separadas que se publican para este producto. Consulte la sección "EQUIPO Y TÉCNICAS DE APLICACIÓN" de esta etiqueta para información sobre aplicación aérea y los procedimientos para evitar el arrastre del rocío que pudiera causar daño a cualquier vegetación que no sea el objetivo de la aplicación. La utilización de las zonas de barrera apropiadas ayudará a evitar el daño a la vegetación adyacente.

MEZCLAS DE TANQUE: Este producto puede mezclarse en tanques con otros herbicidas para proporcionar control residual de malezas, un espectro más amplio de control de malezas o un mecanismo de acción alternativo. Lea y siga siempre las indicaciones de las etiquetas de todos los productos utilizados en la mezcla de tanque. Utilice todos los productos conforme a las proporciones y la época de aplicación indicadas en las etiquetas. Algunos productos de mezcla de tanque tienen el potencial de provocar daños en el cultivo. Lea todas las etiquetas de los productos utilizados en la mezcla de tanque antes de usarlos, para determinar el potencial de daño a los cultivos. Siempre determine con anticipación la compatibilidad de los productos de la mezcla de tanque juntos en la sustancia vehicular, mezclando antes pequeñas cantidades proporcionales. Mezclar otros productos con este herbicida en el tanque de rocío puede causar incompatibilidad, antagonismo o la reducción de la eficacia de este producto. Bayer CropScience LP no ha realizado pruebas de todas las formulaciones de productos para comprobar su compatibilidad o rendimiento en mezclas de tanque con este producto. Hasta el grado que sea compatible con la legislación pertinente, el comprador y todos los usuarios son responsables por todas las pérdidas o daños en relación con el uso o el manejo de mezclas de este producto con herbicidas u otros materiales que no se identifican específicamente en esta etiqueta, o en las etiquetas complementarias separadas o en las Fichas Técnicas publicadas para este producto. Consulte la sección "MEZCLA" de esta etiqueta para obtener mayor información sobre las mezclas de tanque.

PRECAUCIONES: Evite el contacto de este herbicida con follaje, brotes verdes o tallos, cortezas, raíces expuestas (incluidas las que emergen del mantillo plástico) o frutos de cultivos, ya que podría ocasionar daños severos o la destrucción de los cultivos. Las plántulas trasplantadas que tienen contacto con las malezas que están todavía mojadas con una solución de rocío de este producto podrían causar daños considerables al cultivo. Cuando realice aplicaciones de preemergencia, realícelas antes de la emergencia del cultivo para evitar graves daños al cultivo. Las aplicaciones al voleo de este producto efectuadas en la emergencia provocarán daños o serán fatales para las plántulas. Aplique antes de que germinen las semillas en tierra arenosa gruesa para minimizar aún más el riesgo de daños al cultivo. En los cultivos donde se permita el tratamiento localizado, el cultivo rociado con este producto se matará junto con las malezas. Tenga cuidado de no rociar ni permitir que el rocío se disperse fuera de la zona a tratar para evitar destruir otros cultivos. Vea la sección "EQUIPO Y TÉCNICAS DE APLICACIÓN" de esta etiqueta para obtener información adicional.

La aplicación antes de la cosecha en cultivos para semilla podría reducir su vigor o poder de germinación. Hasta el grado que sea compatible con la legislación pertinente, el comprador y todos los usuarios son responsables por todas las pérdidas o daños relacionados con el uso de este producto antes de la cosecha en cualquier cultivo para semilla.

RESTRICCIONES: Observe las proporciones de aplicación máximas indicadas en toda esta etiqueta. Las proporciones máximas permitidas se aplican al uso de este producto combinado con el uso de todos y cada uno de los otros herbicidas que contienen glifosato como el ingrediente activo, ya sea que se apliquen por separado o como mezclas. Calcule las proporciones de aplicación (equivalentes de ácido glifosato) y asegúrese de que el uso total de este y otros productos que contienen glifosato no exceda la proporción máxima especificada. Consulte la sección "INFORMACIÓN DEL PRODUCTO" de esta etiqueta para más información sobre las proporciones de aplicación máximas.

A menos que se especifique de otro modo en esta etiqueta, la aplicación con equipo selectivo, incluyendo los aplicadores con enjugador y rociadores con campana, se deben realizar al menos 14 días antes de la cosecha. En cultivos que aceptan tratamientos localizados, no aplique este producto a más del 10 por ciento del total del terreno a ser cosechado, a menos que se indique lo contrario. Las aplicaciones posteriores a la cosecha o en barbecho se deben realizar como mínimo 30 días antes de sembrar algún cultivo no indicado en esta etiqueta.

No coseche ni utilice como alimento la vegetación del área durante 8 semanas después de la aplicación de postemergencia, a menos que se indique lo contrario.

Cuando aplique este producto como mezcla de tanque con uno o más productos, consulte la etiqueta de cada producto de la mezcla de tanque para ver las restricciones y aplicar la mezcla según las precauciones más restrictivas de cada producto de la mezcla de tanque.

11.2.1 Caña de azúcar

TIPOS DE APLICACIONES: Barbecho químico; antes de sembrar; al momento de sembrar; preemergencia; rociador con campana entre hileras; rociador con pantalla entre hileras; aplicador con enjugador entre hileras; tratamiento localizado; regulador de crecimiento; posterior a la cosecha

Antes de sembrar, al momento de sembrar, preemergencia

INSTRUCCIONES DE USO: Este producto se puede aplicar en campos de caña de azúcar, alrededor de esos campos o bien, en el campo antes de la emergencia de la caña.

RESTRICCIONES: No aplique a la vegetación en o alrededor de zanjas, canales o estanques que contengan agua para riego, a menos que el surfactante agregado a la solución de rocío esté indicado para uso herbicida y aprobado para aplicación acuática.

Tratamiento localizado

INSTRUCCIONES DE USO: Este producto se puede aplicar como tratamiento localizado en caña de azúcar. Para el control de la caña de azúcar espontánea o enferma, prepare una solución de 1 por ciento de este producto en agua y rocíe hasta mojar usando un rociador de mano. Pueden obtenerse mejores resultados en caña de azúcar espontánea o enferma si se realiza la aplicación cuando haya por lo menos 7 hojas nuevas. Evite el contacto de este herbicida con la caña de azúcar sana, ya que podría ocasionar daños severos o destrucción.

RESTRICCIONES: No utilice el follaje de la caña de azúcar dentro del área de aplicación como alimento o pastura.

Rociadores con campana

INSTRUCCIONES DE USO: Este producto se puede aplicar con un rociador con campana para el control de malezas entre hileras de caña de azúcar. Vea en la sección "EQUIPO Y TÉCNICAS DE APLICACIÓN" de esta etiqueta las instrucciones adicionales para el empleo de rociadores con campana.

PRECAUCIONES: No permita el contacto de las malezas dentro del área tratada con el cultivo.

Regulación del crecimiento de plantas

INSTRUCCIONES DE USO: Este producto puede utilizarse como tratamiento foliar para regular el crecimiento de las plantas para acelerar la maduración y extender el período de nivel alto de sacarosa en caña de azúcar tanto de bajo tonelaje como de gran tonelaje. La mayor parte del aumento de sacarosa se concentra en los nódulos superiores del tallo de la caña tratada. Para maximizar la recuperación del azúcar cuando se realiza el desmoche en la cosecha, corte en la base de la cuarta hoja. Antes de aplicar este producto, consulte con la autoridad de caña de azúcar de su estado o con su representante local de Bayer CropScience LP acerca del grado de respuesta de sacarosa que puede anticipar.

Como resultado de la desecación de la hoja, se puede esperar mejor quema de los desechos.

Consulte las proporciones y los tiempos de aplicación siguientes de acuerdo con el estado donde se cultive la caña de azúcar. Al tratar caña de azúcar bajo condiciones de maduración adversas, o cuando aplique a variedades menos receptivas, utilice la proporción más elevada dentro del rango recomendado.

FLORIDA – Aplique de 6 a 14 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre, de 3 a 5 semanas antes de la cosecha del ÚLTIMO RETOÑO DE CAÑA SOLAMENTE.

HAWAII – Aplique de 10 a 24 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre, de 4 a 10 semanas antes de la cosecha.

LOUISIANA – Aplique de 4 a 14 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre, de 3 a 7 semanas antes de la cosecha del RETOÑO DE CAÑA SOLAMENTE.

PUERTO RICO –Aplique 6 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre de 3 a 5 semanas antes de la cosecha de RETOÑO DE CAÑA SOLAMENTE.

TEXAS – Aplique de 6 a 14 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre, de 3 a 5 semanas antes de la cosecha del RETOÑO DE CAÑA SOLAMENTE.

PRECAUCIONES: La aplicación de este producto puede provocar que los ojos se entrecierren. Este producto puede que no aumente el contenido de sacarosa de la caña de azúcar en condiciones de buena maduración natural. De 2 a 3 semanas después de la aplicación, este producto puede causar que las hojas pasen de un ligero color amarillento a un color café pronunciado y se sequen, y los entrenudos superiores se acorten. Puede morir el eje.

La lluvia antes de transcurrir 6 horas de la aplicación puede reducir la eficacia de este producto.

La aplicación en cultivos de caña de azúcar para semilla podría reducir su vigor o germinación. Hasta el grado en que sea compatible con la legislación pertinente, el comprador y todos los usuarios son responsables por todas las pérdidas o daños relacionados con el uso de este producto antes de la cosecha en cualquier cultivo de caña de azúcar para semilla.

RESTRICCIONES: No utilice el forraje de la caña de azúcar para alimentar animales después de la aplicación. Durante 30 días después de la aplicación de este producto, no siembre cultivos subsiguientes aparte de los siguientes: alfalfa y otras legumbres para forraje, frijoles (todo tipo), maíz (todo tipo), algodón, melones (todo tipo), pastos para pastura, maní, papas (irlandesas o dulces), sorgo (milo), soya, calabaza (todo tipo) o trigo.

No aplique para mejorar la maduración de ningún otro cultivo que no sea la caña de azúcar. El uso de este producto de cualquier manera contraria a las indicaciones contenidas en esta etiqueta, podría causar lesiones a personas, animales o cultivos u otras consecuencias no deseadas.

Tratamientos de barbecho

INSTRUCCIONES DE USO: Este producto se puede utilizar como sustituto de labranza en campos de barbecho entre cultivos de caña de azúcar. Este producto también puede usarse para quitar los últimos rastrojos de retoños de caña al aplicar de 3 a 3.75 cuartos de galón de este producto en 10 a 40 galones de agua por acre a los nuevos brotes de al menos 7 nuevas hojas. Deje transcurrir al menos 7 días entre la aplicación y la labranza. Se pueden realizar aplicaciones aéreas de hasta 72 onzas líquidas por acre en lugares con barbecho, donde la barrera es suficiente para evitar la dispersión a los cultivos adyacentes. Se pueden usar mezclas de tanque con 2,4-D o dicamba. Asegúrese de que el producto específico que se está usando esté indicado

para esta aplicación en la caña de azúcar. Lea y siga las instrucciones de la etiqueta para todos los productos en la mezcla de tanque.

11.3 Producción de semillas de paso o tepes

INSTRUCCIONES DE USO: Consulte la sección "MALEZAS CONTROLADAS" de esta etiqueta para conocer las proporciones de aplicación de este producto para malezas específicas. Cuando se aplica del modo indicado, este producto controlará estos pastos anuales y perennes, y las malezas de hoja ancha indicados. Las proporciones de aplicación especificadas en esta etiqueta para el control de malezas difíciles, o las especificadas en las etiquetas complementarias separadas de este producto, reemplaza las proporciones indicadas en la sección "MALEZAS CONTROLADAS" de esta etiqueta. Puede encontrar información adicional acerca del control de malezas difíciles, en las Fichas Técnicas publicadas para este producto.

CULTIVOS RECOMENDADOS: Cualquier pasto (familia de las gramíneas), excepto maíz; sorgo; caña de azúcar; cebada; trigo sarraceno; mijo (pearl, proso); avena; arroz; centeno; quinoa; teff; teosinte; triticale; trigo (todos los tipos); arroz salvaje

TIPOS DE APLICACIONES: Antes de sembrar; al momento de sembrar; preemergencia; renovación; eliminación de grupos de plantas establecidos; preparación del lugar; rociador con pantalla; aplicador con enjugador; tratamiento localizado; creación de hileras en ryegrass anual

Antes de sembrar, al momento de sembrar, preemergencia, renovación, eliminación de grupos de plantas establecidos, preparación del lugar

INSTRUCCIONES DE USO: Este producto controla la mayor parte de la vegetación existente a los fines de la renovación del césped o de zonas de semillas de pasto para forraje, o para establecer césped cultivado para tepes. Este producto se puede utilizar para destruir restos de vegetación no deseada cuando los campos de producción se convierten para especies o cultivos alternativos. No remueva la tierra ni las partes de la planta que estén bajo tierra antes del tratamiento y retrase las técnicas de labranza o renovación como segado vertical, ahuecamiento o rebanado al menos 7 días después de la aplicación para que se produzca el correcto traslado del herbicida a las partes subterráneas de la planta.

Aplique antes, durante o después de sembrar o para renovación. En aquellos lugares donde la vegetación existente crece con manejo de césped segado, aplique este producto después de omitir al menos una siega regular a fin de darle tiempo para crecer lo suficiente para que el rocío de herbicida sea interceptado por las plantas. Para lograr máximo control de la vegetación existente, demore la siembra hasta determinar si se produce algún crecimiento de partes de plantas subterráneas. Cuando se necesita repetir el tratamiento, debe permitirse el crecimiento suficiente de las plantas antes de la aplicación. Para pastos de estación cálida, como bermudagrass, las aplicaciones en verano u otoño brindan el mejor control. Se pueden utilizar equipos al voleo para controlar restos de tepes o de otra vegetación no deseada después de cosechar los tepes. Se pueden aplicar proporciones de hasta 3.75 cuartos de galón por acre para eliminar totalmente grupos de plantas establecidos de especies de pastos difíciles de eliminar.

RESTRICCIONES: Si el total de proporciones de aplicación es 2.25 cuartos de galón de este producto por acre o menos, no se requiere período de espera entre la aplicación y la utilización como forraje o pastura del ganado. Si la proporción es mayor de 2.25 cuartos de galón por acre, retire el ganado doméstico antes de aplicar y espere 8 semanas después de la aplicación para utilizar como pastura o para cosechar. Los cultivos indicados en esta etiqueta se pueden sembrar en el área en cualquier momento; todos los demás cultivos pueden sembrarse 30 días después de la aplicación.

Rociadores con pantalla

INSTRUCCIONES DE USO: Aplique de 24 a 72 onzas líquidas de este producto en 10 a 20 galones de agua por acre usando un rociador con pantalla para controlar las malezas entre las hileras de semilla para pasto. La siembra uniforme en hileras rectas facilita las aplicaciones con rociador con pantalla. Se obtienen los mejores resultados cuando el cultivo de semilla de pasto es suficientemente pequeño como para pasar con facilidad por las protecciones. Vea en la sección "EQUIPO Y TÉCNICAS DE APLICACIÓN" de esta etiqueta las instrucciones adicionales para el empleo de rociadores con pantalla.

PRECAUCIONES: Cualquier tipo de contacto de este producto con vegetación que no se desea incluir en el tratamiento podría causar daño.

Aplicador con enjugador

INSTRUCCIONES DE USO: Este producto se puede aplicar por la parte superior de pastos deseables utilizando aplicadores con enjugador para controlar las malezas altas. Vea en la sección "EQUIPO Y TÉCNICAS DE APLICACIÓN" de esta etiqueta las instrucciones adicionales para el empleo de aplicadores con enjugador.

PRECAUCIONES: Las gotas, la niebla, la espuma o las salpicaduras de la solución herbicida que se depositan en la vegetación deseable podrían causar decoloración, atrofia o destrucción.

Tratamiento localizado

INSTRUCCIONES DE USO: Aplique una solución de este producto al 1 por ciento con equipo de rocío manual para controlar las malezas en la vegetación establecida, antes del despunte de los pastos cultivados para semilla o para controlar restos de tepes o de otra vegetación no deseada después de cosechar los tepes.

PRECAUCIONES: Este producto matará el pasto deseable junto con las malezas. Tenga cuidado de no rociar ni permitir que el rocío se disperse fuera de la zona a tratar para evitar destruir otros cultivos.

Creación de hileras en ryegrass anual

INSTRUCCIONES DE USO: Se recomienda utilizar boquillas de baja presión o boquillas de goteo diseñadas para concentrar la aplicación en una franja estrecha. Ajuste la altura de la boquilla para establecer el espaciado deseado entre hileras y aplique de 12 a 24 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre. Se obtienen los mejores resultados cuando las aplicaciones se realizan antes de que las plantas de ryegrass alcancen 6 pulgadas de altura. Utilice la proporción más alta dentro del margen recomendado si las plantas de ryegrass tienen más de 6 pulgadas de altura.

PRECAUCIONES: Tenga cuidado de no rociar ni permitir que el rocío se disperse fuera de la zona a tratar para evitar destruir otros cultivos. Hasta el grado que sea compatible con la legislación pertinente, el cultivador asume toda la responsabilidad por las pérdidas de cultivos causadas por la aplicación incorrecta de este producto.

12.0 MALEZAS CONTROLADAS

Lea toda la etiqueta antes de usar este producto.

A menos que se indique lo contrario, este producto requiere que se agregue un surfactante no iónico cuyo uso con herbicidas esté recomendado en la etiqueta para la solución de rocío. Consulte la sección "MEZCLA" de esta etiqueta para obtener más información sobre el uso de surfactantes con este producto.

Aplique siempre la proporción de aplicación o concentración de solución de rocío mayor de este producto dentro del rango indicado cuando las malezas son muy densas o cuando crecen en áreas no tocadas (no cultivadas).

El control de malezas puede ser deficiente si se aplica a malezas cubiertas de polvo. En el caso de malezas segadas, utilizadas como pastura o cortadas, déjelas crecer nuevamente antes de aplicar este producto.
Consulte las secciones que siguen para conocer las proporciones de aplicación y el momento de aplicación para el control de malezas anuales y perennes, árboles, enredaderas y matorrales leñosos.

12.1 Control de malezas, renovación y segado químico en céspedes

El uso de este producto descrito en esta sección puede aplicarse al césped que crece en cualquier terreno indicado en esta etiqueta. Asegúrese de que cualquier producto de mezcla de tanque aplicado con este producto esté registrado para el uso deseado y en el sitio de la aplicación.

Control de malezas en Bermudagrass y Bahiagrass latentes

Este producto puede usarse para controlar o inhibir muchas malezas anuales y tall fescue (Festuca arundinacea) para el alivio eficaz de céspedes de bermudagrass y bahiagrass latentes antes de reverdecer en primavera las áreas donde estos céspedes son cobertura de terreno deseable y se puede tolerar algún daño o decoloración temporales.

Aplique de 6 a 48 onzas líquidas de este producto en 10 a 40 galones de agua por acre cuando bermudagrass y bahiagrass estén latentes y antes de reverdecer en primavera.

Aplicar más de 12 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre en céspedes bermudagrass y bahiagrass con mucho mantenimiento, como campos de golf y jardines, podría ocasionar daños o que se retrase el reverdecer en primavera.

Para el control residual de malezas en bermudagrass y bahiagrass latentes, este producto se puede mezclar en tanque con los herbicidas Outrider®, Oust Extra u Oust XP. Aplique de 6 a 48 onzas líquidas de este producto en una mezcla de tanque con la proporción apropiada de herbicida Outrider, Oust Extra u Oust XP en 10 a 40 galones de agua por acre. Para evitar que el reverdecer se retrase y minimizar el daño, no aplique más de 1 onza de herbicida Oust Extra u Oust XP por acre sobre bermudagrass y no más de 0.5 onzas sobre bahiagrass, y evite el tratamiento cuando estos pastos se encuentren en estado semilatente.

NO aplique este producto en mezcla de tanque con los herbicidas Outrider, Oust Extra u Oust XP en céspedes bermudagrass y bahiagrass con mucho mantenimiento, como campos de golf y jardines.

Control de malezas en Bermudagrass en crecimiento activo

Este producto se puede usar para controlar total o parcialmente muchas malezas anuales y perennes en bermudagrass en crecimiento activo. La aplicación de este producto podría ocasionar algún daño al bermudagrass, pero este se recuperará en condiciones de humedad una vez desaparezcan los efectos del producto. Utilícelo solo en bermudagrass bien establecido, donde puede tolerarse algún daño o decoloración temporales.

Aplique de 12 a 36 onzas líquidas de este producto en 10 a 40 galones de solución de rocío por acre. Use una proporción de aplicación más baja dentro de este rango para controlar malezas anuales de menos de 4 pulgadas de alto (o longitud de estolón) y aumente la proporción hacia el extremo superior del rango cuando las malezas aumenten de tamaño o se aproximen a la formación de flores o inflorescencias. En estas proporciones de aplicación, este producto proporcionará control parcial de las siguientes malezas perennes en bermudagrass en crecimiento activo:

- Bahiagrass
- Bluestem, silver
- Fescue, tall
- Johnsongrass
- Trumpetcreeper
- Vaseygrass

PRECAUCIONES: Aplicar más de 12 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre en bermudagrass con mucho mantenimiento, como campos de golf y jardines, podría causar daño y decoloración inaceptables del césped.

Para un espectro más amplio de control de malezas en bermudagrass en crecimiento activo, este producto se puede mezclar en tanque con los herbicidas Outrider, Oust Extra u Oust XP. Aplique estas mezclas de tanque solo en bermudagrass bien establecido, donde puede tolerarse algún daño o decoloración temporales. No haga más de una aplicación de este producto en estas mezclas de tanque en la misma temporada, de lo contrario podría causar un daño considerable al bermudagrass.

Aplique de 6 a 24 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre en una mezcla de tanque con el herbicida Outrider para control total o parcial de Johnsongrass y otras malezas indicadas en la etiqueta del herbicida Outrider. Use una proporción de aplicación mayor de ambos productos dentro de los rangos indicados para control de malezas anuales y perennes de más de 6 pulgadas de alto.

Aplique de 12 a 24 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre en una mezcla de tanque con herbicida Oust Extra u Oust XP por acre para un mejor control de las malezas indicadas en dichas etiquetas. Use una proporción de aplicación más baja de cada producto dentro de los rangos dados para controlar malezas anuales indicadas en las etiquetas de menos de 4 pulgadas de alto (o longitud de estolón) y aumente las proporciones hacia el extremo superior de los rangos cuando las malezas anuales aumenten de tamaño y se aproximen a la etapa de flores o inflorescencias. Esta mezcla de tanque proporcionará control parcial de las siguientes malezas perennes en bermudagrass en crecimiento activo:

- Bahiagrass
- Bluestem, silver
- Broomsedge
- Dallisgrass
- Dock, curly
- Dogfennel
- Fescue, tall
- Johnsongrass
- Poorjoe
- Trumpetcreeper
- Vaseygrass
- Vervain, blue

PRECAUCIONES: Aplique estas mezclas de tanque solo en bermudagrass bien establecido, donde puede tolerarse algún daño o decoloración temporales. NO aplique este producto en mezcla de tanque con los herbicidas Outrider u Oust en céspedes bermudagrass con mucho mantenimiento, como campos de golf y jardines.

Control de malezas en Bahiagrass en crecimiento activo

Para inhibir el crecimiento vegetativo y la inflorescencia de bahiagrass durante aproximadamente 45 días, aplique 4 onzas líquidas de este producto en 10 a 40 galones de agua por acre de 1 a 2 semanas después del reverdecer completo o después de cortar a una altura uniforme de 3 a 4 pulgadas antes de la emergencia de las inflorescencias.

Para inhibir el crecimiento de bahiagrass hasta por 120 días, aplique 3 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre, seguido por una aplicación de 2 a 3 onzas líquidas por acre unos 45 días más tarde. No haga más de 2 aplicaciones para inhibir el crecimiento al año.

Para un espectro más amplio de control de malezas en bahiagrass en crecimiento activo, este producto se puede mezclar en tanque con los herbicidas Outrider®, Oust Extra u Oust XP.

Aplique de 1.5 a 3.5 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre en una mezcla de tanque con una proporción adecuada de herbicida Outrider por acre para controlar malezas perennes o malezas anuales de más de 4 pulgadas de alto.

Aplique 4 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre en una mezcla de tanque con una proporción adecuada de herbicida Oust Extra u Oust XP de 1 a 2 semanas después de la primera siega de la primavera para un mejor control de las malezas indicadas en la etiqueta del herbicida Oust en bahiagrass en crecimiento activo. Haga esta aplicación una sola vez al año.

PRECAUCIONES: Aplique estas mezclas de tanque solo en bahiagrass bien establecido, donde puede tolerarse algún daño o decoloración temporales.

Renovación de céspedes

Este producto controla la mayoría de la vegetación existente antes de la renovación del césped o de establecer céspedes cultivados para semilla o tepes. Para lograr máximo control de la vegetación existente, demore la siembra o la colocación de césped hasta determinar si se produce algún crecimiento de partes de plantas subterráneas. Cuando se necesita repetir las aplicaciones, debe permitirse el crecimiento suficiente de las plantas antes de volver a aplicar este producto. La aplicación en verano o en otoño proporciona un mejor control de los pastos de estación cálida, como el bermudagrass. Para el césped controlado, aplique este producto después de dejar de cortar el césped regularmente por lo menos una vez de manera que crezca lo suficiente para que la solución de rocío sea interceptada por las plantas.

Este producto no tiene actividad residual en el suelo y no afectará las plantas, semillas o tepes sembrados en el área después de la aplicación.

Puede utilizarse un equipo de mano para el tratamiento localizado de vegetación no deseada que crezca en el césped existente. Se puede usar aplicación al voleo o tratamiento localizado con rociador de mano para controlar restos de tepes o de otra vegetación no deseada después de cosechar los tepes.

PRECAUCIONES: No remueva la tierra ni las partes de la planta que estén bajo tierra antes de aplicar este producto. La labranza y las técnicas de renovación como corte vertical, perforación o rebanado deben esperar por lo menos 7 días después de la aplicación a fin de permitir la absorción adecuada de este herbicida en las partes de la planta que estén bajo tierra.

RESTRICCIONES: Si el total de proporciones de aplicación es 2.25 cuartos de galón de este producto por acre o menos, no se requiere período de espera entre la aplicación y la utilización como forraje o pastura del ganado. Si la proporción es mayor de 2.25 cuartos de galón por acre, retire el ganado doméstico antes de aplicar y espere 8 semanas después de la aplicación para utilizar como pastura o para cosechar.

Segado químico

Este producto se puede usar para inhibir el crecimiento de pastos perennes y anuales para servir como sustituto de la siega.

Pastos perennes – aplique 5 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre para inhibir el crecimiento de Kentucky bluegrass o 6 onzas líquidas para inhibir tall fescue, fine fescue, orchardgrass, quackgrass o reed canarygrass en 10 a 40 galones de solución de rocío por acre después que los pastos hayan reverdecido hasta por lo menos 75 por ciento de verde en la primavera, o de 7 a 10 días después de segar, cuando haya suficiente recrecimiento para proporcionar una altura deseable para regular el crecimiento. Utilice el segado químico únicamente en las áreas donde se puede tolerar cierto daño o decoloración temporales en pastos perennes.

Pastos anuales – aplique de 3 a 4 onzas líquidas de este producto en 10 a 40 galones de solución de rocío por acre para inhibir el crecimiento de algunos pastos anuales, como annual ryegrass, wild barley y wild oats en crecimiento activo en pasto grueso en bordes de carreteras o en otras áreas industriales y antes de que las inflorescencias estén en la etapa de desarrollo de bota. Esta aplicación puede causar daños a los pastos anuales deseados.

PRECAUCIONES: Utilice este producto para el segado químico únicamente en las áreas donde se puede tolerar cierto daño o decoloración temporales en pastos perennes y anuales.

12.2 Malezas anuales

Resulta más fácil controlar las malezas anuales cuando son pequeñas y están en crecimiento activo. El desarrollo de nuevas hojas indica crecimiento activo.

Para control total o parcial de las malezas anuales indicadas en esta sección cuando tienen menos de 6 pulgadas de alto o longitud de estolón y están en crecimiento activo, aplique 24 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre. Si tienen más de 6 pulgadas de alto o longitud de estolón, o crecen lentamente bajo condiciones de estrés, aumente la proporción de aplicación de 1 a 4 cuartos de galón por acre, dependiendo de la altura de la maleza y la gravedad de las malas condiciones de crecimiento.

Para aplicación usando un rociador manual con una técnica de rocío para mojar, aplique una solución de este producto al 0.5 por ciento a malezas anuales de menos de 6 pulgadas de altura o de longitud de estolón antes de la formación de inflorescencias en pasto o de la formación de brotes en malezas de hoja ancha. Para controlar las malezas anuales que tienen más de 6 pulgadas de alto o incluso malezas más pequeñas que crecen en condiciones de estrés, use una solución del 0.75 al 1.5 por ciento.

Aplique la concentración máxima de este producto dentro de este rango para malezas difíciles de controlar o para controlar malezas con una altura mayor a las 24 pulgadas.

Para controlar malezas anuales usando un aplicador de mano por goteo controlado (CDA), aplique una solución de 15 por ciento de este producto (de 19 a 20 onzas líquidas de este producto por galón de solución de rocío) a una velocidad de flujo de 2 onzas líquidas de solución de rocío por minuto y caminando a una velocidad de 1.5 millas por hora (1 cuarto de galón de solución de rocío por acre). Si usa el aplicador por goteo controlado montado en un vehículo, aplique la cantidad requerida de este producto como se indica en esta sección en 2 a 15 galones de agua por acre.

Para obtener mejor control, no pode, corte, labre, queme ni altere la vegetación en el área de aplicación por un mínimo de 3 días después de la aplicación.

Este producto no tiene actividad residual en el suelo y no controla la emergencia de nuevas malezas anuales a partir de semillas. Aplicaciones subsiguientes de este producto serán necesarias para

ESPECIES DE MALEZAS

Anoda, spurred
Balsam apple[1]
Barley
Barley, little
Barnyardgrass
Bassia, fivehook
Bittercress
Bluegrass, annual
Bluegrass, bulbous
Brome, downy
Brome, Japanese
Broomsedge
Buttercup
Castor bean[2]
Cheatgrass
Cheeseweed (Malva parviflora)
Chervil
Chickweed
Cocklebur
Copperleaf, hophornbeam
Copperleaf, Virginia
Coreopsis, plains/tickseed
Corn
Crabgrass
Cupgrass, woolly
Dwarf dandelion
Eclipta
False dandelion
False flax, small-seed
Fiddleneck
Filaree
Fleabane, annual
Fleabane, hairy (Conyza bonariensis)
Fleabane, rough
Foxtail
Foxtail, Carolina
Geranium, Carolina
Goatgrass, jointed
Goosegrass
Groundsel, common
Henbit
Horseweed/Marestail (Conyza canadensis)
Itchgrass
Johnsongrass, seedling
Junglerice
Knotweed
Kochia
Lambsquarters
Lettuce, prickly
Mannagrass, eastern
Mayweed
Medusahead
Morning glory (Ipomoea spp)
Mustard, blue
Mustard, tansy
Mustard, tumble
Mustard, wild
Nightshade, black
Oats
Panicum, browntop
Panicum, fall
Panicum, Texas
Pennycress, field
Pepperweed, Virginia
Pigweed
Puncturevine
Purslane, common
Pusley, Florida
Ragweed, common
Ragweed, giant
Rice, red
Rocket, London
Rocket, yellow
Rye
Ryegrass
Sandbur, field
Sesbania, hemp
Shattercane
Shepherd's-purse
Sicklepod
Signalgrass, broadleaf
Smartweed, ladysthumb
Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Sorghum, grain (milo)
Sowthistle, annual
Spanish needles[3]
Speedwell, corn
Speedwell, purslane
Sprangletop
Spurge, annual
Spurge, prostrate
Spurge, spotted
Spurry, umbrella
Starthistle, yellow
Stinkgrass
Sunflower
Teaweed / Prickly sida
Thistle, Russian
Velvetleaf
Wheat
Wild oats
Witchgrass

[1] Para controlar balsam apple, aplique este producto usando equipo de mano solamente.

[2] Se puede lograr el control de castor bean también inyectando 4 mililitros de este producto concentrado (sin diluir) por planta en la parte inferior del tallo principal.

[3] Para controlar Spanish needles, aplique 48 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre.

12.3 Malezas perennes

Se puede obtener un mejor control de las malezas perennes cuando se aplica este producto a las malezas objetivo que están pequeñas y en crecimiento activo. El desarrollo de nuevas hojas indica crecimiento activo. Si debe aplicar este producto a malezas más grandes o a malezas que crecen lentamente bajo condiciones de estrés, aplique en una proporción o concentración de solución de rocío hacia el extremo superior del rango especificado.

Si las malezas fueron segadas o labradas, no aplique este producto hasta que las plantas hayan reanudado el crecimiento activo y llegado a la etapa de crecimiento recomendada o hayan crecido lo suficiente para que la solución de rocío sea interceptada por las plantas. Para obtener mejor control, no pode, corte, labre, queme ni altere la vegetación en el área de aplicación por un mínimo de 7 días después de la aplicación.

Para controlar las malezas perennes indicadas en esta etiqueta usando equipo de mochila o de mano y una técnica de aplicación de bajo volumen, aplique una solución de 4 a 8 por ciento de este producto sobre la corona de la planta objetivo para cubrir el 50 por ciento del follaje superior de la planta.

Para controlar malezas perennes usando un aplicador de mano por goteo controlado (CDA), aplique una solución de 15 a 30 por ciento de este producto (de 19 a 38 onzas líquidas de este producto por galón de solución de rocío)

a una velocidad de flujo de 2 onzas líquidas de solución de rocío por minuto y caminando a una velocidad de 0.75 millas por hora (de 2 a 4 cuartos de galón de solución de rocío por acre). Si usa el aplicador por goteo controlado montado en un vehículo, aplique la cantidad requerida de este producto como se indica en la siguiente tabla, en 2 a 15 galones de agua por acre.

Este producto debe aplicarse en otoño antes de una helada agresiva.

Este producto no tiene actividad en el suelo y no controla la emergencia de malezas perennes a partir de semillas, raíces, rizomas o tubérculos subterráneos latentes presentes en el suelo en el momento de la aplicación. Se necesitará más de una aplicación de este producto para el control continuo de malezas que emergen después de la aplicación.

TABLA DE PROPORCIONES PARA MALEZAS PERENNES

Especies de maleza	Proporción por difusión (cuartos de galón/acre)	Concentración del rocío para mojar en rociador de mano (% solución)
Alfalfa*	0.7	1.5
Alligatorweed*	3	1.3

Aplique este producto cuando la mayoría de las plantas objetivo estén en floración. Puede ser necesaria más de una aplicación para el control total.

Anise (fennel)	1.5 – 3	1 – 1.5
Bahiagrass	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Beachgrass, European	–	3.5

Aplique una solución al 3.5 por ciento de este producto usando una técnica de rocío para mojar o una solución al 8 por ciente usando una técnica de aplicación de bajo volumen. Pueden obtenerse mejores resultados cuando se realiza la aplicación a malezas objetivo que estén en crecimiento activo en etapa de desarrollo de bota a floración. Aplique antes de que las hojas pierdan más del 50 por ciento del color verde en otoño. Observe el sitio de la aplicación y vuelva a aplicar este producto a las malezas objetivo que quedaron, si es necesario, antes de volver a sembrar el área con la vegetación deseada. Para el control selectivo de European beachgrass, aplique una solución de 33.3 por ciento de este producto que contenga de 1 a 2.5 por ciento de un surfactante no iónico durante el período de crecimiento activo usando un aplicador con enjugador. Obtendrá un mejor control al maximizar la cantidad de hojas individuales que tienen contacto con el aplicador con enjugador o dando una segunda pasada en sentido contrario.

Evite el contacto de la solución herbicida con la vegetación deseable.

Bentgrass*	1	1.5
Bermudagrass	4	1.5

Aplique cuando tenga inflorescencias.

Bermudagrass, agua (knotgrass)	1	1.5
Bindweed, campo	2.3 – 3.75	1.5

Para controlar, aplique de 3 a 3.75 cuartos de galón de este producto por acre como aplicación al voleo al oeste del río Mississippi y de 2.3 a 3 cuartos de galón por acre al este del río Mississippi cuando bindweed esté en plena floración o después. Para obtener mejores resultados, aplique a finales del verano o en otoño.

Bittersweet, Oriental	2.25	2

Para control de oriental bittersweet, aplique este producto como aplicación al voleo en 30 a 40 galones de solución de rocío que contenga 0.25 por ciento de un surfactante no iónico y 0.1 por ciento de organosilicona no iónica por acre. Use una concentración de 0.5 a 2 por ciento por volumen de surfactante no iónico cuando use un rociador manual y la técnica de rocío para mojar. Para obtener mejores resultados, asegúrese de cubrir completamente la planta objetivo con la solución de rocío.

TABLA DE PROPORCIONES PARA MALEZAS PERENNES

Especies de maleza	Proporción por difusión (cuartos de galón/acre)	Concentración del rocío para mojar en rociador de mano (% solución)
Bluegrass, Kentucky	1.5 – 2.3	0.75

Aplique cuando la mayoría de las plantas objetivo hayan alcanzado la etapa de desarrollo de bota a floración. Cuando la aplicación se hace antes de la etapa de bota, el control puede verse reducido. En el otoño, aplique el tratamiento antes de que las plantas se oscurezcan.

Blueweed, Texas	2.3 – 3.75	1.5

Aplique de 3 a 3.75 cuartos de galón de este producto por acre al oeste del río Mississippi y de 2.3 a 3 cuartos de galón por acre al este del río Mississippi cuando la mayoría de las plantas objetivo estén en plena floración o después. Para obtener mejores resultados, aplique a finales del verano o en otoño.

Brackenfern	2.3 – 3	0.75 – 1

Aplique a las frondas completamente extendidas que tengan por lo menos 18 pulgadas de longitud.

Bromegrass, smooth	1.5 – 2.3	0.75

Aplique este producto cuando la mayoría de las plantas objetivo hayan alcanzado la etapa de desarrollo de bota a floración. Cuando la aplicación se hace antes de la etapa de bota, el control puede verse reducido. En el otoño, aplique el tratamiento antes de que las plantas se oscurezcan.

Bursage, woolly-leaf	–	1.5
Canarygrass, reed	1.5 – 2.3	0.75

Aplique este producto cuando la mayoría de las plantas objetivo hayan alcanzado la etapa de desarrollo de bota a floración. Cuando la aplicación se hace antes de la etapa de bota, el control puede verse reducido. En el otoño, aplique el tratamiento antes de que las plantas se oscurezcan.

Cattail	2.3 – 3.75	0.75

Aplique este producto cuando las plantas objetivo estén en crecimiento activo y estén en la etapa de floración temprana o completa o después de esta. Se obtienen mejores resultados cuando las aplicaciones se realizan durante los meses de verano u otoño.

Clover; red, white	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Cogongrass	2.3 – 3.75	1.5

Aplique este producto a finales del verano o en otoño cuando las plantas de cogongrass tengan por lo menos 18 pulgadas de alto y estén en crecimiento activo. Debido a las etapas de crecimientos irregulares y la naturaleza densa de la vegetación de cogongrass, pueden ser necesarias varias aplicaciones para lograr el control.

TABLA DE PROPORCIONES PARA MALEZAS PERENNES

Especies de maleza	Proporción por difusión (cuartos de galón/acre)	Concentración del rocío para mojar en rociador de mano (% solución)
Cordgrass	2 – 8	5 – 8

Antes de aplicar este producto para controlar cordgrass, inspeccione la zona para determinar si existen lechos de crustáceos dentro de la zona de aplicación. Si se pretende recolectar crustáceos en la zona, demore la aplicación de este producto hasta después de la recolección o mantenga una zona de transición de 50 pies entre el área de aplicación y los lechos de crustáceos comerciales o no recolecte los crustáceos hasta por lo menos 14 días después de aplicar este producto. Vea las restricciones abajo.

Las condiciones ideales para controlar cordgrass son cuando las plantas no tienen lodo ni desechos y están en crecimiento activo, y se puede conseguir una buena cobertura del rocío. La presencia de desechos o lodo en la superficie de cordgrass reducirá el rendimiento del producto. Para una mejor captación del herbicida, lave las plantas objetivo antes de aplicar y espere como mínimo 4 horas para que las plantas se sequen antes de aplicar este producto. Cuando cordgrass ha sido cortado antes de la aplicación, espere que vuelva a crecer lo suficiente antes de aplicar este producto para asegurar una intercepción y captación adecuadas de este producto. La lluvia o la inmersión de la planta en agua de marea antes de transcurrir 4 horas de la aplicación puede reducir la eficacia de este producto.

Aplique de 2 a 8 cuartos de galón de este producto por acre usando equipo de aplicación terrestre al voleo o con sensor óptico en 5 a 100 galones de solución de rocío o en 5 a 10 galones de solución de rocío por acre si se usa equipo de aplicación aérea.

Aplique una solución de 5 a 8 por ciento de este producto al usar rociadores manuales de mochila o rociador de alto volumen. Realice todas las aplicaciones de este producto para control de cordgrass en una solución de rocío que contenga 0.25% o más (1 o más cuartos de galón por 100 galones de solución de rocío) de un surfactante no iónico u otro coadjuvante que sea compatible con este producto y esté indicado en la etiqueta para usar con herbicidas y aprobado para usar en sitios acuáticos. Para obtener mejores resultados, asegúrese de conseguir una cobertura completa de los macizos de cordgrass.

RESTRICCIONES: Si se mantiene una zona de transición de 50 pies entre el área de aplicación y los lechos de crustáceos comerciales, no hay restricciones a la recolección de crustáceos. Si se aplica dentro de una zona de 50 pies de los lechos de crustáceos comerciales, NO recolecte los crustáceos hasta por lo menos 14 días después de aplicar este producto.

Cutgrass, giant*	3	1

Se necesitará más de una aplicación de este producto para lograr el control, especialmente donde la vegetación esté parcialmente sumergida en el agua. Permita que las malezas que son el objetivo crezcan hasta la etapa de 7 a 10 hojas antes de realizar la siguiente aplicación.

Dallisgrass	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Dandelion	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Dock, curly	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Dogbane, hemp	3	1.5

Aplique este producto cuando la mayoría de las plantas objetivo hayan alcanzado la etapa de desarrollo de brotación tardía a floración. Para obtener mejores resultados, aplique a finales del verano o en otoño.

Fescue (excepto tall)	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Fescue, tall	2.3	1

Aplique este producto cuando la mayoría de las plantas objetivo hayan alcanzado la etapa de crecimiento de bota a floración. Si se aplica antes de la etapa de bota, puede obtenerse un menor control del deseado.

TABLA DE PROPORCIONES PARA MALEZAS PERENNES

Especies de maleza	Proporción por difusión (cuartos de galón/acre)	Concentración del rocío para mojar en rociador de mano (% solución)
Guinea grass	2.3	0.75
Aplique este producto cuando la mayoría de las plantas objetivo hayan alcanzado la etapa de crecimiento de 7 hojas.		
Hemlock, poison	1.5 – 3	0.75 – 1.5
También se puede lograr el control inyectando 5 mililitros de una solución al 5 por ciento de este producto usando un dispositivo de inyección manual en una caña de una hoja por planta, 12 pulgadas por encima de la corona de la raíz.[1] No se requiere surfactante.		
Hogweed, giant	–	–
Inyecte 5 mililitros de una solución al 5 por ciento de este producto en una caña de una hoja por planta, 12 pulgadas por encima de la corona de la raíz.[1] No se requiere surfactante.		
Horsenettle	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Horseradish	3	1.5
Aplique este producto cuando la mayoría de las plantas objetivo hayan alcanzado la etapa de desarrollo de brotación tardía a floración. Para obtener mejores resultados, aplique a finales del verano o en otoño.		
Horsetail, field	–	–
Inyecte 0.5 mililitros de este producto por tallo directamente en el tallo de la planta, un segmento por encima de la corona de la raíz.[1] No se requiere surfactante.		
Iceplant	1.5	1.5
Iris, yellow flag	–	–
Corte los tallos de flores 8 o 9 pulgadas por encima de la corona de la raíz. Introduzca una aguja inyectora en el centro del tallo y luego retírela lentamente a medida que inyecta 0.5 mililitros de este producto con un inyector manual.[1] No se requiere surfactante.		
Ivy; cape, German	1.5 – 3	0.75 – 1.5
Jerusalem artichoke	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Johnsongrass	1.5 – 2.3	0.75
Aplique este producto cuando la mayoría de las plantas objetivo hayan alcanzado la etapa de desarrollo de bota a floración o antes de que las plantas se hayan oscurecido en el otoño. Cuando se aplica antes de la etapa de bota, el control puede verse reducido.		
Kikuyu grass	1.5 – 2.3	0.75
Knapweed	3	1.5
Aplique este producto cuando la mayoría de las plantas objetivo hayan alcanzado la etapa de desarrollo de brotación tardía a floración. Para obtener mejores resultados, aplique a finales del verano o en otoño.		

TABLA DE PROPORCIONES PARA MALEZAS PERENNES

Especies de maleza	Proporción por difusión (cuartos de galón/acre)	Concentración del rocío para mojar en rociador de mano (% solución)
Knotweed; Bohemian, giant, Japanese	3	2
Aplique 3 cuartos de galón de este producto por acre como aplicación al voleo en 3 a 40 galones de solución de rocío con 0.5 a 1 por ciento por volumen de un surfactante no iónico. Para aplicar usando un rociador de mochila y la técnica de rocío para mojar, aplique una solución al 2 por ciento de este producto que contenga de 0.5 a 2 por ciento por volumen de un surfactante no iónico. Para obtener mejor control, no altere la vegetación en el área de aplicación por un mínimo de 7 días después de la aplicación. También se puede obtener control al hacer un corte limpio de los tallos justo por debajo del segundo o tercer nodo sobre la superficie y aplicar 0.36 onzas líquidas (10 mililitros) de una solución al 50 por ciento de este producto en agua en el "pozo" o internodo que quede. Asegúrese de que los restos de la parte superior de la planta que se eliminó se recojan y desechen correctamente para evitar que se propaguen nuevas plantas de los retoños. El uso de biobarreras, tales como paneles de cartón, madera contrachapada o plástico, ayudará a evitar la propagación de materia vegetal. La proporción de aplicación total combinada de este producto no puede exceder 8 cuartos de galón por acre.[1] También se puede lograr el control inyectando 5 mililitros de este producto por tallo en el segundo o tercer internodo usando un dispositivo de inyección manual.[1] No se requiere surfactante.		
Lantana	–	0.75 – 1
Aplique cuando la mayoría de las plantas se encuentren en la etapa de floración o después de ella. Utilice la concentración más alta de solución de rocío para plantas que han alcanzado la etapa de crecimiento leñoso.		
Lespedeza	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Loosestrife, purple	2	1 – 1.5
Aplique cuando la mayoría de las plantas se encuentren en la etapa de floración o después de ella. Se pueden obtener mejores resultados cuando la aplicación se realiza durante los meses de verano o de otoño. La aplicación en otoño debe hacerse antes de una helada agresiva.		
Lotus, American	2	0.75
Aplique cuando la mayoría de las plantas se encuentren en la etapa de floración o después de ella. Se pueden obtener mejores resultados cuando la aplicación se realiza durante los meses de verano o de otoño. La aplicación en otoño debe hacerse antes de una helada agresiva. Puede ser necesaria más de una aplicación de este producto para controlar el recrecimiento de semillas y partes de plantas subterráneas.		
Maidencane	3	0.75
Se necesitará más de una aplicación de este producto para lograr el control, especialmente para la vegetación parcialmente sumergida en el agua. Permita que las plantas crezcan hasta la etapa de 7 a 10 hojas antes de realizar la siguiente aplicación.		
Milkweed, común	2.3	1.5
Aplique este producto cuando la mayoría de las plantas objetivo hayan alcanzado la etapa de desarrollo de brotación tardía a floración.		
Muhly, wirestem	1.5 – 2.3	0.75
Aplique cuando la mayoría de las plantas objetivo tengan por lo menos 8 pulgadas de alto (etapa de desarrollo de 3 a 4 hojas) y estén en crecimiento activo.		
Mullein, común	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Napiergrass	2.3 – 3.75	1.5

TABLA DE PROPORCIONES PARA MALEZAS PERENNES

Especies de maleza	Proporción por difusión (cuartos de galón/acre)	Concentración del rocío para mojar en rociador de mano (% solución)
Nightshade, silverleaf	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Aplique de 3 a 3.75 cuartos de galón de este producto por acre como aplicación al voleo al oeste del río Mississippi y de 2.3 a 3 cuartos de galón por acre al este del río Mississippi cuando la mayoría de las plantas objetivo estén en plena floración o después. Se pueden obtener mejores resultados cuando la aplicación se realiza a finales del verano o en otoño, después de la formación de frutos.		
Nutsedge; púrpura, amarillo	2.3	0.75
Aplique este producto para controlar las plantas existentes de nutsedge y las nueces inmaduras adjuntas cuando las plantas objetivo están en flor o cuando se pueden encontrar nueces nuevas en las puntas de los rizomas. No se podrán controlar las nueces que todavía no han germinado y será necesario repetir las aplicaciones de este producto para lograr el control a largo plazo.		
Orchardgrass	1.5 – 2.3	0.75
Aplique cuando la mayoría de las plantas objetivo hayan alcanzado la etapa de desarrollo de bota a floración. Cuando se aplica antes de la etapa de bota, puede obtenerse un menor control del deseado. En el otoño, aplique el tratamiento antes de que las plantas se oscurezcan.		
Pampas grass	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Para grass	3	0.75
Se necesitará más de una aplicación de este producto para lograr el control total. Permita que las plantas crezcan hasta la etapa de 7 a 10 hojas antes de realizar la siguiente aplicación.		
Pepperweed, perenne	3	1.5
Phragmites*	2 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Para el control parcial de phragmites en Florida y en los condados de otros estados que bordean el Golfo de México, aplique 3.75 cuartos de galón de este producto por acre como aplicación al voleo o una solución al 1.5 por ciento usando un rociador de mano. En otras áreas de los EE. UU., aplique de 2 a 3 cuartos de galón por acre como aplicación al voleo o, para control parcial, aplique una solución al 0.75 por ciento usando un rociador de mano. Para obtener mejores resultados, aplique a finales del verano o en otoño cuando las plantas están en crecimiento activo y en plena floración. Debido a la naturaleza densa de la vegetación (que puede impedir la correcta cobertura del rocío) y a las etapas de crecimiento irregulares, puede ser necesaria más de una aplicación de este producto para lograr el control. Los síntomas visuales de control se desarrollarán con lentitud.		
Quackgrass	1.5 – 2.3	0.75
Aplique este producto cuando la mayoría de las plantas objetivo tengan por lo menos 8 pulgadas de alto (etapa de desarrollo de 3 a 4 hojas) y estén en crecimiento activo.		
Redvine*	1.5	1.5
Reed; común, gigante	3 – 3.75	1.5
Para obtener mejores resultados, aplique a finales del verano o en otoño. También se puede lograr el control inyectando 5 mililitros de este producto concentrado (sin diluir) directamente en el segundo o tercer internodo usando un dispositivo de inyección manual.[1] No se requiere surfactante.		
Ryegrass, perenne	1.5 – 2.3	0.75
Aplique este producto cuando la mayoría de las plantas objetivo hayan alcanzado la etapa de crecimiento de bota a floración. Cuando se aplica antes de la etapa de bota, el control puede verse reducido. En el otoño, aplique el tratamiento antes de que el ryegrass se oscurezca.		

TABLA DE PROPORCIONES PARA MALEZAS PERENNES

Especies de maleza	Proporción por difusión (cuartos de galón/acre)	Concentración del rocío para mojar en rociador de mano (% solución)
Salvinia, giant	3 – 3.75	2

Aplique una solución al 2 por ciento de este producto que contenga de 0.5 a 2 por ciento por volumen de un surfactante no iónico aprobado para uso acuático y que contenga por lo menos 70 por ciento de ingrediente activo usando la técnica de rocío para mojar. Para aplicación al voleo, aplique de 3 a 3.75 cuartos de galón de este producto por acre en 3 a 40 galones de solución de rocío que contenga 0.1 por ciento por volumen de organosilicona y 0.25 por ciento de surfactante no iónico o mezcla de rocío coadjuvante (spreader sticker) aprobado para uso acuático. Deje transcurrir al menos 3 días después de la aplicación antes de alterar la vegetación en el área de aplicación. Este producto no controlará plantas que estén completamente sumergidas o que tienen la mayoría de su follaje debajo del agua.

Smartweed, swamp	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Spatterdock	3	0.75

Aplique cuando la mayoría de las plantas objetivo estén en plena floración. Para obtener mejores resultados, aplique en verano o en otoño.

Spurge, leafy*	–	1.5
Starthistle, amarillo	–	1.5
Sweet potato, wild*	–	1.5

Aplique cuando la mayoría de las plantas objetivo se encuentren en la etapa de floración o después de ella. Puede ser necesaria más de una aplicación para el control total.

Thistle, artichoke	1.5 – 2.3	2

Aplique cuando la mayoría de las plantas objetivo se encuentren en la etapa de brotación o después de ella.

Thistle, Canada	1.5 – 2.3	1.5

Aplique cuando la mayoría de las plantas objetivo se encuentren en la etapa de brotación o después de ella. También puede obtener control con inyecciones al tallo. Corte de 8 a 9 plantas de las más altas en un macizo en la etapa de brotación. Introduzca una aguja inyectora en el centro del tallo y luego retírela lentamente a medida que inyecta 0.5 mililitros de este producto concentrado en el tallo.[1] No requiere surfactante.

Timothy	1.5 – 2.3	1.5

Aplique cuando la mayoría de las plantas objetivo hayan alcanzado la etapa de desarrollo de bota a floración. Si la aplicación se hace antes de la etapa de bota, el control puede verse reducido. En el otoño, aplique el tratamiento antes de que las plantas se oscurezcan.

Torpedograss*	3 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5

Aplique este producto en una proporción o concentración de solución de rocío menor dentro del rango especificado cuando torpedograss crece en el terreno y en una proporción o concentración mayor dentro del rango cuando está parcialmente sumergido en agua o creciendo como mata flotante. Se necesitarán aplicaciones adicionales de este producto para mantener el control.

Trumpetcreeper*	1.5 – 2.3	1.5
Tules, común	–	1.5

Aplique a las plantas objetivo cuando se encuentren en la etapa de brotación o después de ella. Los síntomas visuales aparecerán lentamente y puede que no aparezcan hasta 3 semanas o más después de la aplicación.

Vaseygrass	2.3 – 3.75	1.5
Velvetgrass	2.3 – 3.75	1.5

TABLA DE PROPORCIONES PARA MALEZAS PERENNES

Especies de maleza	Proporción por difusión (cuartos de galón/acre)	Concentración del rocío para mojar en rociador de mano (% solución)
Waterhyacinth	2.5 – 3	0.75 – 1

Aplique cuando las plantas objetivo se encuentren en la etapa de floración temprana o después de ella. Los síntomas visuales pueden tardar en aparecer 3 o más semanas después de la aplicación, y la necrosis completa y descomposición de 60 a 90 días después de la aplicación. Si desea obtener los efectos visuales más rápido, use una proporción de aplicación más alta dentro del rango indicado.

Waterlettuce	–	0.75 – 1

Aplique una solución al 1 por ciento de este producto en áreas de infestación severa. Se pueden obtener mejores resultados si se aplica de mediados del verano hasta el invierno. Si se aplica en primavera, es posible que se necesite más de una aplicación para lograr el control.

Waterprimrose	–	0.75

Realice la aplicación a plantas objetivo que se encuentren en etapa de floración o después de ella, pero antes de que cambien de color en el otoño. Para obtener un mejor control es necesaria una cobertura completa.

Wheatgrass, western	1.5 – 2.3	0.75

Aplique cuando la mayoría de las plantas objetivo hayan alcanzado la etapa de desarrollo de bota a floración. Las aplicaciones realizadas antes de la etapa de bota podrían tener menor control. En el otoño, aplique el tratamiento antes de que las plantas se oscurezcan.

* Control parcial

[1] Al usar inyecciones de tallo, el uso total combinado de este producto no debe exceder 8 cuartos de galón por acre por año. A 5 mililitros de producto concentrado (sin diluir) por tallo, 8 cuartos de galón tratarán aproximadamente 1500 tallos por acre por año. La cantidad de tallos que pueden tratarse por acre variará dependiendo del volumen de inyección y de la concentración de este producto en la solución de aplicación.

Otras perennes indicadas en esta etiqueta – Aplique de 2.3 a 3.75 cuartos de galón de este producto por acre como aplicación al voleo o una solución de 0.75 a 1.5 por ciento usando un rociador manual.

12.4 Árboles, enredaderas y matorrales leñosos

Aplique este producto a árboles y matorrales que estén en crecimiento activo después de la expansión completa de las hojas. Use una proporción de aplicación mayor dentro del rango indicado para árboles y matorrales más grandes y/o en áreas de denso crecimiento vegetativo. Para el control de enredaderas, aplique este producto en una proporción de aplicación o concentración de solución de rocío mayor dentro del rango indicado cuando las plantas objetivo hayan alcanzado la etapa de crecimiento leñoso.

Se obtiene un mejor control de árboles y matorrales leñosos cuando se realiza la aplicación a finales del verano o en otoño después de la formación de frutas. Sin embargo, en las zonas áridas, se puede obtener un mejor control cuando la aplicación se realiza en la primavera o a comienzos del verano, cuando los árboles y matorrales tienen mayor contenido de humedad y están florecidos. Se puede anticipar un control deficiente cuando este producto se aplica a árboles y matorrales sometidos a estrés por sequía.

Se aceptan algunos colores otoñales en especies de hoja caduca no deseables al aplicar este producto a árboles y matorrales en el otoño, siempre y cuando no se haya producido una importante caída de las hojas. El rendimiento de este producto podría verse reducido si se aplica después de una helada. Después de aplicar en otoño, es posible que los síntomas no aparezcan antes de las heladas o del envejecimiento.

Para obtener mejores resultados, espere 7 días o más después de la aplicación para podar, cortar, labrar, quemar o eliminar los árboles, enredaderas y matorrales leñosos del sitio de la aplicación. Pueden ser necesarias aplicaciones adicionales de este producto para controlar árboles y matorrales que se regeneren a partir de semillas o partes subterráneas.

MEZCLAS DE TANQUE: Este producto puede aplicarse en cualquier proporción indicada en esta etiqueta en una mezcla de tanque con los siguientes productos para aumentar el espectro de control de malezas herbáceas, árboles, enredaderas y matorrales leñosos. Para el control de las malezas herbáceas, aplique el producto de la mezcla de tanque en la proporción de aplicación o concentración de solución de rocío más baja dentro del rango especificado. Para el control de poblaciones densas o de árboles, enredaderas y matorrales leñosos difíciles de controlar, aumente la proporción de aplicación o la concentración de solución de rocío del producto en la mezcla de tanque hacia el extremo más alto del rango. Consulte las etiquetas de cada producto para conocer los usos aprobados y las proporciones de aplicación. No todos los productos en mezcla de tanque están aprobados para uso acuático.

Arsenal; Herbicida concentrado para aplicadores Arsenal; Escort XP; Forestry Garlon 4 Specialty; Forestry Garlon XRT Specialty; Garlon 3A Specialty; Garlon 4 Specialty; Garlon 4 Ultra Specialty; Vastlan Specialty; imazapyr; metsulfuron methyl; triclopyr

Asegúrese de que la cantidad correcta del herbicida Garlon esté bien mezclada con agua en el tanque de rociado antes de agregar este producto.

Aplicación a tocones cortados

Este producto se puede usar para controlar rebrotes y retoños de matorrales leñosos y árboles en cualquier sitio indicado en esta etiqueta.

Corte el árbol o matorral leñoso cerca de la superficie de la tierra o del agua y aplique inmediatamente una solución de este producto al 50 o 100 por ciento (sin diluir) a la superficie recién cortada utilizando un aplicador capaz de aplicar este producto a todo el cámbium. La demora en la aplicación puede resultar en un rendimiento inferior. Para obtener mejores resultados, corte el árbol o matorral leñoso durante el período de crecimiento activo y expansión completa de las hojas y aplique este producto. No se necesita surfactante para la aplicación a tocones cortados.

Para controlar tree of heaven (Ailanthus altissima), corte el árbol cerca de la superficie de la tierra y aplique de inmediato una solución al 50 por ciento de este producto (16 onzas líquidas por cuarto de galón de solución) y un 10 por ciento de herbicida Arsenal (de 3 a 4 onzas líquidas por cuarto de galón de solución) en agua a la superficie recién cortada.

NO REALICE UNA APLICACIÓN EN TOCONES CORTADOS CUANDO LAS RAÍCES DE MATORRALES LEÑOSOS O ÁRBOLES DESEABLES PUEDEN ESTAR INJERTADAS EN LAS RAÍCES DEL TOCÓN CORTADO, PORQUE SE PUEDE CAUSAR DAÑO A LOS ÁRBOLES ADYACENTES. Algunos retoños, tallos o árboles pueden compartir el mismo sistema de raíces. Los árboles adyacentes de edad, altura y espaciado similares pueden tener raíces compartidas. Ya sea injertados o compartidos, es probable que se dañen tallos o árboles adyacentes cuando se aplica este producto a uno o más árboles que comparten un sistema común de raíces.

Aplicación de inyección y anillado de matorrales leñosos y árboles

Este producto se puede usar para controlar árboles y matorrales leñosos indicados en esta sección por aplicación de inyección o anillado (frill) en cualquier sitio acuático o terrestre indicado en esta etiqueta.

Inyecte o aplique el equivalente 1 mililitro (0.04 onzas líquidas) de este producto por cada 2 ó 3 pulgadas de diámetro del tronco a la altura del pecho (DBH en inglés). Si inyecta este producto en un matorral leñoso o árbol, use equipo capaz de penetrar el tejido vivo de la planta debajo de la corteza. No se requiere surfactante para la inyección directa de este producto en árboles y matorrales leñosos.

Para aplicación con anillado, aplique una solución de 50 a 95 por ciento de este producto en agua con 0.5% o más por volumen de un surfactante no iónico a una incisión anular continua alrededor del árbol o en cortes espaciados uniformemente alrededor del árbol por debajo del nivel de las ramas. A medida que el diámetro del árbol aumenta, pueden obtenerse mejores resultados al aplicar este producto a una incisión anular continua o en cortes menos espaciados. Evite las técnicas de aplicación que permiten

que este producto se escurra de las áreas cortadas o con incisiones. En las especies que segregan savia copiosamente, haga los cortes o incisiones en un ángulo oblicuo para producir un efecto de copa y aplicar una solución al 95 por ciento de este producto con un surfactante no iónico, como se describe antes. Para obtener mejores resultados, realice esta aplicación durante el período de crecimiento activo y después de la expansión completa de las hojas.

Aplicación modificada de alto volumen y bajo volumen con mochila

Para el control total y parcial de árboles, enredaderas y matorrales leñosos indicados en esta etiqueta al usar un rociador de mochila u otro equipo manual y una técnica de aplicación foliar dirigida de bajo volumen, aplique una solución de 4 a 8 por ciento de este producto que contenga de 0.5 a 1 por ciento por volumen de un surfactante no iónico de forma uniforme sobre la corona de la planta para cubrir el 50 por ciento del follaje superior de los árboles, enredaderas y matorrales leñosos no deseados.

TABLA DE PROPORCIONES PARA MATORRALES LEÑOSOS, ÁRBOLES Y ENREDADERAS

Especie	Proporción por difusión (cuartos de galón/acre)	Concentración del rocío para mojar en rociador de mano (% solución)
Alder	2.3 – 3	0.75 – 1.2
Ash*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Aspen, quaking	1.5 – 2.3	0.75 – 1.2
Bearclover (Bearmat)*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Beech*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Birch	1.5	0.75
Blackberry	2.3 – 3	0.75 – 1.2
Blackgum	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Bracken	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Broom; French, Scotch	1.5 – 3.75	1.2 – 1.5
Buckwheat, California*	1.5 – 3	0.75 – 1.5
Cascara*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Castor bean	1.5 – 3.75	1.5
Además, para controlar, inyecte 4 mililitros de este producto concentrado (sin diluir) por planta directamente en la parte inferior del tallo principal con un dispositivo de inyección manual.1 No requiere surfactante.		
Catsclaw*	–	1.2 – 1.5
Para control parcial, aplique este producto cuando por lo menos el 50 por ciento de las hojas nuevas estén completamente desarrolladas.		
Ceanothus*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Chamise*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75
Cerezo; amargo, negro, pin	1.5 – 3.75	1 – 1.5
Cottonwood, eastern	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Coyote brush	2.3 – 3	1.2 – 1.5
Para controlar, aplique este producto cuando por lo menos el 50 por ciento de las hojas nuevas estén completamente desarrolladas.		
Cypress; swamp, bald	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Deerweed	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Dewberry	2.3 – 3	0.75 – 1.2
Dogwood*	3 – 3.75	1 – 2
Elderberry	1.5	0.75
Elm*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Eucalipto, blue gum	–	1.5
Para controlar nuevos brotes de eucaliptos, aplique este producto usando un rociador manual cuando los nuevos brotes tengan entre 6 a 12 pies de altura. Asegúrese de conseguir una cobertura completa.		

TABLA DE PROPORCIONES PARA MATORRALES LEÑOSOS, ÁRBOLES Y ENREDADERAS

Especie	Proporción por difusión (cuartos de galón/acre)	Concentración del rocío para mojar en rociador de mano (% solución)
Gallberry	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Gorse*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Hackberry, western	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Hasardia*	1.5 – 3	0.75 – 1.5
Hawthorn	1.5 – 2.3	0.75 – 1.2
Hazel	1.5	0.75
Hickory*	3 – 3.75	1 – 2
Honeysuckle	2.3 – 3	0.75 – 1.2
Hornbeam, American*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Huckleberry	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Ivy, poison	3 – 3.75	1.5
Kudzu	3	1.5
Locust, black*	1.5 – 3	0.75 – 1.5
Madrone resprouts (rebrotes)	–	1.5
Magnolia, sweetbay	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Manzanita*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Maple, red	1 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.2
Para controlar, aplique una solución de 0.75 a 1.2 por ciento de este producto usando un rociador manual cuando las hojas estén completamente desarrolladas. Para control parcial, aplique de 1 a 3.75 cuartos de galón por acre en aplicación al voleo.		
Maple, sugar	–	0.75 – 1.2
Para controlar, aplique este producto con un rociador manual cuando por lo menos el 50 por ciento de las hojas nuevas estén completamente desarrolladas.		
Maple, vine*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Monkey flower*	1.5 – 3	0.75 – 1.5
Oak; black, white*	1.5 – 3	0.75 – 1.5
Oak; northern, pin	1.5 – 3	0.75 – 1.2
Para controlar, aplique este producto cuando por lo menos el 50 por ciento de las hojas nuevas estén completamente desarrolladas.		
Oak, poison	3 - 3.75	1.5
Puede que tenga que repetir las aplicaciones para lograr el control. La aplicación en otoño debe hacerse antes de que las hojas pierdan su color verde.		
Oak, post	2.3 – 3	0.75 – 1.2
Oak, red	–	0.75 – 1.2
Para controlar, aplique este producto con un rociador manual cuando por lo menos el 50 por ciento de las hojas nuevas estén completamente desarrolladas.		
Oak, scrub*	1.5 – 3	0.75 – 1.5
Oak, southern red	1.5 – 3.75	1 – 1.5
Orange, Osage	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Peppertree, Brazilian (Florida holly)*	1.5 – 3.75	1.5
Persimmon*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Pine	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Poplar, amarillo*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Prunus	1.5 – 3.75	1 – 1.5

TABLA DE PROPORCIONES PARA MATORRALES LEÑOSOS, ÁRBOLES Y ENREDADERAS

Especie	Proporción por difusión (cuartos de galón/acre)	Concentración del rocío para mojar en rociador de mano (% solución)
Raspberry	2.3 – 3	0.75 – 1.2
Redbud, eastern	1.5 - 3.75	0.75 - 1.5
Redcedar, eastern	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Rose, multiflora	1.5	0.75
Realice las aplicaciones antes de que los insectos que se alimentan de hojas deterioren las hojas.		
Russian olive*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Sage, black	1.5 – 3	0.75
Sage, white*	1.5 – 3	0.75 – 1.5
Sagebrush, California	1.5 – 3	0.75
Salmonberry	1.5	0.75
Saltbush	–	1
Saltcedar*	3 – 3.75	1 – 2
Para el control parcial, aplique una solución de 1 a 2 por ciento de este producto usando un rociador manual o de 3 a 3.75 cuartos de galón por acre en aplicación al voleo. Para controlar, aplique una solución de 1 a 1.5 por ciento de este producto en una mezcla de tanque con herbicida Arsenal o Herbicida concentrado para aplicadores Arsenal usando un rociador manual. Para controlar con aplicación al voleo, aplique 1.5 cuartos de galón de este producto por acre en una mezcla de tanque con una proporción apropiada de herbicida Arsenal o Herbicida concentrado para aplicadores Arsenal para plantas de hasta 6 pies de alto. Para controlar plantas de saltcedar mayores de 6 pies de alto con aplicación al voleo, aplique 3 cuartos de galón de este producto por acre en una mezcla de tanque con una proporción más alta de herbicida Arsenal o Herbicida concentrado para aplicadores Arsenal.		
Sassafras*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Sea Myrtle	–	1
Sourwood*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Sumac; laurel, poison, smooth, sugarbush, winged*	1.5 – 3	0.75 – 1.5
Sweetgum	1.5 – 2.3	0.75 – 1.5
Swordfern*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Tallowtree, Chinese	–	0.75
Tan oak (rebrotes)*	–	1.5
Thimbleberry	1.5	0.75
Tobacco, tree*	1.5 – 3	0.75 – 1.5
Toyon*	–	1.5
Trumpetcreeper	1.5 – 2.3	0.75 – 1.2
Vine maple*	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Virginia creeper	1.5 – 3.75	0.75 – 1.5
Waxmyrtle, southern*	1.5 – 3.75	1.5
Willow	2.3	0.75
Yerba Santa, California*	–	1.5

* Control parcial

Otros árboles y matorrales leñosos indicados en esta etiqueta – Para control parcial, aplique de 1.5 a 3.75 cuartos de galón de este producto por acre como aplicación al voleo o una solución al 0.75 o 1.5 por ciento usando un rociador manual y la técnica de rocío para mojar.

13.0 LIMITES EN LA GARANTÍA Y LA RESPONSABILIDAD

Bayer CropScience LP (la "Compañía") garantiza que este producto concuerda con la descripción química de la etiqueta. HASTA EL GRADO QUE SEA COMPATIBLE CON LA LEGISLACIÓN PERTINENTE, NO SE HACE NINGUNA OTRA GARANTÍA EXPRESA O IMPLÍCITA ACERCA DE LA IDONEIDAD PARA UN USO PARTICULAR O COMERCIABILIDAD. Esta garantía está sujeta también a las condiciones y limitaciones que aquí se indican.

El comprador y todos los usuarios utilizarán este producto únicamente con los propósitos y de acuerdo con la etiqueta de las Instrucciones completas para el uso ("Instrucciones") y notificarán de inmediato a la Compañía si tienen alguna reclamación que se base en un contrato, negligencia, estricta responsabilidad u otros derechos extracontractuales.

Hasta el grado que sea compatible con la legislación pertinente, el comprador y todos los usuarios son responsables por todas las pérdidas, lesiones o daños que resultasen por el uso o manipulación en condiciones que estén más allá del control de esta Compañía, incluyendo sin limitarse a: incompatibilidad con productos que no sean los señalados en las Instrucciones, aplicación o contacto con vegetación que no se quiera destruir, daño a cultivos o la incapacidad del producto para controlar los biotipos de malezas que desarrollan resistencia al glifosato, condiciones climáticas inusuales, condiciones climáticas fuera de los límites que se consideran normales en el lugar de la aplicación y para el período de tiempo en el cual se aplica el producto, así como condiciones climáticas que estén fuera de los límites indicados en las Instrucciones, uso y/o aplicación que no estén explícitamente aconsejadas en las Instrucciones o no sean compatibles con estas, condiciones de humedad que estén fuera de los límites establecidos en las Instrucciones, o la presencia de productos en la tierra o sobre ella, en los cultivos o en la vegetación que se está tratando, diferentes a los indicados en las Instrucciones.

Esta Compañía no garantiza ninguno de los productos reformulados o reempacados de este producto, excepto de acuerdo a los requisitos de la administración de esta Compañía y con el permiso escrito expreso de esta Compañía.

HASTA EL GRADO QUE SEA COMPATIBLE CON LA LEGISLACIÓN PERTINENTE, LA ÚNICA Y EXCLUSIVA COMPENSACIÓN AL USUARIO O COMPRADOR Y EL LÍMITE DE RESPONSABILIDAD DE ESTA COMPAÑÍA O DE CUALQUIER OTRO VENDEDOR POR CUALQUIER PÉRDIDA O POR TODAS LAS PÉRDIDAS, PERJUICIOS O DAÑOS QUE RESULTASEN DEL USO O MANEJO DE ESTE PRODUCTO (INCLUYENDO RECLAMOS QUE SE BASEN EN UN CONTRATO, NEGLIGENCIA, ESTRICTA RESPONSABILIDAD U OTROS DERECHOS EXTRACONTRACTUALES), SERÁ EL PRECIO PAGADO POR EL USUARIO O EL COMPRADOR POR LA CANTIDAD INVOLUCRADA DE ESTE PRODUCTO O, A ELECCIÓN DE ESTA COMPAÑÍA O DE OTRO VENDEDOR, EL REEMPLAZO DE DICHA CANTIDAD, O SI NO SE OBTUVO MEDIANTE COMPRA SE REEMPLAZARÁ DICHA CANTIDAD DEL PRODUCTO. HASTA EL GRADO QUE SEA COMPATIBLE CON LA LEGISLACIÓN PERTINENTE, EN NINGÚN CASO ESTA COMPAÑÍA U OTRO VENDEDOR SERÁN RESPONSABLES POR DAÑOS INCIDENTALES, CONSECUENTES O ESPECIALES.

En el momento de abrir y usar el producto, se asume que el comprador y todos los usuarios han aceptado las condiciones de los LIMITES EN LA GARANTÍA Y LA RESPONSABILIDAD que no pueden variar por medio de ningún acuerdo verbal o escrito. Si las condiciones son inaceptables, devuelva el producto inmediatamente sin abrir el envase.

En caso de emergencia relacionada con este producto o si necesita ayuda médica, llame por cobrar, de día o de noche, al 1-800-334-7577.

Certainty, Outrider, Roundup, Roundup Custom y su diseño, y TRUEBLUE ADVANTAGE PROVEN RELIABLE SUPPORTED y su diseño, son marcas registradas de Grupo Bayer. Todas las demás marcas registradas son propiedad de sus respectivos dueños. © 2020 Grupo Bayer. Todos los derechos reservados.

Nº. Reg. EPA 524-343

Envasado para:
BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP
800 N. LINDBERGH BLVD.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, 63167 U.S.A.

2D CODE

161018Bv2

Roundup® CUSTOM
FOR AQUATIC & TERRESTRIAL USE

A broad-spectrum postemergence herbicide for aquatic and industrial, turf, ornamental, forestry, roadside, utility rights-of-way, select crop, and other listed terrestrial weed control.

(For a complete list of aquatic and terrestrial use sites, see the Directions for Use section of the attached labeling.)

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
*Glyphosate, N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine, in the form of its isopropylamine salt	**53.8%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	**46.2%**
	100.0%

*Contains 648 grams of the active ingredient glyphosate, in the form of its isopropylamine salt per liter, or 5.4 pounds per U.S. gallon, which is equivalent to 480 grams of the acid, glyphosate, per liter or 4.0 pounds per U.S. gallon (39.9% by weight).

EPA Reg. No. 524-343 **EPA Est. 524-IA-1**

Keep Out of Reach of Children
CAUTION

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Not all products listed on this label are registered for use in California.
Check the registration status of each product in California before using.

See Complete Directions for Use attached to this label for complete Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Use Requirements of the Worker Protection Standard, Directions for Use and Limit of Warranty and Liability in English and Spanish.

GROUP	9	HERBICIDE

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Proper pesticide storage and disposal are essential to protect against exposure to people and the environment due to leaks and spills, excess product or waste, and vandalism. Do not allow this product to contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage and disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: STORE ABOVE 5°F (-15°C) TO KEEP PRODUCT FROM CRYSTALLIZING. Crystals will settle to the bottom. If allowed to crystallize, warm to 68°F (20°C) to redissolve and roll or shake container or recirculate contents of larger containers to mix well before using. Store pesticides away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination. See individual container label for additional storage conditions, if any.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: To avoid wastes, use all material in the container, including rinsate, by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program. Such programs are often run by state or local governments or by industry. All disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations and procedures.

CONTAINER HANDLING AND DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in this container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Triple rinse or pressure rinse (or equivalent) this container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix-tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or mix-tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix-tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Place container so that it can drain directly into application equipment or mix-tank while rinsing, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle into the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Once properly rinsed, some plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest collection site, contact your chemical dealer or Bayer CropScience LP at 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937). If recycling is not available, dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations and procedures, which may include puncturing the properly rinsed container and disposing in a sanitary landfill.

FOR PRODUCT INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE USING THIS PRODUCT, CALL TOLL-FREE, 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)

IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT OR FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, CALL COLLECT, DAY OR NIGHT, 1-800-334-7577

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Packed for:
BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP
800 N. LINDBERGH BLVD.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63167 USA

PLACE BAR CODE HERE
883580926201

NET 2.5 GAL

BAYER

US62217691B 161018Bv2 10/20

ATTENTION:

This specimen label is provided for general information only.

- This pesticide product may not yet be available or approved for sale or use in your area.
- It is your responsibility to follow all Federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding the use of pesticides.
- Before using any pesticide, be sure the intended use is approved in your state or locality.
- Your state or locality may require additional precautions and instructions for use of this product that are not included here.
- Monsanto does not guarantee the completeness or accuracy of this specimen label. The information found in this label may differ from the information found on the product label. You must have the EPA approved labeling with you at the time of use and must read and follow all label directions.
- You should not base any use of a similar product on the precautions, instructions for use or other information you find here.
- Always follow the precautions and instructions for use on the label of the pesticide you are using.

21203I3-23

Roundup PRO® Concentrate

PROFORMANCE® TECHNOLOGY

Herbicide

The complete broad-spectrum postemergence professional herbicide for industrial, turf and ornamental weed control.

Complete Directions for Use

AVOID CONTACT OF HERBICIDE WITH FOLIAGE, STEMS, EXPOSED NON-WOODY ROOTS OR FRUIT OF CROPS, DESIRABLE PLANTS AND TREES, BECAUSE SEVERE INJURY OR DESTRUCTION IS LIKELY TO RESULT.

GROUP	9	HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 524-529 2010-1

Read the entire label before using this product.

Use only according to label instructions.

Not all products listed on this label are registered for use in California. Check the registration status of each product in California before using.

Read the "LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY" statement at the end of the label before buying or using. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

THIS IS AN END-USE PRODUCT. MONSANTO DOES NOT INTEND AND HAS NOT REGISTERED IT FOR REFORMULATION. SEE INDIVIDUAL CONTAINER LABEL FOR REPACKAGING LIMITATIONS.

1.0 INGREDIENT

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
*Glyphosate, N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine, in the form of its isopropylamine salt	50.2%
OTHER INGREDIENTS (including 13% surfactant):	49.8%
	100.0%

*Contains 600 grams per liter or 5 pounds per U.S. gallon of the active ingredient glyphosate, in the form of its isopropylamine salt. Equivalent to 445 grams per liter or 3.7 pounds per U.S. gallon of the acid glyphosate.

This product is protected by U.S. Patent No. 4,405,531. Other patents pending. No license granted under any non-U.S. patent(s).

2.0 IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

1. FOR PRODUCT INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE IN USING THIS PRODUCT, CALL TOLL-FREE,
   1-800-332-3111
2. IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, OR FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, CALL COLLECT, DAY OR NIGHT,
   (314)-694-4000

3.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

3.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Keep out of reach of children.

CAUTION!

CAUSES MODERATE EYE IRRITATION

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

FIRST AID: 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.
• Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. • You may also contact **(314) 694-4000**, collect day or night, for emergency medical treatment information. • This product is identified as **Roundup PRO® Concentrate Herbicide**, **EPA Registration No. 524-529**.	

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: This product is considered to be relatively nontoxic to dogs and other domestic animals; however, ingestion of this product or large amounts of freshly sprayed vegetation may result in temporary gastrointestinal irritation (vomiting, diarrhea, colic, etc.). If such symptoms are observed, provide the animal with plenty of fluids to prevent dehydration. Call a veterinarian if symptoms persist for more than 24 hours.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). If there are no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

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

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

3.2 Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

3.3 Physical or Chemical Hazards

Spray solutions of this product can be mixed, stored and applied using only stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers.

DO NOT MIX, STORE OR APPLY THIS PRODUCT OR SPRAY SOLUTIONS OF THIS PRODUCT IN GALVANIZED STEEL OR UNLINED STEEL (EXCEPT STAINLESS STEEL) CONTAINERS OR SPRAY TANKS. This product or spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. This product can only be used in accordance with the Directions for Use on this label or in separately published Monsanto Supplemental Labeling. Supplemental Labeling may be found on the internet at www.agrian.com, www.cdms.net or www.greenbook.net or obtained by contacting your Authorized Monsanto Retailer or Monsanto Company representative.

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 regulations.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and restricted entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water, is: coveralls, shoes plus socks and chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

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 (40 CFR Part 170) for agricultural pesticides. The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Keep people and pets off treated areas until spray solution has dried.

4.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Proper pesticide storage and disposal are essential to protect against exposure to people and the environment due to leaks and spills, excess product or waste, and vandalism. Do not allow this product to contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store pesticides away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: To avoid wastes, use all material in this container, including rinsate, by application in accordance with label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program. Such programs are often run by state or local governments or by industry. All disposal must be in accordance with applicable Federal, State and local procedures.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

[FOR RIGID PLASTIC 2.5 GAL CONTAINERS OR OTHERS </= 5 GAL]

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in this container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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

Once cleaned, some plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or Monsanto at 1-800-768-6387. If recycling is not available, puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

[FOR RIGID PLASTIC 30 GAL CONTAINERS OR OTHERS > 5 GAL]

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in this container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

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

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

Once cleaned, some plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or Monsanto at 1-800-768-6387. If recycling is not available, puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

[CONTAINER LABEL LANGUAGE FOR TRANSPORT VEHICLES AS DEFINED IN 40 CFR §156.3]

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Emptied container retains vapor and product residue. Observe all precautions stated on this label until the container is cleaned, reconditioned or destroyed.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, and worn-out threads and closures. Clean thoroughly before reuse for transportation of a material of different composition or before retiring this transport vehicle from service.

5.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

Product Description: This product is a postemergence, systemic herbicide with no soil residual activity. It gives broad-spectrum control of many annual weeds, perennial weeds, woody brush and trees. It is formulated as a water-soluble liquid containing surfactant.

Time to Symptoms: This product moves through the plant from the point of foliage contact to and into the root system. Visible effects on most annual weeds occur within 2 to 4 days, but on most perennial weeds may not occur for 7 days or more. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow activity of this product and delay development of visual symptoms. Visible effects are a gradual wilting and yellowing of the plant which advances to complete browning of above-ground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts.

Mode of Action in Plants: The active ingredient in this product inhibits an enzyme found only in plants that is essential to formation of specific amino acids.

Cultural Considerations: Reduced control may result when applications are made to annual or perennial weeds that have been mowed, grazed or cut, and have not been allowed to regrow to the specified stage for treatment.

Rainfastness: Heavy rainfall soon after application may wash this product off of the foliage and a repeat application may be required for adequate control.

No Soil Activity: Weeds must be emerged at the time of application to be controlled by this product. Weeds germinating from seed after application will not be controlled. Unemerged plants arising from unattached underground rhizomes or root stocks of perennials will not be affected by the herbicide.

Tank Mixing: This product does not provide residual weed control. For subsequent residual weed control, follow a label-approved herbicide program. Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the mixture.

When this label lists a tank mixture with a generic active ingredient such as diuron, 2,4-D or dicamba, the user is responsible for ensuring that the mixture product's label allows the specific application.

Buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of this product with herbicides or other materials that are not expressly listed in this label. Mixing this product with herbicides or other materials not listed on this label may result in reduced performance.

Maximum Application Rates: The maximum application or use rates stated throughout this label are given in units of volume (fluid ounces or quarts) of this product per acre. However, the maximum allowed application rates apply to this product combined with the use of any and all other herbicides containing the active ingredient glyphosate, whether applied separately or as tank mixtures, on a basis of total pounds of glyphosate (acid equivalents) per acre. If more than one glyphosate-containing product is applied to the same site within the same year, you must ensure that the total use of glyphosate (pounds acid equivalents) does not exceed the maximum allowed. See the **INGREDIENTS** section of this label for necessary product information.

Except as otherwise specified, the combined total of all treatments must not exceed 8.5 quarts of this product (8 pounds of glyphosate acid) per acre per year.

ATTENTION

AVOID CONTACT OF HERBICIDE WITH FOLIAGE, STEMS, EXPOSED NON-WOODY ROOTS OR FRUIT OF CROPS, DESIRABLE PLANTS AND TREES, BECAUSE SEVERE INJURY OR DESTRUCTION MAY RESULT.

AVOID DRIFT. EXTREME CARE MUST BE USED WHEN APPLYING THIS PRODUCT TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS AND CROPS.

Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift or splash onto desirable vegetation since minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to the crop, plants or other areas on which treatment was not intended. The likelihood of injury occurring from the use of this product increases when winds are gusty, as wind velocity increases, when wind direction is constantly changing or when there are other meteorological conditions that favor spray drift. When spraying, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that

will result in splatter or fine particles (mist) which are likely to drift. AVOID APPLYING AT EXCESSIVE SPEED OR PRESSURE.

NOTE: Use of this product in any manner not consistent with this label may result in injury to persons, animals or crops, or have other unintended consequences.

5.1 Weed Resistance Management

GROUP	9	HERBICIDE

Glyphosate, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 9 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 9 herbicides. Weed species resistant to Group 9 herbicides may be effectively managed utilizing another herbicide from a different Group or using other cultural or mechanical practices.

To minimize the occurrence of glyphosate-resistant biotypes observe the following general weed management recommendations:

- Scout your application site before and after herbicide applications.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small.
- Incorporate other herbicides and cultural or mechanical practices as part of your weed control system where appropriate.
- Use the application rate for the most difficult weed in the site. Avoid tank-mixtures with other herbicides that reduce this product's efficacy (through antagonism) or with ones that encourage rates of this product below those specified on this label.
- Control weed escapes and prevent weeds from setting seeds.
- Clean equipment before moving from site to site to minimize spread of weed seed.
- Use new commercial seed as free of weed seed as possible.
- Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of this product on a particular weed to your Monsanto representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.

5.2 Management Recommendations for Glyphosate-Resistant Weed Biotypes

NOTE: Appropriate testing is critical in order to confirm weed resistance to glyphosate. Call 1-800-ROUNDUP (1-800-768-6387) or contact your Monsanto representative to determine if resistance in any particular weed biotype has been confirmed in your area or visit www.weedresistancemanagement.com or www.weedscience.org.

Directions for the control of biotypes confirmed to be resistant to glyphosate are made available on separately published supplemental labeling or Fact Sheets for this product and may be obtained from your local retailer or Monsanto representative.

Since the occurrence of new glyphosate-resistant weeds cannot be determined until after product use and scientific confirmation, Monsanto Company is not responsible for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control glyphosate-resistant weed biotypes.

Follow good weed management practices to avoid the spread of confirmed resistant biotypes.

- If a naturally occurring resistant biotype is present at your site, this product may be tank-mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriately labeled herbicide with a different mode of action to achieve control.
- Cultural and mechanical control practices may also be used as appropriate.
- Scout treated sites after herbicide applications and control escapes of resistant biotypes before they set seed.
- Thoroughly clean equipment before leaving sites known to contain resistant biotypes.

6.0 MIXING

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied using only clean stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers. Use caution to avoid siphoning back into the carrier source. Use approved anti-back-siphoning devices where required by State or local regulations.

DO NOT MIX, STORE OR APPLY THIS PRODUCT OR SPRAY SOLUTIONS OF THIS PRODUCT IN GALVANIZED STEEL OR UNLINED STEEL (EXCEPT STAINLESS STEEL) CONTAINERS OR SPRAY TANKS.

Clean sprayer parts immediately after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

6.1 Mixing with Water

NOTE: PRODUCT PERFORMANCE MAY BE REDUCED IF WATER CONTAINING SOIL SEDIMENT IS USED AS CARRIER. DO NOT MIX THIS PRODUCT WITH WATER FROM PONDS AND DITCHES THAT IS VISIBLY MUDDY OR MURKY.

This product mixes readily with clean water. Mix spray solutions of this product as follows: Begin filling the mixing tank or spray tank with the required amount of water. Add the labeled amount of this product near the end of the filling process and mix gently. Use caution to avoid siphoning back into the carrier source. Use approved anti-back-siphoning devices where required by state or local regulations. During mixing and application, foaming of the spray solution may occur. To prevent or minimize foam, avoid the use of mechanical agitators, terminate by-pass and return lines at the bottom of the tank and, if needed, use an approved anti-foam or defoaming agent.

6.2 Tank Mixing

This product does not provide residual weed control. This product may be tank-mixed with other herbicides to provide residual weed control, a broader weed control spectrum or an alternate mode of action. Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the mixture.

When this label lists a tank mixture with a generic active ingredient such as diuron, atrazine, 2,4-D, or dicamba the user is responsible for ensuring that the specific application being made is included on the label of the specific product being used in the tank mixture. Refer to all individual product labels, supplemental labeling and Fact Sheets for all products in the tank mixture, and observe all precautions and limitations on the label, including application timing restrictions, soil restrictions and use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the tank mixture.

Keep by-pass line on or near the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzle or line strainers should be no finer than 50-mesh.

Always predetermine the compatibility of labeled tank mixtures of this product with water carrier by mixing small proportional quantities in advance. Ensure that the specific tank mixture product is registered for application at the desired site.

When a tank mixture with a generic active ingredient, such as 2,4-D, atrazine, dicamba, diuron, or pendimethalin is listed in this label, the user is responsible for ensuring that the specific application being made is included on the label of the product being used in the tank-mix.

Refer to all individual product labels, supplemental labeling and Fact Sheets for all products in the tank mixture, and observe all precautions and limitations on the label, including application timing restrictions, soil restrictions, minimum re-cropping interval and rotational guidelines. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the tank mixture.

Always predetermine the compatibility of all tank-mix products together in the carrier by mixing small proportional quantities in advance.

6.3 Mixing for Hand-Held Sprayers

Prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of this product in water as shown in the following table:

Spray Solution

Amount of Roundup PRO Concentrate Herbicide

Desired Volume	0.4%	0.8%	1.2%	1.6%	4.0%	8.0%
1 Gallon	0.5 oz	1.0 oz	1.6 oz	2.1 oz	5.2 oz	10.5 oz
25 Gallons	13.0 oz	0.8 qt	1.2 qt	1.6 qt	4.0 qt	8.0 qt
100 Gallons	1.6 qt	0.8 gal	1.2 gal	1.6 gal	4.0 gal	8.0 gal

2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce

For use in backpack, knapsack or pump-up sprayers, it is suggested that the required amount of this product be mixed with water in a larger container. Fill sprayer with the mixed solution.

6.4 Colorants or Dyes

Colorants or marking dyes may be added to spray solutions of this product; however they can reduce product performance, especially at lower rates or dilution. Use colorants or dyes according to the manufacturer's directions.

7.0 APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

APPLY SPRAY SOLUTIONS IN PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND CALIBRATED EQUIPMENT CAPABLE OF DELIVERING DESIRED VOLUMES.

7.1 Aerial Equipment

DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT USING AERIAL SPRAY EQUIPMENT EXCEPT UNDER THE CONDITIONS SPECIFIED WITHIN THIS LABEL.

For aerial broadcast applications, unless otherwise specified, use this product at the rate of 0.8 to 1.6 quarts per acre for annual weeds, 1.6 to 4 quarts per acre for perennial weeds and 4 to 8 quarts per acre for woody brush and trees. Use the labeled rates of this herbicide in 3 to 25 gallons of water per acre. When used according to label directions, this product will give control or partial control of herbaceous weeds, woody brush and trees listed in the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section of this label.

FOR AERIAL APPLICATION IN CALIFORNIA, REFER TO THE FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING FOR AERIAL APPLICATIONS OF THIS PRODUCT IN THAT STATE FOR SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS. This product plus dicamba tank mixtures may not be applied by air in California.

When tank-mixing this product with 2,4-D, only 2,4-D amine formulations may be used for aerial application in California. Tank mixtures with 2,4-D amine formulations may be applied by air in California for fallow and reduced tillage systems, and for alfalfa and pasture renovation applications only.

Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift, or splash onto desirable vegetation since minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to the crop, plants or other areas on which treatment was not intended.

Avoid direct application to any body of water.

Drift reduction additives may be used. When a drift reduction additive is used, read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the additive label.

Ensure uniform application–to avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices.

PROLONGED EXPOSURE OF THIS PRODUCT TO UNCOATED STEEL SURFACES MAY RESULT IN CORROSION AND POSSIBLE FAILURE OF THE PART. The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38413 may prevent corrosion. To prevent corrosion of exposed parts, thoroughly wash aircraft after each day of spraying to remove residues of this product accumulated during spraying or from spills. Landing gear are most susceptible.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

AVOID DRIFT. EXTREME CARE MUST BE USED WHEN APPLYING THIS PRODUCT TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS AND CROPS.

Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift or splash onto desirable vegetation since minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to the crop, plants or other areas on which treatment was not intended.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

Importance of droplet size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see the **Wind, Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversion** sections of this label).

Controlling droplet size

- **Volume:** Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with the higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure:** Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of nozzles:** Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle orientation:** Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream, will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle type:** Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length:** For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- **Application Height:** Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces the exposure of the droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 miles per hour. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 miles per hour due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

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

7.2 Ground Broadcast Equipment

For broadcast ground applications, unless otherwise specified use this product at the rate of 0.8 to 1.6 quarts per acre for annual weeds, 1.6 to 4 quarts per acre for perennial weeds and 4 to 8 quarts per acre for woody brush and trees. When used according to label directions, this product will give control or partial control of herbaceous weeds, woody brush and trees listed in the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section of this label.

Use the labeled rates of this product in 3 to 40 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray unless otherwise specified. As density of weeds increases, spray volume should be increased within the specified range to ensure complete coverage. Carefully select proper nozzles to avoid spraying a fine mist. For best results with ground application equipment, use flat-fan nozzles. Check for even distribution of spray droplets.

7.3 Backpack or Hand-Held Equipment

Apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled. For applications made on a spray-to-wet basis, spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff. Use coarse sprays only.

For control of weeds listed in the **Annual Weeds** section of **WEEDS CONTROLLED**, apply a 0.4 percent solution of this product to weeds less than 6 inches in height or runner length. For annual weeds over 6 inches tall, or unless otherwise specified, use a 0.8 percent solution. Apply prior to seedhead formation in grass or bud formation in broadleaf weeds.

For best results, use a 1.6 percent solution on harder-to-control perennials, such as Bermudagrass, dock, field bindweed, hemp dogbane, milkweed and Canada thistle.

For low volume directed spray applications, use a 4 to 8 percent solution of this product for control or partial control of annual weeds, perennial weeds, or woody brush and trees. Spray coverage should be uniform with at least 50 percent of the foliage contacted. Coverage of the top one half of the plant is important for best results. To ensure adequate spray coverage, spray both sides of large or tall woody brush and trees, when foliage is thick and dense, or where there are multiple sprouts.

7.4 Selective Equipment

This product may be applied through recirculating spray systems, shielded applicators, hooded sprayers, wiper applicators or sponge bars after dilution and thorough mixing with water to listed weeds growing in any non-crop site specified on this label.

A recirculating spray system directs the spray solution onto weeds growing above desirable vegetation, while spray solution not intercepted by weeds is collected and returned to the spray tank for reuse.

AVOID CONTACT OF HERBICIDE WITH DESIRABLE VEGETATION, AS SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH IS LIKELY TO OCCUR.

Application equipment used above desired vegetation should be adjusted so that the lowest spray stream or wiper contact point is at least 2 inches above the desirable vegetation. Droplets, mist, foam or splatter of the herbicide solution settling on desirable vegetation is likely to result in discoloration, stunting or destruction.

Better results may be obtained when more of the weed is exposed to the herbicide solution. Weeds not contacted by the herbicide solution will not be affected. This may occur in dense clumps, severe infestations or when the height of the weeds varies so that not all weeds are contacted. In these instances, repeat treatment may be necessary.

Shielded and Hooded Applicators

A shielded or hooded applicator directs the herbicide solution onto weeds, while shielding desirable vegetation from the herbicide.

Use nozzles that provide uniform coverage within the treated area. Keep shields on these sprayers adjusted to protect desirable vegetation. EXTREME CARE MUST BE EXERCISED TO AVOID CONTACT OF HERBICIDE WITH DESIRABLE VEGETATION.

Wiper Applicators and Sponge Bars

A wiper or sponge applicator applies the herbicide solution onto weeds by rubbing the weed with an absorbent material containing the herbicide solution.

Equipment must be designed, maintained and operated to prevent the herbicide solution from contacting desirable vegetation. Operate this equipment at ground speeds no greater than 5 miles per hour. Performance may be improved by reducing speed in areas of heavy weed infestations to ensure adequate wiper saturation. Better results may be obtained if 2 applications are made in opposite directions.

Avoid leakage or dripping onto desirable vegetation. Adjust height of applicator to ensure adequate contact with weeds. Keep wiping surfaces clean. Be aware that, on sloping ground, the herbicide solution may migrate, causing dripping on the lower end and drying of the wicks on the upper end of a wiper applicator.

Do not use wiper equipment when weeds are wet.

Mix only the amount of solution to be used during a 1-day period, as reduced activity may result from use of leftover solutions. Clean wiper parts immediately after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

For Rope or Sponge Wick Applicators: Solutions ranging from 33 to 75 percent of this product in water may be used.

For Porous-Plastic Applicators and Pressure-Feed Systems: Solutions ranging from 33 to 100 percent of this product in water may be used.

When applied as directed, this product CONTROLS the following weeds:

Corn, volunteer	Sicklepod
Panicum, Texas	Spanishneedles
Rye, common	Starbur, bristly
Shattercane	

When applied as directed, this product SUPPRESSES the following weeds:

Beggarweed, Florida	Ragweed, common
Bermudagrass	Ragweed, giant
Dogbane, hemp	Smutgrass
Dogfennel	Sunflower
Guineagrass	Thistle, Canada
Johnsongrass	Thistle, musk
Milkweed	Vaseygrass
Nightshade, silverleaf	Velvetleaf
Pigweed, redroot	

7.5 Injection Systems

This product may be used in aerial or ground injection spray systems. It may be used as a liquid concentrate or diluted prior to injecting into the spray stream. Do not mix this product with the undiluted concentrate of other products when using injection systems unless specifically instructed.

7.6 CDA Equipment

The rate of this product applied per acre by controlled droplet application (CDA) equipment must not be less than the amount specified in this label when applied by conventional broadcast equipment. For vehicle-mounted CDA equipment, apply 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre.

CDA equipment produces a spray pattern which is not easily visible. Extreme care must be exercised to avoid spray or drift contacting the foliage or any other green tissue of desirable vegetation, as damage or destruction is likely to result.

8.0 SITE AND USE INSTRUCTIONS

This product may be used in non-crop areas such as airports, apartment complexes, commercial sites, ditch banks, driveways, dry ditches, dry canals, fencerows, golf courses, greenhouses, industrial sites, landscape areas, lumberyards, manufacturing sites, municipal sites, natural areas, office complexes, ornamentals, parks, parking areas, pastures, petroleum tank farms and pumping installations, railroads, rangeland, recreation areas, residential areas, rights-of-way, roadsides, schools, shadehouses, sports complexes, storage areas, substations, turfgrass areas, utility sites, warehouse areas and wildlife management areas.

This product may also be used in non-food crop sites such as Christmas tree farms, plant nurseries, sod or turf seed farms.

Unless otherwise specified, applications may be made to control any weeds listed in the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section of this label.

8.1 Cut Stumps

Cut stump treatments may be made on any site listed on this label. This product will control many types of woody brush and tree species. Apply this product using suitable equipment to ensure coverage of the entire cambium. Cut trees or resprouts close to the soil surface. Apply a 50 to 100 percent solution of this product to the freshly-cut surface **immediately after** cutting. Delays in application may result in reduced performance. For best results, applications should be made during periods of active growth and full leaf expansion.

DO NOT MAKE CUT STUMP APPLICATIONS WHEN THE ROOTS OF DESIRABLE WOODY BRUSH OR TREES MAY BE GRAFTED TO THE ROOTS OF THE CUT STUMP. Some sprouts, stems, or trees may share the same root system. Adjacent trees having a similar age, height and spacing may signal shared roots. Whether grafted or shared, injury is likely to occur to non-treated stems/trees when one or more trees sharing common roots are treated.

8.2 Forestry Site Preparation

This product may be used for the control or partial control of woody brush, trees and herbaceous weeds in forestry or in preparing or establishing wildlife openings within these sites and maintaining logging roads.

This product may be used in site preparation prior to planting any tree species, including Christmas trees, eucalyptus, hybrid tree cultivars and silvicultural nursery sites.

Refer to the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section of this label for specific application rates and instructions. Use higher rates of this product within the specified range for control or partial control of woody brush, trees and hard-to-control perennial herbaceous weeds. For best results, apply to actively growing woody brush and trees after full leaf expansion and before fall color and leaf drop. Increase rates within the specified range for control of perennial herbaceous weeds any time after emergence and before seedheads, flowers or berries appear.

Use the lower rates of this product within the labeled range for control of annual herbaceous weeds and actively growing perennial herbaceous weeds after seedheads, flowers or berries appear. Apply to the foliage of actively growing annual herbaceous weeds any time after emergence.

This product has no herbicidal or residual activity in the soil.

Unless otherwise directed, do not apply this product as an over-the-top broadcast spray for forestry conifer or hardwood release.

TANK MIXTURES: Tank mixtures of this product may be used to increase the spectrum of vegetation controlled. This product may be tank mixed with the following products provided that the specific product is registered for use on the target site. Refer to these product labels for approved sites and application rates. Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the mixture.

NOTE: For forestry site preparation, make sure the tank-mix product is approved for use prior to planting the desired species. Observe planting interval restrictions.

This product may be used in a tank mix with the following products for forestry site preparation.

Arsenal Applicators Concentrate	Garlon 3A
Chopper	Garlon 4
Escort	Oust
Escort XP	Oust XP

For control of herbaceous weeds, use the lower labeled tank mixture rates. For control of dense stands or tough-to-control woody brush and trees, use the higher labeled rates.

8.3 Non-Crop Areas and Industrial Sites

Use in areas such as airports, apartment complexes, Christmas tree farms, commercial sites, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) areas, ditch banks, driveways, dry ditches, dry canals, fencerows, golf courses, greenhouses, industrial sites, landscape areas, lumberyards, manufacturing sites, municipal sites, natural areas, office complexes, ornamentals, parks, parking areas, pastures, petroleum tank farms and pumping installations, plant nurseries, railroads, rangelands, recreational areas, residential areas, rights-of-way, roadsides, schools, sod or turf seed farms, sports complexes, storage areas, substations, turfgrass areas, utility sites, warehouse areas, and wildlife management areas.

General Weed Control, Trim-and-Edge and Bare Ground

This product may be used in general non-crop and non-food crop areas. It may be applied with any application equipment described in this label. This product may be used to trim-and-edge around objects in non-crop sites, for spot treatment of unwanted vegetation and to eliminate unwanted weeds growing in established shrub beds or ornamental plantings. This product may be used prior to planting an area to ornamentals, flowers, turfgrass (sod or seed), or prior to laying asphalt or beginning construction projects.

Repeated applications of this product may be used, as weeds emerge, to maintain bare ground.

TANK MIXTURES: This product may be tank mixed with the following products provided that the specific product is registered for use on the target site. Refer to these product labels for approved sites and application rates. Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the mixture.

User is responsible for ensuring that the mixture product's label allows the specific applications when tank mixing with a generic active ingredient listed below.

2,4-D[1]	Gallery 75 DF	Ronstar 50 WP
Arsenal	Garlon 3A	Sahara DG
atrazine[1]	Garlon 4	Surflan AS
Banvel	Goal 2XL	Surflan WDG
Barricade 65WG	Krovar I DF	simazine[1]
dicamba	Oust	Telar DF
diuron	Oust XP	Transline
Endurance	Outrider	
Escort	pendimethalin[1]	
Escort XP	Plateau	

[1]Tank mixtures with products containing this generic active ingredient may be made provided the specific product is registered for this use.

When applied as a tank mixture for bare ground, this product provides control of the emerged annual weeds and control or partial control of emerged perennial weeds, woody brush and trees.

For control or partial control of the following perennial weeds, apply 0.8 to 1.6 quarts of this product plus 2 to 4 ounces of Oust XP per acre.

Bahiagrass	Dock, curly	Poorjoe
Bermudagrass	Dogfennel	Quackgrass
Broomsedge	Fescue, tall	Vaseygrass
Dallisgrass	Johnsongrass	Vervain, blue

Chemical Mowing - Perennials

This product will suppress perennial grasses listed in this section to serve as a substitute for mowing. Use 6.4 fluid ounces of this product per acre when treating tall fescue, fine fescue, orchardgrass, quackgrass or reed canarygrass covers. Use 5 fluid ounces of this product per acre when treating Kentucky bluegrass. Apply treatments in 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Use only in areas where some temporary injury or discoloration of perennial grasses can be tolerated.

Chemical Mowing - Annuals

For growth suppression of some annual grasses, such as annual ryegrass, wild barley and wild oats growing in coarse turf on roadsides or other industrial areas, apply 3 to 4 fluid ounces of this product in 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre. Applications should be made when annual grasses are actively growing and before the seedheads are in the boot stage of development. Treatments may cause injury to the desired grasses.

Dormant Turfgrass

This product may be used to control or suppress many winter annual weeds and tall fescue for effective release of dormant Bermudagrass and bahiagrass turf. Treat only when turf is dormant and prior to spring greenup.

Apply 6.4 to 51 fluid ounces of this product per acre. Apply the labeled rates in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Use only in areas where Bermudagrass or bahiagrass are desirable ground covers and where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated.

Treatments in excess of 13 fluid ounces per acre may result in injury or delayed greenup in highly maintained areas, such as golf courses and lawns. DO NOT apply tank mixtures of this product plus Oust XP in highly maintained turfgrass areas. For further uses, refer to the **Roadsides** section of this label, which gives rates for dormant Bermudagrass and bahiagrass treatments.

Actively Growing Bermudagrass

This product may be used to control or partially control many annual and perennial weeds for effective release of actively growing Bermudagrass. DO NOT apply more than 13 fluid ounces of this product per acre in highly maintained turfgrass areas. DO NOT apply tank mixtures of this product plus Oust XP in highly maintained turfgrass areas. For further uses, refer to the **Roadsides** section of this label, which gives rates for actively growing Bermudagrass treatments. Use only in areas where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated.

Turfgrass Renovation, Seed, or Sod Production

This product controls most existing vegetation prior to renovating turfgrass areas or establishing turfgrass grown for seed or sod. For maximum control of existing vegetation, delay planting or sodding to determine if any regrowth from escaped underground plant parts occurs. Where repeat treatments are necessary, sufficient regrowth must be attained prior to application. For warm-season grasses such as Bermudagrass, summer or fall applications provide the best control. Where existing vegetation is growing under mowed turfgrass management, apply this product after omitting at least one regular mowing to allow sufficient growth for good interception of the spray.

Desirable turfgrasses may be planted following the above procedures.

Hand-held equipment may be used for spot treatment of unwanted vegetation growing in existing turfgrass. Broadcast or hand-held equipment may be used to control sod remnants or other unwanted vegetation after sod is harvested.

PRECAUTIONS; RESTRICTIONS: Do not disturb soil or underground plant parts before treatment. Tillage or renovation techniques such as vertical mowing, coring or slicing should be delayed for 7 days after application to allow translocation into underground plant parts. If application rates total 2.4 quarts per acre or less, no waiting period between treatment and feeding or livestock grazing is required. If the rate is greater than 2.4 quarts per acre, remove domestic livestock before application and wait 8 weeks after application before grazing or harvesting.

Do not feed or graze turfgrass grown for seed or sod production for 8 weeks following application.

8.4 Habitat Management

Habitat Restoration and Management

This product may be used to control exotic and other undesirable vegetation in habitat management and natural areas, including rangeland and wildlife refuges. Applications can be made to allow recovery of native plant species, prior to planting desirable native species, and for similar broad-spectrum vegetation control requirements. Spot treatments can be made to selectively remove unwanted plants for habitat management and enhancement.

Wildlife Food Plots

This product may be used as a site preparation treatment prior to planting wildlife food plots. Any wildlife food species may be planted after applying this product, or native species may be allowed to repopulate the area. If tillage is needed to prepare a seedbed, wait 7 days after application before tillage to allow translocation into underground plant parts.

8.5 Hollow Stem Injection

This product may be applied through hand-held injection devices that deliver the specified amounts of this product into targeted hollow-stem plants growing in any site specified on this label.

For control of the following hollow-stem plants, follow the use instructions below:

Castorbean, *Ricinus communis*

Inject 4 ml per plant of this product into the lower portion of the main stem.

Hemlock, Poison, *Conium maculatum*

Inject one leaf cane per plant 10 to 12 inches above the root crown with 5 ml of a 5% v/v solution of this product.

Hogweed, Giant, *Hercleum mantegazzianum*

Inject one leaf cane per plant 12 inches above the root crown with 5 ml of a 5% v/v solution of this product.

Horsetail, Field, *Equisetum arvense*

Inject one segment above the root crown with 0.5 ml per stem of this product. Use a small syringe that calibrates to this rate.

Knotweed, Bohemian, *Polygonum bohemicum*

Inject 5 ml per stem of this product between the second and third internode.

Knotweed, Giant, *Polygonum sachalinense*

Inject 5 ml per stem of this product between second and third internode.

Knotweed, Japanese, *Polygonum cuspidatum*

Inject 5 ml per stem of this product between second and third internode.

Reed, Giant, *Arundo donax*

Inject 6 ml per stem of this product between second and third internode.

Thistle, Canada, *Circsium arvense*

Cut 8 to 9 of the tallest plants at bud stage in a clump with clippers. Use a cavity needle that is pushed into the stem center and then slowly removed as 0.5 ml per stem of this product is injected into the stem.

NOTE: The combined total for all treatments must not exceed 7 quarts of this product per acre. At 5 ml per stem, 7 quarts should treat approximately 1300 stems per acre.

8.6 Foliar or Broadcast Application to Japanese Knotweed and Oriental Bittersweet

Japanese Knotweed

For control of Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*), this product may be applied as a 2.0% v/v spray-to-wet solution. Ensure thorough coverage when using spray-to-wet treatments using hand-held equipment.

For broadcast applications, apply 3.25 quarts of this product in 3 to 40 gallons per acre as a broadcast treatment.

Late summer or fall application is ideal, while leaves are still green and after fruit formation.

Oriental Bittersweet

For control of Oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*), this product may be applied as a 2.0% v/v spray-to-wet solution. Ensure thorough coverage when using spray-to-wet treatments using hand-held equipment.

For broadcast applications, apply 2.5 quarts of this product in 3 to 40 gallons per acre as a broadcast treatment.

Late summer or fall application is ideal, while leaves are still green and after fruit formation.

8.7 Injection and Frill (Woody Brush and Trees)

This product may be used to control woody brush and trees by injection or frill applications. Apply this product using suitable equipment which must penetrate into the living tissue. Apply the equivalent of 1 ml of this product per each 2 to 3 inches of trunk diameter at breast height (DBH). This is best achieved by applying a 50 to 100 percent concentration of this product either to a continuous frill around the tree or as cuts evenly spaced around the tree below all branches. As tree diameter increases in size, better results are achieved by applying diluted material to a continuous frill or more closely spaced cuttings. Avoid application techniques that allow runoff to occur from frilled or cut areas in species that exude sap freely. In species such as this, make the frill or cuts at an oblique angle to produce a cupping effect and use a 100 percent concentration of this product. For best results, application should be made during periods of active growth and after full leaf expansion.

8.8 Ornamentals, Plant Nurseries and Christmas Trees

Post-directed, Trim-and-Edge

This product may be used as a post-directed spray around established woody ornamental species such as arborvitae, azalea, boxwood, crabapple, eucalyptus, euonymus, fir, douglas fir, jojoba, hollies, lilac, magnolia, maple, poplar, oak, privet, pine, spruce and yew. This product may also be used to trim-and-edge around trees, buildings, sidewalks and roads, potted plants and other objects in a nursery setting.

Desirable plants may be protected from the spray solution by using shields or coverings made of cardboard or other impermeable material. DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT AS AN OVER-THE-TOP BROADCAST SPRAY IN ORNAMENTALS AND CHRISTMAS TREES. Care must be exercised to avoid contact of spray, drift or mist with foliage or bark of established ornamental species.

Site Preparation

This product may be used prior to planting any ornamental, nursery or Christmas tree species.

Wiper Applicators

This product may be used through wick or other suitable wiper applicators to control or partially control undesirable vegetation around established eucalyptus or poplar tees. See the **Selective Equipment** section of this label for further information about the proper use of wiper applicators.

Greenhouse/Shadehouse

This product may be used to control weeds growing in and around greenhouses and shadehouses. Desirable vegetation must not be present during application and air circulation fans must be turned off.

8.9 Parks, Recreational and Residential Areas

This product may be used in parks, recreational and residential areas. It may be applied with any application equipment described in this label. This product may be used to trim-and-edge around trees, fences, paths, around buildings, sidewalks, and other objects in these areas. This product may be used for spot treatment of unwanted vegetation. This product may be used to eliminate unwanted weeds growing in established shrub beds or ornamental plantings. This product may be used prior to planting an area to ornamentals, flowers, turfgrass (sod or seed), or prior to laying asphalt or beginning construction projects.

All of the instructions in the **Non-Crop Areas and Industrial Sites** section apply to park and recreational areas.

8.10 Railroads

The instructions in the **Non-Crop Areas and Industrial Sites** section may be used on railroads.

Bare Ground, Ballast and Shoulders, Crossings, and Spot Treatment

This product may be used to maintain bare ground on railroad ballast and shoulders. Repeat applications of this product may be used, as weeds emerge, to maintain bare ground. This product may be used to control tall-growing weeds to improve line-of-sight at railroad crossings and reduce the need for mowing along rights-of-way. For crossing applications, up to 80 gallons of spray solution per acre may be used.

TANK MIXTURES: This product may be tank mixed with the following products for ballast, shoulder, spot, bare ground and crossing treatments provided that the specific product is registered for use on such sites. Refer to these product labels for approved non-crop sites and application rates. Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the mixture.

User is responsible for ensuring that the mixture product's label allows the specific applications when tank mixing with a generic active ingredient listed below.

Arsenal	Hyvar X	simazine[1]
atrazine[1]	Hyvar X-L	Spike 80DF
dicamba[1]	Krovar I DF	Telar DF
Escort	Oust	Transline
Escort XP	Oust XP	Velpar DF
Garlon 3A	Outrider	Velpar L
Garlon 4	Sahara DG	2,4-D[1]

[1]Tank mixtures with products containing this generic active ingredient may be made provided the specific product is registered for this use.

Brush Control

This product may be used to control woody brush and trees on railroad rights-of-way. Apply 3 to 8 quarts of this product per acre as a broadcast spray, using boom-type or boomless nozzles. Up to 80 gallons of spray solution per acre may be used. Apply a 0.8 to 1.6 percent solution of this product when using high-volume spray-to-wet applications. Apply a 4 to 8 percent solution of this product when using low volume directed sprays for spot treatment. This product may be mixed with the following products for enhanced control of woody brush and trees:

Arsenal	Telar DF	Vanquish
Escort	Krenite	Velpar DF
Escort XP	Tordon K	Velpar L
Garlon 3A	Tordon 22K	
Garlon 4	Transline	

Bermudagrass Release

This product may be used to control or partially control many annual and perennial weeds for effective release of actively growing Bermudagrass. Apply 13 to 38 fluid ounces of this product in up to 80 gallons of spray solution per acre. Use the lower rate when treating annual weeds below 6 inches in height (or runner length). Use the higher rate as weeds increase in size or as they approach flower or seedhead formation. These rates will also provide partial control of the following perennial species:

Bahiagrass	Johnsongrass
Bluestem, silver	Trumpetcreeper
Fescue, tall	Vaseygrass

Apply 6.4 to 51 fluid ounces of this product in a tank mixture with 0.75 to 1.33 ounces of Outrider herbicide per acre. Read and follow all label directions for Outrider herbicide.

This product may be tank mixed with Oust XP. If tank mixed, use no more than 13 to 38 fluid ounces of this product with 1 to 2 ounces of Oust XP per acre. Use the lower rates of each product to control annual weeds less than 6 inches in height (or runner length) that are listed in this label and the Oust XP label. Use the higher rates as annual weeds increase in size and approach the flower or seedhead stages. These rates will also provide partial control of the following perennial weeds:

Bahiagrass	Fescue, tall
Blackberry	Johnsongrass
Bluestem, silver	Poorjoe
Broomsedge	Raspberry
Dallisgrass	Trumpetcreeper
Dewberry	Vaseygrass
Dock, curly	Vervain, blue
Dogfennel	

Use only on well-established Bermudagrass. Bermudagrass injury may result from the treatment, but regrowth will occur under moist conditions. Repeat applications in the same season may cause severe injury.

8.11 Roadsides

The instructions in the **Non-Crop Areas and Industrial Sites** section may apply to roadsides.

Shoulder Treatments

This product may be used on road shoulders. It may be applied with boom sprayers, shielded boom sprayers, high-volume off-center nozzles, hand-held equipment, and similar equipment.

Guardrails and Other Obstacles to Mowing

This product may be used to control weeds growing under guardrails and around signposts and other objects along the roadside.

Spot Treatment

This product may be used as a spot treatment to control unwanted vegetation growing along roadsides.

TANK MIXTURES: This product may be tank mixed with the following products for shoulder, guardrail, spot and bare ground treatments provided that the specific product is registered for use on such sites. Refer to these product labels for approved non-crop sites and application rates. Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the mixture.

User is responsible for ensuring that the mixture product's label allows the specific applications when tank mixing with a generic active ingredient listed below.

atrazine[1]	Landmark II MP	Sahara DG
Crossbow L	Landmark XP	simazine[1]
dicamba	Oust	Surflan AS
diuron	Oust XP	Surflan WDG
Escort	Outrider	Telar DF
Escort XP	pendimethalin[1]	Velpar DF
Endurance	Plateau	Velpar L
Gallery 75 DF	Plateau DG	2,4-D[1]
Krovar I DF	Poast	
Landmark MP	Ronstar 50 WSP	

[1]Tank mixtures with products containing this generic active ingredient may be made provided the specific product is registered for this use.

Release of Bermudagrass or Bahiagrass

Dormant Applications

This product may be used to control or partially control many winter annual weeds and tall fescue for effective release of dormant Bermudagrass or bahiagrass. Treat only when turf is dormant and prior to spring greenup. This product may also be tank mixed with Outrider or Oust XP for residual control. Tank mixtures of this product with Oust XP may delay greenup.

For best results on winter annuals, treat when plants are in an early growth stage (below 6 inches in height) after most have germinated. For best results on tall fescue, treat when fescue is at or beyond the 4- to 6-leaf stage.

Apply 6.4 to 51 fluid ounces of this product in a tank mixture with 0.75 to 1.33 ounces of Outrider herbicide per acre. Read and follow all label directions for Outrider herbicide.

Apply 6.4 to 51 fluid ounces of this product per acre alone or in a tank mixture with 0.25 to 1 ounce per acre of Oust XP. Apply the labeled rates in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Use only in areas where Bermudagrass or bahiagrass are desirable ground covers and where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated. To avoid delays in greenup and minimize injury, add no more than 1 ounce of Oust XP per acre on Bermudagrass and no more than 0.5 ounce of Oust XP per acre on bahiagrass and avoid treatments when these grasses are in a semi-dormant condition.

Actively Growing Bermudagrass

This product may be used to control or partially control many annual and perennial weeds for effective release of actively growing Bermudagrass. Apply 13 to 38 fluid ounces of this product in 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre. Use the lower rate when treating annual weeds below 6 inches in height (or runner length). Use the higher rate as weeds increase in size or as they approach flower or seedhead formation. These rates will also provide partial control of the following perennial species:

Bahiagrass	Johnsongrass
Bluestem, silver	Trumpetcreeper
Fescue, tall	Vaseygrass

This product may be tank mixed with Outrider herbicide for control or partial control of Johnsongrass and other weeds listed in the Outrider label. Use 6.4 to 26 fluid ounces of this product with 0.75 to 1.33 ounces of Outrider. Use the higher rates of both products for control of perennial weeds or annual weeds greater than 6 inches in height.

This product may be tank mixed with Oust XP. If tank mixed, use no more than 13 to 26 fluid ounces of this product with 1 to 2 ounces of Oust XP per acre. Use the lower rates of each product to control annual weeds less than 6 inches in height (or runner length) that are listed in this label and the Oust XP label. Use the higher rates as annual weeds increase in size and approach the flower or seedhead stages. These rates will also provide partial control of the following perennial weeds:

Bahiagrass	Fescue, tall
Bluestem, silver	Johnsongrass
Broomsedge	Poorjoe
Dallisgrass	Trumpetcreeper
Dock, curly	Vaseygrass
Dogfennel	Vervain, blue

Use only on well-established Bermudagrass. Bermudagrass injury may result from the treatment, but regrowth will occur under moist conditions. Repeat applications of the tank mix in the same season may cause severe injury.

Actively Growing Bahiagrass

For suppression of vegetative growth and seedhead inhibition of bahiagrass for approximately 45 days, apply 5 fluid ounces of this product in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Apply 1 to 2 weeks after full greenup or after mowing to a uniform height of 3 to 4 inches. This application must be made prior to seedhead emergence.

For suppression up to 120 days, apply 3 fluid ounces of this product per acre, followed by an application of 1.5 to 3 fluid ounces per acre about 45 days later. Make no more than 2 applications per year.

This product may be used for control or partial control of Johnsongrass and other weeds listed on the Outrider label in actively growing bahiagrass. Apply 5 ounces of this product with 0.75 to 2.0 ounces of Outrider per acre. Use only on well-established bahiagrass.

A tank mixture of this product plus Oust XP may be used. Apply 5 fluid ounces of this product plus 0.5 to 1.0 ounce of Oust XP per acre 1 to 2 weeks following an initial spring mowing. Make only one application per year.

8.12 *Bromus* Species and Medusahead in Pastures and Rangelands

***Bromus* species:**

This product may be used to treat downy brome (*Bromus tectorum*), Japanese brome (*Bromus japonicus*), soft chess (*Bromus mollis*) and cheatgrass (*Bromus secalinus*) found in industrial, rangeland and pasture sites. Apply 6.5 to 13 fluid ounces of this product per acre on a broadcast basis.

For best results, treatment should coincide with early seedhead emergence of the most mature plants. Delaying the application until this growth stage will maximize the emergence of other weedy grass flushes. Applications should be made to the same site each year until seed banks are depleted and the desirable perennial grasses can become reestablished on the site.

Medusahead:

To treat medusahead, apply 13 fluid ounces of this product per acre as soon as plants are actively growing, and prior to the 4-leaf stage. Applications may be made in the fall or spring.

Applications to brome and medusahead may be made using ground or aerial equipment. Aerial applications for these uses may be made using fixed wing or helicopter equipment. For aerial applications, apply in 2 to 10 gallons of water per acre. For applications using ground equipment, apply in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre. When applied as directed in this label, there are no grazing restrictions.

8.13 Utility Sites

In utilities, this product may be used along electrical power, pipeline and telephone rights-of-way, and in other sites associated with these rights-of-way, such as substations, roadsides, railroads or similar rights-of-way that run in conjunction with utilities.

This product may be used in utility sites and substations for bare ground, trim-and-edge around objects, spot treatment of unwanted vegetation and to eliminate unwanted weeds growing in established shrub beds or ornamental plantings. This product may be used prior to planting a utility site to ornamentals, flowers, turfgrass (sod or seed), or beginning construction projects.

Repeated applications of this product may be used, as weeds emerge, to maintain bare ground.

This product may also be used in preparing or establishing wildlife openings within these sites, maintaining access roads and for side trimming along utility rights-of-way.

TANK MIXTURES: Tank mixtures of this product may be used to increase the spectrum of control for herbaceous weeds, woody brush and trees. This product may be tank mixed with the following products. Refer to these products' labels for approved non-crop sites and application rates. Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the mixture.

User is responsible for ensuring that the mixture product's label allows the specific applications when tank mixing with a generic active ingredient listed below.

Arsenal	Krenite	Surflan AS
atrazine[1]	Krovar I DF	Surflan WDG
dicamba[1]	Oust	Telar DF
diuron[1]	Oust XP	Transline
Endurance	Outrider	Vanquish
Escort	pendimethalin[1]	Velpar DF
Escort XP	Plateau	Velpar L
Garlon 3A	Sahara DG	2,4-D[1]
Garlon 4[2]	simazine[1]	

[1]Tank mixtures with products containing this generic active ingredient may be made provided the specific product is registered for this use.

[2]For side trimming treatments, use this product alone or in a tank mixture with Garlon 4.

8.14 Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

This product may be used to prepare CRP land for crop production. Refer to Federal, state or local use guides for CRP renovation guidance. For any crop not listed for treatment in this label, applications must be made at least 30 days prior to planting.

Renovation (Rotating out of CRP), Site Preparation, Postemergence Weed Control in Dormant CRP Grasses, Over-the-Top Wiper Applications

This product may be used to suppress competitive growth and seed production of undesirable vegetation in CRP acres. Such applications may be made with wiper application equipment or as a broadcast or spot treatment to dormant CRP grasses. For selective applications with broadcast spray equipment, apply 10 to 13 fluid ounces of this product per acre in early spring before desirable CRP grasses, such as crested and tall wheatgrass, break dormancy and initiate green growth. Late fall applications can be made after desirable perennial grasses have reached dormancy.

Some stunting of CRP perennial grasses will occur if broadcast applications are made when plants are not dormant. No waiting period is required between application and grazing or harvesting for feed. Do not apply more than 2.25 quarts per acre per year onto CRP grasses.

8.15 Grass Seed or Sod Production

Preplant, Preemergence, At-Planting, Renovation, Removal of Established Stands, Site Preparation

This product controls most existing vegetation prior to renovating turf or forage grass seed areas or establishing turfgrass grown for sod. It may also be used to destroy remaining undesired grass vegetation when production fields are converted to alternate species or crops. Make applications before, during, or after planting or for renovation. For maximum control of existing vegetation, delay planting to determine if any regrowth from escaped underground plant parts occurs. Where existing vegetation is growing under mowed turfgrass management, apply this product after omitting at least one regular mowing to allow sufficient growth for good interception of the spray. Where repeat treatments are necessary, sufficient regrowth must be attained prior to application. For warm-season grasses, such as Bermudagrass, summer or fall applications provide best control. Broadcast equipment may be used to control sod remnants or other unwanted vegetation after sod is harvested. Application rates up to 4 quarts per acre may be used to totally remove established stands of tough to kill grass species.

Do not disturb soil or underground plant parts before treatment. Tillage or renovation techniques such as vertical mowing, coring or slicing should be delayed for 7 days after application to allow proper translocation into underground plant parts. If application rates total 2.25 quarts per acre or less, no waiting period between treatment and feeding or

livestock grazing is required. If the rate is greater than 2.25 quarts per acre, remove domestic livestock before application and wait 8 weeks after application before grazing or harvesting. For any crop not listed for treatment in this label, applications must be made at least 30 days prior to planting. Applications must be made prior to the emergence of the crop to avoid crop injury.

Shielded Sprayers

Apply 26 fluid ounces to 2.4 quarts of this product in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre to control weeds between grass seed rows. Uniform planting in straight rows aids in shielded sprayer applications. Best results are obtained when the grass seed crop is small enough to easily pass by the protective shields.

Contact of this product in any manner to any vegetation to which treatment is not intended may cause damage. Such damage shall be the sole responsibility of the applicator.

Over-the-Top Wiper Applications

Applicators should be adjusted so that the wiper contact point is at least 2 inches above the desirable vegetation. Weeds should be a minimum of 6 inches above the desirable vegetation. Better results may be obtained when more of the weed is exposed to the herbicide solution. Weeds not contacted by the herbicide solution will not be affected. This may occur in dense clumps, severe infestations, or when height of weeds varies so that not all weeds are contacted. In these instances, repeat treatments may be necessary. Contact of the herbicide solution with desirable vegetation may result in damage or destruction.

Spot Treatment

Use a 1.0 to 1.6 percent solution. Apply this product prior to heading of grasses grown for seed. The crop receiving the spray in the treated area will be killed. Take care to avoid drift or spray outside the target area for the same reason. Hand-held equipment may be used to control sod remnants or other unwanted vegetation after sod is harvested.

Creating Rows in Annual Ryegrass

Use 13 to 26 fluid ounces of this product per acre. Use the higher rate when the ryegrass is greater than 6 inches tall. Best results are obtained when applications are made before the ryegrass reaches 6 inches in height.

Set nozzle heights to allow the establishment of the desired row spacing while preventing spray droplets, spray fines, or drift to contact the ryegrass plants not treated. Use low-pressure nozzles, or drop nozzles designed to target the application over a narrow band.

Grower assumes all responsibility for crop losses from misapplication.

8.16 Pastures

LABELED GRASSES: Any pasture grass (*Gramineae* family), including bahiagrass, Bermudagrass, bluegrass, brome, fescue, guineagrass, kikuyugrass, orchardgrass, pangola grass, ryegrass, timothy, wheatgrasses.

TYPES OF APPLICATIONS: Spot Treatment, Over-the-Top Wiper Applications, Preplant, Preemergence, Pasture Renovation, Postemergent Broadcast.

Preplant, Preemergence, Pasture Renovation

This product may be applied prior to planting or emergence of forage grasses including bahiagrass, Bermudagrass, bluegrass, brome, fescue, guineagrass, kikuyugrass, orchardgrass, pangola grass, ryegrass, timothy, wheatgrass.

In addition, this product may be used to control perennial pasture species listed on this label prior to replanting.

If application rates total 2.25 quarts per acre or less, no waiting period between treatment and feeding or livestock grazing is required. If the rate is greater than 2.25 quarts per acre, remove domestic livestock before application and wait 8 weeks after application before grazing.

Spot Treatment, Over-the-Top Wiper Applications

This product may be applied as a spot treatment or with wiper applicators in pastures. Applications may be made in the same area at 30-day intervals.

For spot treatments or wiper application methods using rates of 2.25 quarts per acre or less, the entire field or any portion of it may be treated. When spot treatments or wiper application are made using rates above 2.25 quarts per acre, no more than 10 percent of the total pasture may be treated at any one time. To achieve maximum performance, remove domestic livestock before application and wait 7 days after application before grazing livestock or harvesting.

Postemergent Weed Control (Broadcast Treatments)

This product may be used to suppress competitive growth and seed production of annual weeds and undesirable vegetation in pastures. For selective applications with broadcast spray equipment, apply 10 to 13 fluid ounces of this product per acre in early spring before desirable perennial grasses break dormancy and initiate green growth. Late fall applications can be made after desirable perennial grasses have reached dormancy.

Some stunting of perennial grasses will occur if broadcast applications are made when plants are not dormant. No waiting period is required between application and grazing or harvesting for feed. Use of higher application rates will cause stand reductions. Do not apply more than 2.25 quarts per acre per year onto pasture grasses except for renovation uses (see instructions above). If replanting is needed due to severe stand reduction, applications must be made at least 30 days prior to planting any crop not listed for treatment in this label.

9.0 WEEDS CONTROLLED

Always use the higher rate of this product per acre within the specified range when weed growth is heavy or dense or weeds are growing in an undisturbed (noncultivated) area.

Reduced results may occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust. For weeds that have been mowed, grazed or cut, allow regrowth to occur prior to treatment.

Refer to the following label sections for rates for the control of annual and perennial weeds and woody brush and trees. For difficult to control perennial weeds and woody brush and trees, where plants are growing under stressed conditions, or where infestations are dense, this product may be used at 4 to 8 quarts per acre for enhanced results.

9.1 Annual Weeds

Use 26 fluid ounces per acre if weeds are less than 6 inches in height or runner length and 1.2 to 3.2 quarts per acre if weeds are over 6 inches in height or runner length or when weeds are growing under stressed conditions. Use the higher rate for tough-to-control species regardless of the weed size at application. Treat tough-to-control weeds early when they are relatively small. This product may be tank mixed provided that the specific tank mix product is registered for use on the target site. Refer to these product labels for approved sites and application rates. Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the mixture.

For spray-to-wet applications, apply a 0.4 percent solution of this product to weeds less than 6 inches in height or runner length. Apply prior to seedhead formation in grass or bud formation in broadleaf weeds. For annual weeds over 6 inches tall, or for smaller weeds growing under stressed conditions, use a 0.8 to 1.6 percent solution. Use the higher rate for tough-to-control species or for weeds over 24 inches tall.

Weed Species

Anoda, spurred	Kochia
Barley*	Lamb's-quarters*
Barnyardgrass*	Little barley*
Bittercress*	London rocket*
Black nightshade*	Mayweed
Bluegrass, annual*	Medusahead*
Bluegrass, bulbous*	Morningglory (*Ipomoea spp.*)
Bassia, fivehook	Mustard, blue*
Brome, downy*	Mustard, tansy*
Brome, Japanese*	Mustard, tumble*
Browntop panicum*	Mustard, wild*
Buttercup*	Oats
Carolina foxtail*	Pigweed*
Carolina geranium	Plains/Tickseed coreopsis*
Castor bean	Prickly lettuce*
Cheatgrass*	Puncturevine
Cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*)	Purslane, common
Chervil*	Ragweed, common*
Chickweed*	Ragweed, giant
Cocklebur*	Red rice
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	Russian thistle
Corn*	Rye*
Corn speedwell*	Ryegrass*
Crabgrass*	Sandbur, field*
Dwarfdandelion*	Shattercane*
Eastern mannagrass*	Shepherd's-purse*
Eclipta*	Sicklepod
Fall panicum*	Signalgrass, broadleaf*
Falsedandelion*	Smartweed, ladysthumb*
Falseflax, smallseed*	Smartweed, Pennsylvania*
Fiddleneck	Sowthistle, annual
Field pennycress*	Spanishneedles
Filaree	Speedwell, purslane*
Fleabane, annual*	Sprangletop*
Fleabane, hairy (*Conyza bonariensis*)*	Spurge, annual
	Spurge, prostrate*
Fleabane, rough*	Spurge, spotted*
Florida pusley	Spurry, umbrella*
Foxtail*	Starthistle, yellow
Goatgrass, jointed*	Stinkgrass*
Goosegrass	Sunflower*
Grain sorghum (milo)*	Teaweed/Prickly sida
Groundsel, common*	Texas panicum*
Hemp sesbania	Velvetleaf
Henbit	Virginia copperleaf
Horseweed/Marestail (*Conyza canadensis*)	Virginia pepperweed*
	Wheat*
Itchgrass*	Wild oats*
Johnsongrass, seedling	Witchgrass*
Junglerice	Woolly cupgrass*
Knotweed	Yellow rocket

*When using field broadcast equipment (aerial applications or boom sprayers using flat-fan nozzles) these species will be controlled or partially controlled using 13 fluid ounces of this product per acre. Applications must be made using 3 to 10 gallons of carrier volume per acre. Use nozzles that ensure thorough coverage of foliage and treat when weeds are in an early growth stage.

9.2 Perennial Weeds

Best results are obtained when perennial weeds are treated after they reach the reproductive stage of growth (seedhead initiation in grasses and bud formation in broadleaves). For non-flowering plants, best results are obtained when the plants

reach a mature stage of growth. In many situations, treatments are required prior to these growth stages. Under these conditions, use the higher application rate within the specified range.

Ensure thorough coverage when using spray-to-wet treatments using hand-held equipment. When using hand-held equipment for low volume directed spot treatments, apply a 4 to 8 percent solution of this product.

Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage.

Weed Species	Rate (QT/A)	Hand-Held % Solution
Alfalfa*	0.8	1.6
Alligatorweed*	3.2	1.2
Anise (fennel)	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.6
Bahiagrass	2.4 - 4	1.6
Beachgrass, European (*Ammophila arenaria*)	–	4
Bentgrass*	1.2	1.6
Bermudagrass	4	1.6
Bermudagrass, water (knotgrass)	1.2	1.6
Bindweed, field	3.2 - 4	1.6
Bluegrass, Kentucky	1.6	1.6
Blueweed, Texas	3.2 - 4	1.6
Brackenfern	2.4 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.2
Bromegrass, smooth	1.6	1.6
Bursage, woolly-leaf	–	1.6
Canarygrass, reed	1.6 - 2.4	1.6
Cattail	2.4 - 4	1.6
Clover; red, white	2.4 - 4	1.6
Cogongrass	2.4 - 4	1.6
Dallisgrass	2.4 - 4	1.6
Dandelion	2.4 - 4	1.6
Dock, curly	2.4 - 4	1.6
Dogbane, hemp	3.2	1.6
Fescue (except tall)	2.4 - 4	1.6
Fescue, tall	0.8 - 2.4	1.6
German ivy	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.6
Guineagrass	2.4	0.8
Horsenettle	2.4 - 4	1.6
Horseradish	3.2	1.6
Iceplant	1.6	1.2 - 1.6
Jerusalem artichoke	2.4 - 4	1.6
Johnsongrass	1.6 - 2.4	0.8
Kikuyugrass	1.6 - 2.4	1.6
Knapweed	3.2	1.6
Lantana	–	0.8 - 1
Lespedeza	2.4 - 4	1.6
Milkweed, common	2.4	1.6
Muhly, wirestem	1.6	1.6
Mullein, common	2.4 - 4	1.6
Napiergrass	2.4 - 4	1.6
Nightshade, silverleaf	1.6	1.6
Nutsedge; purple, yellow	2.4	0.8 - 1.6
Orchardgrass	1.6	1.6
Pampasgrass	2.4 - 4	1.2 - 1.6
Paragrass	2.4 - 4	1.6
Pepperweed, perennial	3.2	1.6
Phragmites*	2.4 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Poison hemlock	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.6
Quackgrass	1.6 - 2.4	1.6
Redvine*	1.6	1.6
Reed, giant	3.2 - 4	1.6
Ryegrass, perennial	1.6 - 2.4	0.8
Smartweed, swamp	2.4 - 4	1.6
Spurge, leafy*	–	1.6
Sweet potato, wild*	–	1.6
Thistle, artichoke	1.6 - 2.4	0.8 - 1.6
Thistle, Canada	1.6 - 2.4	1.6
Timothy	1.6 - 2.4	1.6
Torpedograss*	3.2 - 4	1.6
Trumpetcreeper*	1.6 - 2.4	1.6
Vaseygrass	2.4 - 4	1.6
Velvetgrass	2.4 - 4	1.6
Wheatgrass, western	1.6 - 2.4	1.6

*Partial control

9.3 Woody Brush and Trees

Apply this product after full leaf expansion, unless otherwise directed. Use the higher rate for larger plants and/or dense areas of growth. On vines, use the higher rate for plants that have reached the woody stage of growth. Best results are obtained when application is made in late summer or fall after fruit formation.

In arid areas, best results are obtained when applications are made in the spring to early summer when brush species are at high moisture content and are flowering.

Ensure thorough coverage when using spray-to-wet treatments using hand-held equipment. When using hand-held equipment for low volume directed-spray spot treatments, apply a 4 to 8 percent solution of this product.

Symptoms may not appear prior to frost or senescence with fall treatments.

Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage, mowing or removal. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control plants regenerating from underground parts or seed. Some autumn colors on undesirable deciduous species are acceptable provided no major leaf drop has occurred. Reduced performance may result if fall treatments are made following a frost.

Weed Species	Broadcast Rate (QT/A)	Hand-Held Spray-to-Wet % Solution
Alder	2.4 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.2
Ash*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Aspen, quaking	1.6 - 2.4	0.8 - 1.2
Bearclover (Bearmat)*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Beech*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Birch	1.6	0.8
Blackberry	2.4 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.2
Blackgum	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Bracken	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Broom; French, Scotch	1.6 - 4	1.2 - 1.6
Buckwheat, California*	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.6
Cascara*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Catsclaw*	–	0.8 - 1.2
Ceanothus*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Chamise*	1.6 - 4	0.8
Cherry; bitter, black, pin	1.6 - 2.4	0.8 - 1.2
Coyote brush	2.4 - 3.2	1.2 - 1.6
Deerweed	1.6 - 4	0.8
Dogwood*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Elderberry	1.6	0.8
Elm*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Eucalyptus	–	1.6
Gorse*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Hasardia*	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.6
Hawthorn	1.6 - 2.4	0.8 - 1.2
Hazel	1.6	0.8
Hickory*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Honeysuckle	2.4 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.2
Hornbeam, American*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Kudzu	3.2	1.6
Locust, black*	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.6
Madrone resprouts*	–	1.6
Manzanita*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Maple, red	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.2
Maple, sugar	–	0.8 - 1.2
Monkey flower*	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.6
Oak; black, white*	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.6
Oak, post	2.4 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.2
Oak; northern, pin	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.2
Oak, scrub*	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.2
Oak; southern red	1.6 - 2.4	0.8 - 1.2
Peppertree, Brazilian (Florida holly)*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Persimmon*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Pine	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Poison ivy	3.2 - 4	1.6
Poison oak	3.2 - 4	1.6
Poplar, yellow*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Redbud, eastern	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Rose, multiflora	1.6	0.8
Russian olive*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Sage, black	1.6 - 3.2	0.8
Sage, white*	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.6
Sage brush, California	1.6 - 3.2	0.8
Salmonberry	1.6	0.8
Saltcedar*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Sassafras*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Sourwood*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Sumac; laurel, poison, smooth, sugarbush, winged*	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.6
Sweetgum	1.6 - 2.4	0.8 - 1.2
Swordfern*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Tallowtree, Chinese	–	0.8

Weed Species	Broadcast Rate (QT/A)	Hand-Held Spray-to-Wet % Solution
Tan oak resprouts*	–	1.6
Thimbleberry	1.6	0.8
Tobacco, tree*	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.6
Toyon*	–	1.6
Trumpetcreeper	1.6 - 2.4	0.8 - 1.2
Vine maple*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Virginia creeper	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Waxmyrtle, southern*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Willow	2.4	0.8
Yerba Santa*	–	1.6

*Partial control

10.0 LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Monsanto Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes set forth in the Complete Directions for Use label booklet ("Directions") when used in accordance with those Directions under the conditions described therein. NO OTHER EXPRESS WARRANTY OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR MERCHANTABILITY IS MADE. This warranty is also subject to the conditions and limitations stated herein.

Buyer and all users shall promptly notify this Company of any claims whether based in contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage from use or handling which results from conditions beyond the control of this Company, including, but not limited to, incompatibility with products other than those set forth in the Directions, application to or contact with desirable vegetation, unusual weather, weather conditions which are outside the range considered normal at the application site and for the time period when the product is applied, as well as weather conditions which are outside the application ranges set forth in the Directions, application in any manner not explicitly set forth in the Directions, moisture conditions outside the moisture range specified in the Directions, or the presence of products other than those set forth in the Directions in or on the soil, crop or treated vegetation.

This Company does not warrant any product reformulated or repackaged from this product except in accordance with this Company's stewardship requirements and with express written permission from this Company.

THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE LIMIT OF THE LIABILITY OF THIS COMPANY OR ANY OTHER SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED IN CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OTHER TORT OR OTHERWISE) SHALL BE THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID BY THE USER OR BUYER FOR THE QUANTITY OF THIS PRODUCT INVOLVED, OR, AT THE ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY OR ANY OTHER SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF SUCH QUANTITY, OR, IF NOT ACQUIRED BY PURCHASE, REPLACEMENT OF SUCH QUANTITY. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, IN NO EVENT SHALL THIS COMPANY OR ANY OTHER SELLER BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES.

Upon opening and using this product, buyer and all users are deemed to have accepted the terms of this LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY which may not be varied by any verbal or written agreement. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

Outrider, PROformance, Roundup PRO, and Monsanto and Vine Design are registered trademarks of Monsanto Technology LLC.

All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

This product is protected by U.S. Patent No. 4,405,531. Other patents pending. No license granted under any non-U.S. patent(s).

EPA Reg. No. 524-529

In case of an emergency involving this product,
Call Collect, day or night, (314) 694-4000.

Packed For:
MONSANTO COMPANY
800 N. LINDBERGH BLVD.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, 63167 U.S.A.
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070109

Roundup PROConcentrate Herbicide

El herbicida profesional post-emergencia de amplio espectro completo para control de malezas en cultivos industriales, césped y plantas ornamentales.

Instrucciones completas para el uso

EVITE EL CONTACTO DEL HERBICIDA CON EL FOLLAJE, TALLOS VERDES, RAÍCES NO LEÑOSAS EXPUESTAS O FRUTOS EXPUESTOS DE LOS CULTIVOS, PLANTAS Y ÁRBOLES DESEABLES. EN CASO CONTRARIO ES PROBABLE QUE SUFRAN GRAVES DAÑOS O SEAN DESTRUIDOS TOTALMENTE.

Registro en la EPA Nº 524-529 2010-1

GRUPO	9	HERBICIDA

Antes de usar este producto, lea la etiqueta en su totalidad.

Úselo solamente de acuerdo con las instrucciones de la etiqueta.

No todos los productos recomendados en esta etiqueta han sido registrados para su uso en California.

Verifique el estado de registro de cada producto en California antes de utilizarlo.

Antes de comprar o usar el producto, lea "LIMITES EN LA GARANTÍA Y EN LA RESPONSABILIDAD" en la última sección de la etiqueta. Si las condiciones son inaceptables para usted, devuelva el producto inmediatamente sin abrir el recipiente.

ESTE ES UN PRODUCTO PARA USARSE TAL Y COMO ESTA PREPARADO. MONSANTO NO LO HA DISEÑADO NI LO HA REGISTRADO PARA QUE SEA REFORMULADO. VEA LA ETIQUETA DEL ENVASE INDIVIDUAL PARA ENTERARSE DE LAS LIMITACIONES DE REEMPAQUE.

1.0 INGREDIENTES

INGREDIENTE ACTIVO:	
* Glifosato, N-(fosfonometil)glicina, en forma de su sal de isopropilamina	50.2%
OTROS INGREDIENTES (incluyendo 13% de surfactante):	49.8%
	100.0%

*Contiene 600 gramos por litro o 5 libras por galón americano del ingrediente activo glifosato, en forma de su sal de isopropilamina. Equivalente a 445 gramos por litro o 3.7 libras por galón americano del ácido, glifosato.

Este producto está protegido por la patente de los Estados Unidos No. 4,405,531. Otros patentes en trámite. No se han otorgado licencias bajo ninguna patente que no sea de los Estados Unidos.

2.0 TELÉFONOS IMPORTANTES

1. PARA INFORMACIÓN SOBRE EL PRODUCTO O AYUDA PARA UTILIZAR ESTE PRODUCTO, LLAME GRATIS AL
   1-800-332-3111
2. EN CASO DE QUE SE PRESENTE UNA EMERGENCIA RELACIONADA CON ESTE PRODUCTO, O PARA OBTENER AYUDA MEDICA, LLAME POR COBRAR A CUALQUIER HORA DEL DIA O DE LA NOCHE, AL TELÉFONO,
   (314)-694-4000

3.0 DECLARACIONES PREVENTIVAS

3.1 Riesgos para seres humanos y animales domésticos

Manténgase fuera del alcance de los niños.

¡PRECAUCIÓN!

CAUSA IRRITACIÓN MODERADA A LOS OJOS

Evite el contacto con los ojos, y con la ropa.

PRIMEROS AUXILIOS: Llame al centro de envenenamientos o a un médico para que le indique el tratamiento.	
SI ENTRA EN CONTACTO CON LOS OJOS	• Mantenga abiertos los ojos y enjuague lenta y cuidadosamente con agua durante 15 a 20 minutos. • Si usa lentes de contacto, quíteselos después de los primeros 5 minutos, y continúe enjuagando los ojos.
• Tenga a mano el envase o la etiqueta del producto cuando llame al centro de envenenamientos o al médico, o cuando vaya a procurarse tratamiento. • También puede llamar por cobrar al teléfono **(314) 694-4000**, día o noche, para obtener información sobre el tratamiento médico de urgencia. • Este producto está identificado como herbicida **Roundup PRO® Concentrate, Registro de la EPA Nº 524-529.**	

ANIMALES DOMÉSTICOS: Este producto se considera relativamente no tóxico para los perros y otros animales domésticos; sin embargo, la ingestión de este producto o de grandes cantidades de vegetación recientemente tratada puede resultar en una irritación gastrointestinal temporal (vómito, diarrea, cólico, etc.). Si se observan dichos síntomas, dé al animal suficiente cantidad de líquidos para evitar la deshidratación. Si los síntomas continúan por más de 24 horas, llame al veterinario.

Equipo de protección personal (PPE)

Las personas a cargo de aplicar y manipular este producto deben utilizar: camisas de mangas largas y pantalones largos, además de zapatos y calcetines. Respete las instrucciones del fabricante para limpiar y mantener los equipos de protección personal

(PPE). Si no tiene las instrucciones para productos que se pueden lavar, utilice detergente y agua caliente. Conserve y lave los equipos de protección personal separados del resto de la ropa.

Deseche la ropa y otros materiales absorbentes que se hayan empapado o que se hayan contaminado mucho con el concentrado de este producto. No vuelva a utilizarlos.

En los casos en los cuales el personal encargado de manejar el producto lo hace en ambientes cerrados, cabinas cerradas o aviones, de manera tal que se cumplan los requisitos listados en "Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides" (Normas para la Protección de los Trabajadores que trabajan con pesticidas usados en la agricultura) [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], los requisitos para el equipo de protección personal del trabajador pueden ser reducidos o modificados de acuerdo a lo que se especifica en las normas WPS.

IMPORTANTE: En los casos en que se utilice equipo de protección personal reducido debido al uso de un sistema cerrado, se debe suministrar a los trabajadores todo el equipo de protección personal detallado más arriba para "aplicadores y otros trabajadores" y deben tener el equipo disponible de inmediato para usar en una emergencia, por ejemplo un derrame o rotura de equipo.

Recomendaciones de seguridad para el usuario

El usuario debe:

- Lavarse las manos antes de comer, beber, mascar goma, usar tabaco o de usar el servicio higiénico.
- Quitarse la ropa inmediatamente en caso de que el pesticida entre dentro de ésta. Luego debe lavarse muy bien y ponerse ropa limpia.

3.2 Riesgos al medio ambiente

No aplique directamente al agua, en áreas donde el agua superficial esté presente o en áreas donde haya mareas altas y bajas por debajo del nivel medio de mareas altas. No contamine el agua cuando lave los equipos ni cuando elimine las aguas de lavado de los mismos.

3.3 Riesgos de orden físico o químico

Para mezclar, almacenar y aplicar la solución de rocío de este producto, se deben usar solamente recipientes de acero inoxidable, fibra de vidrio, plástico o recipientes de acero recubiertos internamente con plástico.

NO MEZCLE, ALMACENE O APLIQUE ESTE PRODUCTO O SUS SOLUCIONES DE ROCÍO EN RECIPIENTES O TANQUES ROCIADORES DE ACERO GALVANIZADO O DE ACERO NO RECUBIERTO (EXCEPTO SI ES ACERO INOXIDABLE). Este producto o la solución de rocío reaccionan con el material de dichos recipientes y tanques, lo cual produce hidrógeno, que puede formar una mezcla de gases altamente combustibles. Si esta mezcla de gases entra en contacto con llamas, chispas, el soplete de un soldador, un cigarrillo encendido o cualquier otra fuente de encendido, puede inflamarse o explotar y causar heridas graves a personas.

INSTRUCCIONES PARA EL USO

El uso de este producto de cualquier manera que sea inconsistente con las instrucciones dadas en la etiqueta es una violación de las leyes federales. Este producto sólo puede utilizarse de acuerdo con las indicaciones sobre el modo de empleo que figuran en esta etiqueta o en las etiquetas o fichas técnicas adicionales de Monsanto publicadas por separado. Puede consultar las etiquetas adicionales en Internet en www.agrian.com, www.cdms.net o www.greenbook.net, o bien puede solicitarlas a su vendedor minorista autorizado de Monsanto o a su representante de Monsanto Company.

No aplique este producto de alguna manera que entre en contacto con los trabajadores u otras personas, ya sea directamente o por medio de alguna corriente de aire. Solamente las personas que los manipulen y que usen equipo protector podrán estar en el área durante su aplicación. Para verificar requisitos específicos de su tribu o estado, consulte con la agencia responsable de la regulación del uso de pesticidas.

Requisitos para el uso en la agricultura

Use este producto siguiendo estrictamente las instrucciones de la etiqueta y de acuerdo con "Worker Protection Standard", 40 CFR Sección 170. Estas normas contienen los requisitos para proteger a los trabajadores agrícolas en haciendas, bosques, viveros e invernaderos, así como a aquellos trabajadores que manejan pesticidas usados en la agricultura. Las normas contienen los requisitos para entrenar, descontaminar, para dar aviso y para asistencia de emergencia. También contienen instrucciones específicas y excepciones que tienen que ver con el contenido de esta etiqueta en lo relacionado con el equipo para la protección personal (PPE) e intervalos de entrada restringida. Los requisitos mencionados en este envase se aplican únicamente a los usos de este producto que están regulados por las Normas para la Protección de los Trabajadores (WPS).

No entre ni permita la entrada de personal a las áreas tratadas durante el intervalo de entrada restringida (REI) de 4 horas.

El equipo de protección personal (PPE) permitido por el Estándar de Protección al Trabajador necesario para una entrada prematura a lugares tratados y que implique el contacto con cualquier cosa que haya sido tratada como plantas, suelo o agua, es: overoles /monos, zapatos y calcetines y guantes resistentes a los productos químicos hechos de cualquier material impermeable.

Requisitos para usos no agrícolas

Los requisitos en este envase son para los usos de este producto que NO están cubiertos por WPS (40 CFR Sección 170) para el uso de pesticidas en la agricultura. Las regulaciones del WPS se aplican cuando el producto se usa para obtener productos agrícolas en haciendas, bosques, viveros e invernaderos.

Mantenga a las personas y a los animales domésticos fuera de las áreas tratadas hasta que la solución de rocío se haya secado.

4.0 ALMACENAMIENTO Y ELIMINACIÓN

Son fundamentales el almacenamiento y la eliminación adecuados de los pesticidas para evitar la exposición de las personas y el medio ambiente como consecuencia de pérdidas y derrames del producto, excedentes o desechos y actos de vandalismo. No permita que este producto contamine el agua, los alimentos de las personas y animales o las semillas por medio del almacenamiento y la eliminación.

ALMACENAMIENTO DEL PESTICIDA: Guarde los pesticidas lejos de los alimentos para personas, los alimentos para mascotas, los alimentos para animales, las semillas, los fertilizantes y los materiales de uso veterinario. Mantenga el envase bien cerrado para evitar derramamientos y contaminación.

ELIMINACIÓN DEL PESTICIDA: Para evitar desechos, use todo el material contenido es este envase, incluyendo los residuos del enjuague, aplicándolo según las indicaciones de la etiqueta. Si no es posible evitar los desechos, ofrezca el producto restante a una planta de eliminación de desechos o a un programa de eliminación de pesticidas. Estos programas suelen ser manejados por gobiernos estatales o locales o por la industria. Todos los desechos deben seguir los procedimientos federales, estatales y locales aplicables.

ELIMINACIÓN DEL ENVASE: [PARA ENVASES DE PLÁSTICO RÍGIDO DE 2.5 GALONES U OTROS </= 5 GALONES]

Envase no rellenable. No vuelva a usar este envase para contener materiales que no sean pesticidas o pesticidas diluidos (residuos del enjuague). Después de vaciar y limpiar el envase, puede contener temporalmente residuos del enjuague u otros materiales relacionados con pesticidas. Contacte al organismo de reglamentación de su estado para determinar las prácticas permitidas en su estado.

MANIPULACIÓN DEL ENVASE: Enjuague tres veces o enjuague por presión el envase (o equivalente) inmediatamente una vez vacío.

Enjuague tres veces de la siguiente forma: Vacíe el contenido restante del envase en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla y drene durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Llene el envase con agua hasta un 1/4 de su capacidad. Vuelva a colocar la tapa y ajústela bien. Agite durante 10 segundos. Vierta los residuos del enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o tanque de mezcla o guárdelo para uso o eliminación posterior. Drene durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más.

Enjuague por presión de la siguiente forma: Vacíe el contenido restante del envase en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla y continúe drenando durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Sostenga el envase en posición invertida sobre el equipo de aplicación o el tanque de mezcla o recoja los residuos del enjuague para su uso o eliminación posterior. Inserte la boquilla de enjuague por presión en la parte lateral del envase y enjuague a una presión de aproximadamente 40 PSI durante 30 segundos como mínimo. Drene durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear.

Una vez limpios, algunos envases de pesticida de plástico pueden llevarse a un centro de acopio de envases o ser recogidos para su reciclaje. Para encontrar el centro más cercano, póngase en contacto con su distribuidor de productos químicos o con Monsanto en el 1-800-768-6387. Si no es posible reciclar el envase, perfore el envase y deséchelo en un relleno sanitario.

[PARA ENVASES DE PLÁSTICO RÍGIDO DE 30 GALONES U OTROS ENVASES DE MÁS DE 5 GALONES]

ELIMINACIÓN DEL ENVASE: Envase no rellenable. No vuelva a usar este envase para contener materiales que no sean pesticidas o pesticidas diluidos (residuos del enjuague). Después de vaciar y limpiar el envase, puede contener temporalmente residuos del enjuague u otros materiales relacionados con pesticidas. Contacte al organismo de reglamentación de su estado para determinar las prácticas permitidas en su estado.

MANIPULACIÓN DEL ENVASE: Enjuague tres veces o enjuague por presión el envase (o equivalente) inmediatamente una vez vacío.

Enjuague tres veces de la siguiente forma: Vacíe el contenido restante del envase en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla. Llene el envase con agua hasta un 1/4 de su capacidad. Vuelva a colocar la tapa y ajústela bien. Incline el envase sobre la parte lateral y hágalo rodar hacia atrás y hacia adelante durante 30 segundos, asegurándose de que dé al menos un giro completo. Apoye el envase sobre uno de los extremos e inclínelo hacia atrás y hacia adelante varias veces. Invierta el envase apoyándolo sobre el otro extremo e inclínelo hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. Vierta los residuos del enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla o conserve los residuos del enjuague para su uso o eliminación posterior. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más.

Enjuague por presión de la siguiente forma: Vacíe el contenido restante del envase en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla y continúe drenando durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Sostenga el envase en posición invertida sobre el equipo de aplicación o el tanque de mezcla o recoja los residuos del enjuague para su uso o eliminación posterior. Inserte la boquilla de enjuague por presión en la parte lateral del envase y enjuague a una presión de aproximadamente 40 PSI durante 30 segundos como mínimo. Drene durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear.

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[IDIOMA DE LA ETIQUETA DEL ENVASE PARA RECIPIENTES PARA TRANSPORTE SEGÚN 40 CFR §156.3]

ELIMINACIÓN DEL ENVASE: Los envases vacíos conservan vapor y residuos del producto. Respete todas las precauciones indicadas en la etiqueta hasta que el envase haya sido limpiado, reacondicionado o destruido.

MANIPULACIÓN DEL ENVASE: Antes de rellenar, inspeccione con cuidado en busca de daños tales como rajaduras, perforaciones, desgastes y roscas o tapas gastados. Limpie minuciosamente antes de volver a usar para transportar un material de composición diferente o antes de retirar de servicio este recipiente para transporte.

5.0 INFORMACIÓN GENERAL

Descripción del producto: Este producto es un herbicida sistémico de aplicación post-emergencia foliar, sin actividad residual en el suelo. Controla un amplio espectro de malezas anuales, malezas perennes, matorrales leñosos y árboles. Está formulado como un líquido soluble en agua con surfactante.

Aparición de los síntomas: Este producto se mueve dentro de la planta desde el punto de aplicación sobre el follaje hasta las raíces. Los efectos visibles en la mayoría de las malezas anuales se pueden apreciar entre los 2 y los 4 días después de la aplicación, pero en la mayoría de las malezas perennes es posible que no se observen hasta después de 7 días o más. El frío extremo o el cielo muy nublado después de la aplicación pueden retardar la actividad del producto y hacer que el efecto visual se demore. Los efectos visibles incluyen que la planta se marchita y se vuelve amarilla de forma gradual, hasta que la parte exterior se torna completamente color café y las partes de la planta que están bajo tierra se deterioran completamente.

Modo de acción en las plantas: El ingrediente activo de este producto inhibe una enzima hallada sólo en las plantas que es esencial para la formación de aminoácidos específicos.

Prácticas culturales: Se podrá observar una reducción en el efecto si se aplica el producto a malezas anuales o perennes que hayan sido segadas, que hayan servido de alimento para animales o hayan sido cortadas, y que no hubiesen crecido nuevamente hasta el nivel recomendado para el tratamiento.

Resistencia a la lluvia: La lluvia torrencial poco después de la aplicación podrá lavar el producto del follaje y se requerirá una nueva aplicación para obtener un control adecuado.

No actividad en el suelo: Las malezas deben haber emergido en el momento de la aplicación para poder ser controladas por este producto. Las malezas que germinen de semillas después de la aplicación no serán controladas. Las plantas no emergidas con rizomas o raíces subterráneas de malezas perennes no conectadas no se verán afectadas por el herbicida.

Mezcla de tanque: Este producto no proporciona control de malezas residuales.Para realizar un control posterior de malezas residuales, siga un programa de herbicida aprobado en la etiqueta. Lea y siga cuidadosamente las indicaciones y toda la información en las etiquetas de todos los herbicidas utilizados. Utilice conforme con las declaraciones preventivas más restrictivas de cada producto en la mezcla de tanque.

Cuando en esta etiqueta se recomienda una mezcla de tanque con un ingrediente activo genérico como diuron, 2,4-D, o dicamba, el usuario asume la responsabilidad de asegurarse de que la aplicación específica que está preparando está incluida en la etiqueta del producto.

El comprador y todos los usuarios son responsables de todas las pérdidas o daños en relación con el uso o la manipulación de mezclas de este producto con herbicidas, u otros materiales que no se recomiendan expresamente en esta etiqueta. La mezcla de este producto con herbicidas u otros materiales no recomendados en esta etiqueta puede dar como resultado una reducción en su rendimiento.

Cantidades de aplicación máximas: Las cantidades de aplicación o uso máximas especificadas en esta etiqueta están expresadas en unidades de volumen (onzas líquidas o cuartos de galón) de este producto por acre. No obstante, las dosis máximas de aplicación permitidas corresponden al uso de este producto en combinación con todos herbicidas que contienen glifosato como principio activo, tanto si son aplicados como mezclas de tanque o por separado, en función de las libras totales de glifosato (libras de ácido equivalente) por acre. Si se aplica más de un producto que contiene glifosato al mismo sitio dentro del mismo año, debe asegurarse de que el uso total de glifosato (libras de ácido equivalente) no exceda el máximo permitido. Vea en la sección "INGREDIENTES" de esta etiqueta información importante sobre el producto.

Excepto como se especifica, el total combinado de todos los tratamientos no debe exceder los 8.5 cuartos de galón de este producto (8 libras de ácido de glifosato) por acre por año.

ATENCIÓN

EVITE EL CONTACTO DEL HERBICIDA CON EL FOLLAJE, TALLOS VERDES, RAÍCES NO LEÑOSAS EXPUESTAS O FRUTOS EXPUESTOS DE LOS CULTIVOS, PLANTAS Y ÁRBOLES DESEABLES. EN CASO CONTRARIO ES PROBABLE QUE SUFRAN GRAVES DAÑOS O SEAN DESTRUIDOS TOTALMENTE.

EVITE LA DISPERSIÓN. TENGA MUCHO CUIDADO CUANDO APLIQUE ESTE PRODUCTO PARA EVITAR DAÑOS A PLANTAS Y CULTIVOS DESEABLES.

No permita que la solución de herbicida pulverice, gotee, se derive o salpique sobre la vegetación deseada, ya que minúsculas cantidades de este producto pueden causar daños graves o destrucción del cultivo, plantas u otras áreas que no se pretendía tratar. Las probabilidades de daño causado por el uso de este producto aumentan cuando hay viento con ráfagas, cuando la velocidad del viento aumenta, cuando la dirección del viento cambia constantemente o cuando hay otras condiciones meteorológicas que favorecen la deriva por rocío. Al rociar, evite las combinaciones de presión y tipo de boquillas que resulten en salpicaduras o partículas finas (niebla) que es probable que se dispersen. EVITE APLICAR A UNA VELOCIDAD O PRESIÓN EXCESIVA.

NOTA: El uso de este producto de cualquier manera contraria a las indicaciones contenidas en esta etiqueta, puede resultar en lesiones a personas, animales o cultivos o pueden ocurrir otras consecuencias no deseadas.

5.1 Gestión de resistencia de malezas

GRUPO	9	HERBICIDA

El glifosato, el principio activo de este producto, es un herbicida del grupo 9 según el sistema de clasificación de efecto de la Weed Science Society of America. Todas las poblaciones de malezas pueden contener plantas naturalmente resistentes a los herbicidas del grupo 9. Las especies de malezas resistentes a los herbicidas del grupo 9 pueden tratarse con buenos resultados utilizando herbicidas de otro grupo o adoptando otras prácticas culturales o mecánicas.

Para reducir al mínimo la incidencia de biotipos resistentes al glifosato, respete las siguientes recomendaciones generales con respecto a la gestión de malezas:

- Haga un reconocimiento del sitio de la aplicación antes y después de haber aplicado herbicidas.
- Comience a controlar las malezas cuanto antes, cuando sean todavía relativamente pequeñas.
- Incorpore otros herbicidas y prácticas de cultivo o mecánicas como parte de su sistema de control de malezas cuando sea adecuado.
- Utilice la cantidad indicada en la etiqueta para las malezas más difíciles de controlar en el sitio. Evite las mezclas de tanque con otros herbicidas que reducen la eficacia de este producto (por antagonismo) o las recomendaciones de mezclas de tanque que alientan la utilización de cantidades de este producto inferiores a las recomendaciones de esta etiqueta.
- Controle las malezas omitidas e impida que echen semilla.
- Limpie los equipos antes de trasladarse de un sitio a otro para reducir al mínimo la propagación de semillas de malezas.
- Utilice semillas comerciales nuevas con la menor cantidad posible de semillas de malezas.
- Informe todo incidente por falta de rendimiento reiterado de este producto en una maleza determinada al representante de Monsanto, vendedor minorista de su localidad o agente de extensión del condado.

5.2 Recomendaciones de gestión de biotipos de malezas resistentes al glifosato

NOTA: Es fundamental realizar las pruebas adecuadas para confirmar la resistencia de la maleza al glifosato. Llame al 1-800-ROUNDUP (1-800-768-6387) o póngase en contacto con su representante de Monsanto para determinar si se confirmó la resistencia de algún biotipo de maleza en particular en su región, o visite en Internet www.weedresistancemanagement.com o www.weedscience.org.

Las recomendaciones de control para biotipos confirmados como resistentes al glifosato se dan a conocer con la publicación de etiquetas o fichas técnicas complementarias para este producto y puede solicitarlas al vendedor minorista o a su representante de Monsanto.

Debido a que no es posible determinar la existencia de nuevas malezas resistentes al glifosato hasta que se haya utilizado el producto y se cuente con la confirmación científica correspondiente, Monsanto Company no será responsable de ninguna pérdida que pudiera tener lugar en el caso de que este producto no lograra controlar de forma eficaz los biotipos demalezas resistentes al glifosato.

Siga buenas prácticas de gestión de malezas para evitar la propagación de biotipos resistentes confirmados.

- Si en su zona existe naturalmente un biotipo resistente, para lograr su control puede mezclar este producto en un tanque o aplicarlo secuencialmente con un herbicida debidamente etiquetado con efecto diferente.
- También se pueden utilizar prácticas de control culturales y mecánicas según corresponda.
- Haga un reconocimiento de los lugares tratados después de las aplicaciones de herbicida y controle las omisiones de biotipos resistentes antes de que echen semilla.
- Limpie minuciosamente los equipos antes de abandonar los lugares que se saben que contienen biotipos resistentes.

6.0 MEZCLA

Las soluciones de rocío de este producto se deben mezclar, almacenar y aplicar utilizando únicamente envases limpios de acero inoxidable, fibra de vidrio, plástico o acero revestido con plástico. Tenga cuidado para evitar que se forme un sifón de retorno hacia la sustancia vehicular. Use dispositivos aprobados para evitar la formación de sifones de retorno cuando corresponda según las reglamentaciones estatales o locales.

NO MEZCLE, ALMACENE NI APLIQUE ESTE PRODUCTO NI SOLUCIONES DE ROCÍO DE ESTE PRODUCTO EN ENVASES DE ACERO GALVANIZADO O ACERO NO REVESTIDO (SALVO ACERO INOXIDABLE) NI EN TANQUES DE ROCÍO.

Limpie las piezas del rociador inmediatamente después de su utilización lavándolas bien con agua.

6.1 Mezcla con agua

NOTA: EL RENDIMIENTO DEL PRODUCTO PODRÍA REDUCIRSE CONSIDERABLEMENTE SI SE UTILIZA AGUA CON SEDIMENTOS DE TIERRA COMO SUSTANCIA VEHICULAR. NO MEZCLE ESTE PRODUCTO CON AGUA VISIBLEMENTE EMBARRADA O AGUA NO TRANSPARENTE DE ESTANQUES O ACEQUIAS.

Este producto se mezcla fácilmente con agua. La solución de rocío se debe mezclar de la siguiente manera: Ponga la cantidad requerida de agua en el tanque en el cual se va a preparar la mezcla o el tanque del rocío. Agregue la cantidad recomendada de este producto cuando ya está cerca de completarse el llenado con agua y mezcle con cuidado. Tenga cuidado para evitar que se forme un sifón de retorno hacia la sustancia vehicular. Use dispositivos aprobados para evitar la formación de sifones de retorno cuando corresponda

según las reglamentaciones estatales o locales.Es posible que durante la mezcla, la solución de rocío produzca espuma. Para evitar o minimizar la formación de espuma, mezcle con cuidado, tapone las derivaciones y mangueras de retorno en el fondo del tanque y, si es necesario, use compuestos aprobados para evitar la formación de espuma o para eliminar la espuma ya formada.

6.2 Mezclas de tanque

Este producto no proporciona control de malezas residuales. Este producto puede mezclarse en un tanque con otros herbicidas para lograr el control de malezas residuales, un espectro de control de malezas más amplio o un efecto alternativo. Lea y siga siempre las indicaciones de las etiquetas de todos los productos utilizados en la mezcla de tanque. Utilice conforme con las declaraciones preventivas más restrictivas de cada producto en la mezcla.

Cuando en esta etiqueta se recomienda una mezcla de tanque con un ingrediente activo genérico como diuron, atrazina, 2,4-D, o dicamba, el usuario asume la responsabilidad de asegurarse de que la aplicación específica que está preparando está incluida en la etiqueta del producto que está utilizando en la mezcla de tanque. Consulte todas las etiquetas de cada uno de los productos, las etiquetas complementarias y las Fichas Técnicas de todos los productos de la mezcla de tanque, y respete todas las precauciones y limitaciones de la etiqueta, incluidas las restricciones de la época de aplicación, las restricciones de la tierra, y utilice conforme con las declaraciones preventivas más restrictivas de cada producto en la mezcla de tanque.

A fin de minimizar la formación de espuma, mantenga las tuberías de retorno lo más cerca del fondo del tanque. La malla de la rejilla en la boquilla o en los coladores de las mangueras no debería ser de menos de 50 hilos.

Siempre determine con anticipación la compatibilidad de todos los productos de la mezcla de tanque juntos en la sustancia vehicular, mezclando antes pequeñas cantidades proporcionales. Asegúrese de que la mezcla en tanque específica esté registrada para su aplicación en el área deseada.

Cuando en esta etiqueta se recomienda una mezcla de tanque con un ingrediente activo genérico como 2,4-D, atrazina, dicamba, diuron, o pendimethalin, el usuario asume la responsabilidad de asegurarse de que la aplicación específica que está preparando está incluida en la etiqueta del producto que está utilizando en la mezcla de tanque.

Consulte todas las etiquetas de cada uno de los productos, las etiquetas complementarias y las Fichas Técnicas de todos los productos de la mezcla de tanque, y respete todas las precauciones y limitaciones de la etiqueta, incluidas las restricciones de la época de aplicación, las restricciones de la tierra, el intervalo mínimo para volver a cosechar, y las pautas en cuanto a la rotación. Utilice conforme con las declaraciones preventivas más restrictivas de cada producto en la mezcla de tanque.

Siempre determine con anticipación la compatibilidad de todos los productos de la mezcla de tanque juntos en la sustancia vehicular, mezclando antes pequeñas cantidades proporcionales.

6.3 Mezcla para rociadores de mano

Prepare el volumen deseado de solución de rocío mezclando en agua la cantidad indicada de este producto, como se indica en la siguiente tabla:

Solución de rocío

Cantidad de herbicida Concentrado Roundup PRO

Volumen deseado	0.4%	0.8%	1.2%	1.6%	4.0%	8.0%
1 Gal	0.5 oz	1.0 oz	1.6 oz	2.1 oz	5.2 oz	10.5 oz
25 Gallons	13.0 oz	0.8 qt	1.2 qt	1.6 qt	4.0 qt	8.0 qt
100 Gallons	1.6 qt	0.8 gal	1.2 gal	1.6 gal	4.0 gal	8.0 gal

2 cucharadas soperas = 1 onza líquida

Cuando se usen rociadores tipo mochila, o para bombeo, se recomienda que este producto se mezcle con agua en un recipiente grande. Llene el rociador con la solución ya lista.

6.4 Colorantes o tinturas

Se pueden agregar colorantes o tinturas de señalización a las soluciones de rocío de este producto, sin embargo, el rendimiento del producto puede ser inferior, especialmente a bajas concentraciones del producto o a bajas diluciones. Utilice los colorantes o las tinturas según las recomendaciones del fabricante.

7.0 EQUIPOS Y TÉCNICAS PARA LA APLICACIÓN

No use ningún sistema de irrigación para aplicar este producto.

APLIQUE ESTAS SOLUCIONES DE ROCÍO UTILIZANDO EQUIPOS DEBIDAMENTE MANTENIDOS Y CALIBRADOS QUE SEAN CAPACES DE ROCIAR EL VOLUMEN DESEADO.

7.1 Equipo aéreo

NO APLIQUE ESTE PRODUCTO CON EQUIPOS AÉREOS EXCEPTO BAJO LAS CONDICIONES QUE SE ESPECIFICAN EN ESTA ETIQUETA.

Para aplicaciones áreas por difusión, a menos que se indique otra cosa, use este producto a una dosis de 0.8 a 1.6 cuartos por acre para malezas anuales, 1.6 a 4 cuartos por acre para malezas perennes y 4 a 8 cuartos por acre para matorrales leñosos y árboles. Use las dosis que se indican en la etiqueta de este herbicida en 3 a 25 galones de agua por acre. Cuando se usa de acuerdo con las instrucciones de la etiqueta, este producto brinda control o control parcial de las malezas herbáceas, matorrales leñosos y árboles mencionados en la sección **TIPOS DE MALEZAS CONTROLADAS** de esta etiqueta.

EN CASO DE APLICACIÓN AÉREA EN CALIFORNIA, CONSULTE EN LA ETIQUETA COMPLEMENTARIA FEDERAL LAS INSTRUCCIONES, LAS RESTRICCIONES Y LOS REQUISITOS ESPECÍFICOS PARA APLICACIONES AÉREAS EN ESE ESTADO O CONDADO. Este producto, al ser mezclado en tanques con dicamba, no se puede aplicar por aire en el estado de California.

Al mezclar en tanque este producto con 2,4-D, solo se pueden utilizar formulaciones de 2,4-D amina para la aplicación aérea en California. Las mezclas de tanque con formulaciones de 2,4-D amina se pueden aplicar por aire en California sólo para los sistemas de labranza con barbecho o reducida, y aplicaciones de alfalfa y renovación de pasturas.

No permita que la solución de herbicida pulverice, gotee, se derive o salpique sobre la vegetación deseada, ya que minúsculas cantidades de este producto pueden causar daños graves o destrucción del cultivo, plantas u otras áreas que no se pretendía tratar.

Evite la aplicación directa en masas de agua.

Se pueden utilizar aditivos para el control de la deriva. Cuando utilice un aditivo para el control de la deriva, lea detenidamente y siga al pie de la letra todas las precauciones, limitaciones y el resto de la información de la etiqueta del producto.

Asegúrese de aplicar uniformemente, para evitar la aplicación en surcos, irregular o encimada, utilice dispositivos de señalización apropiados.

EL CONTACTO PROLONGADO DE ESTE PRODUCTO CON PARTES DE ACERO QUE NO ESTA RECUBIERTO CON ALGÚN TIPO DE PROTECCIÓN, PUEDE DAR COMO RESULTADO LA CORROSIÓN Y POSIBLEMENTE QUE LAS PARTES FALLEN. Es posible prevenir la corrosión recubriendo las partes con pintura orgánica, que cumpla con las especificaciones aero-espaciales MIL-C-38413. Al final de cada día de trabajo, para evitar la corrosión de las partes expuestas, lave muy bien el avión a fin de remover los residuos de este producto que se acumulan durante el rocío o por derramamientos. Las partes del tren de aterrizaje son extremadamente susceptibles.

MANEJO DE LA DISPERSIÓN DEL ROCÍO

EVITE LA LA DISPERSIÓN. DEBE USARSE EXTREMO CUIDADO EN LA APLICACIÓN DE ESTE PRODUCTO PARA EVITAR DAÑOS A LA VEGETACIÓN DESEADA Y A LOS CULTIVOS.

No permita que la solución de herbicida pulverice, gotee, se derive o salpique sobre la vegetación deseada, ya que minúsculas cantidades de este producto pueden causar daños graves o destrucción del cultivo, plantas u otras áreas que no se pretendía tratar.

Es la responsabilidad del aplicador evitar la deriva por rocío en el lugar de aplicación. La interacción de varios factores relacionados con el clima y el equipo determina la posibilidad de deriva por rocío. El aplicador y/o el cultivador son responsables de considerar todos estos factores al tomar decisiones.

MANEJO DE LA DISPERSIÓN DEL ROCÍO AÉREO

Deben seguirse los siguientes requerimientos de manejo de la dispersión para evitar el movimiento de ésta fuera de objetivo en aplicaciones aéreas a campos de cultivo agrícola.

1. La distancia de la boquilla más externa en el brazo no debe exceder 3/4 del largo de la envergadura o rotor.
2. Las boquillas deben siempre apuntar hacia atrás, paralelos a la corriente de aire, nunca hacia abajo más de 45 grados. En los estados con reglamentos más estrictos, éstos deben observarse.

Importancia del tamaño de la gotita

La forma más eficaz de reducir la posibilidad de deriva es la aplicación de gotitas grandes. La mejor estrategia de manejo de la deriva es la aplicación de las gotitas más grandes que provean suficiente cobertura y control. La aplicación de gotitas más grandes reduce la posibilidad de deriva, pero no la evitará si las aplicaciones se realizan inadecuadamente o bajo condiciones ambientales desfavorables (vea las secciones de **Viento, Temperatura y humedad**, e **Inversiones de temperatura** en esta etiqueta).

Control del tamaño de la gotita

- **Volumen:** Use boquillas de velocidad de flujo alta para aplicar el mayor volumen de rocío práctico. Las boquillas con mayores velocidades de flujo producen gotitas más grandes.
- **Presión:** Use las presiones de rocío más bajas recomendadas para la boquillar. La presión más alta reduce el tamaño de la gotita y no mejora la penetración del todo. Cuando sean necesarias velocidades de flujo mayores, use boquillas con velocidad de flujo mayor en lugar de aumentar la presión.
- **Número de boquillas:** Use el número mínimo de boquillas que provean cobertura uniforme.
- **Orientaciónla boquilla:** Si orienta las boquillas de modo que liberen el rociado hacia atrás, en sentido paralelo a la circulación del aire, producirán gotas más grandes que si las orienta de otro modo. Cuanto más desviadas estén del plano horizontal, tanto más pequeñas serán las gotas y tanto mayor el potencial de dispersión.
- **Tipo de boquilla:** Use un tipo de boquilla que esté diseñada para la aplicación prevista. Con la mayoría de los tipos de boquillas, los ángulos de rocío más angostos producen gotitas más grandes. Considere el uso de boquillas de poca dispersión. Las boquillas de caudal directo orientadas directamente hacia atrás producen gotas más grandes que otros tipos de boquillas.
- **Longitud del brazo:** Para algunos tesquemas de uso, la reducción de la longitud efectiva del brazo a menos de 3/4 de la envergadura o el largo del rotor puede reducir más la deriva sin reducir el ancho de la hilera.
- **Altura de la aplicación:** Las aplicaciones no deben realizarse a una altura mayor que 10 pies por encima de la copa de las plantas más grandes, a menos que se requiera mayor altura por razones de seguridad del aeroplano. La realización de las aplicaciones a la menor altura que sea segura reduce la exposición de las gotitas a la evaporación y el viento.

Ajuste de la hilera

Cuando las aplicaciones se lleven a cabo con viento lateral, la banda de aspersión se desplazará a favor del viento. Por ello, en los extremos con o contra el viento del campo, el aplicador debe compensar este desplazamiento ajustando la trayectoria del aeroplano contraria al viento. La distancia de ajuste de la hilera debe aumentar, cuando aumenta la posibilidad de deriva (mayor viento, gotitas más pequeñas, etc.).

Viento

La posibilidad de deriva es menor con velocidades del viento entre 2 y 10 mph. Sin embargo, muchos factores, incluyendo el tamaño de las gotitas y el tipo de equipo determinan la posibilidad de deriva a una velocidad determinada. Debe evitarse la aplicación menos de 2 mph debido a la dirección variable del viento y la posibilidad alta de inversión. NOTA: El terreno local puede influir en los patrones de viento. Cada aplicador debe conocer los patrones (vientos) locales y cómo éstos afectan la deriva.

Temperatura y humedad

Cuando se realizan aplicaciones con humedad relativa baja, fije el equipo para que produzca gotitas más grandes para compensar por la evaporación. La evaporación de gotitas es más grave cuando las condiciones son calurosas y secas.

Inversiones de temperatura

No deben realizarse aplicaciones durante una inversión de temperatura debido a que es alta la posibilidad de deriva. Las inversiones de temperatura restringen la mezcla de aire vertical, lo que causa que pequeñas gotitas suspendidas permanezcan en una nube concentrada. Esta nube puede moverse en direcciones no predecibles debido a los vientos variables leves que son comunes durante las inversiones. Las inversiones de temperatura están caracterizadas por temperaturas en aumento con altitud y son comunes en las noches con cobertura de nubes limitada y poco o ningún viento. Comienzan a formarse cuando se mete el sol y a menudo continúan en la mañana. Su presencia puede indicarse por neblina en el suelo; sin embargo, si la neblina no está presente, las inversiones también pueden identificarse por el movimiento del humo desde una fuente del suelo o por el generador de humo de un aeroplano. El humo en capas que se mueve lateralmente en una nube concentrada (bajo condiciones de poco viento) indica una inversión, mientras que el humo que se mueve hacia arriba y se disipa rápidamente indica buena mezcla de aire vertical.

Áreas sensibles

Este producto sólo se debe aplicar cuando la posibilidad de deriva hacia zonas adyacentes susceptibles (como por ejemplo, áreas residenciales, masas de agua, hábitat conocido de especies amenazadas o en peligro de extinción, cultivos que no sean el objetivo) sea mínima, (como por ejemplo, cuando el viento sople lejos de las áreas susceptibles).

7.2 Equipo de difusión terrestre

Para aplicaciones de difusión terrestre, a menos que se indique otra cosa, use este producto a una dosis de 0.8 a 1.6 cuartos por acre para malezas anuales, 1.6 a 4 cuartos por acre para malezas perennes y 4 a 8 cuartos por acre para matorrales leñosos y árboles. Cuando se usa de acuerdo con las instrucciones de la etiqueta, este producto brinda control o control parcial de las malezas herbáceas, matorrales leñosos y árboles mencionados en la sección **TIPOS DE MALEZAS CONTROLADAS** de esta etiqueta.

Use las proporciones recomendadas de este producto con 3 a 40 galones de agua por acre para rocíospor difusión, a menos que se indique de otra manera. A medida que la densidad de las malezas aumenta, el volumen de rocío se debe aumentar también para conseguir una cobertura completa, pero siempre dentro de los límites recomendados. A fin de evitar un rocío muy fino, seleccione la boquilla cuidadosamente. Para obtener mejores resultados con equipo a nivel del terreno, use boquillas tipo abanico plano. Asegúrese de que las gotas del rocío se distribuyan uniformemente.

7.3 Equipos de mano o mochila

Aplique al follaje de la vegetación a ser controlada. En aplicaciones donde se pulveriza hasta mojar, la cobertura del follaje debe ser completa y uniforme. No rocíe hasta el punto de escurrimiento. Use rociadores gruesos solamente.

Para control de malezas mencionadas en la sección **Malezas anuales** de **TIPOS DE MALEZAS CONTROLADAS**, aplicar una solución al 0.4 por ciento de este producto a malezas de menos de 6 pulgadas de altura o largo de los tallos. Para malezas anuales de más de 6 pulgadas de altura, o a menos que se indique otra cosa, use una solución al 0.8 por ciento. Haga la aplicación antes de la formación de semillas en caso de pastos, o la formación de yemas en caso de malezas de hoja ancha.

Para obtener los mejores resultados, utilice una solución al 1.6 por ciento en malezas perennes más difíciles de controlar, como bermudagrass, acedera, field bindweed, hemp dogbane, milkweed y cardo de Canadá (Canada thistle).

Para aplicaciones directas con rocío de bajo volumen, utilice una solución al 4 a 8 por ciento de este producto para control o control parcial de malezas anuales, malezas perennes o matorrales leñosos y árboles. La cobertura del rocío deberá ser uniforme y deberá haber contacto con al menos 50 por ciento del follaje. Es importante lograr la cobertura de la mitad superior de la planta para lograr los mejores resultados. Para asegurar una adecuada cobertura con el rocío, rocíe ambos lados de los matorrales leñosos o árboles grandes o altos, cuando el follaje sea espeso y denso o cuando haya muchos brotes.

7.4 Equipo especializado

Este producto puede ser diluido con agua y aplicado usando rociadores de recirculación, aplicadores con pantalla, rociadores con capucha, aplicadores con enjugador o barras de esponja, sobre las malezas indicadas que crecen en cualquier lugar no cultivado indicado en esta etiqueta.

Los rociadores de recirculación dirigen la solución de rocío hacia los tipos de malezas que crecen sobre vegetación deseable, mientras que la solución de rocío que no ha sido interceptada por las malezas se recoge y se retorna al tanque para volverla a usar.

EVITE EL CONTACTO DEL HERBICIDA CON LA VEGETACIÓN DESEABLE, YA QUE ES PROBABLE QUE OCURRA DAÑO GRAVE O MUERTE DE LA VEGETACIÓN.

El equipo de aplicación que se utilice por encima de la vegetación deseable debe ajustarse de manera que el chorro de rocío o punto de contacto del enjugador esté al menos 2 pulgadas por encima de la vegetación deseable. Es probable que las gotas, niebla, espuma o salpicaduras de la solución de herbicida sobre la vegetación deseable provoquen decoloración, atrofia o destrucción.

Se obtienen mejores resultados cuando una mayor cantidad de la maleza entra en contacto con la solución de herbicida. Las malezas que no entran en contacto con la solución de herbicida no serán afectadas. Esto puede ocurrir en lugares donde las malezas están muy concentradas, cuando la infestación es grave o donde la altura de las malezas es variada, lo que no permite que todas sean tocadas por el herbicida. En estos casos puede ser necesario repetir el tratamiento.

Aplicadores con pantalla y con capucha

Los aplicadores con pantalla o con capucha aplican la solución de herbicida directamente sobre las malezas, al mismo tiempo que protegen la vegetación deseable, para que no sea tocada por el herbicida.

Use boquillas que aseguren un recubrimiento uniforme en toda el área tratada. En los rociadores con pantalla, mantenga las pantallas debidamente colocadas a fin de proteger la vegetación deseada. SE DEBE TENER MUCHO CUIDADO PARA EVITAR EL CONTACTO DEL HERBICIDA CON LA VEGETACIÓN DESEABLE.

Aplicadores con enjugador y barras de esponja

Los aplicadores con enjugador o de esponja aplican la solución de herbicida frotando las malezas con un material absorbente que contenga la solución de herbicida.

El equipo debe ser diseñado, mantenido y operado de manera que la solución de herbicida no haga contacto con la vegetación deseable. Opere este equipo a velocidades inferiores a las 5 millas por hora. En áreas donde la infestación de malezas es grave, se puede mejorar la eficacia reduciendo la velocidad, así se asegura que el enjugador esté siempre adecuadamente saturado. Se obtienen mejores resultados si se aplica 2 veces en direcciones opuestas.

Evite las filtraciones o el goteo en la vegetación deseable. Ajuste la altura de los aplicadores a fin de asegurar un contacto adecuado con las malezas. Mantenga limpias las superficies de enjugado. Tenga en cuenta que, en terreno en declive, la solución de herbicida puede cambiar de lugar, goteando en el extremo inferior y secando las mechas en el extremo superior del aplicador con enjugador.

No use aplicadores con enjugador cuando las malezas estén mojadas.

Mezcle solamente la cantidad de solución que se usará durante el período de un día, debido a que el uso de soluciones de días anteriores puede dar como resultado un efecto menos eficiente. Inmediatamente después de usar este producto, lave bien el aplicador usando bastante agua.

Para aplicadores de cordón o de mecha de esponja: Puede emplearse soluciones que oscilan entre 33 al 75 por ciento de este producto en agua.

Para aplicadores de plástico poroso y sistemas de alimentación por presión: Puede emplearse soluciones que oscilan entre 33 al 100 por ciento de este producto en agua.

Cuando se aplica de acuerdo a las recomendaciones, este producto CONTROLA las siguientes malezas:

Corn, volunteer
Panicum, Texas
Rye, common
Shattercane
Sicklepod
Spanishneedles
Starbur, bristly

Cuando se aplica de acuerdo a las recomendaciones, este producto SUPRIME las siguientes malezas:

Beggarweed, Florida
Bermudagrass
Dogbane, hemp
Dogfennel
Guineagrass
Johnsongrass
Milkweed
Nightshade, silverleaf
Pigweed, redroot
Ragweed, common
Ragweed, giant
Smutgrass
Sunflower
Thistle, Canada
Thistle, musk
Vaseygrass
Velvetleaf

7.5 Sistemas por inyección

Este producto puede usarse con sistemas de rocío por inyección, ya sean aéreos o a nivel del terreno. Puede usarse como concentrado líquido o diluido antes de la inyección en el chorro de rocío. No mezcle este producto con concentraciones de otros productos sin diluir cuando use los sistemas por inyección, a menos que se indique de manera específica.

7.6 Equipo de aplicación por goteo controlado

La proporción de este producto aplicado por acre usando el equipo de aplicación por goteo controlado (CDA) no debe ser menor que la cantidad indicada en esta etiqueta cuando se usa equipo convencional para aplicaciones de difusión. Cuando se usa el

equipo aplicador por goteo controlado montado en un vehículo, use de 3 a 15 galones de agua por acre.

El equipo de aplicación por goteo controlado produce un patrón de rocío que no puede verse fácilmente. Se debe tener mucho cuidado para evitar que el rocío o la deriva entren en contacto con el follaje o con cualquier otro tejido de vegetación deseable, ya que es probable que ocurra daño o destrucción.

8.0 INSTRUCCIONES SEGÚN ÁREAS Y USO

Este producto puede usarse en áreas no cultivables como aeropuertos, conjuntos de apartamentos, sitios comerciales, orillas de acequias, caminos de entrada de automóviles, acequias secas, canales secos, filas de vallas, campos de golf, invernaderos, zonas industriales, áreas de paisaje, depósitos de madera, zonas de manufactura, solares municipales, zonas naturales, complejos de oficinas, cultivos ornamentales, parques, áreas de estacionamiento, pasturas, zonas con tanques de petróleo e instalaciones de bombeo, vías de ferrocarril, praderas, áreas recreativas, áreas residenciales, derechos de paso, bordes de carreteras, escuelas, umbráculos, complejos deportivos, áreas de almacenamiento, subestaciones, zonas de césped, zonas de servicios públicos, zonas de almacenes, y zonas en las que se realiza gestión de vida silvestre.

Este producto también puede utilizarse en sitios para cultivos no alimenticios, como plantaciones de árboles de Navidad, viveros, o sitios para la producción de tepes o semilla de césped.

A menos que se indique otra cosa, es posible realizar aplicaciones para controlar cualquier maleza mencionada en la sección TIPO DE MALEZAS CONTROLADAS de esta etiqueta.

8.1 Tocones cortados

El tratamiento de tocones cortados puede hacerse en cualquier área indicada en esta etiqueta. Este producto controla muchas especies de matorrales leñosos y árboles. Aplique este producto usando equipo adecuado para garantizar la cobertura completa del cámbium. Corte los árboles o sus brotes cerca de la superficie del suelo. Aplique una solución de este producto del 50 al 100 por ciento a la superficie recién cortada, **inmediatamente después** del corte. Demorar la aplicación puede reducir la eficacia del producto. Para obtener mejores resultados, la aplicación deberá hacerse durante los períodos de crecimiento activo y expansión completa de las hojas.

NO HAGA LAS APLICACIONES SOBRE TOCONES CORTADOS CUANDO LAS RAÍCES DE LOS MATORRALES LEÑOSOS O ÁRBOLES DESEABLES PUEDEN ESTAR INJERTADAS A LAS RAÍCES DE LOS TOCONES CORTADOS. Algunos brotes, tallos o árboles pueden compartir el mismo sistema radicular. Árboles que están contiguos, que tienen la misma edad, altura y separación pueden indicar raíces compartidas. Cuando se trata a uno o más árboles que tienen raíces en común, tanto si están injertados como si comparten el sistema radicular, es probable que se produzca un daño en los brotes/ árboles no tratados.

8.2 Preparación del lugar para forestación

Este producto puede ser utilizado para controlar o controlar parcialmente malezas leñosas, árboles y malezas herbáceas en forestaciones, y preparar o crear claros para la vida silvestre en estos lugares y para mantener los caminos de las explotaciones forestales.

Este producto puede ser utilizado para preparar el lugar antes de plantar cualquier especie de árbol, como árboles de Navidad, eucaliptos, cultivos de árboles híbridos y viveros dedicados a la silvicultura.

Consulte la sección **TIPOS DE MALEZAS CONTROLADAS** de esta etiqueta para informarse acerca de las proporciones e instrucciones específicas para la aplicación. Use las dosis más altas de este producto dentro del rango especificado para el control o control parcial de matorrales leñosos, árboles y malezas herbáceas perennes difíciles de controlar. Para lograr los mejores resultados, aplique a matorrales leñosos y árboles en activo crecimiento después del desarrollo total de las hojas y antes de que las hojas cambien de color y caigan en el otoño. Aumente las dosis dentro del rango especificado para controlar malezas herbáceas en cualquier momento después de la emergencia y antes de que aparezcan las semillas, flores o bayas.

Use las menores dosis de este producto dentro del rango indicado en la etiqueta para el control anual de las malezas herbáceas anuales y las malezas herbáceas perennes en activo crecimiento después de la aparición de las semillas, flores o bayas. Aplique al follaje de malezas herbáceas anuales en activo crecimiento en cualquier momento después de la emergencia.

Este producto carece de actividad herbicida o residual en la tierra.

A menos que se indique otra cosa, no aplique este producto como rocío por difusión en la parte superior en coníferas para forestación o árboles de madera dura.

MEZCLAS PARA TANQUE: Se pueden emplear mezclas de tanque con este producto para aumentar el espectro de la vegetación controlada. Este producto se puede mezclar en tanque con los siguientes productos, siempre que éstos estén aprobados para el área de uso deseada. Consulte las etiquetas de estos productos para informarse sobre las áreas de uso y las dosis de aplicación aprobadas. Lea y siga cuidadosamente las indicaciones y toda la información en las etiquetas de todos los herbicidas utilizados. Use conforme a las declaraciones preventivas más estrictas indicadas para cada producto en la mezcla.

NOTA: Para la preparación de sitios de forestación, asegúrese de que el producto para mezclar en tanque esté aprobado antes de plantar las especies deseadas. Respete las restricciones del intervalo de plantación.

Todas las proporciones recomendadas de este producto se pueden utilizar en una mezcla de tanque con los siguientes productos para la preparación de sitios de forestación.

Concentrado para aplicadores Arsenal	Garlon 3A
Chopper	Garlon 4
Escort	Oust
Escort XP	Oust XP

Para controlar malezas herbáceas, utilice las proporciones de menor concentración recomendadas para la mezcla de tanque. Para controlar grupos densos o difíciles de arbustos leñosos y árboles, utilice las proporciones de mayor concentración recomendadas en mezcla de tanque.

8.3 Áreas no cultivadas y áreas industriales

Úselo aeropuertos, conjuntos de apartamentos, plantaciones de árboles de Navidad sitios comerciales, Programa de conservación de reservas (CRP), orillas de acequias, caminos de entrada de automóviles, acequias secas, canales secos, filas de vallas, campos de golf, invernaderos, zonas industriales, áreas de paisaje, depósitos de madera, zonas de manufactura, solares municipales, zonas naturales, complejos de oficinas, cultivos ornamentales, parques, áreas de estacionamiento, pasturas, zonas con tanques de petróleo e instalaciones de bombeo, viveros, vías de ferrocarril, praderas, áreas recreativas, áreas residenciales, derechos de paso, bordes de carreteras, escuelas, sitios para la producción de tepes o semilla de césped, complejos deportivos, áreas de almacenamiento, subestaciones, zonas de césped, zonas de servicios públicos, zonas de almacenes, y zonas en la que se realiza gestión de vida silvestre.

Control general de malezas, recortado de bordes y suelo limpio de malezas

Este producto puede utilizarse en áreas generales no cultivadas y de cultivos no alimenticios. Puede aplicarse con cualquiera de los equipos descritos en esta etiqueta. Puede usarse para el recortado de bordes alrededor de objetos en áreas no cultivadas, para tratamiento localizado de vegetación no deseable y para eliminar las malezas no deseables que crecen en lechos de arbustos establecidos y plantaciones ornamentales. Este producto puede usarse antes de plantar un área con plantas ornamentales, flores, césped (tepes o semillas), o antes de colocar asfalto o de comenzar un proyecto de construcción.

Se pueden repetir las aplicaciones de este producto, a medida que emergen las malezas, para mantener el suelo libre de malezas.

MEZCLAS DE TANQUE: Este producto se puede mezclar en un tanque con los siguientes productos, siempre que éstos estén aprobados para el área de uso deseada. Consulte las etiquetas de estos productos para informarse sobre las áreas de uso y las dosis de aplicación aprobadas. Lea y siga cuidadosamente las indicaciones y toda la información en las etiquetas de todos los herbicidas utilizados. Utilice conforme con las declaraciones preventivas más restrictivas de cada producto en la mezcla.

El usuario es responsable de garantizar que en la etiqueta del producto utilizado en la mezcla estén permitidas las aplicaciones específicas cuando se realicen mezclas de tanque con un ingrediente activo genérico de los mencionados a continuación.

2,4-D[1]	Gallery 75 DF	Ronstar 50 WP
Arsenal	Garlon 3A	Sahara DG
atrazine[1]	Garlon 4	Surflan AS
Banvel	Goal 2XL	Surflan WDG
Barricade 65WG	Krovar I DF	simazine[1]
dicamba	Oust	Telar DF
diuron	Oust XP	Transline
Endurance	Outrider	
Escort	pendimethalin[1]	
Escort XP	Plateau	

[1] Se pueden hacer mezclas de tanque con productos que contengan ese ingrediente activo generico siempre que el producto específico esté registrado para ese uso.

Cuando se aplica como mezcla de tanque para mantener el suelo limpio de malezas, este producto brinda control de las malezas anuales emergidas y control o control parcial de las malezas perennes emergidas, matorrales leñosos y árboles.

Para control o control parcial de las siguientes malezas perennes, aplique 0.8 a 1.6 cuartos de este producto más 2 a 4 onzas de Oust XP por acre.

Bahiagrass	Dock, curly	Poorjoe
Bermudagrass	Dogfennel	Quackgrass
Broomsedge	Fescue, tall	Vaseygrass
Dallisgrass	Johnsongrass	Vervain, blue

Segado químico- Perennes

Este producto inhibe los pastos perennes indicados en esta sección para servir como sustituto de la siega. Utilice 6.4 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre para el tratamiento de plantas tall fescue, fine fescue, orchardgrass, quackgrass o reed canarygrass. Utilice 5 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre para el tratamiento de Kentucky bluegrass. Aplique los tratamientos en 10 a 40 galones de solución de rocío por acre.

Emplee sólo en los lugares donde se puede tolerar cierto daño o decoloración temporal en pastos perennes.

Segador químico - Anuales

Para suprimir el crecimiento de algunos pastos anuales, tales como ryegrass, la cebada silvestre y la avena loca anuales que crecen en céspedes agrestes al borde de las carreteras u otras áreas industriales, aplique de 3 a 4 onzas líquidas de este producto en 10 a 40 galones de solución de rocío por acre. Las aplicaciones se deben realizar cuando los pastos anuales crezcan activamente y antes de que las semillas se encuentren en la etapa de “boot” del desarrollo. Los tratamientos pueden perjudicar a los pastos deseados.

Césped latente (durmiente)

Este producto puede usarse para controlar o suprimir muchas malezas anuales de invierno y tall fescue para el alivio eficaz de céspedes de bermudagrass y bahiagrass latentes. Trate solamente cuando el césped esté latente y antes de reverdecer en la primavera.

Aplique de 6.4 a 51 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre. Aplique las dosis recomendadas en 10 a 40 galones de agua por acre. Utilícelo sólo en áreas donde bermudagrass o bahiagrass sean coberturas de terreno convenientes y donde pueda tolerarse algún daño temporal o descoloración.

Los tratamientos en exceso de 13 onzas líquidas por acre, pueden dañar o retrasar el reverdecer en las áreas donde se hace mucho mantenimiento, como campos de golf y jardines. NO aplique mezclas de tanque de este producto más Oust XP en áreas de césped donde se hace mucho mantenimiento. Para otros usos, vea la sección **Bordes de las carreteras** de esta etiqueta, que proporciona dosis para tratamientos de bermudagrass y bahiagrass latentes.

Bermudagrass de crecimiento activo

Este producto puede emplearse para controlar total o parcialmente muchas malezas anuales y perennes a fin de obtener una distribución eficaz de bermudagrass de crecimiento activo. NO aplique más de 13 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre en áreas de céspedes de alto mantenimiento. NO aplique mezclas de tanque de este producto más Oust XP en áreas de céspedes de alto mantenimiento. Para otros usos, vea la sección **Bordes de las carreteras** de esta etiqueta, que proporciona dosis para tratamientos de bermudagrass de crecimiento activo. Utilícelo sólo en áreas donde puede tolerarse algún daño temporal o descoloración.

Renovación del césped, producción de semillas o tepes

Este producto controla la mayoría de la vegetación existente antes de la renovación del césped o de establecer céspedes cultivados para semilla o tepes. Para un control máximo de la vegetación existente, demore la siembra o cobertura de césped a fin de determinar si las partes de la planta que quedaron bajo tierra vuelven a crecer. Cuando sea necesario repetir el tratamiento, permita que las plantas se desarrollen lo suficiente antes de volver a tratar. Para controlar más eficientemente los pastos de estación caliente, como bermudagrass, se debe aplicar este producto en el verano o en el otoño. En lugares donde la vegetación existente esté creciendo y el césped esté bajo un programa de siega, aplique este producto después de omitir por lo menos un corte del césped para permitir un crecimiento suficiente a fin de que el rocío sea interceptado por las plantas.

Pueden plantarse los céspedes convenientes siguiendo los procedimientos anteriormente mencionados.

Puede utilizarse equipo de mano para el tratamiento en sitio de vegetación no deseada que crezca en el césped existente. Puede utilizarse equipo de difusión o de mano para controlar los restos de tepes u otra vegetación no deseada después de cosechar el tepe.

PRECAUCIONES, RESTRICCIONES: No remueva la tierra ni las partes de la planta que estén bajo tierra antes del tratamiento. La labranza o las técnicas de renovación como corte vertical, perforación o rebanado deben esperar 7 días después de la aplicación a fin de permitir la absorción adecuada en las partes de la planta que estén bajo tierra. Si las dosis de aplicación ascienden a 2.4 cuartos de galón por acre o menos, no se requiere un período de espera entre el tratamiento y la alimentación o pastoreo del ganado. Si la dosis es mayor de 2.4 cuartos por acre, retire el ganado doméstico antes de la aplicación y espere 8 semanas después de la aplicación antes de pastorear o cosechar.

No utilice el césped que se cultiva para la producción de semillas o tepes para alimentar animales durante 8 semanas después de la aplicación.

8.4 Manejo de hábitat

Restauración y mantenimiento de hábitats

Este producto puede ser usado para controlar la vegetación exótica y otras plantas indeseables en áreas de manejo de hábitats y en áreas naturales, incluyendo praderas y refugios para la fauna silvestre. Pueden hacerse aplicaciones para permitir la recuperación de las especies de plantas nativas, antes de plantar dichas especies nativas deseables, y para otros requisitos similares de control de la vegetación de amplia efectividad. A fin de eliminar selectivamente ciertas plantas indeseables, se pueden hacer aplicaciones localizadas para controlar y mejorar el hábitat.

Sitios donde se siembran alimentos para la fauna silvestre

Este producto se puede utilizar como tratamiento a fin de preparar el lugar para controlar malezas anuales y perennes antes de sembrar parcelas para alimento de la vida silvestre. Después de aplicar este producto se puede sembrar cualquier especie de alimento para la vida silvestre o bien, se puede permitir la repoblación de la zona con especies nativas. Si debe labrar para preparar un semillero, deje transcurrir 7 días de la aplicación antes de hacerlo a fin de permitir la absorción adecuada en las partes de la planta que estén bajo tierra.

8.5 Inyección en tallo hueco

Este producto puede aplicarse con dispositivos de inyección manuales para administrar las cantidades recomendables de este producto a las plantas con tallo hueco identificadas que crecen en cualquiera de los lugares especificados en esta etiqueta.

Para el control de las siguientes plantas de tallo hueco, utilice según las instrucciones:

Semilla de ricino, *Ricinus communis*

Inyecte 4 ml por planta de este producto en la parte inferior del tallo principal.

Hemlock venenoso, *Conium maculatum*

Inyecte una caña de una hoja por planta 10 a 12 pulgadas por encima de la corona de la raíz con 5 ml de una solución al 5% v/v de este producto.

Hogweed gigante, *Hercleum mantegazzianum*

Inyecte una caña de una hoja por planta 12 pulgadas por encima de la corona de la raíz con 5 ml de una solución al 5% v/v de este producto.

Equiseto o cola de caballo, *Equisetum arvense*

Inyecte un segmento por encima de la corona de la raíz con 0.5 ml de este producto por tallo. Use una jeringa pequeña que pueda medir esa dosis.

Polígono bohemio, *Polygonum bohemicum*

Inject 5 ml per stem of this product between the second and third internode.

Polígono gigante, *Polygonum sachalinense*

Inyecte 5 ml de este producto por tallo entre el segundo y el tercer entrenudo.

Polígono japonés, *Polygonum cuspidatum*

Inyecte 5 ml de este producto por tallo entre el segundo y el tercer entrenudo.

Caña brava, *Arundo donax*

Inyecte 6 m de este producto por tallo entre el segundo y el tercer entrenudo.

Cardo de Canadá, *Circisum arvense*

Use una tijera de podar para cortar un manojo de 8 a 9 de las plantas más altas en la etapa de brotación. Utilice una aguja hueca que se introduce en el centro del tallo y luego se extrae lentamente a medida que inyecta 0.5 ml de este producto en cada tallo.

NOTA: El total de todos los tratamientos no deben superar los 7 cuartos de este producto por acre. A 5 ml por tallos, con 7 cuartos se pueden tratar aproximadamente 1300 tallos por acre.

8.6 Aplicación foliar o de difusión en polígono japonés (*Polygonum cuspidatum*) y Oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*)

Polígono japonés

Para control de polígono japonés (*Polygonum cuspidatum*), este producto se puede aplicar como solución de rocío para mojar al 2% v/v. Asegúrese de que la cobertura sea a fondo cuando emplee tratamientos de rocío para mojar con equipo de mano.

Para tratamientos de difusión, aplique 3.25 cuartos de este producto en 3 a 40 galones por acre como tratamiento de difusión.

La aplicación al final del verano o en el otoño es ideal, cuando las hojas todavía están verdes y después de la formación de los frutos.

Oriental bittersweet

Para control de Oriental bittersweet (Celastrus orbiculatus), se puede aplicar este producto como solución de rocío para mojar al 2% v/v. Asegúrese de que la cobertura sea a fondo cuando emplee tratamientos de rocío para mojar con equipo de mano.

Para tratamientos de difusión, aplique 2.5 cuartos de este producto en 3 a 40 galones por acre como tratamiento de difusión.

La aplicación al final del verano o en el otoño es ideal, cuando las hojas todavía están verdes y después de la formación de los frutos.

8.7 Inyección y chorro (matorrales leñosos y árboles)

Este producto puede aplicarse por inyección o chorro para el control total o parcial de matorrales leñosos y árboles. Aplique este producto usando equipo adecuado, que debe ser capaz de penetrar en el tejido viviente. Aplique el equivalente a 1 mL de este producto por cada 2 ó 3 pulgadas de diámetro del tronco a la altura del pecho (DBH en inglés). La mejor forma de hacerlo es aplicando una solución a una concentración del 50 al 100 por ciento de este producto, con un chorro continuo alrededor del árbol o en cortes espaciados uniformemente alrededor del árbol y por debajo del nivel de las ramas. A medida que el diámetro del árbol aumenta, se obtienen mejores resultados con el chorro continuo alrededor del árbol o en cortes espaciados muy cerca entre sí alrededor del árbol. Evite las aplicaciones que permiten el escurrimiento de material cuando se chorrea alrededor del árbol o sobre los cortes en árboles que tienen la facilidad de exudar savia de los cortes. En especies de este tipo, haga los cortes de manera oblicua a fin de producir el efecto de copa y use el producto a una concentración del 100 por ciento. Para obtener mejores resultados, la aplicación debe tener lugar durante períodos de crecimiento activo y después de expansión completa de las hojas.

8.8 Plantas ornamentales, viveros y árboles de Navidad

Post-dirigido y recortado de bordes

Este producto puede ser utilizado como un rocío post-dirigido alrededor de especies ornamentales leñosas establecidas, como arborvitae, azalea, boxwood, crabapple, eucalyptus, euonymus, fir, douglas fir, jojoba, hollies, lilac, magnolia, maple, oak, poplar, privet, pine, spruce y yew. Este producto también puede ser utilizado para recortado de bordes alrededor de árboles, edificios, aceras y carreteras, plantas en macetas y otros objetos de viveros.

Las plantas deseables pueden ser protegidas de la solución de rocío usando pantallas o cubriéndolas con cartón o con algún otro material impermeable. ESTE PRODUCTO NO SE RECOMIENDA PARA ROCIARSE DESDE ARRIBA SOBRE PLANTAS ORNAMENTALES Y ÁRBOLES DE NAVIDAD. Se debe tener mucho cuidado para que el rocío, niebla o vapor de este producto no hagan contacto con el follaje o la corteza de las especies ornamentales establecidas.

Preparación del terreno

Este producto puede ser usado antes de plantar cualquier tipo de planta ornamental, de vivero o árboles de Navidad.

Aplicadores con enjugador

Este producto se puede usar mediante aplicadores de mecha de esponja u otro tipo de aplicadores con enjugador adecuados, para controlar total o parcialmente la vegetación indeseable alrededor de eucaliptos o álamos. Consulte la sección **Equipo especializado** de esta etiqueta para obtener mayor información sobre el uso adecuado de los aplicadores con enjugador.

Invernaderos/cobertizos

Este producto puede ser usado para controlar las malezas que estén creciendo en o alrededor de los invernaderos y cobertizos. No debe haber vegetación deseable durante la aplicación y los equipos de ventilación deben estar apagados.

8.9 Parques, áreas recreativas y residenciales

Este producto puede usarse en parques, áreas recreativas y residenciales. Puede aplicarse con cualquiera de los equipos descritos en esta etiqueta. Puede usarse para el recortado de bordes alrededor de árboles, vallas, caminos, alrededor de edificios, aceras y otros objetos en estas áreas. Puede usarse para tratamiento localizado de vegetación no deseable y para eliminar las malezas no deseables que crecen en lechos de arbustos establecidos y plantaciones ornamentales. Este producto puede usarse antes de plantar un área con plantas ornamentales, flores, césped (tepes o semillas), o antes de colocar asfalto o de comenzar un proyecto de construcción.

Todas las instrucciones de la sección **Áreas no cultivadas y áreas industriales** son válidas para los parques y áreas recreativas.

8.10 Vías de ferrocarril

Las instrucciones en la sección **Áreas no cultivadas y áreas industriales** se pueden usar en vías de ferrocarril.

Suelo vacío, balastos y bordes, cruces y tratamiento localizado

Este producto puede ser usado para mantener el suelo limpio de malezas en balastos y bordes de las vías de ferrocarril. Pueden hacerse aplicaciones repetidas de este producto, a medida que emergen las malezas, para mantener el suelo limpio de malezas. Este producto puede usarse para controlar las malezas altas y mejorar la línea visual en los cruces de ferrocarril y reducir la necesidad de segar a lo largo de las servidumbres de vía. Para aplicaciones en los cruces, pueden usarse hasta 80 galones de solución de rocío por acre.

MEZCLAS DE TANQUES: Este producto se puede mezclar en un tanque con los siguientes productos para tratamientos en balasto, bordes, tratamiento cruzado y suelo vacío, siempre que éstos estén aprobados para el área de uso deseada. Consulte las etiquetas de estos productos para informarse sobre los lugares de uso no cultivados y las dosis de aplicación aprobadas. Lea y siga cuidadosamente las indicaciones y toda la información en las etiquetas de todos los herbicidas utilizados. Utilice conforme con las declaraciones preventivas más restrictivas de cada producto en la mezcla.

El usuario es responsable de garantizar que en la etiqueta del producto utilizado en la mezcla estén permitidas las aplicaciones específicas cuando se realicen mezclas de tanque con un ingrediente activo genérico de los mencionados a continuación.

Arsenal	Hyvar X	simazine[1]
atrazine[1]	Hyvar X-L	Spike 80DF
dicamba[1]	Krovar I DF	Telar DF
Escort	Oust	Transline
Escort XP	Oust XP	Velpar DF
Garlon 3A	Outrider	Velpar L
Garlon 4	Sahara DG	2,4-D[1]

[1]Se pueden hacer mezclas de tanque con productos que contengan ese ingrediente activo generico siempre que el producto específico esté registrado para este uso.

Control de matorrales

Este producto puede ser usado para controlar matorrales leñosos y árboles en las servidumbres de vía. Aplique de 3 a 8 cuartos de galón de este producto por acre para aplicaciones diseminadas, usando boquillas tipo brazo o sin brazo. Pueden usarse hasta 80 galones de solución de rocío por acre. Aplique una solución de 0.8 a 1.6 por ciento de este producto cuando haga aplicaciones de rocío para mojar a gran escala. Aplique una solución de 4 a 8 por ciento de este producto cuando haga aplicaciones de rocío dirigido a pequeña escala para tratamientos localizados. Este producto puede ser mezclado con los siguientes productos para un mejor control de los matorrales leñosos y árboles:

Arsenal	Telar DF	Vanquish
Escort	Krenite	Velpar DF
Escort XP	Tordon K	Velpar L
Garlon 3A	Tordon 22K	
Garlon 4	Transline	

Mantenimiento del Bermudagrass

Este producto puede ser usado para controlar o controlar parcialmente muchas malezas anuales y perennes para el mantenimiento eficaz de bermudagrass que esté creciendo activamente. Aplique de 13 a 38 onzas líquidas de este producto en un máximo de 80 galones de solución de rocío por acre. Para tratar malezas anuales que tengan menos de 6 pulgadas de altura (o el largo de los tallos), use las proporciones más bajas. Use la proporción más alta a medida que las malezas aumenten de tamaño o cuando estén cerca de la floración o de la formación de semillas. Estas proporciones también controlan parcialmente las siguientes especies perennes:

Bahiagrass	Johnsongrass
Bluestem, silver	Trumpetcreeper
Fescue, tall	Vaseygrass

Aplique 6.4 a 51 onzas líquidas de este producto en una mezcla de tanque con 0.75 a 1.33 onzas del herbicida Outrider por acre. Lea y siga todas las indicaciones de la etiqueta para el herbicida Outrider.

Este producto puede ser mezclado con Oust XP. Si se mezcla en tanques, no use más de 13 a 38 onzas líquidas de este producto con 1 a 2 onzas de Oust XP por acre. Para tratar malezas anuales listadas en esta etiqueta y en la etiqueta de Oust XP, que tengan menos de 6 pulgadas de altura (o el largo de los tallos), use las proporciones más bajas de cada producto. Use la proporción más alta a medida que las malezas anuales aumenten de tamaño o cuando estén cerca de la floración o de la formación de semillas. Estas proporciones también controlan parcialmente las siguientes malezas perennes:

Bahiagrass	Fescue, tall
Blackberry	Johnsongrass
Bluestem, silver	Poorjoe
Broomsedge	Raspberry
Dallisgrass	Trumpetcreeper
Dewberry	Vaseygrass
Dock, curly	Vervain, blue
Dogfennel	

Úselo solamente en bermudagrass que esté bien establecido. Como resultado del tratamiento, el bermudagrass puede sufrir deterioro, pero volverá a crecer si se riega. No se recomienda repetir el tratamiento en la misma estación, ya que esto puede ocasionar daños graves al bermudagrass.

8.11 Bordes de las carreteras

Todas las instrucciones de la sección **Áreas no cultivadas y Áreas Industriales** son válidas para bordes de las carreteras.

Tratamiento de bordes

Este producto puede ser usado en los bordes de las carreteras. Puede aplicarse con rociadores de brazos, rociadores con brazos y pantalla, boquillas descentradas de gran volumen, equipo de mano y equipos similares.

Barandas y otros obstáculos para la siega

Este producto puede ser usado para controlar las malezas que crecen debajo de las barandas y alrededor de la señalización y otros objetos en los bordes de las carreteras.

Tratamiento localizado

Este producto puede ser usado como tratamiento localizado para controlar la vegetación no deseada que crece a lo largo de los bordes de las carreteras.

MEZCLAS DE TANQUE: Este producto puede mezclarse en tanque con los siguientes productos para tratamientos de bordes, barandas, localizados y de suelo vacío siempre y cuando dichos productos estén aprobados para su uso en dichos sitios. Consulte las etiquetas de estos productos para informarse sobre los lugares de uso no cultivados y las dosis de aplicación aprobadas. Lea y siga cuidadosamente las indicaciones y toda la información en las etiquetas de todos los herbicidas utilizados. Utilice conforme con las declaraciones preventivas más restrictivas de cada producto en la mezcla.

El usuario es responsable de garantizar que en la etiqueta del producto utilizado en la mezcla estén permitidas las aplicaciones específicas cuando se realicen mezclas de tanque con un ingrediente activo genérico de los mencionados a continuación.

atrazine[1]	Landmark II MP	Sahara DG
Crossbow L	Landmark XP	simazine[1]
dicamba	Oust	Surflan AS
diuron	Oust XP	Surflan WDG
Escort	Outrider	Telar DF
Escort XP	pendimethalin[1]	Velpar DF
Endurance	Plateau	Velpar L
Gallery 75 DF	Plateau DG	2,4-D[1]
Krovar I DF	Poast	
Landmark MP	Ronstar 50 WSP	

[1]Se pueden hacer mezclas de tanque con productos que contengan ese ingrediente activo siempre que el producto específico esté registrado para este uso.

Mantenimiento del Bermudagrass y Bahiagrass

Aplicaciones cuando estén latentes (durmientes)

Este producto puede usarse para controlar o controlar parcialmente muchas malezas anuales de invierno y tall fescue para el alivio eficaz de bermudagrass y bahiagrass latentes. Trate solamente cuando el césped esté latente y antes de su reverdecer primaveral.

Este producto puede mezclarse en tanque con el herbicida Outrider o Oust XP para el control residual. Las mezclas de tanque de este producto con Oust XP pueden retrasar el reverdecer.

Para obtener mejores resultados con malezas anuales de invierno, haga el tratamiento cuando las plantas estén en una etapa temprana de su crecimiento (menos de 6 pulgadas de altura) después de que la mayoría haya germinado. Para obtener mejores resultados con tall fescue, haga el tratamiento cuando el fescue esté en o después de su etapa de 4 a 6 hojas.

Aplique de 6.4 a 51 onzas líquidas de este producto en una mezcla de tanque con 0.75 a 1.33 de onza de herbicida Outrider por acre. Lea y siga todas las instrucciones de la etiqueta del herbicida Outrider.

Aplique de 6.4 a 51 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre, solo o en mezcla de tanque con 0.25 a 1 onza de Oust XP por acre. Aplique las proporciones recomendadas en 10 a 40 galones de agua por acre. Úselo solamente en áreas donde el bermudagrass o bahiagrass son deseables y en las que puede tolerarse un poco de daño o decoloración. Para evitar que el reverdecer se retarde y para minimizar el daño, no agregue más de 1 onza de Oust XP por acre sobre bermudagrass y no más de 0.5 onzas de Oust XP por acre sobre bahiagrass, y evite el tratamiento cuando estos pastos se encuentren en estado semilatente.

Bermudagrass que esté creciendo activamente

Este producto puede ser usado para controlar total o parcialmente muchas malezas anuales y perennes para el mantenimiento eficaz de bermudagrass que esté creciendo activamente. Aplique de 13 a 38 onzas líquidas de este producto en 10 a 40 galones de solución de rocío por acre. Para tratar malezas anuales que tengan menos de 6 pulgadas de altura (o el largo de los tallos), use las proporciones más bajas. Use la proporción más alta a medida que las malezas aumenten de tamaño o cuando estén cerca de la floración o de la formación de semillas. Estas proporciones también controlan parcialmente las siguientes especies perennes:

Bahiagrass	Johnsongrass
Bluestem, silver	Trumpetcreeper
Fescue, tall	Vaseygrass

Este producto puede ser mezclado en tanque con el Outrider para el control o el control parcial de Sorghum halepense (Johnsongrass) y otras malezas indicadas en la etiqueta del Outrider. Use de 6.4 a 26 onzas líquidas de este producto con 0.75 a 1.33 onzas de Outrider. Utilice las proporciones más altas de ambos productos para el control de malezas perennes o anuales que tengan una altura superior a 6 pulgadas.
Este producto puede ser mezclado con Oust XP. Si se mezcla en tanques, no use más de 13 a 26 onzas líquidas de este producto con 1 a 2 onzas de Oust XP por acre. Para tratar malezas anuales listadas en este etiqueta y en las etiqueta de Oust XP, que tengan menos de 6 pulgadas de altura (o el largo de los tallos), use las proporciones más bajas de cada producto. Use la proporción más alta a medida que las malezas anuales aumenten de tamaño o cuando estén cerca de la floración o de la formación de semillas. Estas proporciones también controlan parcialmente las siguientes malezas perennes:

Bahiagrass	Fescue, tall
Bluestem, silver	Johnsongrass
Broomsedge	Poorjoe
Dallisgrass	Trumpetcreeper
Dock, curly	Vaseygrass
Dogfennel	Vervain, blue

Úselo solamente en bermudagrass que esté bien establecido. Como resultado del tratamiento, el bermudagrass puede sufrir deterioro, pero volverá a crecer si se riega. No se recomienda repetir el tratamiento con la mezcla de tanque en la misma estación, ya que esto puede ocasionar daños graves al bermudagrass.

Bahiagrass que esté creciendo activamente

Para la supresión del crecimiento vegetativo y la inhibición de la formación de semillas de bahiagrass durante aproximadamente 45 días, aplique 5 onzas líquidas de este producto en 10 a 40 galones de agua por acre. Aplique de 1 a 2 semanas después de reverdecer completo o después de cortar a una altura uniforme de 3 a 4 pulgadas. Esta aplicación debe ser hecha antes de la emergencia de las semillas.

Para la supresión durante un máximo de 120 días, aplique 3 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre, y a continuación una aplicación de 1.5 a 3 onzas líquidas por acre unos 45 días más tarde. No haga más de 2 aplicaciones al año.

Este producto se puede utilizar para el control o el control parcial de Sorghum halepense (Johnsongrass) y otras malezas indicadas en la etiqueta de Outrider, en bahiagrass en crecimiento activo. Aplique de 5 onzas de este producto con 0.75 a 2 onzas de Outrider por acre. Utilice sólo en bahiagrass bien establecido.

Se puede utilizar la mezcla de tanque de este producto con Oust XP. Aplique 5 onzas líquidas de este producto con 0.5 a 1 onzas de Oust XP por acre, 1 a 2 semanas después de la primera siega de la primavera. Haga solamente una aplicación al año.

8.12 Especie *Bromus* y Medusahead en pasturas y praderas

***Especies* Brimus:**

Este producto puede ser utilizado para tratar downy brome *(Bromus tectorum)*, Japanese brome *(Bromus japonicus)*, soft chess *(Bromus mollis)* y cheatgrass *(Bromus secalinus)* que se encuentran en lugares industriales, pasturas y praderas. Aplique por difusión, 6.5 a 13 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre.

Para obtener mejores resultados, el tratamiento debe coincidir con la emergencia temprana del epicótilo de las plantas más maduras. Demorar la aplicación hasta esta etapa del desarrollo maximizará la emergencia de otros brotes de malezas de pastos. Las aplicaciones se deben hacer todos los años sobre el mismo lugar hasta que se agoten los bancos de semilla y se puedan restablecer en el lugar los pastos perennes deseados.

Medusahead:

Para tratar medusahead, aplique 13 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre, tan pronto como las plantas se encuentren en desarrollo activo y antes de la etapa de 4 hojas. Las aplicaciones se pueden hacer en el otoño o en la primavera.

Las aplicaciones sobre brome y sobre medusahead se pueden hacer utilizando equipo terrestre o aéreo. Las aplicaciones aéreas para estos usos se pueden hacer utilizando equipos para aeronaves de ala fija o para helicóptero. Para aplicaciones aéreas, diluya en 2 a 10 galones de agua por acre. Para aplicaciones utilizando equipo terrestre, diluya en 10 a 20 galones de agua por acre. Cuando se aplica de acuerdo a las instrucciones de esta etiqueta, no hay restricciones al pastoreo.

8.13 Sitos de servicios públicos

Este producto puede ser utilizado junto a derechos de paso para alimentación eléctrica, conductos y teléfonos y en otros lugares asociados con estos derechos de paso, como subestaciones, bordes de carreteras, vías de ferrocarril o derechos de paso similares para servicios públicos.

Este producto puede ser utilizado en áreas de servicios públicos y subestaciones para el mantenimiento del suelo limpio de malezas, el recortado de bordes y el tratamiento localizado de vegetación no deseable, así como para eliminar las malezas no deseables que crecen en lechos de arbustos establecidos o plantaciones ornamentales. Este producto puede ser utilizado antes de plantar un área de servicios públicos con plantas ornamentales, flores y césped (panes de césped o semillas) o antes de comenzar un proyecto de construcción.

Pueden hacerse aplicaciones repetidas de este producto, a medida que emergen las malezas, para mantener el suelo limpio de malezas.

Este producto también puede ser utilizado para preparar o establecer zonas de reserva de vida silvestre dentro de estos sitios, manteniendo los caminos de acceso y para el recorte lateral a lo largo de los derechos de paso.

MEZCLAS DE TANQUE: Se pueden emplear mezclas de tanque con este producto para aumentar el espectro de control de malezas herbáceas, arbustos leñosos y árboles Este producto se puede mezclar en tanque con los siguientes productos, siempre que éstos estén aprobados para el área de uso deseada. Consulte las etiquetas de estos productos para informarse sobre las áreas de uso y las dosis de aplicación aprobadas. Lea y siga cuidadosamente las indicaciones y toda la información en las etiquetas de todos los herbicidas utilizados. Use conforme a las declaraciones preventivas más estrictas indicadas para cada producto en la mezcla.

El usuario es responsable de garantizar que en la etiqueta del producto utilizado en la mezcla estén permitidas las aplicaciones específicas cuando se realicen mezclas de tanque con un ingrediente activo genérico de los mencionados a continuación.

Arsenal	Krenite	Surflan AS
atrazine[1]	Krovar I DF	Surflan WDG
dicamba[1]	Oust	Telar DF
diuron[1]	Oust XP	Transline
Endurance	Outrider	Vanquish
Escort	pendimethalin[1]	Velpar DF
Escort XP	Plateau	Velpar L
Garlon 3A	Sahara DG	2,4-D[1]
Garlon 4[2]	simazine[1]	

[1] Pueden realizarse mezclas en tanque con productos que contienen este ingrediente activo genérico siempre y cuando dichos productos estén aprobados para su aplicación.

[2] Para tratamientos de recorte lateral, este producto puede ser utilizado solo o en una mezcla en tanque con Garlon 4.

8.14 Programa de conservación de reservas (CRP)

Este producto se puede utilizar para preparar tierras del programa CRP para la producción de cultivos. Consulte en las guías de uso Federales, estatales o locales las recomendaciones de renovación del programa CRP. Los cultivos no clasificados en esta etiqueta se pueden sembrar 30 días después de la aplicación.

Renovación (rotación de salida de programa CRP), preparación del sitio, control post-emergencia de malezas en pastos CRP latentes, aplicaciones con enjugador por encima

Se puede usar este producto para inhibir el crecimiento competitivo y la producción de semillas de vegetación no atractiva en tierras CRP. Las aplicaciones se pueden realizar utilizando aplicaciones de enjugado o como tratamiento de difusión o localizado en pastos CRP latentes. Para aplicaciones selectivas con equipo rociador de difusión, aplique 10 a 13 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre al comenzar la primavera antes de que los pastos CRP deseados, como crested y tall wheatgrass, comiencen la actividad e inicien el crecimiento vegetativo. Se pueden efectuar aplicaciones al finalizar el otoño después de que los pastos perennes llegaron al período de inactividad.

Se producirá cierta atrofia de los pastos CRP perennes si las aplicaciones de difusión se realizan cuando las plantas no están inactivas. No se necesita período de espera entre la aplicación y el pastoreo o para cosechar como alimento. No aplique más de 2.25 cuartos de este producto por acre, por año en tierras CRP.

8.15 Producción de semillas de pasto o tepes

Antes de sembrar, preemergencia, al momento de sembrar, renovación, eliminación de grupos de plantas establecidos, preparación del lugar

Este producto controla la mayoría de la vegetación existente antes de la renovación del césped o de establecer céspedes cultivados para semilla o tepes. Se puede utilizar para destruir restos de vegetación no deseada cuando los campos de producción se convierten para especies o cultivos alternativos. Realice las aplicaciones antes, durante o después de sembrar o para renovación. Para lograr máximo control de la vegetación existente, demore la siembra para determinar si se produce algún crecimiento de partes de plantas subterráneas que no fueron alcanzadas por el tratamiento. En lugares donde la vegetación existente esté creciendo y el césped esté bajo un programa de siega, aplique este producto después de omitir por lo menos un corte del césped para permitir un crecimiento suficiente a fin de que el rocío sea interceptado por las plantas. Para pastos de estación cálida, como bermudagrass, las aplicaciones en verano u otoño brindan el mejor control. Se pueden utilizar equipos de difusión para controlar restos de tepes o de otra vegetación no deseada después de cosechar los tepes. Se pueden aplicar proporciones de hasta 4 cuartos de este producto por acre para eliminar totalmente grupos de plantas establecidos de especies de pastos difíciles de eliminar.

No remueva la tierra ni las partes de la planta que estén bajo tierra antes del tratamiento. La labranza o las técnicas de renovación como corte vertical, perforación o rebanado deben esperar 7 días después de la aplicación a fin de permitir la absorción adecuada en las partes de la planta que estén bajo tierra. Si las proporciones de aplicación equivalen a 2.25 cuartos o menos por acre, no se requiere período de espera entre el tratamiento y la utilización como alimento o pastoreo del ganado Si la proporción es mayor a 2.25 cuartos de galón por acre, retire el ganado doméstico antes de aplicar y espere 8 semanas después de haber efectuado la aplicación para utilizar para pastoreo o para cosechar. Para todos los cultivos no indicados en esta etiqueta, las aplicaciones se deben realizar al menos 30 días antes de sembrar. Las aplicaciones deben efectuarse antes de la emergencia del cultivo para evitar daños.

Rociadores con pantalla

Aplique 26 onzas líquidas a 2.4 cuartos de este producto en 10 a 20 galones de agua por acre para controlar las malezas entre las hileras de semilla para pasto. La siembra uniforme en hileras rectas facilita las aplicaciones con rociador con pantalla. Se obtienen los mejores resultados cuando el cultivo de semilla de pasto es suficientemente pequeño como para pasar con facilidad por las pantallas protectoras.

Cualquier tipo de contacto de este producto con vegetación que no se desea incluir en el tratamiento podría causar daño. Este daño es responsabilidad exclusiva de la persona encargada de la aplicación del producto.

Aplicaciones con enjugador por la parte superior

Los aplicadores se deben ajustar de manera que el punto de contacto del enjugador esté al menos 2 pulgadas por encima de la vegetación deseable. Las malezas deben estar por lo menos 6 pulgadas por encima de la vegetación deseable. Se obtienen mejores resultados cuando una mayor cantidad de la maleza está expuesta a la solución de herbicida. Las malezas que no entren en contacto con la solución de herbicida no serán afectadas. Esto puede ocurrir en lugares donde las malezas están muy concentradas, cuando la infestación es grave o donde la altura de las malezas es variada, lo que no permite que todas entren en contacto con el herbicida. En esos casos, puede ser necesario repetir el tratamiento. El contacto de la solución de herbicida con vegetación deseable puede provocar daño o destrucción.

Tratamiento localizado

Aplique una solución del 1.0 al 1.6 por ciento. Aplique este producto antes del despunte de los pastos cultivados para semilla. Los cultivos que reciban el rocío en el área tratada morirán. Intente evitar el escurrimiento o rocío fuera del área que no sea el objetivo por la misma razón. También se pueden utilizar equipos de mano para controlar restos de tepes o de otra vegetación no deseada después de cosechar los tepes.

Creación de hileras en ryegrass anual

Utilice 13 a 26 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre. Use proporciones superiores cuando el ryegrass tiene una altura de más de 6 pulgadas. Se obtienen los mejores resultados cuando las aplicaciones se realizan antes de que las plantas de ryegrass alcancen 6 pulgadas de alto.

Configure las alturas de las boquillas de modo de permitir el espacio entre hileras deseado y al mismo tiempo evitar que gotas, nieblas o deriva del rocío entre en contacto con las plantas de ryegrass no tratado. Se recomienda utilizar boquillas de baja presión o boquillas de goteo diseñadas para concentrar la aplicación en una franja estrecha.

El cultivador asume toda la responsabilidad por la pérdida de cultivos a causa de la aplicación indebida de este producto.

8.16 Pasturas

CULTIVOS CLASIFICADOS: Todos los pastos (familia de las gramíneas), incluidos bahiagrass, Bermudagrass, Bluegrass, Brome, Fescue, Guineagrass, Kikuyugrass, Orchardgrass, Pangola grass, Ryegrass, Timothy, Wheatgrasses

TIPOS DE APLICACIONES: Tratamiento localizado, aplicaciones con enjuagador por encima, antes de la siembra, preemergencia, renovación de pasturas, de difusión postemergente.

Antes de sembrar, preemergencia, renovación de pasturas

Este producto se puede aplicar para controlar malezas antes de sembrar o de que emerjan pastos forrajeros, incluidos Bahiagrass, Bermudagrass, Bluegrass, Bromus, Fescue, Guineagrass, Kikuyugrass, Orchardgrass, Pangola grass, Ryegrass, Timothy, Wheatgrass.

Además, este producto se puede utilizar para controlar especies de pasturas perennes indicadas en esta etiqueta antes de resembrar.

Si las proporciones de aplicación totales equivalen a 2.25 cuartos de este producto o menos por acre, no se requiere período de espera entre el tratamiento y la utilización como alimento opastoreo del ganado. Si la proporción es mayor a 2.25 cuartos de galón por acre, retire el ganado doméstico antes de aplicar y espere 8 semanas después de haber efectuado la aplicación para utilizarpara pastoreo.

Tratamiento localizado, aplicaciones de enjugado por encima

Se puede aplicar este producto como tratamiento localizado o con aplicadores con enjugador en pasturas. Se pueden hacer aplicaciones en la misma área con intervalos de 30 días.

Para tratamientos localizados o métodos de aplicación de enjugado en los que se utilicen dosis de 2.25 cuartos por acre o menos, se puede tratar todo el campo o una parte. Cuando se realicen tratamientos localizados o con aplicadores con enjugador utilizando dosis superiores a los 2.25 cuartos por acre, no se podrá tratar más de 10 por ciento del total de la pastura por vez. Para lograr el mejor desempeño, retire los animales domésticos antes de la aplicación y espere 7 días después de la aplicación antes de permitir el pastoreo del ganado o cosechar.

Control de malezas postemergentes (tratamiento de difusión)

Este producto se puede aplicar a para inhibir el crecimiento competitivo y la producción de semillas de malezas anuales y vegetación no deseable. Para aplicaciones selectivas con equipo rociador de difusión, aplique 10 a 13 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre al comenzar la primavera antes de que los pastos perennes deseables comiencen la actividad e inicien el crecimiento vegetativo. Se pueden efectuar aplicaciones al finalizar el otoño después de que los pastos perennes llegaron al período de inactividad.

Se producirá cierta atrofia de los pastos perennes si las aplicaciones de difusión se realizan cuando las plantas están activas. No se necesita período de espera entre la aplicación y el pastoreo o para cosechar como alimento. No aplique más de 2.25 cuartos por acre por año en pastos de pastura, excepto en el caso de las renovaciones detalladas antes en esta sección. Si debe resembrar debido a una severa reducción en el grupo de plantas, espere 30 días después de la aplicación para sembrar cualquier cultivo que no esté indicado en esta etiqueta.

9.0 TIPOS DE MALEZAS CONTROLADAS

Use siempre la proporción más alta de este producto por acre, dentro de las proporciones recomendadas, cuando las malezas son densas o cuando crecen en un área no tocada (no cultivada).

Puede haber una disminución de los resultados cuando se traten malezas cubiertas con mucho polvo. Para las malezas que han sido segadas, pastadas o cortadas, permita que vuelvan a crecer antes del tratamiento.

Vea las secciones siguientes para las proporciones recomendadas para el control de malezas, matorrales leñosos y árboles anuales y perennes. Para las malezas, matorrales leñosos y árboles difíciles de controlar, donde las plantas crecen en condiciones de estrés, o donde la infestación es densa, pueden usarse 4 a 8 cuartos de galón por acre de este producto para obtener mejores resultados.

9.1 Malezas anuales

Use 26 onzas fluidas por acre si las malezas tienen menos de 6 pulgadas de altura o largo de los tallos y 1.2 a 3.2 cuartos de galón por acre si las malezas tienen más de 6 pulgadas de altura o largo de los tallos o cuando las malezas crecen en condiciones de estrés. Use la dosis más alta para las especies más difíciles de controlar, sin importar el tamaño de la maleza en el momento de la aplicación. Trate las malezas difíciles de controlar temprano, cuando son relativamente pequeñas. Este producto puede usarse en mezclas de tanque siempre que el producto específico de la mezcla de tanque esté registrado para uso en el lugar. Consulte las etiquetas de estos productos para informarse sobre las áreas de uso y las dosis de aplicación aprobadas. Lea y siga cuidadosamente las indicaciones y toda la información en las etiquetas de todos los herbicidas utilizados. Utilice conforme con las declaraciones preventivas más restrictivas de cada producto en la mezcla.

Para aplicaciones de rocío para mojar, aplique una solución de 0.4 por ciento de este producto a las malezas que tengan menos de 6 pulgadas de altura o largo de los tallos. Haga la aplicación antes de la formación de semillas para el pasto, o la formación de yemas para las malezas de hoja ancha. Para las malezas anuales que tienen más de 6 pulgadas de altura o las malezas más pequeñas que crecen en condiciones de estrés, use una solución del 0.8 al 1.6 por ciento. Use la dosis más alta para las especies difíciles de controlar o las malezas de más de 24 pulgadas de altura.

Especies de malezas

Anoda, spurred	Carolina geranium
Barley*	Castor bean
Barnyardgrass*	Cheatgrass*
Bittercress*	Cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*)
Black nightshade*	Chervil*
Bluegrass, annual*	Chickweed*
Bluegrass, bulbous*	Cocklebur*
Bassia, fivehook	Copperleaf, hophornbeam
Brome, downy*	Corn*
Brome, Japanese*	Corn speedwell*
Browntop panicum*	Crabgrass*
Buttercup*	Dwarfdandelion*
Carolina foxtail*	Eastern mannagrass*

Eclipta*
Fall panicum*
Falsedandelion*
Falseflax, smallseed*
Fiddleneck
Field pennycress*
Filaree
Fleabane, annual*
Fleabane, hairy (*Conyza bonariensis*)*
Fleabane, rough*
Florida pusley
Foxtail*
Goatgrass, jointed*
Goosegrass
Grain sorghum (milo)*
Groundsel, common*
Hemp sesbania
Henbit
Horseweed/Marestail (*Conyza canadensis*)
Itchgrass*
Johnsongrass, seedling
Junglerice
Knotweed
Kochia
Lamb's-quarters*
Little barley*
London rocket*
Mayweed
Medusahead*
Morningglory (*Ipomoea spp.*)
Mustard, blue*
Mustard, tansy*
Mustard, tumble*
Mustard, wild*
Oats
Pigweed*
Plains/Tickseed coreopsis*
Prickly lettuce*
Puncturevine
Purslane, common
Ragweed, common*
Ragweed, giant
Red rice
Russian thistle
Rye*
Ryegrass*
Sandbur, field*
Shattercane*
Shepherd's-purse*
Sicklepod
Signalgrass, broadleaf*
Smartweed, ladysthumb*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania*
Sowthistle, annual
Spanishneedles
Speedwell, purslane*
Sprangletop*
Spurge, annual
Spurge, prostrate*
Spurge, spotted*
Spurry, umbrella*
Starthistle, yellow
Stinkgrass*
Sunflower*
Teaweed/Prickly sida
Texas panicum*
Velvetleaf
Virginia copperleaf
Virginia pepperweed*
Wheat*
Wild oats*
Witchgrass*
Woolly cupgrass*
Yellow rocket

*Cuando use equipos de aplicación diseminada a nivel del terreno (aplicaciones aéreas o rociadores con brazos con boquillas tipo abanico plano), estas especies serán controladas o controladas parcialmente usando 13 onzas líquidas de este producto por acre. Las aplicaciones deben hacerse usando de 3 a 10 galones de volumen de la sustancia vehicular por acre. Use boquillas que garanticen una cobertura completa del follaje y haga el tratamiento cuando las malezas estén en su etapa temprana de crecimiento.

9.2 Malezas perennes

Los mejores resultados se obtienen cuando las malezas perennes son tratadas una vez que han alcanzado la etapa reproductiva de su crecimiento (inicio de las semillas para pastos y formación de yemas para malezas de hoja ancha). Para las plantas sin flores, los mejores resultados se obtienen cuando las plantas alcanzan el estado de madurez. En muchos casos, se requiere el tratamiento antes de estas etapas del crecimiento. En estos casos, use la proporción más alta dentro de las proporciones recomendadas.

Asegúrese de que la cobertura sea a fondo cuando emplee tratamientos de rocío para mojar con equipo de mano. Cuando se utilice equipo manual para tratamientos puntuales localizados de bajo volumen, aplique una solución de 4 al 8 por ciento de este producto.

Espere 7 días o más después de la aplicación antes de labrar.

Especies de malezas	Proporción (cuartos por acre)	% de solución de mano
Alfalfa*	0.8	1.6
Alligatorweed*	3.2	1.2
Anise (fennel)	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.6
Bahiagrass	2.4 - 4	1.6
Beachgrass, European (*Ammophila arenaria*)	–	4
Bentgrass*	1.2	1.6
Bermudagrass	4	1.6
Bermudagrass, water (knotgrass)	1.2	1.6
Bindweed, field	3.2 - 4	1.6
Bluegrass, Kentucky	1.6	1.6
Blueweed, Texas	3.2 - 4	1.6
Brackenfern	2.4 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.2
Bromegrass, smooth	1.6	1.6
Bursage, woolly-leaf	–	1.6
Canarygrass, reed	1.6 - 2.4	1.6
Cattail	2.4 - 4	1.6
Clover; red, white	2.4 - 4	1.6
Cogongrass	2.4 - 4	1.6
Dallisgrass	2.4 - 4	1.6
Dandelion	2.4 - 4	1.6
Dock, curly	2.4 - 4	1.6
Dogbane, hemp	3.2	1.6
Fescue (except tall)	2.4 - 4	1.6
Fescue, tall	0.8 - 2.4	1.6
German ivy	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.6
Guineagrass	2.4	0.8
Horsenettle	2.4 - 4	1.6
Horseradish	3.2	1.6
Iceplant	1.6	1.2 - 1.6
Jerusalem artichoke	2.4 - 4	1.6
Johnsongrass	1.6 - 2.4	0.8
Kikuyugrass	1.6 - 2.4	1.6
Knapweed	3.2	1.6
Lantana	–	0.8 - 1
Lespedeza	2.4 - 4	1.6
Milkweed, common	2.4	1.6
Muhly, wirestem	1.6	1.6
Mullein, common	2.4 - 4	1.6
Napiergrass	2.4 - 4	1.6
Nightshade, silverleaf	1.6	1.6
Nutsedge; purple, yellow	2.4	0.8 - 1.6
Orchardgrass	1.6	1.6
Pampasgrass	2.4 - 4	1.2 - 1.6
Paragrass	2.4 - 4	1.6
Pepperweed, perennial	3.2	1.6
Phragmites*	2.4 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Poison hemlock	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.6
Quackgrass	1.6 - 2.4	1.6
Redvine*	1.6	1.6
Reed, giant	3.2 - 4	1.6
Ryegrass, perennial	1.6 - 2.4	0.8
Smartweed, swamp	2.4 - 4	1.6
Spurge, leafy*	–	1.6
Sweet potato, wild*	–	1.6
Thistle, artichoke	1.6 - 2.4	0.8 - 1.6
Thistle, Canada	1.6 - 2.4	1.6
Timothy	1.6 - 2.4	1.6
Torpedograss*	3.2 - 4	1.6
Trumpetcreeper*	1.6 - 2.4	1.6
Vaseygrass	2.4 - 4	1.6
Velvetgrass	2.4 - 4	1.6
Wheatgrass, western	1.6 - 2.4	1.6

*Control parcial

9.3 Matorrales leñosos y árboles

Aplique este producto después de la expansión completa de las hojas, a menos que se indique lo contrario. Utilice una proporción mayor para plantas más grandes y/o zonas de crecimiento más densas. En enredaderas, utilice la proporción máxima para plantas que han alcanzado la etapa de crecimiento leñoso. Se obtienen los mejores resultados cuando la aplicación se realiza entre el final del verano y el otoño, después de la formación de frutos.

En zonas áridas, se obtienen los mejores resultados cuando las aplicaciones se realizan entre primavera y comienzos de verano, cuando las especies de malezas tienen gran contenido de humedad y están en floración.

Cuando haga tratamientos de rocío para mojar con equipos de mano, asegúrese de que la cobertura sea total. Cuando use equipos de mano para tratamientos localizados con rociado dirigido de poco volumen, aplique una solución del 4 al 8 por ciento de este producto.

Es posible que los síntomas no aparezcan antes de las heladas o del envejecimiento con tratamientos de otoño.

Para labrar, segar o eliminar, deje transcurrir un lapso de 7 o más días después de haber aplicado el producto. Tal vez sea necesario repetir el tratamiento para controlar plantas que se regeneran de partes subterráneas o semillas. Se aceptan algunos colores otoñales en especies de hoja caduca no atractivas siempre y cuando no se haya producido una importante caída de las hojas. El rendimiento será inferior si se realizan tratamientos en otoño, después de una helada.

Especie de maleza	Proporción por difusión (cuarto de galón por acre)	% de solución de mano de rocío para mojar
Alder	2.4 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.2
Ash*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Aspen, quaking	1.6 - 2.4	0.8 - 1.2
Bearclover (Bearmat)*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Beech*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Birch	1.6	0.8
Blackberry	2.4 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.2
Blackgum	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Bracken	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Broom; French, Scotch	1.6 - 4	1.2 - 1.6
Buckwheat, California*	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.6
Cascara*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6

Especie de maleza	Proporción por difusión (cuarto de galón por acre)	% de solución de mano de rocío para mojar
Catsclaw*	–	0.8 - 1.2
Ceanothus*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Chamise*	1.6 - 4	0.8
Cherry; bitter, black, pin	1.6 - 2.4	0.8 - 1.2
Coyote brush	2.4 - 3.2	1.2 - 1.6
Deerweed	1.6 - 4	0.8
Dogwood*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Elderberry	1.6	0.8
Elm*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Eucalyptus	–	1.6
Gorse*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Hasardia*	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.6
Hawthorn	1.6 - 2.4	0.8 - 1.2
Hazel	1.6	0.8
Hickory*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Honeysuckle	2.4 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.2
Hornbeam, American*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Kudzu (Pueraria lobata)	3.2	1.6
Locust, black*	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.6
Madrone resprouts* (rebrotes)	–	1.6
Manzanita*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Maple, red (Arce, rojo)	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.2
Maple, sugar (Acer saccharum)	–	0.8 - 1.2
Monkey flower*	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.6
Oak; black, white*	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.6
Oak, post	2.4 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.2
Oak; northern, pin	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.2
Oak, scrub*	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.2
Oak; southern red	1.6 - 2.4	0.8 - 1.2
Peppertree, Brazilian (Florida holly)*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Persimmon*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Pine	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Poison ivy	3.2 - 4	1.6
Poison oak	3.2 - 4	1.6
Poplar, yellow*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Redbud, eastern	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Rose, multiflora	1.6	0.8
Russian olive*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Sage, black	1.6 - 3.2	0.8
Sage, white*	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.6
Sage brush, California	1.6 - 3.2	0.8
Salmonberry	1.6	0.8
Saltcedar*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Sassafras*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Sourwood*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Sumac; laurel, poison, smooth, sugarbush, winged*	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.6
Sweetgum	1.6 - 2.4	0.8 - 1.2
Swordfern*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Tallowtree, Chinese	–	0.8
Tan oak resprouts*	–	1.6
Thimbleberry	1.6	0.8
Tobacco, tree*	1.6 - 3.2	0.8 - 1.6
Toyon*	–	1.6
Trumpetcreeper	1.6 - 2.4	0.8 - 1.2
Vine maple*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Virginia creeper	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Waxmyrtle, southern*	1.6 - 4	0.8 - 1.6
Willow	2.4	0.8
Yerba Santa*	–	1.6

*Control parcial

10.0 LIMITES EN LA GARANTÍA Y EN LA RESPONSABILIDAD

Monsanto Compañía garantiza que este producto concuerda con la descripción química de la etiqueta y es razonablemente adecuado para los propósitos descritos en el libreto titulado Instrucciones Completas para el Uso ("Instrucciones") cuando se usa de acuerdo con dichas Instrucciones y las condiciones que allí se detallan. NO SE HACE NINGUNA OTRA GARANTÍA EXPRESA O IMPLÍCITA ACERCA DE LA IDONEIDAD PARA UN USO PARTICULAR O COMERCIABILIDAD. Esta garantía está sujeta también a las condiciones y limitaciones que aquí se indican.

El comprador y todos los usuarios deberán reportar con prontitud a esta Compañía acerca de cualquier reclamo que se base en un contrato, negligencia, estricta responsabilidad, o otros actos ilícitos.

Hasta el grado máximo permitido por la ley, el comprador y todos los usuarios son responsables por todas las pérdidas o daños que resultasen por el uso o manipulación en condiciones que estén más allá del control de esta Compañía, incluyendo pero no limitándose a: incompatibilidad con productos que no sean los señalados en las Instrucciones, aplicación o contacto con vegetación que no se quiera destruir, condiciones climáticas inusuales, condiciones de clima que estén fuera de los límites que se consideran normales en el lugar de la aplicación y para el período de tiempo en el cual se aplica, así como condiciones de clima que estén fuera de los límites indicados en las Instrucciones, aplicaciones que no estén explícitamente aconsejadas en las Instrucciones, condiciones de humedad que estén fuera de los límites establecidos en las Instrucciones, o la presencia de productos en la tierra o sobre ella, en las plantas o en la vegetación que se está tratando, diferentes a los indicados en las Instrucciones.

Esta Compañía no garantiza ninguno de los productos reformulados o reempacados de este producto, excepto de acuerdo a los requisitos de la administración de esta Compañía y con el permiso escrito expreso de esta Compañía.

SEGÚN LO ESTABLECIDO EN LA LEY VIGENTE, LA ÚNICA Y EXCLUSIVA COMPENSACIÓN AL USUARIO O COMPRADOR Y EL LIMITE DE RESPONSABILIDAD DE ESTA COMPAÑÍA O DE CUALQUIER OTRO VENDEDOR POR CUALQUIER PERDIDA O POR TODAS LAS PERDIDAS, PERJUICIOS O DAÑOS QUE RESULTASEN DEL USO O MANEJO DE ESTE PRODUCTO (INCLUYENDO RECLAMOS QUE SE BASEN EN UN CONTRATO, NEGLIGENCIA, ESTRICTA RESPONSABILIDAD Y OTROS ACTOS ILÍCITOS) SERÁ EL PRECIO PAGADO POR EL USUARIO O EL COMPRADOR POR LA CANTIDAD INVOLUCRADA DE ESTE PRODUCTO, O A ELECCIÓN DE ESTA COMPAÑÍA O DE OTRO VENDEDOR, EL REEMPLAZO DE DICHA CANTIDAD, O SI NO SE OBTUVO MEDIANTE COMPRA SE REEMPLAZARA DICHA CANTIDAD DEL PRODUCTO. EN NINGÚN CASO ESTA COMPAÑÍA U OTRO VENDEDOR SERÁN RESPONSABLES POR DAÑOS INCIDENTALES, CONSECUENTES O ESPECIALES.

En el momento de abrir y usar el producto, se asume que el comprador y todos los usuarios han aceptado las condiciones de los LIMITES EN LA GARANTÍA Y EN LA RESPONSABILIDAD que no pueden variar por medio de ningún acuerdo verbal o escrito. Si las condiciones son inaceptables, devuelva el producto inmediatamente sin abrir el recipiente.

Outrider, PROformance, Roundup PRO, y Monsanto y el símbolo de la enredadera es una marca comercial de la empresa Monsanto Technology LLC.

Todas las otras marcas registradas son la propiedad de sus dueños respectivos.

Este producto está protegido por la patente de los Estados Unidos Nos 4,405,531. No se han otorgado licencias bajo ninguna patente que no sea de los Estados Unidos.

EPA Reg. No. 524-529

En caso de que se presente una emergencia relacionada con este producto, llame por cobrar a cualquier hora del día o de la noche, al teléfono (314) 694-4000.

MONSANTO®

Empacado Para:
MONSANTO COMPANY
800 N. LINDBERGH BLVD.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, 63167 U.S.A.
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070109

Specimen Label

GLYPHOSATE	GROUP	9	HERBICIDE

CORTEVA™ agriscience

Accord® XRT II

HERBICIDE

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

- A non-selective broad spectrum systemic herbicide for control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants in
- Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), rangeland and permanent grass pastures
- forest sites, conifer plantations;- airports, barrow ditches, communication transmission lines, electrical power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military lands, mining and drilling areas, non-irrigation ditch banks, oil and gas pads, ornamental sites, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, railroads, roadsides, storage areas, storm water retention areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses, sod or turfgrass seed farms, vacant lots and other non-crop residential areas;
- natural areas (open space) including: campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trails and trailheads, recreation areas, wildlife openings and wildlife habitat and management areas;
- in and around seasonally dry wetlands;
- including grazed areas on all of these listed sites

Avoid contact of herbicide with foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, because severe injury or destruction may result.

Active Ingredient:	
glyphosate: N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine, dimethylamine salt	50.2%
Other Ingredients	49.8%
Total	100.0%

Contains 5.07 lb per gallon glyphosate, dimethylamine salt (4 lb per gallon glyphosate acid).

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-556

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions In Some Individuals

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exists, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

First Aid

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. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Domestic Animals: This product is considered to be relatively nontoxic to dogs and other domestic animals; however, ingestion of this product or large amounts of freshly sprayed vegetation may result in temporary gastrointestinal irritation (vomiting, diarrhea, colic, etc.). If such symptoms are observed, provide the animal with plenty of fluids to prevent dehydration. Call a veterinarian if symptoms persist for more than 24 hours.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied using only stainless steel, aluminum, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers.

Do not mix, store or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in galvanized steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks. This product, or spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas that may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

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.

This is an end-use product. Dow AgroSciences does not intend and has not registered it for reformulation.

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

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

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.

Keep people and pets off treated areas until spray solution has dried.

Storage and Disposal

Pesticide Storage: Do not contaminate water, food, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticide disposal or in accordance with applicable Federal, state or local procedures. Emptied container contains vapor and product residue. Observe all labeled safeguards until container is cleaned, reconditioned, or destroyed.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Product Information

Accord® XRT II herbicide is a broad spectrum, systemic, postemergence herbicide with no soil residual activity. It is intended for control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants and brush. It is formulated as a water soluble liquid containing surfactant; no additional surfactant is needed. -

Time to Symptoms: The active ingredient in this product moves through the plant from the point of foliage contact into the root system. Visible effects on most annual weeds occur within two to four days, but on most perennial weeds visible effects may not occur for seven days or more. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow activity of this product and delay development of visual symptoms. Visible effects are a gradual wilting and yellowing of the plant that advances to complete browning of above ground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts.

Stage of Weeds: Annual weeds are easiest to control when they are small. Best control of most perennial weeds is obtained when treatment is made at late growth stages approaching maturity or when translocation is mostly down to the roots, i.e. autumn for perennial plants or woody plants.

Mode of Action: The active ingredient in this product inhibits an enzyme. This enzyme is found only in plants and microorganisms that are essential to forming specific amino acids.

Cultural Considerations: Reduced control may result when applications are made to annual or perennial weeds that have been mowed, grazed, or cut, and have not been allowed to regrow to the specified stage for treatment.

Rainfastness: Heavy rainfall soon after application may wash off this product from the foliage and a repeat application may be required for adequate control.

No Soil Activity: Weeds must be emerged at the time of application to be controlled by this product. Weeds germinating from seed after application will not be controlled. Unemerged plants arising from unattached underground rhizomes or rootstocks of perennials will not be affected by the herbicide and will continue to grow.

Maximum Application Rates: The maximum application rates specified in this label are given in units of volume, either fluid ounces, pints or quarts, of this product per acre. The maximum allowed application rates apply to this product combined with the use of any and all other glyphosate-containing herbicides, either applied separately or in a tank mix, on the basis of total pounds of glyphosate (acid equivalents) per acre. If more than one glyphosate-containing product is applied to the same site within the same year, ensure that the total of pounds acid equivalent glyphosate does not exceed the maximum allowed. Do not apply more than a total of 8 quarts (8 lb glyphosate acid) of this product per acre per year.

Herbicide Resistance Management

Glyphosate, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 9 herbicide (inhibitor of EPSP synthase enzyme). Some naturally occurring weed biotypes that are tolerant (resistant) to glyphosate may exist due to genetic variability in a weed population. Where resistant biotypes exist, the repeated use of herbicides with the same mode of action can lead to the selection for resistant weeds. Certain agronomic practices reduce the likelihood that resistant weed populations will develop, and can be utilized to manage weed resistance once it occurs.

To delay the selection for glyphosate resistant weeds, use the following practices:

- Scout fields before and after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in weed species.
- Start with a clean field by applying a burndown herbicide or by tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are small.
- Add other herbicides, such as a selective and/or a residual herbicide, and cultural practices, such as tillage or crop rotation, where appropriate.
- Use the application rate for the most difficult to control weed in the field. Do not tank mix with other herbicides that reduce this product's efficacy through antagonism or with ones that encourage application rates of this product below those specified on this label.
- Control weed escapes and prevent weeds from setting seeds.
- Before moving from one site to another, clean equipment to minimize the spread of weed seeds or plant parts.
- Use new commercial seed that is as free of weed seed as possible.
- Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to the local retailer, county extension agent, or Dow AgroSciences representative.

Appropriate testing is needed to determine if a weed is resistant to glyphosate. The following good agronomic practices can reduce the spread of confirmed glyphosate-resistant biotypes:

- Tank mix this product or apply it sequentially with an appropriately labeled herbicide with a different mode of action to achieve control if a naturally occurring resistant biotype is present in the field.
- Cultural and mechanical control practices, such as crop rotation or tillage, may also be used.
- To control weed escapes, including resistant biotypes, before they set seed, scout treated fields after applying this product.

- Thoroughly clean equipment before leaving any site known to contain resistant biotypes.

Because the presence of glyphosate resistance in weed populations is difficult to detect prior to use, Dow AgroSciences accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control glyphosate-resistant weeds, to the extent permitted by law.

Glyphosate-Resistant Ryegrass
(Not for Use in California)
Preemergence: To control other emerged weeds, apply this product in a tank mix with a preemergence herbicide labeled for control of ryegrass.

Preemergence and Postemergence: To control other emerged weeds, apply this product in a tank mix with a residual preemergence herbicide and a postemergence herbicide (other than glyphosate) labeled for control of ryegrass. Apply according to the herbicide label directions for optimum control of ryegrass.

Postemergence: To control other emerged weeds, apply this product in a tank mix with another postemergence herbicide labeled for control of ryegrass. Apply according to the herbicide label directions for optimum control of ryegrass

Attention

Avoid contact of herbicide with foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, because severe injury or destruction may result.

AVOID DRIFT. Use extreme care when applying this product to prevent injury to desirable plants and crops.

Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift or splash onto desirable vegetation since minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to the crop, plants or other areas on which treatment was not intended. The likelihood of injury occurring from the use of this product increases when winds are gusty, as wind velocity increases, when wind direction is constantly changing or when there are other meteorological conditions that favor spray drift. When spraying, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in splatter or fine particles (mist) which are likely to drift. **Avoid applying at excessive speed or pressure.**

NOTE: Use of this product in any manner not consistent with this label may result in injury to persons, animals or crops, or other unintended consequences. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

- The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory
This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.

Importance of Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent adverse effects from drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size:
- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. Use the lower spray pressures for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height: Applications must not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Avoid application when winds are below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Applications must not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

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

Mixing Directions

Use only clean, stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers to mix, store and apply spray solutions of this product.

Eliminate any risk of siphoning the contents of the tank mix back into the carrier source while mixing. Use approved anti-back-siphoning devices where required by state or local regulations.

Note: Reduced results may occur if water containing soil is used, such as visibly muddy water or water from ponds and ditches that is not clear.

Accord® XRT II – Alone
This product mixes readily with water. Mix spray solutions of this product as follows:

1. Fill the mixing or spray tank with the required amount of clean water.
2. Add the specified amount of this product near the end of the filling process and mix well.
3. During mixing and application, foaming of the spray solution may occur. To prevent or minimize foaming, avoid the use of mechanical agitators, terminate by-pass and return lines at the bottom of the tank and, if needed, use an approved anti-foam or defoaming agent.

Accord® XRT II – Tank Mixing for use on any site listed on this label
This product does not provide residual weed control. For residual weed control or to broaden the weed control spectrum, tank mix this product with other herbicides. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. A compatibility test may be done prior to using a product that has not been tank mixed before with Accord XRT II in your program. See testing procedure below.

The user is responsible for ensuring that the specific application being made is included on the label of the product used in the tank mix and is compatible with Accord XRT II, especially if using a generic product with active ingredients, such as 2,4-D, atrazine, dicamba, diuron, pendimethalin or other herbicide, is listed in the label.

Add the tank mix product to the tank as directed by the label. Maintain agitation and add the required amount of this product. Maintain good agitation at all times until the contents in the tank are sprayed. If the mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to resuspend the mixture before spraying resumes. Keep the bypass line on or near the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming. The screen size in the nozzle or line strainers must be no finer than 50 mesh.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: Perform a jar test prior to mixing in a spray tank to ensure compatibility of Accord XRT II and other pesticides or carriers. Use a clear glass jar with lid and mix ingredients in the same order and proportions as will be used in the spray tank. The mixture is compatible if the materials mix readily when the jar is inverted several times. The mixture should remain stable after standing for 1/2 hour or, if separation occurs, should readily remix if agitated. An incompatible mixture is indicated by separation into distinct layers that do not readily remix when agitated and/or the presence of flakes, precipitates, gels, or heavy oily film in the jar. Use of an appropriate compatibility aid may resolve mix incompatibility. If the mixture is incompatible do not use that tank mix partner in tank mixtures.

Note: If tank mixing with a product containing triclopyr amine, such as Garlon® 3A herbicide or Capstone, ensure that the triclopyr amine product is well mixed with at least 75 percent of the total spray volume before adding this product to the spray tank to avoid incompatibility.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of this product with herbicides or other materials that are not expressly specified in this labeling. Mixing this product with herbicides or other materials not specified on this label may result in reduced performance.

Handheld Sprayers
Prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of this product in water as shown in the following table:

Spray Concentration (percent)	Amount of This Product for Desired Volume		
	1 gal	25 gal	100 gal
0.5	2/3 fl oz	1 pt	2 qt
0.75	1 fl oz	24 fl oz	3 qt
1	1 1/3 fl oz	1 qt	1 gal
1.5	2 fl oz	1 1/2 qt	1 1/2 gal
2	2 2/3 fl oz	2 qt	2 gal
3.75	5 fl oz	3 3/4 qt	3 3/4 gal
5	6 1/2 fl oz	5 qt	5 gal
10	13 fl oz	10 qt	10 gal

For best results when using knapsack sprayers, mix the specified amount of this product with water in a larger container. Fill sprayer with the mixed solution.

Colorants or Dyes
Agriculturally-approved colorants or marking dyes may be added to this product. Colorants or dyes used in spray solutions of this product may reduce performance, especially at lower rates or dilutions. Use colorants or dyes according to the manufacturer's directions.

Application Equipment and Application Methods

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

This product may be applied with the following application equipment. Apply spray solutions in properly maintained and calibrated equipment capable of delivering desired volumes.

Aerial Application in All States Except California (see below for California aerial application information)
Apply this product using aerial spray equipment only under conditions as specified within this label.

Avoid drift. Do not apply when winds are gusty or under any other condition which favors drift. Drift may cause damage to any vegetation contacted to which treatment is not intended. To prevent injury to adjacent desirable vegetation, maintain appropriate buffer zones.

Do not directly apply to any body of water.

Use the specified rates of this herbicide in 3 to 25 gpa of water unless otherwise specified on this label. Refer to the specific use directions of this label for volumes and application rates.

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift; therefore, do not use nozzles or nozzle configurations that dispense spray as fine spray droplets. Do not angle nozzles forward into the airstream and do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure. A drift control additive may be used. When a drift control additive is used, carefully read and observe the precautionary statements and all other information specified on the additive label.

Ensure uniform application. To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices.

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove residues of this product accumulated during spraying or from spills. **Prolonged exposure of this product to uncoated steel surfaces may result in corrosion and possible failure of the part. Landing gear components are most susceptible.** The maintenance of an organic coating (paint), which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38413, may prevent corrosion.

Aerial Application in California Only
Use the following guidelines when aerial applications are made near crops or desirable perennial vegetation after bud break and before total leaf drop, and/or near other desirable vegetation or annual crops:

- Do not apply within 100 feet of all desirable vegetation or crop(s).
- If wind up to 5 miles per hour is blowing toward desirable vegetation or crop(s), do not apply within 500 feet of the desirable vegetation or crop(s).
- Winds blowing from 5 to 10 miles per hour toward desirable vegetation or crop(s) may require buffer zones in excess of 500 feet.
- Do not apply when winds are in excess of 10 miles per hour or when inversion conditions exist.

When this product is applied under the conditions described, it controls annual and perennial weeds listed in the label affixed to the container.

Only 2,4-D amine formulations may be used for aerial applications in California. Tank mixes with 2,4-D amine formulations may be applied by air in California for fallow and reduced tillage systems, and for alfalfa and pasture renovation applications only. Do not aerially apply any tank mixes with dicamba in California.

Additional Information for Fresno County, California: Within the boundaries of Fresno County, California, the following information applies only from February 15 through March 31:

North: Fresno County line
South: Fresno County line
East: State Highway 99
West: Fresno County line

Always read and follow the label directions and precautionary statements for all products used in the aerial application. Observe the following directions to minimize off-site movement during aerial applications of this product. Minimizing off-site movement is the responsibility of the grower, pest control advisor and aerial applicator.

Written Directions: A written direction **must** be submitted by or on behalf of the applicator to the Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner 24 hours prior to application. The written direction **must** state the proximity of surrounding crops and that conditions of each manufacturer's product label and this label have been satisfied.

Aerial Applicator Training and Equipment: Aerially applying this product is limited to pilots who have successfully completed a Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner and California Department of Pesticide Regulation approved training program for aerial application of herbicides. All aircraft must be inspected, critiqued in flight and certified at a Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner approved fly-in. To insure that proper rates of herbicides and adjuvants are being applied during commercial use, test and calibrate the spray equipment at appropriate intervals. Demonstration of performance at Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner approved fly-ins constitutes such documentation, or other written records showing calculations and measurements of flight and spray parameters acceptable to the Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner.

Applications at Night: Do not aerially apply this product earlier than 30 minutes prior to sunrise and/or later than 30 minutes after sunset. Doing so requires prior permission from the Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner.

Ground Application
Apply the specified rates of this product in 3 to 40 gpa of water as a broadcast spray unless otherwise specified on this label. Increase the spray volume within the rate range as density of weeds increases to ensure complete coverage. In order not to spray a fine mist, carefully select proper nozzles. Use flat fan nozzles for best results with ground application equipment. Check spray pattern for uniform distribution of spray droplets.

Handheld and Backpack Application
Apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled. Do not spray to the point of runoff for applications made on a spray to wet basis. Use coarse

sprays only. For low volume directed spray applications, spray coverage should be uniform with at least 50 percent of the foliage contacted. For best results, cover the top one-half of the plant. To ensure adequate spray coverage, spray both sides of large or tall woody brush and trees, when foliage is thick and dense, or where there are multiple sprouts.

Selective Equipment
This product may be diluted with water and applied through shielded applicators, hooded sprayers, wiper applicators or sponge bars to weeds listed on this label. Avoid contact of herbicide with desirable vegetation as serious injury or death is likely to occur.

Adjust application equipment used above desired vegetation so that the lowest spray stream or wiper contact is at least 2 inches above the desirable vegetation. Droplets, mist, foam, or splatter of the herbicide settling on desirable vegetation is likely to result in discoloration, stunting or destruction.

Better results are obtained when more of the weed is exposed to the herbicide solution. Weeds not contacted by the herbicide solution will not be affected. This may occur in dense clumps, severe infestations, or when the height of weeds varies so that not all weeds are contacted. If this occurs, repeat treatment may be necessary.

Shielded and Hooded Applicators
A shielded or hooded applicator directs the herbicide solution onto weeds while shielding desirable vegetation from the herbicide. A hooded sprayer is a shielded sprayer in which the spray pattern is totally enclosed, including the top, sides, front, and back. Use nozzles that provide uniform coverage within the treated area. Keep shields on these sprayers adjusted to protect desirable vegetation. **Exercise extreme care to avoid contact of herbicide with desirable vegetation.**

Wiper Applicators
Wiper applicators are devices that physically wipe appropriate amounts of this product directly onto the weed. Equipment must be designed, maintained and operated to prevent the herbicide solution from contacting desirable vegetation.

Adjust application equipment used over the top of desirable vegetation so that the wiper contact point is at least 2 inches above the desirable vegetation. Better results are obtained when more of the weed is exposed to the herbicide solution. Weeds should be a minimum of 6 inches above the desirable vegetation. Adjust the applicator height to ensure adequate contact with weeds as weeds not contacted by the herbicide solution will not be affected. Poor contact may occur when weeds are growing in dense clumps, in severe weed infestations, or when weed height varies dramatically. If this occurs, repeat treatment may be necessary.

Operate this equipment at ground speeds no more than 5 mph. Performance may be improved by reducing speed in areas of heavy weed infestations to ensure adequate wiper saturation. Better results may be obtained if two applications are made in opposite directions.

Droplets, mist, foam, or splatter of the herbicide settling onto desirable vegetation may result in discoloration, stunting or destruction. Avoid leakage or dripping onto desirable vegetation. Adjust height of applicator to ensure adequate contact with weeds. Keep wiping surfaces clean. Be aware that on sloping ground the herbicide solution may migrate, causing dripping on the lower end and drying of the wicks on the upper end of a wiper applicator.

Do not use wiper equipment when weeds are wet.

Mix only the amount of solution to be used during a one-day period as reduced activity may result from use of leftover solutions. Clean wiper parts by thoroughly flushing with water immediately after using this product.

Rope or Sponge Wick Applicators
Use 25 to 70 percent solutions of this product in water.

Panel Applicators and Pressure Feed Systems
Solutions ranging from 25 to 100 percent of this product in water may be used.

This product controls the following weeds when applied as directed:

corn, volunteer
panicum, Texas
rye, common
shattercane
sicklepod
Spanish needles
starbur, bristly

This product suppresses the following weeds when applied as directed:

beggarweed, Florida
bermudagrass
dogbane, hemp
dogfennel
guineagrass
johnsongrass
milkweed
nightshade, silverleaf
pigweed, redroot
ragweed, common
ragweed, giant
smutgrass
sunflower
thistle, Canada
thistle, musk
vaseygrass
velvetleaf

Injection Systems
This product may be used in aerial or ground injection spray systems. It may be used as a liquid concentrate or diluted prior to injecting into the spray stream. Do not mix this product with the concentrate of other products when using injection systems.

CDA Equipment
The rate of this product applied per acre by vehicle-mounted controlled droplet application (CDA) equipment must not be less than the amount specified in this label when applied by conventional broadcast equipment. For vehicle-mounted and handheld CDA equipment, apply in 2 to 15 gpa of water.

Controlled droplet application equipment produces a spray pattern that is not easily visible. Exercise extreme care to avoid spray or drift contacting the foliage or any other green tissue of desirable vegetation, as damage or destruction may result.

Application Directions

- **Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), rangeland and permanent grass pastures;**
- **forest sites, conifer plantations;**
- **airports, barrow ditches, communication transmission lines, electrical power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military lands, mining and drilling areas, non-irrigation ditch banks, oil pads, ornamental sties, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, railroads, roadsides, storage areas, storm water retention areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses, sod or turfgrass seed farms, vacant lots and other non-crop residential areas; and**
- **natural areas (open space) including: campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trails and trailheads, recreation areas, wildlife openings and wildlife habitat and management areas;**
- **in and around seasonally dry wetlands;**
- **including grazed areas on all of these listed sites**

This product may also be used in non-food crop sites, including: Christmas tree farms, plant nurseries, and sod or turfgrass seed farms.

Apply this product to control any weeds listed in the Weeds Controlled section of the label unless otherwise specified.

Cut Stump

This product will control regrowth of cut stumps and resprouts of many types of woody brush and tree species, some of which are listed below. Apply this product using suitable equipment to ensure coverage of the entire cambium. Cut trees or resprouts close to the soil surface. Apply a 50 percent solution with 50 percent water or 100 percent solution of this product to the freshly cut surface immediately after cutting. Delays in application may result in reduced performance. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet but be sure to apply the herbicide solution to a complete ring of exposed cambium including when the bark may have torn down the side of the stump. For best results, make applications during periods of active growth and full leaf expansion.

alder
eucalyptus
madrone
oak
pepper, Brazilian
pine, Austrian
reed, giant
saltcedar
sweetgum
tan oak
willow

Restrictions:
- Do not make cut stump applications when the roots of desirable woody brush or trees may be grafted to the roots of the cut stump. Some sprouts, stems, or trees may share the same root system.
- Adjacent trees that are of a similar age, height and spacing may indicate shared roots.
- Injury is likely to occur to non-treated stems or trees when one tree or more that shares a common root is treated.

Forestry Management

This product is for the control or partial control of woody brush, trees and herbaceous weeds in forestry. This product is also for use in preparing or establishing wildlife openings within these sites and maintaining logging roads.

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

Note: For forestry site preparation, make sure the tank mix product is approved for use prior to planting the desired species. Observe planting interval restrictions.

Note: If tank mixing with a product containing triclopyr amine, such as Garlon® 3A herbicide or Capstone, ensure that the triclopyr amine product is well mixed with at least 75 percent of the total spray volume before adding this product to the spray tank to avoid incompatibility. Site Preparation in forestry sites, use this product in site preparation prior to

planting any tree species including Christmas trees, eucalyptus, hybrid tree cultivars, and establishing silvicultural nursery sites.

For optimum results, use 4 – 8 quarts of this product per acre. Use a higher rate in the rate range for control or partial control of woody brush, trees and hard to control perennial herbaceous weeds. For best results, apply to actively growing woody brush and trees after full leaf expansion and before fall color and leaf drop. Use increased rates within the rate range to control perennial herbaceous weeds.
Use a lower rate in the rate range to control annual herbaceous weeds. Apply to foliage of actively growing annual herbaceous weeds any time after emergence.

Restrictions:
- Do not apply this product as an over the top broadcast spray for forestry conifer or hardwood release unless otherwise specified on this label.

Conifer Release, Mid-Rotation Conifer Release, and Hardwood Release
Apply this product as a directed spray, with selective equipment, and as an individual plant treatment for woody and herbaceous weeds in conifer plantations and hardwood sites, Christmas tree plantations and silvicultural nurseries for conifer release or mid-rotation release applications around conifers and hardwoods.

Make applications using application techniques that prevent or minimize direct contact to the foliage of crop trees (including in stands of pine, other conifers, or hardwood). Avoid contact of spray drift, mist or drips with foliage, green bark or non-woody surface roots of desirable plant species. Use directed sprays and ground equipment with nozzles oriented to target only undesirable understory vegetation below the crop tree canopy.

Mid-Rotation Conifer Release and Spot Treatments for Crop Tree Release and Timber Stand Improvement
Apply this product as a ground broadcast or directed spray application for mid-rotation release applications under the canopy of pines, other conifers and hardwoods. Make applications using application techniques that prevent or minimize direct contact to the foliage of crop trees (including in stands of pine, other conifers, or hardwoods). Use directed sprays and ground equipment with nozzles oriented to target only undesirable understory vegetation below the crop tree canopy. When making spot applications for woody and herbaceous weeds, do not allow spray to contact the foliage of desirable crop trees.

Unimproved rough turf and Ornamental Sites

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

Note: If tank mixing with a product containing triclopyr amine, such as Garlon® 3A herbicide or Capstone, ensure that the triclopyr amine product is well mixed with at least 75 percent of the total spray volume before adding this product to the spray tank to avoid incompatibility.

Spot Treatment, Trim and Edge, and Bareground (can be used on any site on this label)
This product may be on any industrial turfgrass and ornamental site listed on the label for spot treatment of unwanted vegetation, for trim and edge application around objects, and to eliminate unwanted weeds before a construction project begins or asphalt or other material is laid for a road. This product may be used prior to planting an area to ornamentals, flowers, or turfgrass (sod or seed) to remove unwanted weeds growing in established shrub beds or ornamental plantings.

To maintain bareground, repeated applications of this product may be used.

This product provides control of emerged annual weeds and control or partial control of emerged perennial weeds, woody brush and trees when applied in a tank mix to bareground.

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

Note: If tank mixing with a product containing triclopyr amine, such as Garlon® 3A herbicide or Capstone, ensure that the triclopyr amine product is well mixed with at least 75 percent of the total spray volume before adding this product to the spray tank to avoid incompatibility.

To control or partially control the following perennial weeds, apply 1.5 to 3 pints of this product plus 2 to 4 oz of Oust XP per acre.

bahiagrass
bermudagrass
broomsedge
dallisgrass
dock, curly
dogfennel
fescue, tall
johnsongrass
poorjoe
quackgrass
vaseygrass
vervain, blue

Chemical Mowing
This product suppresses perennial and annual grasses listed in this section to serve as a substitute for mowing.

Perennials: Apply this product at a rate of 6 fl oz per acre to suppress tall fescue, fine fescue, orchardgrass, quackgrass or reed canarygrass covers. Use 4.6 fl oz of this product per acre for suppression of Kentucky bluegrass. Apply treatments in 10 to 40 gpa. Use only in areas where some temporary injury or discoloration of perennial grasses can be tolerated.

Annuals: For growth suppression of annual ryegrass, wild barley and wild oats growing in coarse turfgrass on roadsides or other industrial areas, apply 3 to 3.75 fl oz of this product in 10 to 40 gpa. Apply when annual grasses are actively growing and before the seedheads are in the boot stage of development. Treatments may cause injury to the desired grasses.

Dormant Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass: This product may be used to control or partially control many winter annual weeds and tall fescue for effective release of dormant bermudagrass and bahiagrass. Treat only when turfgrass is dormant and prior to spring greenup.

Apply 6 fl oz to 1.5 quarts of this product per acre in 10 to 40 gpa of water. Use only in areas where bermudagrass or bahiagrass are desirable groundcovers and where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated. For best control of winter annuals, apply when plants are less than 6 inches tall in an early growth stage, and after most of them have germinated. For best control of tall fescue, apply when the tall fescue is at or beyond the 4 to 6 leaf stage.

Treatments in excess of 12 fl oz of this product per acre may result in injury or delayed greenup in highly maintained areas, such as golf courses and lawns.

Restrictions:
Do not apply tank mixes of this product plus Oust XP in highly maintained turfgrass areas where grass selectively is desired.

Actively Growing Bermudagrass: This product may be used to control or partially control many annual and perennial weeds for effective release of actively growing bermudagrass. Injury of some bermudagrass could occur from applying this product, but the bermudagrass will recover under moist conditions after the effects of the product wear off. Use only in areas where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated.

Apply 12 to 35 fl oz of this product in 10 to 40 gpa to control or partially control many annual and perennial weeds in order to effectively release actively growing bermudagrass. Use a lower rate in the rate range to control weeds less than 6 inches tall (or runner length). Use a higher rate in the rate range as weeds increase in size or as the flower or seed head forms. This product provides partial control of the following perennial species in actively growing bermudagrass.

bahiagrass
bluestem, silver
fescue, tall
johnsongrass
trumpetcreeper
vaseygrass

Restrictions:
- Do not apply more than 12 fl oz of this product per acre in highly maintained turfgrass areas where grass selectively is desired.

Tank Mixes: Tank mix this product with Outrider or Oust XP for a broader weed control spectrum in actively growing bermudagrass. Apply the tank mixes only on well established bermudagrass where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated.

Apply 6 fl oz to 1.5 pints of this product per acre with 0.75 to 1.33 oz of Outrider to control or partially control johnsongrass and other weeds listed on the Outrider label. Use the higher rate in the rate range of both products to control annual or perennial weeds more than 6 inches tall.

Apply 12 fl oz to 1.5 pints of this product per acre with 1 to 2 oz of Oust XP for enhanced control of weeds listed on the Oust XP label. Use the lower rate in the rate range to control annual weeds less than 6 inches tall (or runner length) listed on the labels. Use a higher rate in the rate range as annual weeds increase in size and as the flower or seed head forms. This tank mix provides partial control of the following perennial weeds in actively growing bermudagrass.

bahiagrass
blackberry
bluestem, silver
broomsedge
dallisgrass
dewberry
dock, curly
dogfennel
fescue, tall
johnsongrass
poorjoe
raspberry
trumpetcreeper
vaseygrass
vervain, blue

Restrictions:
- Do not apply tank mixtures of this product plus Oust XP in highly maintained bermudagrass where grass selectively is desired.

Actively Growing Bahiagrass: To suppress vegetative growth and seed head inhibition of bahiagrass for approximately 45 days, apply 4.6 fl oz of this product in 10 to 40 gpa of water. Apply one to two weeks after full greenup or after mowing to a uniform height of 3 to 4 inches and prior to seed head emergence.

To suppress grown of bahiagrass up to 120 days, apply 3.5 fl oz of this product per acre and follow it with an application of 2 to 3.5 fl oz per acre approximately 45 days later. Do not make more than two growth suppression applications per year unless otherwise directed.

Tank Mixes: Tank mix this product with Outrider or Oust XP for a broader week control spectrum in actively growing bermudagrass. Apply the tank mixes only on well established bahiagrass where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated.

Apply 4.6 fl oz of this product per acre with 0.75 to 2 oz of Outrider per acre to control or partially control johnsongrass and other weeds listed on the Outrider label. Use the higher rate in the rate range for Outrider to control annual and perennial weeds more than 6 inches tall.

Apply 4.6 fl oz of this product per acre with 0.25 oz of Oust XP per acre for enhanced control of weeds listed on the Oust XP label in actively growing bahiagrass one to two weeks following an initial spring mowing. Do not apply this tank mix more than once per year.

Turfgrass Renovation, Seed, or Sod Production
This product controls most existing vegetation prior to renovating turfgrass areas or establishing turfgrass grown for seed or sod. For maximum control of existing vegetation, delay planting or sodding to determine if any regrowth from escaped underground plant parts occurs. When repeat treatments are necessary, sufficient regrowth must be attained prior to application. For warm season turfgrass, such as bermudagrass, summer or fall applications provide the best control. Where existing vegetation is growing under mowed turfgrass management, apply this product after omitting at least one regular mowing to allow sufficient growth for good interception of the spray.

Desirable turfgrass may be planted following the above procedures.

Handheld equipment may be used for spot treatment of unwanted vegetation growing in existing turfgrass. Use broadcast or handheld equipment to control sod remnants or other unwanted vegetation after sod is harvested.

Restrictions:
- Do not disturb soil or underground plant parts before treatment.
- Delay tillage or renovation techniques, such as vertical mowing, coring or slicing, for seven days after application to allow translocation into underground plant parts.
- If the application rate used is 2 quarts or less per acre, no waiting period is required between treatment and feeding or grazing livestock.
- If the application rate used is more than 2 quarts per acre, remove livestock before applying this product and wait 8 weeks after applying before resuming grazing or harvesting.

Glyphosate-Resistant Horseweed
(Not for Use in California)
Use this product to control and manage glyphosate-resistant horseweed (marestail, *Conyza canadensis*). Apply 1.5 pints of this product per acre before marestail is more than 6 inches in height. Make applications when horseweed is still in the rosette stage of growth to enhance control.

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

Natural Areas and Wildlife Habitat Management

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

Habitat Restoration and Management
This product may be used to control exotic and other undesirable vegetation in habitat management and natural areas, including rangeland and wildlife refuges. Apply to allow recovery of native plant species, prior to planting desirable native species, and for similar broad spectrum vegetation control requirements. Apply spot treatments to selectively remove unwanted plants for habitat maintenance and enhancement.

Wildlife Food Plots
This product may be used as a site preparation treatment to control annual and perennial weeds prior to planting wildlife food plots. Any wildlife food species may be planted after applying this product, or native species may be allowed to repopulate the area. If tillage is needed to prepare a seedbed, wait 7 days after application before tillage to allow translocation into underground plant parts.

Hollow Stem Injection

Apply this product through handheld injection devices that deliver the specified amount of this product into targeted hollow stem plants growing in any site listed on this label. To control the following hollow stem plants, follow the use directions below:

Target Plants		Use Directions
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	
castorbean	*Ricinus communis*	Inject 4 mL of this product per plant into the lower portion of the main stem
hemlock, poison	*Conium maculatum*	Inject one leaf cane per plant, 10 to 12 inches above the root crown, with 5 mL of a 5 percent by volume solution of this product.
hogweed, giant	*Hercleum mantegazzianum*	Inject one leaf cane per plant 12 inches above the root crown with 5 mL of a 5 percent by volume solution of this product.
horsetail, field	*Equisetum arvense*	Inject one segment above the root crown with 0.5 mL of this product per stem using a low volume syringe capable of accurately delivering this amount of product.
knotweed, bohemian and other species	*Polygonum bohemicum*	Inject 5 mL of this product per stem between the second and third internode.
knotweed, giant	*Polygonum sachalinense*	
knotweed, Japanese	*Polygonum cuspidatum*	
reed, giant	*Arundo donax*	Inject 6 mL of this product per stem between the second and third internode.
thistle, Canada	*Circisum arvense*	Cut 8 to 9 of the tallest plants at bud stage in a clump with clippers. Use a cavity needle pushed into the stem center and then slowly removed as 0.5 mL of this product per stem is injected into the stem.

Restrictions:
- Do not apply more than a total of 2 gallons of this product per acre for all treatments combined. At 5 mL per stem, 2 gallons will treat approximately 1300 stems per acre.

Injection and Frill (Woody Brush and Trees)

This product may be used to control woody brush and trees by injection or frill applications. Apply this product using suitable equipment that penetrates into the living tissue. Apply the equivalent of 1 mL (0.04 fl oz) of this product per each two to three inches of trunk diameter at breast height (DBH). This is best achieved by applying a 50 to 100 percent concentration of this product either to a continuous frill around the tree or as cuts evenly spaced around the tree below all branches. As tree diameter increases in size, better results are achieved by applying diluted material to a continuous frill or more closely spaced cuttings. Do not make any applications that allow runoff to occur from frilled or cut areas in species that exude sap freely. In species such as this, make the frill or cuts at an oblique angle to produce a cupping effect and use a 100 percent undiluted concentration of this product. For best results, apply during periods of active growth and after full leaf expansion. This product controls many species; some of these species are listed below.

Control	Partial Control
oak	black gum
poplar	dogwood
sweetgum	hickory
sycamore	maple, red

Non-Food Tree, Shrub, or Vine Production Sites
(Not for Use in California)

Types of Applications: Site preparation, post-directed trim and edge, wiper application

This product may be used for general weed control prior to the planting of and around established ornamentals or any woody tree, shrub, or vine species, including arborvitae, azalea, boxwood, crabapple, eucalyptus, euonymus, fir, Douglas- fir, jojoba, hollies, lilac, magnolia, maple, oak, poplar, privet, pine, spruce, and yew, growing in plant nurseries, on Christmas tree farms, or on other non-food tree production sites.

Use this product to control weeds growing in and around greenhouses and shadehouses. During application, desirable vegetation must not be present. Air circulation fans must be turned off until after the application has dried.

Do not use this product as an over the top broadcast spray in ornamentals and Christmas trees unless otherwise directed. Take care to avoid contact of spray, drift, or mist with foliage or green bark of desirable ornamental species.

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

Site Preparation
Use this product prior to planting any tree, shrub, or vine, including Christmas tree species, in a nursery or production setting.

Post-Directed Trim and Edge
Use this product as a post-directed spray around established woody ornamental species or to trim and edge around trees, buildings, sidewalks, roads, potted plants, and other objects in a production setting. Protect desirable plants from the spray solution by using shields or coverings made of cardboard or other impermeable material.

Wiper Application
Use this product through wick or other suitable wiper applicators to control or partially control undesirable vegetation around established trees, shrubs, or vines. See Selective Equipment section of this label for further information about the proper use of wiper applicators.

Parks, Recreational, and Residential Areas

Use this product in parks, recreational, and residential areas. Apply it with any application equipment described in this label. Use this product to trim and edge around trees, fences, paths, around buildings, sidewalks, and other objects in these areas. This product may be used for spot treatment of unwanted vegetation, eliminate unwanted weeds growing in established shrub beds or ornamental plantings, and prior to planting an area to ornamentals, flowers, turfgrass (sod or seed), or prior to laying asphalt or other road material, or beginning construction projects.

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

Poplar (*Populus* spp.) Production

Types of Applications: Preplant, in-crop, wiper applicator

Preplant
This product is for use prior to planting *Populus* species, including hybrid poplars and hybrid cottonwoods.

In-Crop
Use a 1.5 percent spray solution as a spray to wet application for the control of undesirable woody brush and trees. To control herbaceous weeds, use a 0.75 to 1.5 percent solution. Avoid contact of spray, drift, or mist with foliage, green bark or non-woody surface roots of poplar trees.

Wiper Applicator
This product may be used through wick or other suitable applicators for control or partial control of grass and broadleaf weeds listed on the label.

For wick applicators, mix 2.75 quarts of this product with 2 gallons of water to make a 25 percent solution. For wiper systems that can handle thicker solutions, such as force fed systems, a solution containing 25 to 100 percent of this product may be used.

For best results, allow the herbicide solution to contact the maximum amount of leaf surface. As weed density increases, decrease equipment speed to allow sufficient herbicide to flow to wet all surfaces contacted. Weeds not contacted will be unaffected.

To avoid injury or death of desirable plants, prevent contact of herbicide with non-target vegetation, including foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots or fruit.

Railroads

All of the instructions in the Industrial Sites and Unimproved rough turf and Ornamental Sites sections apply to railroads.

Bareground, Ballast and Shoulders, Crossings, and Spot Treatment
Use this product to maintain bare ground on railroad ballast and shoulders. Repeat applications of this product may be used as weeds emerge to maintain bare ground. Use this product to control tall growing weeds to improve line of sight at railroad crossings and reduce the need for mowing along rights-of-way. For crossing applications, use up to 80 gpa of spray solution.

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

Note: If tank mixing with a product containing triclopyr amine, such as Garlon® 3A herbicide or Capstone, ensure that the triclopyr amine product is well mixed with at least 75 percent of the total spray volume before adding this product to the spray tank to avoid incompatibility.

Brush Control
Use this product to control woody brush and trees on railroad rights-of-way. Apply 3 quarts to 2 gallons of this product per acre as a broadcast spray, using boom-type or boomless nozzles. Applications up to 80 gpa of spray solution may be used. Apply a 3/4 to 1.5 percent solution of this product when using high volume spray to wet applications. Apply a 4 to 7 percent solution of this product when using low volume directed sprays for spot treatment.

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

Note: If tank mixing with Garlon® 3A herbicide, ensure that Garlon 3A is well mixed with at least 75 percent of the total spray volume before adding this product to the spray tank to avoid incompatibility.

Note: If tank mixing with a product containing triclopyr amine, such as Garlon® 3A herbicide or Capstone, ensure that the triclopyr amine product is well mixed with at least 75 percent of the total spray volume before adding this product to the spray tank to avoid incompatibility.

Pasture Management

Types of Applications: Preplant, preemergence, pasture renovation, spot treatment, wiper applicator, selective weed control in dormant pastures

Preplant, Preemergence, Pasture Renovation
Apply this product to control weeds prior to planting or prior to the emergence of forage grasses. This product may also be applied postemergence to any pasture grass (other than food crops in the *Gramineae* family), including bahiagrass, bermudagrass, bluegrass, brome, fescue, guineagrass, kikuyugrass, orchardgrass, pangola grass, ryegrass, timothy, and wheatgrass, to control these species prior to replanting.

Restrictions:
- If the application rate used is 2.25 quarts or less per acre, no waiting period is required between treatment and feeding or grazing livestock.
- If the application rate used is more than 2.25 quarts per acre, remove livestock before applying this product and wait 8 weeks after applying before resuming grazing or harvesting.

Spot Treatment and Wiper Applicator
To control tall weeds, apply this product in pastures as a spot treatment or over the top of desirable grasses using a wiper applicator. Repeat applications may be made in the same area every 30 days.

Restrictions:
- The entire pasture or any portion of it may be treated when using 2.25 quarts or less of this product per acre for spot treatments or wiper applications.
- No more than 10 percent of the total pasture may be treated at any one time when using more than 2.25 quarts of this product per acre for spot treatments or wiper applications.
- To achieve maximum performance, remove domestic livestock before application and wait 7 days after application before grazing livestock or harvesting for feed.

Selective Weed Control in Dormant Pastures
Apply this product to dormant pastures to suppress competitive growth and seed production of annual weeds and undesirable vegetation. Apply 9 to 12 fl oz of this product per acre by broadcast application equipment. Apply in early spring before desirable perennial grasses break dormancy and initiate green growth, or in late fall after desirable perennial grasses have reached dormancy.

Restrictions:
- If this product is applied when plants are not dormant, some stunting of perennial grasses will occur.
- Using a higher rate in the rate range could cause stand reduction.
- Do not apply more than a total of 2.25 quarts of this product per acre per year to pasture grasses except for renovation use.

There is no waiting period between application and grazing or harvesting

Rangelands

Apply 2.5 lb ai per acre to control or suppress many annual weeds growing in perennial cool and warm season grass rangelands, pastures, and grassy industrial sites. Preventing weed seed production is critical to the successful control of annual grassy weeds invading these perennial grass sites. Eliminate most of the viable seeds with follow up applications in sequential years. Delay grazing of treated areas to encourage growth of desirable perennials. Allowing desirable perennials to flower and reseed in the treated area will encourage successful transition.

***Bromus*:** Use this product to control or suppress downy brome (*Bromus tectorum*), Japanese brome (*Bromus japonicus*), soft chess (*Bromus mollis*), cheatgrass (*Bromus secalinus*), cereal rye and jointed goatgrass found in rangelands, pastures and grassy industrial sites. Apply 6 to 12 fl oz of this product per acre as a broadcast treatment.

For best results, coincide treatments with early seedhead emergence of the most mature plants. Delaying the application until this growth stage maximizes the emergence of other weedy grass flushes. Make applications to the same site each year until seed banks are depleted and the desirable perennial grasses become established on the site.

Medusahead: Apply 12 fl oz of this product per acre to control or suppress medusahead at the 3-leaf stage when plants are actively growing. Delaying applications beyond this stage results in reduced

or unacceptable control. Repeat applications in subsequent years to eliminate the seedbank before reestablishing desirable perennial grasses. Apply in the fall or spring.

Apply by ground or air. Make aerial applications for these uses with fixed wing or helicopter equipment. For aerial applications, apply in 2 to 10 gpa of water. For ground applications, apply in 10 to 20 gpa of water.

Spot Treatment Wiper Application
Apply this product in rangeland, pastures, or industrial sites as a spot treatment or over the top of desirable grasses using wiper applicators to control tall weeds. Make repeat applications in the same area at 30-day intervals.

Restrictions:
- The entire site or any portion of it may be treated when using 2.25 quarts or less of this product per acre for spot treatments or wiper applications.
- No more than 10 percent of the total site may be treated at any one time when using more than 2.25 quarts of this product per acre for spot treatments or wiper applications.
- To achieve maximum performance, remove domestic livestock before application and wait 7 days after application before grazing livestock or harvesting for feed.

Roadsides

All of the instructions in the Industrial sites and unimproved rough turf and Ornamental Sites section apply to roadsides.

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

Note: If tank mixing with a product containing triclopyr amine, such as Garlon® 3A herbicide or Capstone, ensure that the triclopyr amine product is well mixed with at least 75 percent of the total spray volume before adding this product to the spray tank to avoid incompatibility.

Roadside Shoulder Treatments
Use this product on road shoulders. Apply it with boom sprayers, shielded boom sprayers, high volume off-center nozzles, handheld equipment, and similar equipment.

Guardrails and Other Obstacles to Mowing
Use this product to control weeds growing under guardrails and around signposts and other objects along the roadside.

Spot Treatment
Use this product as a spot treatment to control unwanted vegetation growing along roadsides.

Release of Bermudagrass or Bahiagrass
Dormant Applications: Use this product to control or partially control many winter annual weeds and tall fescue for effective release of dormant bermudagrass or bahiagrass. Treat along roadsides only when turfgrass is dormant and prior to spring greenup. See Unimproved Rough Turf Management section for use directions to control weeds in dormant bermudagrass and bahiagrass.

Actively Growing Bermudagrass
Use this product to control or partially control many annual and perennial weeds for effective release of actively growing bermudagrass. See Unimproved Rough Turf Management section for use directions to control weeds in actively growing bermudagrass.

Actively Growing Bahiagrass
Use this product for suppression of vegetable growth and seedhead inhibition of bahiagrass, and to control or partially control many annual and perennial weeds for effective release of actively growing bahiagrass along roadsides. See Turfgrass Management section for use directions to control weeds in actively growing bahiagrass.

Turfgrass Seed and Sod Production

Types of Applications: Preplant, at-planting, preemergence, removal of established stands, renovation, site preparation, shielded sprayer, wiper applicator, spot treatment, creating rows in annual ryegrass

Preplant, At-Planting, Preemergence, Removal of Established Stands, Renovation, and Site Preparation
Applying this product eliminates most existing vegetation for the purpose of renovating turfgrass or forage grass seed areas, and for establishing turfgrass grown for sod. Using this product also destroys any remaining undesired grass vegetation when a production field is converted to an alternate crop or species. This product must be applied before, during, or after planting or for renovation purposes, and, to avoid crop injury, must be applied prior to crop emergence.

For the maximum control of existing vegetation, delay planting in order to determine if any regrowth from underground plant parts occur. If existing vegetation is growing under mowed turfgrass management, apply this product after eliminating at least one regular mowing. This allows sufficient turfgrass growth for good interception of the herbicide spray. If a repeat application is necessary, there must be sufficient regrowth prior to reapplication.

For warm season turfgrass, such as bermudagrass, a summer or fall application provides the best control. After the sod is harvested, broadcast application equipment may be used to control sod remnants or other unwanted vegetation. Up to 1 gallon per acre may be used to totally remove established stands of tough to kill turfgrass species.

Restrictions:
- Do not disturb soil or underground plant parts before application.
- Delay tillage or renovation techniques, such as vertical mowing, coring, and slicing, for 7 days after application to allow translocation of this product into underground plant parts.
- If the application rate used is 2 quarts or less per acre, no waiting period is required between treatment and feeding or grazing livestock.
- If the application rate used is more than 2 quarts per acre, remove livestock before applying this product and wait 8 weeks after applying before resuming grazing or harvesting.

Shielded Sprayer
Apply 1.5 pints to 2 quarts of this product in 10 to 20 gpa to control weeds growing between turfgrass seed rows. Planting in uniform, straight rows aids this type of application. For best results, apply when the turfgrass seed plants are small enough to easily pass by the protective shields of the sprayer. Any contact of this product with desirable vegetation may result in discoloration, stunting, or destruction.

Wiper Applicator
Apply this product over the top of desirable turfgrass using a wiper applicator to control tall weeds. Any contact of this product with desirable vegetation may result in discoloration, stunting, or destruction.

Spot Treatment
Apply this product in a 1 percent solution with a handheld sprayer to control weeds within established vegetation prior to heading of turfgrass grown for seed. After sod is harvested, handheld equipment may be used to control sod remnants or other unwanted vegetation. Spraying this product on turfgrass will kill it along with the weeds. Use care to not spray or allow the spray to drift outside of the target area in order to avoid unwanted turfgrass injury or destruction.

Creating Rows in Annual Ryegrass
Apply 12 fl oz to 1.5 pints of this product per acre to create rows in annual ryegrass. For best results, apply before ryegrass reaches 6 inches in height. Use a higher rate in the rate range when ryegrass is more than 6 inches tall.

Set the nozzle height to establish the desired row spacing. For best results, use low pressure nozzles or drop nozzles designed to target the application over a narrow band. Use care to not spray or allow the spray to drift outside of the target area in order to avoid unwanted turfgrass destruction.

Utility Sites

Use this product along electrical power, pipeline, and telephone rights-of-way, and other sites associated with these utility rights-of-way, including: substations, access roads, railroads, or similar rights-of-way that run in conjunction with utilities.

Use this product for bare ground, trim and edge around objects, spot treatment of unwanted vegetation, and to eliminate unwanted weeds growing in established shrub beds or ornamental plantings. Use this product prior to planting a utility site to ornamentals, flowers, turfgrass (sod or seed), or beginning construction projects. As weeds emerge, make a repeat application of this product to maintain bare ground.

Use this product in preparing or establishing wildlife openings within these sites, maintaining access roads, and side trimming along utility rights-of way. To control herbaceous weeds, use a lower rate in the rate range. Use a higher rate in the rate range to control dense stands or tough to control woody brush and trees.

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

Note: If tank mixing with a product containing triclopyr amine, such as Garlon® 3A herbicide or Capstone, ensure that the triclopyr amine product is well mixed with at least 75 percent of the total spray volume before adding this product to the spray tank to avoid incompatibility.

Weeds

Use a higher rate in the rate range when weed growth is heavy, dense, or growing in an undisturbed (non-cultivated) area. The performance of this product may be reduced when applying to weeds heavily covered with dust. If weeds have been mowed, grazed, or cut, allow regrowth to occur before applying this product.

If a handheld sprayer is used to apply this product on a spray to wet technique, ensure that the spray coverage is uniform and complete, and at least 50 percent of the foliage, or the top one-half of the plant, is sprayed. Spray both sides of large or tall weeds, thick or dense foliage, or multiple sprouts in order to ensure complete coverage.

After applying this product, if the soil must be tilled or the weeds mowed, wait 7 days before tilling, mowing, or removing residual vegetation to allow translocation of this product into underground plant parts.

Apply 1 to 1.75 gallons of this product per acre for enhanced results to control tough to control perennial weeds, woody brush and trees, plants growing under stressed conditions, or in areas of dense vegetation.

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

Note: If tank mixing with a product containing triclopyr amine, such as Garlon® 3A herbicide or Capstone, ensure that the triclopyr amine product is well mixed with at least 75 percent of the total spray volume before adding this product to the spray tank to avoid incompatibility.

Annual Weeds
Apply 1.5 pints of this product per acre if weeds are less than 6 inches in height or runner length. Use 1.25 to 3 quarts of this product per acre if weeds are more than 6 inches in height or runner length, or when weeds are growing under stressed conditions. Use a higher rate in the rate range for tough to control species regardless of the size of the weed at the time of application. Treat tough to control weeds early when they are relatively small.

Apply a 0.4 percent solution of this product as a spray to wet application to weeds less than 6 inches in height or runner length. Use a 0.7 to 1.5 percent solution for annual weeds more than 6 inches tall or for any weeds growing under stressed conditions. Use the higher concentration for tough to control species or for weeds more than 24 inches tall. Apply prior to seedhead formation in grass or bud formation in broadleaf weeds.

Use a 4 to 7 percent solution of this product for low volume directed spray applications.

Rate Table

Weed Species
annoda, spurred
barley
barnyardgrass
bassia, fivehook
bittercress
bluegrass, annual
bluegrass, bulbous
brome, downy
brome, Japanese
browntop panicum
buttercup
Carolina foxtail
Carolina geranium
castorbean
cheatgrass
cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*)
chervil
chickweed
cocklebur
copperleaf, hophornbeam
corn
corn speedwell
crabgrass
dwarfdandelion
eastern mannagrass
eclipta
fall panicum
false dandelion
falseflax, smallseed
fiddleneck
field pennycress
filaree
fleabane, annual
fleabane, hairy (*Conyza bonariensis*)
fleabane, rough
Florida pusley
foxtail
goatgrass, jointed
goosegrass
grain sorghum (milo)
groundsel, common
hemp sesbania
henbit
horseweed/marestail (*Conyza canadensis*)
itchgrass
johnsongrass (seedling)
junglerice
knotweed
kochia
lambsquarters
little barley
London rocket
mayweed
medusahead
morningglory (*Ipomoea* spp.)
mustard, blue
mustard, tansy
mustard, tumble
mustard, wild
nightshade, black
oats
pigweed
plains/tickseed coreopsis
prickly lettuce
puncturevine
purslane, common
ragweed, common
ragweed, giant
red rice
Russian thistle
rye
ryegrass
sandbur, field
shattercane
shepherd's-purse
sicklepod
signalgrass, broadleaf
smartweed, ladysthumb
smartweed, Pennsylvania
sowthistle, annual
Spanish needles
speedwell, purslane
sprangletop
spurge, annual
spurge, prostrate
spurge, spotted
spurry, umbrella
stinkgrass
sunflower
teaweed/prickly sida
Texas panicum
velvetleaf
Virginia copperleaf
Virginia pepperweed
wheat
wild oats
witchgrass
woolly cupgrass
yellow rocket

Perennial Weeds
Best results are obtained when perennial weeds are treated after they reach the reproductive stage of growth (seedhead initiation in grasses and bud formation in broadleaves). Best results are obtained when non-flowering plants are treated when they reach a mature stage of growth. In many situations, applications are required prior to these growth stages. Under these conditions, use a higher rate in the rate range.

When using spray to wet treatments with handheld equipment, ensure thorough coverage of the plant. For best results, use a 1.5 percent solution on harder to control perennials, such as bermudagrass, dock, field bindweed, hemp dogbane, milkweed and Canada thistle.

Use a 4 to 7 percent solution of this product in low volume directed spray applications.

Rate Table

Weed Species	Rate (pt/acre)	Handheld (% Solution)
alfalfa	1.5 - 3	1.5
partial control		
alligatorweed	6	1
partial control		
anise (fennel)	1.5 – 6.5	1 – 1.5
bahiagrass	4.5 - 7.5	1.5
beechgrass, European (*Ammophila arenariai*)	--	3.5
bentgrass	2.25	1.5
partial control		
bermudagrass	4.5 - 7.5	1.5
bermudagrass, water (knotgrass)	1.5	
bindweed, field	0.75 - 7.5	
bluegrass, Kentucky	3	
blueweed, Texas	4.5 - 7.5	
brackenfern	4.5 – 6	1
bromegrass, smooth	1.5 – 3	1.5
bursage, woolly-leaf	--	
canarygrass, reed	3 - 4.5	
cattail	4.5 - 7.5	
clover, red, white		
cogongrass		
dallisgrass		
dandelion		
dock, curly		
dogbane, hemp	6	
fescue (except tall)	4.5 - 7.5	
fescue, tall	1.5 - 4.5	
German ivy	1.75 – 3.25	1 – 1.5
guineagrass	4.5	1
horsenettle	4.5 - 7.5	1.5
horseradish	6	
iceplant	1.75	1.5 – 2
Japanese knotweed	4.5	2
Jerusalem artichoke	4.5 - 7.5	1.5
johnsongrass	0.75 - 4.5	1
kikuyugrass	3 - 4.5	1.5
knapweed	6	
lantana	-	1
lespedeza	4.5 - 7.5	1.5
milkweed, common	4.5	
muhly, wirestem	1.5 – 3	
mullein, common	4.5 - 7.5	
napiergrass		
nightshade, silverleaf	3	
nutsedge, purple, yellow	0.75 - 4.5	1 – 1.5
orchardgrass	1.5 – 3	1.5
oriental bittersweet	4.5	1.5
pampasgrass	4.5 – 7.5	1 - 1.5
paragrass	4.5 - 7.5	1.5
pepperweed, perennial	5.4	1.5

Rate Table (Cont.)

Weed Species	Rate (pt/acre)	Handheld (% Solution)
phragmites	4.5 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
partial control		
poison hemlock	1.5 – 5.4	1 – 1.5
quackgrass	1.5 - 4.5	1.5
redvine	1.25 – 3	
partial control		
reed, giant	6 – 7.5	1.5
ryegrass, perennial	1.5 - 4.5	1
smartweed, swamp	4.5 - 7.5	1.5
sowthistle, perennial	3 - 4.5	
spurge, leafy	--	
partial control		
starthistle, yellow	3	1.5
sweet potato, wild	--	
partial control		
thistle, artichoke	1.5 – 4.5	1 - 1.5
thistle, Canada	3 - 4.5	1.5
timothy	3 - 4.5	
torpedograss	6 - 7.5	
partial control		
trumpetcreeper	3	1.5
partial control		
vaseygrass	4.5 - 7.5	1.5
velvetgrass		
wheatgrass, western	3 - 4.5	1.5

Tank Mixtures for Improved Control of Bentgrass (*Agrostis* spp.) (Not for Use in California)
For improved control of bentgrass (*Agrostis* spp.), the following products may be tank mixed with this product: Envoy, Fusion, Fusilade II, Vantage. When tank mixing products, read and carefully observe label directions, precautionary statements and all information on the labels of each product in the mixture. Refer to each product label for the approved use sites.

Dry ammonium sulfate, at 1 to 2 percent by weight, may also be added to the spray solution. The equivalent rate of ammonium sulfate in a liquid formulation may also be used. Completely dissolve the ammonium sulfate in the spray tank before adding herbicides. Thoroughly rinse the spray system with clean water after use to reduce corrosion.

Broadcast Application: Apply 2 to 2.5 quarts of this product per acre plus
- 34 fl oz of Envoy per acre in 20 to 40 gpa of spray solution.
- 1.5 pints of Fusilade II per acre in 20 to 40 gpa of spray solution.
- 3.75 pints of Vantage per acre in 20 to 40 gpa of spray solution.
- 9 fl oz of Fusion per acre in 20 to 40 gpa of spray solution.

In the event of incomplete control, re-treatment may be necessary.

Spot Treatment: Mix 2 fl oz of this product with
- 1.3 fl oz of Envoy in 1 gallon of water and spray to wet.
- 0.75 fl oz of Fusilade II in 1 gallon of water and spray to wet.
- 3 fl oz of Vantage in 1 gallon of water and spray to wet.
- 0.25 fl oz of Fusion in 1 gallon of water and spray to wet.

Attention: Avoid drift. Use extreme care when applying this product to prevent injury to desirable plants and crops.

Woody Brush and Trees

Apply this product after full leaf expansion unless otherwise directed. Use the higher rate in the rate range for larger plants and/or dense areas of growth. On vines, use the higher rate in the rate range for plants that have reached the woody stage of growth. Best results are obtained when application is made in late summer or fall after fruit formation.

In arid areas, best results are obtained when applications are made in the spring to early summer when brush species are at high moisture content and are flowering.

Use a 1.5 percent solution when applying this product using a spray to wet technique with a handheld sprayer on harder to control woody brush and trees.

Apply a 4 to 7 percent solution of this product for low volume directed spray applications.

Some autumn colors on undesirable deciduous species are acceptable provided no major leaf drop has occurred. Reduced performance may result if fall treatments are made following a frost. Herbicidal symptoms might not appear prior to frost or senescence following a fall application.

Repeat treatments may be necessary to control plants regenerating from underground parts or seed.

See Tank Mixing section above for more information.

Note: If tank mixing with a product containing triclopyr amine, such as Garlon® 3A herbicide or Capstone, ensure that the triclopyr amine product is well mixed with at least 75 percent of the total spray volume before adding this product to the spray tank to avoid incompatibility.

Rate Table

Weed Species	Rate (pt/acre)	Handheld Spray to Wet (% Solution)
alder	4.5 – 6	1
ash	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
partial control		
aspen, quaking	3 - 4.5	1
bearmat (bearclover)	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
beech		
partial control		
birch	3 – 4.5	1
blackberry	4.5 – 6	
blackgum	3 - 7.5	
bracken		
broom, French, Scotch	1.75– 7.5	1 - 1.5
buckwheat, California	1.75 - 6	
partial control		
cascara	3 - 7.5	1 - 1.5
partial control		
catsclaw	--	1
partial control		
ceanothus	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
partial control		
chamise	1.75 – 7.5	1
partial control		
cherry, bitter, black, pin	3 - 4.5	1
coyote brush	4.5 - 6	1 - 1.5
deerweed	1.75 – 4.25	1
dogwood	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
partial control		
elderberry	3 - 4	1
elm	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
partial control		
eucalyptus	--	1.5
gorse	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
partial control		
hasardia	1.75 - 6	1 – 1.5
partial control		
hawthorn	3 - 4.5	1
hazel		
hickory	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
partial control		
honeysuckle	3 - 6	1
hornbeam, American	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
partial control		
kudzu	6 – 7.5	1.5
locust, black	3 - 6	1 – 1.5
partial control		
madrone resprouts	--	1.5
partial control		
manzanita	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5

Rate Table (Cont.)

Weed Species	Rate (pt/acre)	Handheld Spray to Wet (% Solution)
partial control		
maple, red	3 - 6	1
maple, sugar	--	
monkey flower	1.75 - 6	1 – 1.5
partial control		
oak, black, white	3 - 6	1 – 1.5
partial control		
oak, northern, pin	1.75 - 6	1
oak, post	4.5 - 6	
oak, scrub	1.75 - 6	
oak, southern red	3 - 4.5	1
peppertree, Brazilian (Florida holly)	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
for suppression		
persimmon	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
partial control		
pine	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
poison ivy/poison oak	6 - 7.5	1.5
poplar, yellow	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
partial control		
redbud, eastern	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
rose, multiflora	3	1
Russian olive	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
partial control		
sage, black	1.75 - 6	1
sage, white	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
partial control		
sagebrush, California	3 - 6	1
salmonberry	3 – 4.5	
saltcedar	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
partial control		
sassafras sourwood	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
partial control		
sumac, laurel, poison, smooth, sugarbush, winged	3 - 6	1 – 1.5
partial control		
sweetgum	3 - 4.5	1
swordfern	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
partial control		
tallowtree, Chinese	--	1
tan oak resprouts		1.5
partial control		
thimbleberry	3 - 4	1
control		
tobacco, tree	1.75 - 6	1 – 1.5
partial control		
toyon	--	1.5
trumpetcreeper	3 - 4.5	1 – 1.5
vine maple	3 - 7.5	
partial control		
Virginia creeper	3 - 7.5	1 – 1.5
waxmyrtle, southern		
partial control		
willow	4.5 - 6	1
yerba santa	--	1.5
partial control		

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 Limitation of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Dow AgroSciences warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, Dow AgroSciences MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

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

To the extent permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Dow AgroSciences or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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

Label Code: CD02-351-020
Replaced Label: D02-351-004

EPA accepted 03/06/19

Revisions:

1. Updated label to “glyphosate tolerant” instea of tolerant to a specific product.
2. Updated the trademark and logo to Corteva
3. Corrected spelling errors throughout the label.
4. Updated the Mode of Action table to PR Notices 2017-1 and 2017-2 standards.
5. Revised chemical reistant gloves to waterproof gloves.

ACTIVATOR90 30-275-BULK [G0814].ai 1 1/9/2015 2:54:01 PM

ACTIVATOR 90

NON-IONIC SURFACTANT
PENETRANT • ANTIFOAMING AGENT

Principal Functioning Agents:

Alkylphenol ethoxylate, alcohol ethoxylate and tall oil fatty acid	90%
Constituents ineffective as spray adjuvant	10%
TOTAL	**100%**

CA Reg. No. 34704-50034; WA Reg No. 34704-04001

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

Precautionary Statements: May be harmful if swallowed. May be harmful in contact with skin. Harmful if inhaled. Causes eye irritation. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Environmental Precautions: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not contaminate water. Do not allow to enter drains, sewers, or watercourses.

NET CONTENTS:

☐ **30 GL (113.6 L)**
☐ **275 GL (1040.9 L)**
☐ _____

Loveland PRODUCTS

Loveland Products, Inc.® • PO Box 1286 • Greeley, CO 80632-1286

Personal Protective Equipment: Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.

First Aid: If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. **If in eyes:** Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. **If swallowed:** Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have the person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **If inhaled:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.

FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL 1-866-944-8565.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

GENERAL: ***ACTIVATOR 90*** is a low-foaming, non-ionic type spreader adjuvant. ***ACTIVATOR 90*** provides quick wetting, more uniform distribution, and increases retention of spray by reducing surface tension of the spray droplets. ***ACTIVATOR 90*** is a water soluble adjuvant that may also be used as an interfacing agent for wettable powders. Variations in conditions of use can cause some variation in the amount of ***ACTIVATOR 90*** required. The minimum required to give a smooth, uniform coverage usually gives the most effective results.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: For wettable powders and water soluble materials, add ***ACTIVATOR 90*** in water before adding pesticide to spray tank. For emulsifiable products, add ***ACTIVATOR 90*** after a good emulsion is formed.
THIS PRODUCT CAN BE USED IN THE FOLLOWING SETTINGS: AGRICULTURAL, AQUATIC, FORESTRY, INDUSTRIAL, MUNICIPAL, NON-CROPLAND, ORNAMENTAL, RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND TURF. (NOT FOR AQUATIC USE IN WASHINGTON.)
DIRECTIONS FOR USE: Some pesticides have stated adjuvant use rates. In all cases, the pesticide manufacturer's label should be consulted regarding specific adjuvant use recommendations and that rate followed. Do not add adjuvant at a level that would exceed 5% of the finished spray volume. For tank mix compatibility concerns, conduct a jar test of the proposed mixture to ensure compatibility of all components. Mix components in the same ratio as the proposed tank mix.

Herbicides, Defoliants, Desiccants:
1 to 4 pints/100 gallons of spray mixture.

Insecticides, Fungicides, Acaracides, Plant Growth Regulators, Foliar Nutrients:
1 to 4 pints/100 gallons of spray mixture.

Turf, Ornamental, and Industrial Spraying: 1 to 3 ounces per 5 gallons of spray mixture. NOTE: This product has demonstrated excellent plant safety; however, not all species and varieties have been tested. Before treating a large area, treat a small area and observe prior to full-scale application. **DO NOT USE ON ROSES.**

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Store in cool, dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed. Do not reuse empty container. **DISPOSAL:** Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Dispose of contents/container on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Triple rinse (or equivalent) adding rinse water to spray tank. Offer container for recycling or dispose of container in sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by appropriate authorities. Recycling decontaminated containers is the best option of container disposal. The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) operates the national recycling program. To contact your state and local ACRC recycler visit the ACRC web page at www.acrecycle.org.
For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT, read the Directions for Use and the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability. By buying or using this product, the buyer or user accepts the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which no employee or agent of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. or the seller is authorized to vary. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, when the product is used in accordance with such Directions for Use under normal conditions of use. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE BUYER'S OR USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY FOR ANY INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE HANDLING OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT SHALL BE LIMITED TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING, AT THE ELECTION OF LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. OR THE SELLER: DIRECT DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. AND THE SELLER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO THE BUYER OR USER OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES, OR DAMAGES IN THE NATURE OF A PENALTY.

SAMPLE LABEL

ARSENAL® POWERLine™ herbicide

SPECIMEN

For the control of undesirable vegetation in grass pasture, rangeland and industrial noncropland areas including railroad, utility plant sites, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, storage areas; utility, pipeline, and highway rights-of-way; fence rows; nonirrigation ditchbanks; and for the establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings

Active Ingredient:	
isopropylamine salt of imazapyr (2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid)*	26.7%
Other Ingredients:	73.3%
Total:	100.0%

* Equivalent to 21.8% 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid or 2 pounds acid per gallon

EPA Reg. No. 241-431 **EPA Est. No.**

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 this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

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

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

Net Contents:

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

BASF
The Chemical Company

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything to an unconscious person.
If in eyes	• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth to mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).	

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed, causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are barrier laminate, butyl rubber, or polyethylene. If you want more options, follow the instructions for **Category A** on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves for all mixers and loaders, plus applicators using handheld equipment

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

Engineering Controls

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

Physical and Chemical Hazards

Spray solutions of **Arsenal® PowerLine™ herbicide** should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic and plastic-lined steel containers.

DO NOT mix, store or apply **Arsenal PowerLine** or spray solutions of **Arsenal PowerLine** in unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to plants. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to plants in water adjacent to treated areas. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. See **Directions For Use** for additional precautions and requirements.

Directions For Use

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

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

Arsenal® PowerLine™ herbicide must be used only in accordance with instructions on the leaflet label attached to the container. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of **48 hours**.

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

- Protective eyewear
- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

DO NOT enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

DO NOT store below 10° F.

Pesticide Disposal

Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

Container Handling

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

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

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

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

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

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

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

Container Handling *(continued)*

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

In Case of Spill

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:

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

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

- Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal.
- Remove contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water.
- Wash clothing before reuse.
- Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

RESTRICTIONS

DO NOT use on food crops. Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds. **DO NOT** drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. **DO NOT** use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas where roots of desirable vegetation may extend and be exposed to potential injury and/or mortality from root uptake of **Arsenal® PowerLine™ herbicide** unless this risk is acceptable. **DO NOT** side trim desirable vegetation with this product unless severe injury or plant death can be tolerated. **DO NOT** allow sprays to drift onto desirable plants.

Clean application equipment after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Use Sites. Arsenal PowerLine is an aqueous solution to be mixed with water and a surfactant and applied as a spray solution to grass pasture and rangeland and industrial noncropland including utility plant sites, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, storage areas; railroad, utility, and highway rights-of-way; fence rows; and nonirrigation ditchbanks including grazed or hayed areas within these sites. **Arsenal PowerLine** is recommended for the establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings. **Arsenal PowerLine** may also be used for the release of unimproved Bermudagrass (see specific directions) and for use under certain paved surfaces (see specific directions).

Application Methods. Arsenal PowerLine will control most annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in addition to many brush and vine species. **Arsenal PowerLine** will provide residual control of labeled weeds that germinate in the treated areas. This product may be applied either preemergence or postemergence to the weeds; however, postemergence application is the method of choice in most situations, particularly for perennial species. For maximum activity, weeds should be growing vigorously at the time of postemergence application, and the spray solution should include a surfactant (see **ADJUVANTS** section for specific recommendations). These solutions may be applied selectively using low-volume techniques or may be applied broadcast by using ground equipment or aerial equipment. In addition, **Arsenal PowerLine** may also be used for stump and cut stem treatments (see specific directions).

Herbicidal Activity. Arsenal PowerLine is readily absorbed through leaves, stems, and roots and is translocated rapidly throughout the plant, with accumulation in the meristematic regions. Treated plants stop growing soon after spray application. Chlorosis appears first in the newest leaves, and necrosis spreads from this point. In perennials, the herbicide is translocated into, and kills, underground storage organs which prevents regrowth. Chlorosis and tissue necrosis may not be apparent in some plant species until 2 weeks after application. Complete kill of plants may not occur for several weeks. Applications of **Arsenal PowerLine** are rainfast 1 hour after treatment.

PRECAUTIONS FOR AVOIDING INJURY TO NONTARGET PLANTS

Untreated trees can occasionally be affected by root uptake of **Arsenal PowerLine** through movement into the top soil. Injury or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if **Arsenal PowerLine** is applied on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.

SPRAY DRIFT REQUIREMENTS

Aerial Applications

- Applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) or, if specifically using a spinning atomizer nozzle, applicators are required to use a volume mean diameter (VMD) of 385 microns or greater for release heights below 10 feet. Applicators are required to use a very coarse or coarser droplet size or, if specifically using a spinning atomizer nozzle, applicators are required to use a VMD of 475 microns or greater for release heights above 10 feet. Applicators must consider the effects of nozzle orientation and flight speed when determining droplet size.

- Applicators are required to use upwind swath displacement.
- The boom length must not exceed 60% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter to reduce spray drift.
- Applications with wind speeds less than 3 mph and with wind speeds greater than 10 mph are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.

Ground Boom Applications

- Applicators are required to use a nozzle height below 4 feet above the ground or plant canopy and coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) or, if specifically using a spinning atomizer nozzle, applicators are required to use a volume mean diameter (VMD) of 385 microns or greater.
- Applications with wind speeds greater than 10 mph are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.

Wind Erosion

Avoid treating powdery, dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

ADJUVANTS

Postemergence applications of Arsenal® PowerLine™ herbicide require the addition of a spray adjuvant for optimum herbicide performance.

Nonionic Surfactants. Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at the rate 0.25% volume/volume (v/v) or higher (see manufacturer's label) of the spray solution (0.25% v/v is equivalent to 1 quart in 100 gallons). For best results, select a nonionic surfactant with an HLB (hydrophilic to lipophilic balance) ratio between 12 and 17 with at least 70% surfactant in the formulated product (alcohols, fatty acids, oils, ethylene glycol or diethylene glycol should not be considered as surfactants to meet the above requirements).

Methylated Seed Oils (MSO) or Vegetable Oil Concentrates. Instead of a surfactant, a methylated seed oil or vegetable-based seed oil concentrate may be used at the rate of 1.5 to 2 pints per acre. When using spray volumes greater than 30 gallons per acre, methylated seed oil or vegetable-based seed oil concentrates should be mixed at a rate of 1% of the total spray volume, or alternatively use a nonionic surfactant as described above. Research indicates that these oils may aid in **Arsenal PowerLine** deposition and uptake by plants under moisture or temperature stress.

Silicone-based Surfactants. See manufacturer's label for specific rate recommendations. Silicone-based surfactants may reduce the surface tension of the spray droplet allowing greater spreading on the leaf surface as compared to conventional nonionic surfactants. However, some silicone-based surfactants may dry too quickly, limiting herbicide uptake.

Fertilizer/Surfactant Blends. Nitrogen-based liquid fertilizers, such as 28%N, 32%N, 10-34-0 or ammonium sulfate, may be added at the rate of 2 to 3 pints per acre in combination with the recommended rate of nonionic surfactant, methylated seed oil or vegetable/seed oil concentrate. The use of fertilizers in a tank mix without a nonionic surfactant, methylated seed oil or vegetable/seed oil concentrate is not recommended.

APPLICATION METHODS

AERIAL APPLICATIONS

All precautions must be taken to minimize or eliminate spray drift. Fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters can be used to apply **Arsenal PowerLine**. However, **DO NOT** make applications by fixed-wing aircraft unless appropriate buffer zones can be maintained to prevent spray drift out of the target area or, when treating open tracts of land, spray drift as a result of fixed-wing aircraft application can be tolerated. Aerial equipment designed to minimize spray drift, such as a helicopter equipped with a **Microfoil™ boom**, **Thru-Valve™ boom** or raindrop nozzles, must be used and calibrated. Except when applying with a **Microfoil boom**, a drift control agent may be added at the recommended label rate. Side trimming is not recommended with **Arsenal PowerLine** unless death of treated tree can be tolerated.

Uniformly apply the specified amount of **Arsenal PowerLine** in 2 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift. Include in the spray solution a nonionic surfactant or methylated seed oil or manufacturer's label rate of a silicone-based surfactant (see the **ADJUVANTS** section of this label for specific recommendations). A foam-reducing agent may be added at the recommended label rate, if needed.

IMPORTANT. Thoroughly clean application equipment, including landing gear, immediately after use of this product. Prolonged exposure of this product to uncoated steel (except stainless steel) surfaces may result in corrosion and failure of the exposed part. The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) may prevent corrosion.

GROUND APPLICATIONS

Broadcast. Use 5 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift. To minimize spray drift, select proper nozzles to avoid spraying a fine mist. Use pressures less than 50 psi, and **DO NOT** spray under gusty or windy conditions. Add a foam-reducing agent, if needed, and a spray pattern indicator, if desired, at the recommended label rates. Clean application equipment after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

When making applications to rights-of-way corridors where desirable tree roots may extend, use 1 to 3 pints of **Arsenal® PowerLine™ herbicide** per acre in combination with recommended tank mixes. Use rates higher than 3 pints per acre in these situations may cause injury or death of desirable trees when their roots extend into treated zones.

FOLIAR

Side Trimming
DO NOT side trim with **Arsenal PowerLine** unless severe injury or death of the treated tree can be tolerated. **Arsenal PowerLine** is readily translocated and can result in death of the entire tree.

Low-volume Foliar
Use equipment calibrated to deliver 5 to 20 gallons of spray solution per acre. To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix in water 0.5% to 5% **Arsenal PowerLine** plus surfactant (see the **ADJUVANTS** section of this label for specific recommendations). A foam-reducing agent may be applied at the recommended label rate, if needed. For control of difficult brush species (see **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section for relative susceptibility of weed species), use the higher concentrations of herbicide and/or spray volumes, but **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints of **Arsenal PowerLine** per acre. Excessive wetting of foliage is not recommended. See the following mixing guide for some suggested volumes of **Arsenal PowerLine** and water.

BRUSH CONTROL

Use the specified rate of **Arsenal PowerLine** with the preferred application technique for the control of undesirable brush.

TANK MIXES AND APPLICATION RATES*

Target Vegetation	Rate of Arsenal® PowerLine™ herbicide	Tank Mix
Mixed hardwoods without elm, locust, or pine	1.0 to 1.5% by volume	Surfactant
Mixed hardwoods containing elm, locust, and pine	0.5 to 1.0% by volume	**Accord®** at 2 to 3% by volume plus surfactant
Mixed hardwoods with locust and pine, but no elm	0.5 to 1.0% by volume	**Krenite®** at 2 to 5% by volume plus surfactant
Mixed hardwoods with locust and elm, but no pine	0.5 to 1.0% by volume	**Escort®** at 2 ozs/acre or 2.3 grams/gallon plus surfactant

* Tank mixes with 2,4-D or products containing 2,4-D have resulted in reduced efficacy of **Arsenal PowerLine**.

MIXING CHART

% Solution	Arsenal PowerLine per Gallon of Mix (fl ozs)	Arsenal PowerLine per 4-gallon Backpack (fl ozs)
0.5%	0.6	2.6
1.0%	1.3	5.1
2.0%	2.6	10.2
3.0%	3.8	15.4
5.0%	6.4	25.6

MEASURING CHART		
128 fluid ounces	=	1 gallon
16 fluid ounces	=	1 pint
8 pints	=	1 gallon
4 quarts	=	1 gallon
2 pints	=	1 quart

Application Instructions. For low volume, select proper nozzles so that herbicide is not overapplied. Best results are achieved when the spray covers the crown and approximately 70% of the plant. The use of an even flat-fan tip with a spray angle of 40 degrees or less will aid in proper deposition.

Recommended tip sizes include 4004E or 1504E. For a straight stream and cone pattern, adjustable cone nozzles, such as 5500 X3 or 5500 X4, may be used. Attaching a roll-over valve onto a Spraying Systems Model 30 gunjet or other similar spray guns allows for the use of both a flat-fan and cone tips on the same gun.

Proper Spray Pattern. Moisten but **DO NOT** drench target vegetation causing spray solution to run off.

Low Volume with Backpacks. For brush up to 4-feet tall, spray down on the crown covering crown and penetrating approximately 70% of the plant.

For brush 4-feet to 8-feet tall, swipe the sides of target vegetation by directing spray to at least 2 sides of the plant in smooth vertical motions from the crown to the bottom. Make sure to cover the crown whenever possible.

For brush over 8-feet tall, lace sides of the brush by directing spray to at least 2 sides of the target in smooth zigzag motions from crown to bottom.

Low Volume with Hydraulic Handgun Application Equipment. Use same technique as described for **Low Volume with Backpacks**.

For broadcast applications, simulate a gentle rain near the top of target vegetation allowing spray to contact the crown and penetrate the target foliage without falling to the understory. Herbicide spray solution that contacts the understory may result in severe injury or death of plants in the understory.

SPRAY SOLUTION MIXING GUIDE FOR LOW-VOLUME APPLICATIONS

Amount of Spray Solution Prepared (gallons)	**Desired Concentration** (fluid volume)				
	0.5%	**0.75%**	**1%**	**1.5%**	**5%**
	(amount of Arsenal® PowerLine™ herbicide to use)				
1	0.6 fl oz	0.9 fl oz	1.3 fl ozs	1.9 fl ozs	6.5 fl ozs
3	1.9 fl ozs	2.8 fl ozs	3.8 fl ozs	5.8 fl ozs	1.2 pints
4	2.5 fl ozs	3.8 fl ozs	5.1 fl ozs	7.7 fl ozs	1.6 pints
5	3.2 fl ozs	4.8 fl ozs	6.5 fl ozs	9.6 fl ozs	2 pints
50	2 pints	3 pints	4 pints	6 pints	10 quarts
100	4 pints	6 pints	8 pints	6 quarts	5 gallons
2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce					

High-volume Foliar
For optimum performance when spraying medium-density to high-density brush, use equipment calibrated to deliver up to 100 gallons of spray solution per acre (GPA). Spray solutions exceeding 100 GPA may result in excessive spray runoff causing increased ground cover injury and injury to desirable species.

To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix **Arsenal PowerLine** at a rate of 2 to 6 pints per acre (see **GROUND APPLICATIONS** section) in water and add a surfactant (see **ADJUVANTS** section for specific recommendations and rates of surfactants). A foam-reducing agent may be added at the recommended label rate, if needed. For control of difficult species (see **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section for relative susceptibility of weed species), use the higher concentrations of herbicide and/or spray volumes, but **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints of **Arsenal PowerLine** per acre. Uniformly cover the foliage of the vegetation to be controlled, but **DO NOT** apply to runoff. Excessive wetting of foliage is not recommended.

Tank Mixes for Brush Control
Arsenal PowerLine may be tank mixed with **Accord®**, **Banvel®**, **Escort®**, **Garlon® 3A**, **Krenite®**, **Roundup®**, **Telar®**, **Tordon® K**, and **Vanquish®** to provide control of **Arsenal PowerLine**-tolerant species.

Consult manufacturer's labels for specific rates and weeds controlled. Always follow the more restrictive label when making an application involving tank mixes. Tank mixing with 2,4-D, or products which contain 2,4-D, has resulted in reduced performance of **Arsenal PowerLine**.

Invert Emulsions. Arsenal PowerLine can be applied as an invert emulsion. The spray solution results in an invert (water-in-oil) spray emulsion designed to minimize spray drift and spray runoff resulting in more herbicide on the target foliage. The spray emulsion may be formed in a single tank (batch mixing) or injected (in-line mixing). Consult the invert chemical label for proper mixing directions.

CUT SURFACE

Cut Stubble

Arsenal® PowerLine™ herbicide can be applied within 2 weeks after mechanical mowing or cutting of brush. To suppress or control resprouting, uniformly apply a spray solution of **Arsenal PowerLine** at the rate of 1 to 2 pints per acre to the cut area. **Arsenal PowerLine** may be tank mixed with **Tordon® K** or picloram to aid in control or suppression of brush. The addition of 5% (v/v) or more of a penetrating agent can aid in uptake through the bark or exposed roots.

Cut stubble applications are made to the soil and cut brush stumps. This type of application may increase ground cover injury. However, vegetation will recover. Making applications of **Arsenal PowerLine** directly to the soil can increase potential root uptake causing injury or death of desirable trees.

Efficacy can be increased, and root uptake by desirable vegetation can be decreased, if the brush is allowed to regrow and the foliage is treated. See the **APPLICATION METHODS** section of this label.

Stump and Cut-stem Treatments

Arsenal PowerLine may be used to control undesirable woody vegetation on noncropland by applying the **Arsenal PowerLine** solution to the cambium area of freshly cut stump surfaces or to fresh cuts on the stem of the target woody vegetation. Applications can be made at any time of the year except during periods of heavy sap flow in the spring. **DO NOT** overapply solution causing runoff or puddling.

Mixing. Arsenal PowerLine may be mixed as either a concentrated or dilute solution for stump and cut stem treatments. The dilute solution may be used for applications to the surface of the stump or to cuts on the stem of the target woody vegetation. Concentrated solutions may be used for applications to cuts on the stem. Use of the concentrated solution permits application to fewer cuts on the stem, especially for large-diameter trees. Follow the application instructions to determine proper application techniques for each type of solution.

To prepare a dilute solution, mix 8 to 12 fluid ounces of **Arsenal PowerLine** with 1 gallon of water. If temperatures are such that freezing of the spray mixture may occur, antifreeze (ethylene glycol) may be used according to manufacturer's label to prevent freezing. The use of a surfactant or penetrating agent may improve uptake through partially callused cambiums. To prepare a concentrated solution, mix 2 quarts of **Arsenal PowerLine** with no more than 1 quart of water.

Application with Dilute Solutions

For cut stump treatments. Spray or brush the solution onto the cambium area of the freshly cut stump surface. Ensure that the solution thoroughly wets the entire cambium area (the wood next to the bark of the stump).

For tree-injection treatments. Using standard injection equipment, apply 1 milliliter of solution at each injection site around the tree with no more than 1-inch intervals between cut edges. Ensure that the injector completely penetrates the bark at each injection site.

For frill or girdle treatments. Using a hatchet, machete, or similar device, make cuts through the bark at intervals around the tree with no more than 2-inch intervals between cut edges. Spray or brush the solution into each cut until thoroughly wet.

Application with Concentrated Solutions

For tree injection treatments. Using standard injection equipment, apply 1 millliliter of solution at each injection site. Make at least 1 injection cut for every 3 inches of Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) on the target tree. For example, a 3-inch DBH tree will receive 1 injection cut, and a 6-inch DBH tree will receive 2 injection cuts. On trees requiring more than 1 injection site, place the injection cuts at approximately equal intervals around the tree.

For frill or girdle treatments. Using a hatchet, machete, or similar device, make cuts through the bark at approximately equal intervals around the tree. Make at least 1 cut for every 3 inches of DBH on the target tree. For example, a 3-inch DBH tree will receive 1 cut, and a 6-inch DBH tree will receive 2 cuts. Spray or brush the solution into each cut until thoroughly wet.

NOTE: Injury may occur to desirable woody plants if the shoots extend from the same root system or their root systems are grafted to those of the treated tree.

FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS UNDER PAVED SURFACES

Arsenal PowerLine can be used under asphalt, pond liners and other paved areas ONLY in industrial sites or where the pavement has a suitable barrier along the perimeter that prevents encroachment of roots of desirable plants.

Arsenal PowerLine should be used only where the area to be treated has been prepared according to good construction practices. If rhizomes, stolons, tubers or other vegetative plant parts are present in the site, they should be removed by scalping with a grader blade to a depth sufficient to insure their complete removal.

IMPORTANT. Paving should follow **Arsenal PowerLine** applications as soon as possible. **DO NOT** apply where the chemical may contact the roots of desirable trees or other plants.

The product may not be used under pavement on residential properties such as driveways or parking lots, nor in recreational areas such as under bike or jogging paths, golf-cart paths, or tennis courts, or where landscape plantings could be anticipated. Injury or death of desirable plants may result if this product is applied where roots are present or where they may extend into the treated area. Roots of trees and shrubs may extend a considerable distance beyond the branch extremities or drip line.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE UNDER PAVED SURFACES

Applications should be made to the soil surface only when final grade is established. **DO NOT** move soil following **Arsenal® PowerLine™ herbicide** application.

Apply **Arsenal PowerLine** in sufficient water (at least 100 gallons per acre) to ensure thorough and uniform wetting of the soil surface, including the shoulder areas. Add **Arsenal PowerLine** at a rate of 6 pints per acre (2.2 fl ozs per 1000 square feet) to clean water in the spray tank during the filling operation. Agitate before spraying.

If the soil is not moist prior to treatment, incorporation of **Arsenal PowerLine** is needed for herbicide activation. **Arsenal PowerLine** can be incorporated into the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches using a rototiller or disc. Rainfall or irrigation of 1 inch will also provide uniform incorporation. **DO NOT** allow treated soil to wash or move into untreated areas.

FOR CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN UNIMPROVED BERMUDAGRASS AND BAHIAGRASS

Arsenal PowerLine may be used on unimproved Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass turf on roadsides, utility rights-of-way and other noncropland industrial sites. The application of **Arsenal PowerLine** on established common and coastal Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass provides control of labeled broadleaf and grass weeds. Competition from these weeds is eliminated, releasing the Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass. Treatment of Bermudagrass with **Arsenal PowerLine** results in a compacted growth habit and seedhead inhibition.

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment using at least 10 gallons of water per acre with a spray pressure 20 to 50 psi.

IMPORTANT. Temporary yellowing of grass may occur when treatment is made after growth commences.
DO NOT add surfactant in excess of the recommended rate (1 fl oz per 25 gallons of spray solution).
DO NOT APPLY to grass during its first growing season.
DO NOT APPLY to grass that is under stress from drought, disease, insects, or other causes.

DOSAGE RATES AND TIMING

BERMUDAGRASS
Apply **Arsenal PowerLine** at 6 fl ozs to 12 fl ozs per acre when the Bermudagrass is dormant. Apply **Arsenal PowerLine** at 6 fl ozs to 8 fl ozs per acre after the Bermudagrass has reached full greenup. Applications made during greenup will delay greenup. Include a surfactant in the spray solution (see preceding **IMPORTANT** statements).

For additional preemergence control of annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds, add **Pendulum® AquaCap™ herbicide** at the rate of 2.1 to 4.2 quarts per acre. Consult the **Pendulum** label for weeds controlled and for other use directions and precautions.

For control of Johnsongrass in Bermudagrass turf, apply **Arsenal PowerLine** at 8 fl ozs per acre plus **Roundup® herbicide** at 12 fl ozs per acre plus surfactant. For additional control of broadleaves and vines, **Garlon® 3A** may be added to the above mix at the rate of 1 to 2 pints per acre. Observe all precautions and restrictions on the **Garlon 3A** and **Roundup** labels.

BAHIAGRASS
Apply **Arsenal PowerLine** at 4 fl ozs to 8 fl ozs per acre when the Bahiagrass is dormant or after the grass has initiated greenup but has not exceeded 25% greenup. Include in the spray solution a surfactant (see **ADJUVANTS** section for specific recommendations on surfactants).

Weeds Controlled in Unimproved Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass

Bedstraw*	*Gallium* spp.
Bishopweed*	*Ptilimnium capillaceum*
Buttercup*	*Ranunculus parviflorus*
Carolina geranium	*Geranium carolinianum*
Fescue	*Festuca* spp.
Foxtail	*Setaria* spp.
Little barley	*Hordeum pusillum*
Seedling Johnsongrass	*Sorghum halepense*
White clover	*Trifolium repens*
Wild carrot	*Daucus carota*
Yellow woodsorrel	*Oxalis stricta*

* Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

GRASS GROWTH AND SEEDHEAD SUPPRESSION

Arsenal PowerLine may be used to suppress growth and seedhead development of certain turfgrass in unimproved areas. When applied to desirable turf, **Arsenal PowerLine** may result in temporary turf damage and/or discoloration. Effects to the desirable turf may vary with environmental conditions. For optimum performance, application should be made prior to culm elongation. Applications may be made before or after mowing. If applied prior to mowing, allow at least 3 days of active growth before mowing. If following a mowing, allow sufficient time for the grasses to recover before applying this product or injury may be amplified.

DO NOT APPLY to turf under stress (drought, cold, insect damaged, etc.) or severe injury or death may occur.

BERMUDAGRASS
Apply **Arsenal PowerLine** at 6 fl ozs to 8 fl ozs per acre from early greenup to prior to seedhead initiation. **DO NOT** add a surfactant for this application.

COOL SEASON UNIMPROVED TURF
Apply **Arsenal PowerLine** at 2 fl ozs per acre plus 0.25% nonionic surfactant. For increased suppression, **Arsenal PowerLine** may be tank mixed with such products as **Campaign®** (24 ozs per acre) or **Embark®** (8 ozs per acre).

Tank mixes may increase injury to desired turf. Consult each product label for recommended turf species and other use directions and precautions. Tank mixes with 2,4-D or products containing 2,4-D may decrease the effectiveness of **Arsenal® PowerLine™ herbicide**.

TOTAL VEGETATION CONTROL WHERE BARE GROUND IS DESIRED

Arsenal PowerLine is an effective herbicide for preemergence or postemergence control of many annual and perennial broadleaf and grass weeds where bare ground is desired. **Arsenal PowerLine** is particularly effective on hard-to-control perennial grasses. **Arsenal PowerLine** at 1.5 pints to 6 pints per acre can be used alone or in tank mix with herbicides such as **Banvel®**, **Finale®**, **Karmex®**, **Oust®**, **Pendulum®**, **Roundup®**, simazine, or **Vanquish®**. The degree and duration of control are dependent on the rate of **Arsenal PowerLine** used, tank mix partner, the volume of carrier, soil texture, rainfall and other conditions.

Consult manufacturers labels for specific rates and weeds controlled. Always follow the more restrictive label when making an application involving tank mixes.

TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS FOR BARE GROUND

Herbicide Rates per Acre*

Arsenal PowerLine	**Pendulum® AquaCap™ herbicide**	**Pendulum® 3.3 EC herbicide**	Diuron
(pints)	(quarts)	(quarts)	(lbs ai)
1.5 to 3	4.2	4.8	4 to 6
2 to 4	4.2	4.8	6 to 10
3 to 6	4.2	4.8	8 to 12

* Use higher rates for fall applications and in areas that have not been previously treated or that feature heavy infestations.

Applications of **Arsenal PowerLine** may be made at any time of the year. Use equipment calibrated to deliver desired gallons per acre spray volume and uniformly distribute the spray pattern over the treated area.

Postemergence Applications. Always use a spray adjuvant (see **ADJUVANTS** section of this label) when making a postemergence application. For optimum performance on tough-to-control annual grasses, applications should be made at a total volume of 100 gallons per acre or less. For quicker burndown or brown-out of target weeds, **Arsenal PowerLine** may be tank mixed with products such as **Finale** or **Roundup**. Tank mixes with 2,4-D or products containing 2,4-D have reduced performance of **Arsenal PowerLine**. Always follow the more restrictive label when tank mixing.

SPOT TREATMENTS

Arsenal PowerLine may be used as a follow-up treatment to control escapes or weed encroachment in a bareground situation. To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix in each gallon of water 0.5% to 5% **Arsenal PowerLine** plus an adjuvant. For increased burndown, include **Finale** or **Roundup**, or similar products. For added residual weed control or to increase the weed spectrum, add **Pendulum** or diuron. Always follow the more restrictive label when tank mixing.

FOR SPOT TREATMENT WEED CONTROL IN GRASS PASTURE AND RANGELAND

For the control of undesirable vegetation in grass pasture and rangeland, **Arsenal PowerLine** may be applied as a spot treatment at a rate of 2 fl ozs to 48 fl ozs of product per treated acre using any of the described ground application methods. Spot applications to grass pasture and rangeland may not exceed more than 1/10 of the area to be grazed or cut for hay. See appropriate sections of this label for specific use directions for the application method and vegetation control desired. **DO NOT** apply more than 48 fl ozs per acre per year.

GRAZING AND HAYING RESTRICTIONS

There are no grazing restrictions following **Arsenal PowerLine** application. **DO NOT** cut forage grass for hay for 7 days after **Arsenal PowerLine** application.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR RANGELAND USE

Arsenal PowerLine may be applied to rangeland for the control of undesirable vegetation to achieve 1 or more of the following vegetation management objectives:

1. To control undesirable (nonnative, invasive and noxious) plant species
2. To control undesirable vegetation to aid in the establishment of desirable rangeland plant species
3. To control undesirable vegetation to aid in the establishment of desirable rangeland vegetation following a fire
4. To control undesirable vegetation to reduce wildfire fuel
5. To release existing desirable rangeland plant communities from the competitive pressure of undesirable plant species
6. To control undesirable vegetation to improve wildlife habitat

To ensure the protection of threatened and endangered plants when applying **Arsenal PowerLine** to rangeland:

1. Federal agencies must follow NEPA regulations to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
2. State agencies must work with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the Service's designated state conservation agency to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
3. Other organizations or individuals must operate under a Habitat Conservation Plan if threatened or endangered plants are known to be present on the land to be treated.

See the appropriate section(s) of this label for specific use directions for the desired rangeland vegetation management objective.

Arsenal PowerLine should only be applied to a given rangeland acre as specific weed problems arise. Long-term control of undesirable weed species ultimately depends on

the successful use of land management practices that promote the growth and sustainability of desirable rangeland plant species.

ROTATIONAL CROP INSTRUCTIONS

Rotational crops may be planted 12 months after applying **Arsenal® PowerLine™ herbicide** at the specified pasture and rangeland rate. Following 12 months after an **Arsenal PowerLine** application and before planting any crop, a successful field bioassay must be completed. The field bioassay consists of a test strip of the intended rotational crop planted in the previously treated area in the grass pasture/rangeland and grown to maturity. The test strip should include low areas and knolls, and include variations in soil type and pH within the treated area. If no crop injury is evident in the test strip, the intended rotational crop may be planted the following year.

Use of **Arsenal PowerLine** in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Arsenal PowerLine will provide preemergence or postemergence control with residual control of the following target vegetation species at the rates listed. Residual control refers to control of newly germinating seedlings in both annuals and perennials. In general, annual weeds may be controlled by preemergence or postemergence applications of **Arsenal PowerLine**.

For established biennials and perennials, postemergence applications of Arsenal PowerLine are recommended. The rates shown below pertain to broadcast applications and indicate the relative sensitivity of these weeds. The relative sensitivity should be referenced when preparing low-volume spray solutions (see **Low-volume Foliar** section of **GROUND APPLICATIONS**); low-volume applications may provide control of the target species with less **Arsenal PowerLine** per acre than is shown for the broadcast treatments. **Arsenal PowerLine** may be used only in accordance with the instructions on this label.

RESISTANT BIOTYPES

Naturally occurring biotypes (a plant within a given species that has a slightly different but distinct genetic makeup from other plants of the same species) of some weeds listed on this label may not be effectively controlled by this and/or other herbicides (**Oust®**) with the ALS/AHAS enzyme-inhibiting mode of action. If naturally occurring ALS/AHAS-resistant biotypes are present in an area, **Arsenal PowerLine** should be tank mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action to ensure control.

Weeds Controlled

GRASSES

Common Name	Species	Growth Habit[2]
	Apply 2 to 3 pints per acre[1]	
Annual bluegrass	(*Poa annua*)	A
Broadleaf signalgrass	(*Brachiaria platyphylla*)	A
Canada bluegrass	(*Poa compressa*)	P
Downy brome	(*Bromus tectorum*)	A
Fescue	(*Festuca* spp.)	A/P
Foxtail	(*Setaria* spp.)	A
Italian ryegrass	(*Lolium multiflorum*)	A
Johnsongrass	(*Sorghum halepense*)	P
Kentucky bluegrass	(*Poa pratensis*)	P
Lovegrass	(*Eragrostis* spp.)	A/P
Orchardgrass	(*Dactylis glomerata*)	P
Paragrass	(*Brachiaria mutica*)	P
Quackgrass	(*Agropyron repens*)	P
Sandbur	(*Cenchrus* spp.)	A
Sand dropseed	(*Sporobolus cryptandrus*)	A
Smooth brome	(*Bromus inermis*)	P
Vaseygrass	(*Paspalum urvillei*)	P
Wild oats	(*Avena fatua*)	A
Witchgrass	(*Panicum capillare*)	A
	Apply 3 to 4 pints per acre[1]	
Barnyardgrass[3]	(*Echinochloa crus-galli*)	A
Beardgrass	(*Andropogon* spp.)	P
Bluegrass, annual[3]	(*Poa annua*)	A
Cheat	(*Bromus secalinus*)	A
Crabgrass	(*Digitaria* spp.)	A
Crowfootgrass[3]	(*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*)	A
Fall panicum	(*Panicum dichotomiflorum*)	A
Giant reed	(*Arundo donax*)	P
Goosegrass	(*Eleusine indica*)	A
Itchgrass[3]	(*Rottboellia exaltata*)	A
Junglerice[3]	(*Echinochloa colonum*)	A
Lovegrass[3]	(*Eragrostis* spp.)	A
Maidencane	(*Panicum hemitomon*)	A
Panicum, browntop[3]	(*Panicum fasciculatum*)	A
Panicum, Texas[3]	(*Panicum texanum*)	A
Prairie threeawn	(*Aristida oligantha*)	P
Reed canarygrass	(*Phalaris arundinacea*)	P
Sandbur, field[3]	(*Cenchrus incertus*)	A
Signalgrass[3]	(*Brachiaria* spp.)	A
Torpedograss	(*Panicum repens*)	P
Wild barley	(*Hordeum* spp.)	A
Wooly cupgrass[3]	(*Eriochloa villosa*)	A

Weeds Controlled *(continued)*

GRASSES *(continued)*

Common Name	Species	Growth Habit[2]
	Apply 4 to 6 pints per acre[1]	
Bahiagrass	(*Paspalum notatum*)	P
Bermudagrass[4]	(*Cynodon dactylon)*	P
Big bluestem	(*Andropogon gerardii)*	P
Cattail	(*Typha* spp.)	P
Cogongrass	(*Imperata cylindrica*)	P
Dallisgrass	(*Paspalum dilatatum*)	P
Feathertop	(*Pennisetum villosum*)	P
Guineagrass	(*Panicum maximum*)	P
Phragmites	(*Phragmites australis*)	P
Prairie cordgrass	(*Spartina pectinata*)	P
Saltgrass[4]	(*Distichlis stricta*)	P
Sand dropseed	(*Sporobolus cryptandrus*)	P
Sprangletop[3]	(*Leptochloa* spp.)	A
Timothy	(*Phleum pratense*)	P
Wirestem muhly	(*Muhlenbergia frondosa*)	P

BROADLEAF WEEDS

	Apply 2 to 3 pints per acre[1]	
African rue[10]	(*Peganum harmala*)	P
Alligatorweed	(*Alternanthera philoxeroides*)	A/P
Burdock	(*Arctium* spp.)	B
Carolina geranium	(*Geranium carolinianum*)	A
Carpetweed	(*Mollugo verticillata*)	A
Clover	(*Trifolium* spp.)	A/P
Common chickweed	(*Stellaria media*)	A
Common ragweed	(*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*)	A
Dandelion	(*Taraxacum officinale*)	P
Dogfennel	(*Eupatorium capillifolium*)	A
Filaree	(*Erodium* spp.)	A
Fleabane	(*Erigeron* spp.)	A
Hoary vervain	(*Verbena stricta*)	P
Indian mustard	(*Brassica juncea*)	A
Kochia[5]	(*Kochia scoparia*)	A
Lambsquarters	(*Chenopodium album*)	A
Lespedeza	(*Lespedeza* spp.)	P
Miners lettuce	(*Montia perfoliata*)	A
Mullein	(*Verbascum* spp.)	B
Nettleleaf goosefoot	(*Chenopodium murale*)	A
Oxeye daisy	(*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*)	P
Pepperweed	(*Lepidium* spp.)	A
Pigweed	(*Amaranthus* spp.)	A
Puncturevine	(*Tribulus terrestris*)	A
Russian thistle	(*Salsola kali*)	A

Weeds Controlled *(continued)*

BROADLEAF WEEDS *(continued)*

Common Name	Species	Growth Habit[2]
	Apply 2 to 3 pints per acre[1] *(continued)*	
Smartweed	(*Polygonum* spp.)	A
Sorrell	(*Rumex* spp.)	P
Sunflower	(*Helianthus* spp.)	A
Sweet clover	(*Melilotus* spp.)	A
Tansymustard	(*Ambrosia psilostachya*)	P
Wild carrot	(*Daucus carota*)	B
Wild lettuce	(*Lactuca* spp.)	A/B
Wild parsnip	(*Pastinaca sativa*)	B
Wild turnip	(*Brassica campestris*)	B
Woollyleaf bursage	(*Franseria tomentosa*)	P
Yellow woodsorrel	(*Oxalis stricta*)	P
	Apply 3 to 4 pints per acre[1]	
Broom snakeweed[6]	(*Gutierrezia sarothrae*)	P
Bull thistle	(*Cirsium vulgare*)	B
Burclover[3]	(*Medicago* spp.)	A
Chickweed, mouseear[5]	(*Cerastium vulgatum*)	A
Clover, hop[3]	(*Trifolium procumbens*)	A
Cocklebur	(*Xanthium strumarium*)	A
Cudweed[3]	(*Gnaphalium* spp.)	A
Desert camelthorn	(*Alhagi pseudalhagi*)	P
Diffuse knapweed	(*Centaurea diffusa*)	A
Dock	(*Rumex* spp.)	P
Fiddleneck[3]	(*Amsinckia intermedia*)	A
Goldenrod	(*Solidago* spp.)	P
Henbit[3]	(*Lamium amplexicaule*)	A
Knotweed, prostrate[3]	(*Polygonum aviculare*)	A/P
Pokeweed	(*Phytolacca americana*)	P
Purple loosestrife[6]	(*Lythrum salicaria*)	P
Purslane	(*Portulaca* spp.)	A
Pusley, Florida[3]	(*Richardia scabra*)	A
Rocket, London[3]	(*Sisymbrium irio*)	A
Rush skeletonweed[6]	(*Chondrilla juncea*)	B
Saltbush	(*Atriplex* spp.)	A
Shepherdspurse[3]	(*Capsella bursa-pastoris*)	A
Spurge, annual[3]	(*Euphorbia* spp.)	A
Stinging nettle[6]	(*Urtica dioica*)	P
Velvetleaf[3]	(*Abutilon theophrasti*)	A
Yellow starthistle	(*Centaurea solstitialis*)	A

Weeds Controlled *(continued)*

BROADLEAF WEEDS *(continued)*

Common Name	Species	Growth Habit[2]
	Apply 4 to 6 pints per acre[1]	
Arrowwood	(*Pluchea sericea*)	A
Canada thistle	(*Cirsium arvense*)	P
Giant ragweed	(*Ambrosia trifida*)	A
Grey rabbitbrush	(*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*)	P
Japanese bamboo/knotweed	(*Polygonum cuspidatum*)	P
Little mallow	(*Malva parviflora*)	B
Milkweed	(*Asclepias* spp.)	P
Primrose	(*Oenothera kunthiana*)	P
Russian knapweed	(*Centaurea repens*)	P
Sago pondweed[10]	(*Potamogeton pectinatus*)	P
Silverleaf nightshade	(*Solanum elaeagnifolium*)	P
Sowthistle	(*Sonchus* spp.)	A
Texas thistle	(*Cirsium texanum*)	P

VINES AND BRAMBLES

	Apply 1 pint per acre	
Field bindweed	(*Convolvulus arvensis*)	P
Hedge bindweed	(*Calystegia sepium*)	A
	Apply 2 to 3 pints per acre[1]	
Wild buckwheat	(*Polygonum convolvulus*)	P
	Apply 3 to 4 pints per acre[1]	
Greenbriar	(*Smilax* spp.)	P
Honeysuckle	(*Lonicera* spp.)	P
Morningglory	(*Ipomoea* spp.)	A/P
Poison ivy	(*Rhus radicans*)	P
Redvine	(*Brunnichia cirrhosa*)	P
Wild rose	(*Rosa* spp.)	P
including: Multiflora rose	(*Rosa multiflora*)	P
Macartney rose	(*Rosa bracteata*)	P
	Apply 4 to 6 pints per acre[1]	
Kudzu[4]	(*Pueraria lobata*)	P
Trumpetcreeper	(*Campsis radicans*)	P
Virginia creeper	(*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*)	P
Wild grape	(*Vitis* spp.)	P

Weeds Controlled *(continued)*

BRUSH SPECIES

Apply 4 to 6 pints per acre[1]

Common Name	Species	Growth Habit[2]
American beech	(*Fagus grandifolia*)	P
Ash	(*Fraxinus* spp.)	P
Bald cypress	(*Taxodium distichum*)	P
Bigleaf maple	(*Acer macrophyllum*)	P
Blackgum	(*Nyssa sylvatica*)	P
Black locust[7]	(*Robinia pseudoacacia*)	P
Boxelder	(*Acer negundo*)	P
Brazilian peppertree	(*Schinus terebinthifolius*)	P
Cherry	(*Prunus* spp.)	P
Chinaberry	(*Melia azedarach*)	P
Chinese tallow-tree	(*Sapium sebiferum*)	P
Dogwood	(*Cornus* spp.)	P
Elm[8]	(*Ulmus* spp.)	P
Hawthorn	(*Crataegus* spp.)	P
Hickory	(*Carya* spp.)	P
Honeylocust[9]	(*Gleditsia triacanthos*)	P
Maple	(*Acer* spp.)	P
Melaleuca	(*Melaleuca quinquenervia*)	P
Mulberry	(*Morus* spp.)	P
Oak	(*Quercus* spp.)	P
Persimmon	(*Diospyros virginiana*)	P
Poplar	(*Populus* spp.)	P
Privet	(*Ligustrum vulgare*)	P
Red alder	(*Alnus rubra*)	P
Red maple	(*Acer rubrum*)	P
Russian olive	(*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)	P
Saltcedar	(*Tamarix ramosissima*)	P
Sassafras	(*Sassafras albidum*)	P
Sourwood	(*Oxydendrum arboreum*)	P
Sumac	(*Rhus* spp.)	P
Sweetgum	(*Liquidambar styraciflua*)	P
Willow	(*Salix* spp.)	P
Yellow poplar	(*Liriodendron tulipifera*)	P

[1] The higher rates should be used where heavy or well-established infestations occur.
[2] Growth Habit: A = Annual, B = Biennial, P = Perennial
[3] For preemergence control, tank mix with **Pendulum® herbicide**.
[4] Use a minimum of 75 GPA; control of established stands may require repeat applications.
[5] For preemergence control, tank mix with **Karmex®**, **Pendulum**, or diuron.
[6] For best results, early postemergence applications are required.
[7] Tank mix with **Accord®**, **Escort®**, **Garlon® 3A**, **Krenite®**, **Roundup®**, or **Tordon® K**.
[8] Tank mix with **Accord**, **Escort**, or **Roundup**.
[9] Tank mix with **Accord**, **Garlon 3A**, **Roundup**, or **Tordon K**.
[10] Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

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TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND BASF'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED TO REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BASF AND THE SELLER DISCLAIM ANY LIABILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, EXEMPLARY, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

BASF and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of BASF. 1108

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Based on: NVA 2011-04-295-0208
Supersedes: NVA 2011-04-295-0029

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

BASF

The Chemical Company

Attach®

SPREADER-STICKER

OMRI™ Listed
Organic Materials Review Institute

Principal Functioning Agents:

Pinene (terpene) Polymers, petrolatum, a-(p-Dodecylphenyl)-Omega-hydroxypoly (oxyethylene)	100%
TOTAL	**100%**

CA Reg. No. 34704-50026
WA Reg. No. 34704-05004

Proprietary Protected Technology

EPA Est. No. 72-PA-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This product is not for aquatic use. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

NET CONTENTS: 2.5 GAL. (9.46 L)

Loveland PRODUCTS

I0117

Manufactured for: Loveland Products, Inc. • PO Box 1286 • Greeley, CO 80632-1286

0 21077 32573 5

Hazards to Human and Domestic Animals

Avoid contact with skin, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum or using tobacco.

Personal Protective Equipment: Wear chemical-resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt, and long pants, and shoes plus socks as needed.

FIRST AID: 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 on skin or 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 swallowed:** Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **If inhaled:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-866-944-8565.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

GENERAL INFORMATION

ATTACH® is a spreader sticker adjuvant with non-ionic properties designed to improve the contact, wetting and adhesion of pesticides onto the plant surface. ATTACH forms a soft film, which polymerizes protecting spray, deposits from rainfall erosion, volatility and ultraviolet (UV) degradation. Under most conditions, apply sprays containing ATTACH at least one half hour, during daylight, before an anticipated rain. Sunlight, direct or indirect, for this time period is needed for the film to set.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

ATTACH may be used with all products registered for: agricultural, forestry, ornamental, industrial vegetation and non-cropland uses.
ATTACH may be applied by ground or aerial spray equipment in concentrate or dilute sprays.

GROUND APPLICATION: Dosage per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Fungicides, Insecticides, Plant Growth Regulators	4 oz.-16 oz.
Herbicides	4 oz.-16 oz.

AIR APPLICATION: Use 4 oz.-16 oz. per acre.

SOIL APPLIED PESTICIDES: To stabilize and improve performance and retard photo-degradation apply ATTACH at the rate of 1 to 2 pints per acre.

PA Right-To-Know: This product contains proprietary ingredient(s).

MIXING

Fill spray tank one-half full with water and begin agitation. Add pesticides as directed by label and continue filling. Add ATTACH last and continue agitation.

Use this product in accordance with good agronomic practices, which include utilizing proven spray equipment set for proper coverage. Do not make applications when temperatures are too hot. Applications should be made at temperature levels and when other environmental conditions in your area are such that your experience indicates the application will be compatible and will accomplish the desired result.

PHYTOTOXICITY PRECAUTION: Under some environmental conditions, some pesticides or pesticide combinations may cause phytotoxicity on growing plants. Adjuvant products such as this product may increase the chance or the intensity of phytotoxicity. Use this product in a manner consistent with individual pesticide product recommendations.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Store in original container. Store above 32°F. Keep container tightly closed. Do not reuse empty container. **DISPOSAL:** Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Dispose of contents/containers on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Triple rinse (or equivalent) adding rinse water to spray tank. Offer container for recycling or dispose of container in sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by appropriate authorities. Recycling decontaminated containers is the best option of container disposal. The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) operates the national recycling program. To contact your state and local ACRC recycler visit the ACRC web page at www.acrecycle.org.

For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT, read the Directions for Use and the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability. By buying or using this product, the buyer or user accepts the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which no employee or agent of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. or the seller is authorized to vary. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, when the product is used in accordance with such Directions for Use under normal conditions of use. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE BUYER'S OR USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY FOR ANY INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE HANDLING OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT SHALL BE LIMITED TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING, AT THE ELECTION OF LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. OR THE SELLER: DIRECT DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. AND THE SELLER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO THE BUYER OR USER OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES, OR DAMAGES IN THE NATURE OF A PENALTY.

SPECIMEN

LOVELAND BARK OIL

CARRIER and DILUENT

Principal Functioning Agent:

Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Oils	100%
TOTAL	**100%**

CA Reg No. 34704-50091; WA Reg No. 34704-13003

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN



DANGER

Precautionary Statements: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes eye irritation. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Causes mild skin irritation. Wear protective gloves/protective clothes/eye protection/face protection.
Environmental Precautions: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not contaminate water. Do not allow to enter drains, sewers, or watercourses.

Personal Protective Equipment: Wear protective gloves/protective clothes/eye protection/face protection.

FIRST AID

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 on skin or 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 swallowed: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL 1-866-944-8565.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a Poison Control Center or doctor or going for treatment.

NET CONTENTS:

☐ 15 GL (56.7 L)

☐ _____

Loveland PRODUCTS

Manufactured for: Loveland Products, Inc. • PO Box 1286 • Greeley, CO 80632-1286

FEATURES: *LOW ODOR *NON-CARCINOGENIC *NON-VOLATILE *PENETRANT *DOT CLASS NON-REGULATED *FDA APPROVED USE UNDER 21 CFR 178.3620(C) *ALTERNATIVE TO KEROSENE OR DIESEL FUEL

GENERAL: FOR USE WITH PRODUCTS REGISTERED FOR: FORESTRY, RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND NON-CROPLAND. DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT ON CROPS GROWN FOR FOOD OR FEED. NOT FOR AQUATIC USE.

LOVELAND BARK OIL is a low viscosity blend carrier penetrant for use in low volume basal bark and cut surface applications. LOVELAND BARK OIL is to be used in conjunction with oil soluble herbicides that are registered for woody plant control.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: LOVELAND BARK OIL should be mixed with suitable oil soluble herbicides recommended for use in low volume basal bark and stump treatment applications. Mix with suitable herbicides at a range of 50% to 95%per gallon. Also, it is acceptable to mix 5% to 18% emulsifier with LOVELAND BARK OIL to aid in compatibility with the herbicides. User should follow herbicide manufacturer's label rates and recommendations closely. LOVELAND BARK OIL can be effectively used year-round.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Store locked up. Suggested storage above 40°F. If frozen, warm product before use. Store in cool, dry place. Store in original container. Keep tightly closed. Do not reuse empty container.
DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Dispose of contents/container on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Triple rinse (or equivalent) adding rinse water to spray tank. Offer container for recycling or dispose of container in sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by appropriate authorities. Recycling decontaminated containers is the best option of container disposal. The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) operates the national recycling program. To contact your state and local ACRC recycler, visit the ACRC web page at www.acrecycle.org.

For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT, read the Directions for Use and the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability. By buying or using this product, the buyer or user accepts the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which no employee or agent of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. or the seller is authorized to vary. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, when the product is used in accordance with such Directions for Use under normal conditions of use. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE BUYER'S OR USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY FOR ANY INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE HANDLING OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT SHALL BE LIMITED TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING, AT THE ELECTION OF LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. OR THE SELLER: DIRECT DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. AND THE SELLER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO THE BUYER OR USER OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES, OR DAMAGES IN THE NATURE OF A PENALTY.

SPECIMEN

Specimen Label

ELEMENT® 3A

Specialty Herbicide

®Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

For the control of woody plants, broadleaf weeds in range and pasture, forests and non-crop areas, including manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, and around farm buildings; and applications to grazed areas, and establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings, and in Christmas tree plantations and aquatic sites.

For use in New York State, comply with Section 24(c) Special Local Need labeling for Element 3A, SLN NY-110005.

Active Ingredient:	
triclopyr: 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyloxyacetic acid, triethylamine salt	44.4%
Other Ingredients	55.6%
Total	100.0%

Acid equivalent: triclopyr - 31.8% - 3 lb/gal

Precautionary Statements

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-37

DANGER

Corrosive • Causes Irreversible Eye Damage • Harmful If Swallowed Or Absorbed Through Skin • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reaction In Some Individuals

Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical resistant gloves (≥14 mils) such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber or nitrile rubber

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/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, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the WPS (40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing 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 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 on skin or 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 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 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Note to Applicator: Allergic skin reaction is not expected from exposure to spray mixtures of Element 3A herbicide when used as directed.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Environmental Hazards

Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Under certain conditions, treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen depletion or loss due to decomposition of dead plants, which may contribute to fish suffocation. This loss can cause fish suffocation. Therefore, to minimize this hazard, do not treat more than one-third to one-half of the water area in a single operation and wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Consult with the State agency for fish and game before applying to public water to determine if a permit is needed.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Combustible. Do not use or store the product near heat or open flame.

Directions for Use

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

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant gloves (≥14 mils) such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber or nitrile rubber

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.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: For applications to non-cropland areas, do not allow entry into areas until sprays have dried, unless applicator and other handler PPE is worn.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

Pesticide Storage: Store above 28°F or agitate before use.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:
Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

General Information for Forests and Non-Crop Areas

Use Element® 3A specialty herbicide for the control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds in range and pasture, forests and non-crop areas including manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, and around farm buildings, and applications to grazed areas, and establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings, and in Christmas tree plantations and aquatic sites.

Obtain Required Permits: Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local public agencies may require permits.

General Use Precautions and Restrictions

For use in New York State, comply with Section 24(c) Special Local Need labeling for Element 3A, SLN NY-110005.

When applying this product in tank mix combination, follow all applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on each manufacturer's label. **Note:** If tank mixing with Rodeo® herbicide, mix the Element 3A with at least 75% of the total spray volume desired and ensure that Element 3A is well mixed before adding the Rodeo to avoid incompatibility.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not apply Element 3A directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with, grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, or other desirable broadleaf plants. Do not permit spray mists containing Element 3A to drift onto such plants.

It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks, seasonally dry wetlands (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, or bogs), and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites.

Water treated with Element 3A may not be used for irrigation purposes for 120 days after application or until residue levels of Element 3A are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less.

Seasonal Irrigation Waters: Element 3A may be applied during the off-season to surface waters that are used for irrigation on a seasonable basis provided that there is a minimum of 120 days between applying Element 3A and the first use of treated water for irrigation purposes, or until residue levels of Element 3A are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less.

Irrigation Canals/Ditches: Do not apply Element 3A to irrigation canals/ditches unless the 120-day restriction on irrigation water usage can be observed or residue levels of Element 3A are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less.

- **Do not** apply to salt water bays or estuaries.
- **Do not** apply directly to un-impounded rivers or streams.
- **Do not** apply on ditches or canals currently being used to transport irrigation water or that will be used for irrigation within 4 months following treatment. It is permissible to treat irrigation and non-irrigation ditch banks.
- **Do not** apply where runoff water may flow onto agricultural land as injury to crops may result.
- When making applications to control unwanted plants on banks or shorelines of moving water sites, minimize overspray to open water.
- The use of a mistblower is not recommended.
- Apply no more than 2 lb ae of triclopyr (2/3 gallon of Element 3A) per acre per growing season on range and pasture sites, including rights-of-way, fence rows or any area where grazing or harvesting is allowed.
- On forestry sites, Element 3A may be used at rates up to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (2 gallons of Element 3A) per acre per year.
- For all terrestrial use sites other than range, pasture, forestry sites, and grazed areas, the maximum application rate is 9 lb ae of triclopyr (3 gallons of Element 3A) per acre per year.

For use in New York State, comply with Section 24(c) Special Local Need labeling for Element 3A, SLN NY-110005.

Precautions for Potable Water Intakes for Emerged Aquatic Weed Control
See chart below for specific setback distances near functioning potable water intakes. **Note:** Existing potable water intakes which are no longer in use, such as those replaced by potable water wells or connections to a municipal water system, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes. These setback restrictions do not apply to terrestrial applications made adjacent to potable water intakes.

	Element 3A Application Rate			
Area Treated	**2 qt/acre**	**4 qt/acre**	**6 qt/acre**	**8 qt/acre**
(acres)	**Setback Distance (ft)**			
4	0	200	400	500
>4 - 8	0	200	700	900
>8 - 16	0	200	700	1000
>16	0	200	900	1300

To apply Element 3A around and within the distances noted above from a functioning potable water intake, the intake must be turned off until the triclopyr level in the intake water is determined to be 0.4 parts per million (ppm) or less by laboratory analysis or immunoassay.

- **Recreational Use of Water in Treatment Area:** There are no restrictions on use of water in the treatment area for recreational purposes, including swimming and fishing.
- **Livestock Use of Water from Treatment Area:** There are no restrictions on livestock consumption of water from the treatment area.

Grazing and Haying Restrictions
Except for lactating dairy animals, there are no grazing restrictions following application of this product.

- **Grazing Lactating Dairy Animals:** Do not allow lactating dairy animals to graze treated areas until the next growing season following application of this product.
- Do not harvest hay for 14 days after application.
- Grazed areas of non-cropland and forestry sites may be spot treated if they comprise no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

Slaughter Restrictions: During the season of application, withdraw livestock from grazing treated grass at least 3 days before slaughter.

Avoiding Injurious Spray Drift

Make applications only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible plants. Do not spray when wind is blowing toward

susceptible crops or ornamental plants that are near enough to be injured. It is suggested that a continuous smoke column at or near the spray site or a smoke generator on the spray equipment be used to detect air movement, lapse conditions, or temperature inversions (stable air). If the smoke layers or indicates a potential of hazardous spray drift, do not spray.

Aerial Application: For aerial application on rights-of-way or other areas near susceptible crops, apply through a Microfoil† or Thru-Valve boom†, or use an agriculturally labeled drift control additive. Other drift reducing systems or thickened sprays prepared by using high viscosity inverting systems may be used if they are made as drift-free as mixtures containing agriculturally labeled thickening agents or applications made with the Microfoil or Thru-Valve boom. Keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets. Spray boom should be no longer than 3/4 of the rotor length. Do not use a thickening agent with the Microfoil or Thru-Valve booms, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays. Spray only when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid application during air inversions. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

†Reference within this label to a particular piece of equipment produced by or available from other parties is provided without consideration for use by the reader at its discretion and subject to the reader's independent circumstances, evaluation, and expertise. Such reference by Dow AgroSciences is not intended as an endorsement of such equipment, shall not constitute a warranty (express or implied) of such equipment, and is not intended to imply that other equipment is not available and equally suitable. Any discussion of methods of use of such equipment does not imply that the reader should use the equipment other than is advised in directions available from the equipment's manufacturer. The reader is responsible for exercising its own judgment and expertise, or consulting with sources other than Dow AgroSciences, in selecting and determining how to use its equipment.

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

1. The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory. [This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.]

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

Information on Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Ground Equipment: To aid in reducing spray drift, Element 3A should be used in thickened (high viscosity) spray mixtures using an agriculturally labeled drift control additive, high viscosity invert system, or equivalent as directed by the manufacturer. With ground equipment, spray drift can be reduced by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the lower end of the manufacturer's recommended pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); and by spraying when wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). In hand-gun applications, select the minimum spray pressure that will provide adequate plant coverage (without forming a mist). Do not apply with nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment: To minimize spray drift, do not use pressure exceeding 50 psi at the spray nozzle and keep sprays no higher than brush tops. An agriculturally labeled thickening agent may be used to reduce drift.

Plants Controlled

Woody Plant Species

alder
arrowwood
ash
aspen
Australian pine
bear clover (bearmat)
beech
birch
blackberry
blackgum
Brazilian pepper
cascara
ceanothus
cherry
chinquapin
choke cherry
cottonwood
crataegus (hawthorn)
Douglas fir
dogwood
elderberry
elm
gallberry
hazel
hornbean
kudzu[1]
locust
madrone
maples
mulberry
oaks
persimmon
pine
poison ivy
poison oak
poplar
salt-bush (*Baccharis* spp.)
salt cedar[2]
salmonberry
sassafras
scotch broom
sumac
sweetbay magnolia
sweetgum
sycamore
tanoak
thimbleberry
tulip poplar
waxmyrtle
western hemlock
wild rose
willow
winged elm

[1]For complete control, re-treatment may be necessary.
[2]Use cut surface treatments for best results.

Plants Controlled (Cont.)

Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds

bindweed
burdock
Canada thistle
chicory
curly dock
dandelion
field bindweed
lambsquarter
Mexican petunia
plantain
purple loosestrife
ragweed
smartweed
Spanish needles/
common beggarthicks
tansy ragwort
tropical soda apple
vetch
wedelia
wild lettuce

Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)
Purple loosestrife can be controlled with foliar applications of Element 3A. For broadcast applications, use a minimum of 4 1/2 to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (6 to 8 quarts of Element 3A) per acre. Apply Element 3A when purple loosestrife is at the bud to mid-flowering stage of growth. Follow-up applications for control of regrowth should be made the following year in order to achieve increased control of this weed species. For all applications, a non-ionic surfactant should be added to the spray mixture. Follow all directions and use precautions on the label of the surfactant. Thorough wetting of the foliage and stems is necessary to achieve satisfactory control. A minimum spray volume of 50 gallons per acre is recommended for ground broadcast applications.

If using a backpack sprayer, a spray mixture containing 1% to 1.5% Element 3A or 5 to 7.6 fl oz of Element 3A per 4 gallons of water should be used. All purple loosestrife plants should be thoroughly wetted.

Application Methods

Use Element 3A at rates of 3/4 to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (1/4 to 3 gallons of Element 3A) per acre to control broadleaf weeds and woody plants. In all cases, use the amount specified in enough water to give uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. Use only water suitable for spraying. Use an agriculturally labeled non-ionic surfactant for all foliar applications. When using surfactants, follow the use directions and precautions listed on the surfactant manufacturer's label. Use the higher concentrations of surfactant in the spray mixture when applying lower spray volumes per acre. The order of addition to the spray tank is water, spray thickening agent (if used), additional herbicide (if used), and Element 3A. Surfactant should be added to the spray tank last or as recommended on the product label. If combined with emulsifiable concentrate herbicides, moderate continuous adequate agitation is required.

Before using any recommended tank mixtures, read the directions and all use precautions on both labels. **Note:** If tank mixing with Rodeo® herbicide, mix the Element 3A with at least 75% of the total spray volume desired and ensure that Element 3A is well mixed before adding the Rodeo to avoid incompatibility.

For best results, apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. When hard to control species such as ash, blackgum, choke cherry, elm, maples, oaks, pines, or winged elm are prevalent and during applications made in late summer when the plants are mature and during drought conditions, use the higher rates of Element 3A alone or in combination with Tordon® 101 Mixture specialty herbicide. (Tordon 101 Mixture is a restricted use pesticide. See product label.) Tordon 101 Mixture is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

When using Element 3A in combination with 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile ester herbicides, generally the higher rates should be used for satisfactory brush control.

Use the higher dosage rates when brush approaches an average of 15 feet in height or when the brush covers more than 60% of the area to be treated. If lower rates are used on hard to control species, resprouting may occur the year following treatment.

On sites where easy to control brush species dominate, rates less than those listed may be effective. Consult State or Local Extension personnel for such information.

Foliage Treatment With Ground Equipment
High Volume Foliage Treatment
For control of woody plants, use Element 3A at the rate of 3 to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (1 to 3 gallons of Element 3A) per 100 gallons of spray solution, or Element 3A at 3/4 to 3 lb ae of triclopyr (1 to 4 quarts of Element 3A) may be tank mixed with 1/4 to 1/2 gallons of 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile ester or Tordon 101 Mixture and diluted to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Apply at a volume of 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending upon size and density of woody plants. Coverage should be thorough to wet all leaves, stems, and root collars. (See General Use Precautions and Restrictions.) Do not exceed maximum allowable use rates per acre (see table below). Tordon 101 Mixture is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Maximum Labeled Rate versus Spray Volume per Acre

Total Spray Volume (gal/acre)	Maximum Rate of Element 3A		
	Range and Pasture Sites[1] (gal/100 gal of spray)	Forestry Sites[2] (gal/100 gal of spray)	Other Non-Cropland Sites[3] (gal/100 gal of spray)
400	Do not use	0.5	0.75
300	Do not use	0.67	1
200	Do not use	1	1.5
100	0.67	2	3
50	1.33	4	6
40	1.67	5	7.5
30	2.33	6.65	10
20	3.33	10	15
10	6.67	20	30

[1]Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 2 lb ae of triclopyr (2/3 gal of Element 3A)/acre/year.
[2]Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 6 lb ae of triclopyr (2 gal of Element 3A)/acre/year.
[3]Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 9 lb ae of triclopyr (3 gal of Element 3A)/acre/year on non-cropland use sites other than rangeland, pasture, forestry, and grazed areas.

Low Volume Foliage Treatment
To control susceptible woody plants, apply up to 15 lb ae of triclopyr (5 gallons of Element 3A) in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. The spray concentration of Element 3A and total spray volume per acre should be adjusted according to the size and density of target woody plants and kind of spray equipment used. With low volume sprays, use sufficient spray volume to obtain uniform coverage of target plants including the surfaces of all foliage, stems, and root collars (see General Use Precautions and Restrictions). For best results, a surfactant should be added to all spray mixtures. Match equipment and delivery rate of spray nozzles to height and density of woody plants. When treating tall, dense brush, a truck mounted spray gun with spray tips that deliver up to 2 gallons per minute at 40 to 60 psi may be required. Backpack or other types of specialized spray equipment with spray tips that deliver less than 1 gallon of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

Tank Mixing: As a low volume foliar spray, up to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (3 gallons of Element 3A) may be applied in tank mix combination with 1/2 to 1 gallon of Tordon K or 1 to 2 gallons of Tordon 101 Mixture in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Broadcast Applications With Ground Equipment
Apply using equipment that will assure uniform coverage of the spray volumes applied. To improve spray coverage, add an agriculturally labeled non-ionic surfactant as described later under Directions for Use. See Maximum Labeled Rate versus Spray Volume per Acre table above for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Woody Plant Control
Foliage Treatment: Use 6 to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (2 to 3 gallons of Element 3A) in enough water to make 20 to 100 gallons of total spray per acre or 1 1/2 to 3 lb ae of triclopyr (1/2 to 1 gallon of Element 3A) may be combined with 1 to 2 gallons of 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile esters or Tordon 101 Mixture in sufficient water to make 20 to 100 gallons of total spray per acre. Tordon 101 Mixture is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Broadleaf Weed Control
Use Element 3A at rates of 1 to 4 1/2 lb ae of triclopyr (1/3 to 1 1/2 gallons of Element 3A) in a total volume of 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Apply any time during the growing season. Element 3A at 1 to 3 lb ae of triclopyr (1/3 to 1 gallon of Element 3A) may be tank mixed with 1/2 to 1 gallon of Tordon K, Tordon 101 Mixture or 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile herbicides to improve the spectrum of activity. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Aerial Application (Helicopter Only)
Aerial sprays should be applied using suitable drift control. (See General Use Precautions and Restrictions.) Add an agriculturally labeled non-ionic surfactant as described under Directions for Use. See Maximum Labeled Rate versus Spray Volume per Acre table above for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Foliage Treatment (Non-Grazed Rights-of-Way)
Non-grazed areas: Use 6 to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (2 to 3 gallons of Element 3A) or 3 to 4 1/2 lb ae of triclopyr (1 to 1 1/2 gallons of

Element 3A) in a tank mix combination with 1 to 2 gallons of 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile esters or Tordon 101 Mixture, and apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions. Tordon 101 Mixture is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Interspersed areas in non-grazed rights-of-ways that may be subject to grazing may be spot treated if the treated area comprises no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

Cut Surface Treatments
Individual plant treatments such as basal bark and cut surface applications may be used on any use site listed on this label at a maximum use rate of 2.67 gallons of Element 3A (8 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre. These types of applications are made directly to ungrazed parts of plants and, therefore, are not restricted by the grazing maximum rate of 2/3 of a gallon of Element 3A (2 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre.

To control unwanted trees of hardwood species such as elm, maple, oak and conifers in labeled sites, apply Element 3A, either undiluted or diluted in a 1 to 1 ratio with water, as directed below.

With Tree Injector Method
Apply by injecting 1/2 milliliter of undiluted Element 3A or 1 milliliter of the diluted solution through the bark at intervals of 3 to 4 inches between centers of the injector wound. The injections should completely surround the tree at any convenient height. **Note: No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is injected directly into plants.**

With Hack and Squirt Method
Make cuts around the tree trunk at a convenient height with a hatchet or similar equipment so that the cuts overlap slightly and make a continuous circle around the trunk. Spray 1/2 milliliter of undiluted Element 3A or 1 milliliter of the diluted solution into the pocket created between the bark and the inner stem/trunk by each cut.

With Frill or Girdle Method
Make a single girdle through the bark completely around the tree at a convenient height. The frill should allow for the herbicide to remain next to the inner stem and absorb into the plant. Wet the cut surface with undiluted or diluted solution.

Both of the above methods may be used successfully at any season except during periods of heavy sap flow of certain species - for example, maples.

Stump Treatment
Spray or paint the cut surfaces of freshly cut stumps and stubs with undiluted Element 3A. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

Forest Management Applications
For best control from broadcast applications of Element 3A, use a spray volume which will provide thorough plant coverage. Recommended spray volumes are usually 10 to 25 gallons per acre by air or 10 to 100 gallons per acre by ground. To improve spray coverage of spray volumes less than 50 gallons per acre, add an agriculturally labeled non-ionic surfactant as described under Directions for Use. Application systems should be used to prevent hazardous drift to off-target sites. Nozzles or additives that produce larger droplets of spray may require higher spray volumes to maintain brush control.

Forest Site Preparation (Not for Conifer Release)
Use up to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (2 gallons of Element 3A) and apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre or Element 3A at 3 to 4 1/2 lb ae of triclopyr (1 to 1 1/2 gallons of Element 3A) may be used with 1 to 2 gallons of Tordon 101 Mixture or 2,4-D 3.8 lb low volatile ester in a tank mix combination in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Use a non-ionic agricultural surfactant for all foliar applications as described under Directions for Use. Tordon 101 Mixture is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Note: Conifers planted sooner than one month after treatment with Element 3A at less than 4 lb ae of triclopyr (1 1/3 gallons of Element 3A) per acre or sooner than two months after treatment at 4 to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (1 1/3 to 3 gallons of Element 3A) per acre may be injured. When tank mixtures of herbicides are used for forest site preparation, labels for all products in the mixture should be consulted and the longest recommended waiting period before planting observed.

Directed Spray Applications for Conifer Release
To release conifers from competing hardwoods such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, sweetgum, red and white oaks, ash, hickory, alder, birch, aspen, and pin cherry, mix 3 to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (1 to 2 gallons of Element 3A) in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. To improve spray coverage, add an agriculturally labeled non-ionic surfactant as described under Directions for Use. The spray mixture should be directed onto foliage of competitive hardwoods using knapsack or backpack sprayers with flat fan nozzles or equivalent any time after hardwoods have reached full leaf size, but before autumn coloration. The majority of treated hardwoods should be less than 6 feet in height to ensure adequate spray coverage. Care should be taken to direct spray away from contact with conifer foliage, particularly foliage of desirable pines.

Note: Spray may cause temporary damage and growth suppression where contact with conifers occurs; however, injured conifers should recover and grow normally. Over-the-top spray applications can kill pines.

Broadcast Applications for Conifer Release in the Northeastern United States
To release spruce, fir, red pine and white pine from competing hardwoods, such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, alder, birch (white, yellow or gray), aspen, ash, pin cherry and *Rubus* spp. and perennial and annual broadleaf weeds, use Element 3A at rates of 1 1/2 to 3 lb ae of triclopyr (2 to 4 quarts of Element 3A) per acre alone or with 2,4-D amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or 2,4-D ester to provide no more than 4 lb ae per acre from both products. Apply in late summer or early fall after conifers have formed their over wintering buds and hardwoods are in full leaf and prior to autumn coloration.

Broadcast Applications for Douglas-Fir Release in the Pacific Northwest and California
To release Douglas-fir from susceptible competing vegetation such as broadleaf weeds, alder, blackberry or Scotch broom, apply Element 3A at 1 to 1 1/2 lb ae of triclopyr (1 1/3 to 2 quarts of Element 3A) per acre alone or in combination with 4 lb per acre of atrazine. Mix all sprays in a water carrier with a non-ionic surfactant. Apply in early spring after hardwoods begin growth and before Douglas fir bud break ("early foliar" hardwood stage) or after Douglas fir seasonal growth has "hardened off" (set winter buds) in late summer, but while hardwoods are still actively growing. When treating after Douglas fir bud set, apply prior to onset of autumn coloration in hardwood foliage. **Note:** Treatments applied during active Douglas fir shoot growth (after spring bud break and prior to bud set) may cause injury to Douglas fir trees.

Christmas Tree Plantations

Use Element 3A for the control of woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in established Christmas tree plantations. For best results, apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. Element 3A does not control weeds which have not emerged at the time of application. If lower rates are used on hard to control woody species, resprouting may occur the year following treatment. Brush over 8 feet tall is difficult to treat efficiently using hand equipment such as backpack or knapsack sprayers. When treating large brush or trees or hard to control species such as ash, blackgum, choke cherry, elm, hazel, madrone, maples, oaks or sweetgum, and for applications made during drought conditions or in late summer when the leaves are mature, use the higher rates of Element 3A or use cut surface application methods. For foliar applications, apply in enough water to give uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. Applications made under drought conditions may provide less than desirable results.

Use Precautions:
- Do not use on newly seeded grass until well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of secondary root system and tillering
- Newly seeded turf (alleyways, etc.) should be mowed two or three times before any treatment with Element 3A.
- Do not reseed Christmas tree areas treated with Element 3A for a minimum of three weeks after application.
- Do not use Element 3A if legumes, such as clover, are present and injury cannot be tolerated.

Spray Preparation
The order of addition to the spray tank is water, drift control agent (if used), non-ionic agricultural surfactant and Element 3A. Continue moderate agitation while mixing and spraying. Use a non-ionic agricultural surfactant for all applications. When using surfactants, follow use directions and precautions listed on the manufacturer's label. Use the higher recommended concentrations of surfactant in the spray mixture when applying lower spray volumes per acre. **Note:** If tank mixing with Rodeo herbicide, mix the Element 3A with at least 75% of the total spray volume desired and ensure that Element 3A is well mixed before adding the Rodeo to avoid incompatibility.

Application
Apply in late summer or early autumn after terminal growth of Christmas trees has hardened of, but before leaf drop of, target weeds. Apply at a rate of 3/4 to 1 3/4 lb ae of triclopyr (2 to 5 pints of Element 3A) per acre as a foliar spray directed toward the base of Christmas trees. Use sufficient spray volume to provide uniform coverage of target plants (20 to 100 gallons per acre). **Do not apply with 2,4-D.** Application rates of Element 3A recommended for Christmas trees will only suppress some well established woody plants that are greater than 2 to 3 years old (see

table below). Broadcast sprays may also be applied in bands between the rows of planted trees. Use spray equipment that will assure uniform coverage of the desired spray volume.

Spray solution from Element 3A can cause needle and branch injury to Christmas trees. To minimize injury to Christmas trees, direct sprays so as to minimize contact with foliage. Blue spruce, white spruce, balsam fir and Frasier fir are less susceptible to injury than white pine and Douglas fir.

Restriction: Apply Element 3A only to established Christmas trees that were planted at least one full year prior to application.

Application Rates and Species Controlled:

Element 3A		
2 pints/acre (3/4 lb ae of triclopyr)	3 to 4 pints/acre (1 1/2 lb ae of triclopyr)	5 pints/acre (1 3/4 lb ae of triclopyr)
clover dandelion dock, curly lambsquarters lespedeza plantain, broadleaf plantain, buckhorn ragweed, common vetch	bindweed, field (TG) blackberry[1] chicory (s) fireweed ivy, ground lettuce, wild oxalis poison ivy smartweed (TG) thistle, Canada (TG) violet, wild Virginia creeper[1]	arrowwood (SDL) aspen beech (SDL) birch (SDL) chinquapin cottonwood (SDL) elderberry grape, wild mulberry (SDL) poplar (SDL) sassafras (SDL) sumac (SDL) sycamore (SDL)

(TG) Top growth control, retreatment may be necessary
(S) Suppression
(SDL) Seedlings less than 2 to 3 years old
[1]Use 4 pint per acre rate

Directed Applications
To control hardwoods such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, sweetgum, red and white oaks, ash, alder, birch, aspen, and pin cherry, mix 4 to 20 fl oz of Element 3A in enough water to make 3 gallons of spray mixture. For directed applications, do not exceed 6 lb ae of triclopyr (2 gallons of Element 3A) per acre per year. To improve coverage, add a non-ionic agricultural surfactant to the spray. This spray mixture should be directed onto foliage of competitive hardwoods using knapsack or backpack sprayers with flat fan nozzles or equivalent any time after hardwoods have reached full leaf size, but before autumn coloration (when plants are actively growing). The majority of treated hardwoods should be less than 8 feet in height to ensure adequate spray coverage. **Note:** To prevent Christmas tree injury, care should be taken to direct spray away from contact with Christmas tree foliage.

Cut Surface Treatments
When treating large brush or trees or hard to control species such as ash, blackgum, choke cherry, elm, hazel, madrone, maples, oaks, salt cedar or sweetgum, and for applications made during drought conditions or in late summer when the leaves are mature, use cut surface treatments. (See directions for Cut Surface Treatments in preceding section of this label.)

Wetland Sites in Forests and Non-Crop Areas

Element 3A may be used within forests and non-crop sites to control target vegetation in and around standing water sites, such as marshes, wetlands, and the banks of ponds and lakes and transition areas between upland and lowland sites.

For control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds in these sites, follow use directions and application methods on this label for forestry and non-cropland sites.

Use Precautions:
Minimize overspray to open water when treating target vegetation in and around non-flowing, quiescent or transient water. When making applications to control unwanted plants on banks or shorelines of flowing water, minimize overspray to open water. **Note:** Consult local public water control authorities before applying this product in and around public water. Permits may be required to treat such areas.

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. 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

Dow AgroSciences warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. Dow AgroSciences MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperature, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

The exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

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

Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Dow AgroSciences or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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EPA accepted 01/03/06

Revisions:

1. Revise list of use sites to add range and pasture and aquatic sites; remove “industrial” before non-crop; remove sentence: Use within production forests and industrial non-crop sites (including those listed above) may include applications to control target vegetation in and around standing water sites, such as marshes, wetlands, and the banks of ponds and lakes.
2. Add reference to New York 24(c) label
3. Remove “production” before “forests” and “industrial” before “non-crop” throughout label.
4. Use Precautions: add Note for tank mixing with Rodeo.
5. Maximum Rate table: change “rangeland” to “range”
6. Application Methods: add note for tank mixing with Rodeo.
7. Move section “Cut Surface Treatments” to be under the “Foliage Treatment (Non-Grazed Rights-of-Way” section
8. Spray Preparation: add Note for tank mixing with Rodeo

Specimen Label

ELEMENT® 4

SPECIALTY HERBICIDE

®Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company ("Dow") or an affiliated company of Dow

For the control of woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in non-crop industrial manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, forests and in the establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings. Use on these sites may include application to grazed areas.

Active Ingredient:
triclopyr: 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyloxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester 61.6%
Other Ingredients.....38.4%
Total 100.0%

Contains petroleum distillates
Acid Equivalent: triclopyr - 44.3% - 4 lb/gal

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-40 EPA Est. _____

CAUTION

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation • Harmful If Swallowed • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions In Some Individuals

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables are given, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

First Aid

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 swallowed: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give **any** liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Note to Physician: This product may pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillates.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Combustible. Do not use or store the product near heat or open flame.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to forestry uses.

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:
- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to all use sites on this label except for forestry uses.

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.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: For applications to non-cropland areas, do not allow entry into areas until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.
Pesticide Storage: Store above 28°F or agitate before use.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:
Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Product Information

Use Element® 4 specialty herbicide for the control of woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in non-crop industrial manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, forests and in the establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings. Use on these sites may include application to grazed areas.

Element 4 is an oil soluble, emulsifiable liquid product containing the herbicide triclopyr. Element 4 may be applied to woody or herbaceous broadleaf plants as a foliar spray or as a basal bark or cut stump application to woody plants. As a foliar spray, Element 4 controls only herbaceous plants that have emerged from the soil or woody plants that are in full leaf at the time of application. Small amounts of Element 4 can kill or injure many broadleaf plants. To prevent damage to crops and other desirable plants, follow all directions and precautions.

Use Precautions and Restrictions

In Arizona: The state of Arizona has not approved Element 4 for use on plants grown for commercial production; specifically forests grown for commercial timber production, or on designated grazing areas.

When applying this product in tank mix combination, follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on each manufacturer's label.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Apply no more than 1/2 gallon of Element 4 (2 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per growing season on rights-of-way or any area where grazing or harvesting is allowed.

On forestry sites, Element 4 may be used at rates up to 6 quarts (6 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per year.

Element 4 may be used at rates up to 8 quarts (8 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per year on non-cropland industrial manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides and railroads, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks. Portions of grazed areas that intersect treated non-cropland, rights-of-way and forestry sites may be treated at up to 8 lb ae per acre if the area to be treated on the day of application comprises no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

Do not apply Element 4 directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with, cotton, grapes, peanuts, soybeans, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, citrus, or other desirable broadleaf plants. Do not permit spray mists containing Element 4 to drift onto such plants.

It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks, seasonally dry wetlands (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, or bogs) and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites where surface water is not present except in isolated pockets due to uneven or unlevel conditions. Do not apply to open water (such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, creeks, salt water bays, or estuaries).

Do not apply on ditches currently being used to transport irrigation water. Do not apply where runoff or irrigation water may flow onto agricultural land as injury to crops may result.

Do not apply this product using mist blowers unless a drift control additive, high viscosity inverting system, or equivalent is used to control spray drift.

Sprays applied directly to Christmas trees may result in conifer injury. When treating unwanted vegetation in Christmas tree plantations, care should be taken to direct sprays away from conifers.

Element 4 is formulated as a low volatile ester. However, the combination of spray contact with impervious surfaces, such as roads and rocks, and increasing ambient air temperatures, may result in an increase in the volatility potential for this herbicide, increasing a risk for off-target injury to sensitive crops such as grapes and tomatoes.

Grazing and Haying Restrictions
Except for lactating dairy animals, there are no grazing restrictions following application of this product.

- **Grazing Lactating Dairy Animals:** Do not allow lactating dairy animals to graze treated areas until the next growing season following application of this product.
- Do not harvest hay for 14 days after application.
- Portions of grazed areas that intersect treated non-cropland, rights-of-way and forestry sites may be treated at up to 8 lb ae per acre if the area to be treated on the day of application comprises no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

Slaughter Restrictions: During the season of application, withdraw livestock from grazing treated grass at least 3 days before slaughter.

Avoiding Injurious Spray Drift
Make applications only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible plants. Do not spray when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants that are near enough to be injured. It is suggested that a continuous smoke column at or near the spray site or a smoke generator on the spray equipment be used to detect air movement, lapse conditions, or temperature inversions (stable air). If the smoke layers or indicates a potential of hazardous spray drift, do not spray.

Aerial Application: Element 4 may be aerially applied by fixed wing aircraft or helicopter. For aerial application on rights-of-way or other areas near susceptible crops, apply through a Microfoil† or Thru-Valve boom†, or use an agriculturally labeled drift control additive. Other drift reducing systems or thickened sprays prepared by using high viscosity inverting systems may be used if they are made as drift-free as mixtures containing agriculturally labeled thickening agents or applications made with the Microfoil or Thru Valve boom. Do not use a thickening agent with the Microfoil or Thru Valve booms, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays. Spray only when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid application during air inversions. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all use directions and precautions on the product label.

†Reference within this label to a particular piece of equipment produced by or available from other parties is provided without consideration for use by the reader at its discretion and subject to the reader's independent circumstances, evaluation, and expertise. Such reference by Dow AgroSciences is not intended as an endorsement of such equipment, shall not constitute a warranty (express or implied) of such equipment, and is not intended to imply that other equipment is not available and equally suitable. Any discussion of methods of use of such equipment does not imply that the reader should use the equipment other than is advised in directions available from the equipment's manufacturer. The reader is responsible for exercising its own judgment and expertise, or consulting with sources other than Dow AgroSciences, in selecting and determining how to use its equipment.

Spray Drift Management
Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

1. The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory. [This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.]

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

Information on Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produced larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Ground Equipment: To aid in reducing spray drift, Element 4 should be used in thickened (high viscosity) spray mixtures using an agriculturally labeled drift control additive, high viscosity invert system, or equivalent as directed by the manufacturer. When using a spray thickening or inverting additive, follow all use directions and precautions on the product label. With ground equipment, spray drift can be reduced by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the lower end of the manufacturer's recommended pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); and by spraying when wind velocity is low. In hand-gun applications, select the minimum spray pressure that will provide adequate plant coverage (without forming a mist). Do not apply with nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray. Select nozzles and pressures which provide adequate plant coverage, but minimize the production of fine spray particles.

High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment: To minimize spray drift, keep sprays no higher than brush tops and keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets. An agriculturally labeled thickening agent may be used to reduce drift.

Mixing Directions

Element 4 may be foliarly applied by diluting with water or by preparing an oil-water emulsion. For woody plant control, an oil-water emulsion performs more dependably under a broader range of conditions than a straight water dilution and is recommended for aerial applications.

Oil-Water Mixture Sprays

Prepare a premix of oil, surfactant and Element 4 in a separate container using diesel fuel, fuel oil, or kerosene plus an emulsifier such as Sponto 712 or Triton X-100. Use a jar test to check spray mix compatibility before preparing oil-water emulsion sprays in the mixing tank. Do not allow any water or mixtures containing water to get into the premix or Element 4 since a thick "invert" (water in oil) emulsion may form that will be difficult to break. Such an emulsion may also be formed if the premix or Element 4 is put into the mixing tank before the addition of water. Fill the spray tank about one-half full with water, then slowly add the premix with continuous agitation and complete filling the tank with water. Continue moderate agitation.

Ground Application: Add oil to the spray mix at a rate of 5 to 10% of the total mix, up to a maximum of 1 gallon of oil per acre, using agricultural spray emulsifiers according to mixing instructions below.

Aerial Application: Use oil and water in the spray mixture in a 1:5 ratio (1 part oil to 5 parts water), up to a maximum of 1 gallon of oil per acre according to mixing instructions below.

Oil Mixture Sprays for Basal Treatment

Prepare oil-based spray mixtures using either diesel fuel, No. 1 or No. 2 fuel oil, kerosene or a commercially available basal oil. Substitute other oils or diluents only as recommended by the oil or diluent's manufacturer. When preparing an oil mixture, read and follow the use directions and precautions on the manufacturer's product label. Add Element 4 to the required amount of oil in the spray tank or mixing tank and mix thoroughly. If the mixture stands over 4 hours, reagitation is required.

Oil Mixtures of Element 4 and Tordon K: Tordon K and Element 4 may be used in tank mix combination for basal bark treatment of woody plants. These herbicides are incompatible and will not form a stable mixture when mixed together directly in oil. Make a stable tank mixture for basal bark application by first combining each product with a compatibility agent prior to final mixing in the desired ratio. (See product bulletin for mixing instructions.) Tordon K is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Water Dilutions

For water dilutions, an agricultural surfactant at the manufacturer's recommended rate may be added to the spray mixture to provide improved wetting of foliage. To help minimize spray drift, a drift control and deposition aid cleared for application to growing crops is recommended.

Tank Mixing

Element 4 may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other herbicides provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and (2) tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. When tank mixing Element 4 with other materials, a compatibility test (jar test) using relative proportions of the tank mix ingredients should be conducted prior to mixing ingredients in the spray tank. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in the required order and their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Mixing Order for Tank Mixes: Add one-half of the needed water to the mixing tank and start agitation. Add different materials in the order indicated below, allowing time for complete dispersion and mixing after addition of each product.

1. Water soluble herbicide (if used)
2. Premix of oil, emulsifier, Element 4 and other oil-soluble herbicide (if used); see below

Add the remaining water. During the final filling of the tank, add a drift control and deposition aid cleared for application to growing crops (if used), plus an agricultural surfactant (if a water dilution rather than an oil-water emulsion spray is used). Maintain continuous agitation of the spray mixture during mixing, final filling and throughout application to ensure spray uniformity.

Premixing: Prepare a premix of oil, emulsifier (if oil-water emulsion), and Element 4 plus other oil-soluble herbicide (if used), e.g., 2,4-D ester. **Note:** Do not allow water or mixtures containing water to get into the premix or Element 4 since a thick "invert" (water in oil) emulsion may form that will be difficult to break. Such an emulsion may also be formed if the premix or Element 4 is put into the mixing tank before the addition of water.

Tank Mixing Precautions:

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Do not exceed labeled application rates. If products containing the same active ingredient are tank mixed, do not exceed the maximum allowable active ingredient use rates.
- For direct injection or other spray equipment where the product formulations will be mixed in undiluted form, special care should be taken to ensure tank mix compatibility.
- Always perform a (jar) test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Mixing with Liquid Fertilizer for Broadleaf Weed Control
Element 4 may be tank mixed with liquid nitrogen fertilizer and foliarly applied for weed control and fertilization of grass pastures. Use Element 4 in accordance with directions for grass pastures as given on this label. Apply at rates directed by supplier or Extension Service Specialist. **Note:** Do not use Element 4 with liquid fertilizer on woody plants (brush). Foliage burn caused by liquid fertilizer may reduce herbicide effectiveness on woody plants. Test for mixing compatibility using desired procedure and spray mix proportions in clear glass jar before mixing in spray tank. A compatibility aid such as Unite or Compex may be needed in some situations. **Compatibility is best with straight liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Mixing with N-P-K solutions or suspensions may not be satisfactory even with the addition of compatibility aid.** Premixing Element 4 with 1 to 4 parts water may help in difficult situations.

Fill in the spray tank about half full with the liquid fertilizer, then add the herbicide with agitation and complete filling the tank with fertilizer. Apply immediately and continue agitation in the spray tank during application. **Do not store liquid fertilizer spray mixtures**. Application during very cold weather (near freezing) is not advisable. The likelihood of mixing or compatibility problems with liquid fertilizer increases under cold conditions.

Note: Do not use spray equipment for other applications to land planted, or to be planted, to susceptible crops or desirable plants **unless** it has been determined that all phytotoxic herbicide residue has been removed by thoroughly cleaning the equipment.

Plants Controlled by Element 4

Woody Plant Species

alder
arrowwood
ash
aspen
bear clover (bearmat)
beech
birch
blackberry
blackbrush
blackgum
boxelder[1]
Brazilian pepper
buckthorn
cascara
ceanothus
cherry[3]
chinquapin
choke cherry
cottonwood
crataegus (hawthorn)
dogwood
Douglas-fir
elderberry
elm (except winged elm)
gallberry
gorse
granjeno
guajillo
guava[3]
hazel
hickory
hornbeam
huisache (suppression)
kudzu[2]
locust
madrone
maple (except bigleaf, vine[3])
milkweed vine[3]
mulberry
oaks
osage orange
pepper vine[3]
persimmon, eastern
pine
poison ivy
poison oak
poplar
salmonberry
saltbush (*Braccharis* spp.)[3]
salt cedar[1]
sassafras
scotch broom
sumac
sweetbay magnolia
sweetgum
sycamore
tanoak
thimbleberry
tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus*)[1]
trumpet creeper[3]
tulip poplar
twisted acacia
Virginia creeper[3]
wax myrtle (top growth)
wild rose
willow
willow primrose
winged elm

[1]For best control, use either a basal bark or cut stump treatment.
[2]For complete control, re-treatment may be necessary.
[3]Basal or dormant stem applications only.

Annual, Biennial and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds

Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.

black medic
bull thistle
burdock
Canada thistle
chicory
cinquefoil
clover
creeping beggarweed
curly dock
dandelion (top growth)
dogfennel
field bindweed
goldenrod
ground ivy
lambsquarters
lespedeza
matchweed
mustard
Oxalis
plantain
purple loosestrife
ragweed
sericea lespedeza (1)
smartweed
sulfur cinquefoil (2)
sweet clover
tropical soda apple (3)
vetch
wild carrot (Queen Anne's lace)
wild lettuce
wild violet
yarrow

1. **Sericea lespedeza:** Apply 1 to 2 pints of Element 4 per acre. For best results, apply after maximum foliage development in the late spring to early summer, but prior to bloom.
2. **Sulfur cinquefoil:** Apply 1 to 2 pints of Element 4 per acre. For best results, apply to plants in the rosette stage.
3. **Tropical soda apple:** Apply 2 pints of Element 4 per acre when tropical soda apple plants reach the first flower stage. For best results, apply in a total spray volume of 40 gallons per acre using ground equipment. An agricultural surfactant may be added at the manufacturer's recommended rate to provide more complete wetting and coverage of the foliage. Spot treatments may be used to control sparse plant stands. For spot treatment use a 1 to 1.5% solution of Element 4 in water (1 to 1 1/2 gallons of Element 4 in 100 gallons total spray mixture) and spray the entire plant to completely wet the foliage. **In Florida**, control of tropical soda apple may be improved by using the following management practices:
   - Mow plants to a height of 3 inches every 50 to 60 days or whenever they reach flowering. Continue the mowing operation through April.
   - In late May to June (50 to 60 days after the April mowing), apply Element 4 as a broadcast treatment.
   - Use spot treatment to control any remaining plants or thin stands of plants that germinate following a broadcast treatment.

Application Methods

Use Element 4 at rates of 1 to 8 quarts per acre to control broadleaf weeds and woody plants. It is suggested that rates higher in this rate range be used to control woody plants. In all cases, use the amount specified in enough water to give uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. The order of addition to the spray tank is water, spray thickening agent (if used), surfactant (if used), additional herbicide (if used), and Element 4. If a standard agricultural surfactant is used, use at a rate of 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Use continuous adequate agitation.

Before using any recommended tank mixtures, read the directions and all precautions on both labels.

For best results apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. When hard to control species such as ash, blackgum, choke cherry, elm, maples (other than vine or big leaf), oaks, pines, or winged elm are prevalent, during applications made during late summer when the plants are mature, or during drought conditions, use the higher rates of Element 4 alone or in combination with Tordon® 101 Mixture specialty herbicide or Tordon K herbicide. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are restricted use pesticides. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

When using Element 4 in combination with 2,4-D low volatile ester herbicide, generally the higher rates of Element 4 should be used for satisfactory brush control.

Use the higher dosage rates when brush approaches an average of 15 feet in height or when the brush covers more than 60% of the area to be treated. If lower rates are used on hard to control species, resprouting may occur the year following treatment.

On sites where easy to control brush species dominate, rates less than those listed may be effective. Consult state or local extension personnel for such information.

Foliage Treatment With Ground Equipment

Use sufficient spray volume to completely and uniformly cover foliage. For ground application, apply 10 gallons or more of total spray volume per acre. Use higher spray volumes for ground applications to ensure adequate coverage with increased depth and density of foliage, particularly for treatment of woody plants.

High Volume Foliage Treatment
For control of woody plants, use Element 4 at the rate of 2 to 6 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture, or Element 4 at 2 to 4 quarts may be tank mixed with labeled rates of 2,4-D low volatile ester herbicide, Tordon 101 Mixture, or Tordon K and diluted to make 100 gallons of spray. Do not apply more than 2 gallons of Element 4 per acre. On rangeland and permanent pasture sites, make 1 application per year and apply no more than 2 quarts of Element 4 (2 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre. Apply at a volume of 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending upon size and density of woody plants. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida. When tank mixing, follow applicable use directions and precautions on each manufacturer's label.

Depending upon the size and density of the woody plants, apply sufficient spray volume to thoroughly wet all leaves, stems, and root collars. To minimize spray drift, select the minimum spray pressure that provides adequate plant coverage without forming a mist and direct sprays no higher than the top of the target plants. Use a drift control additive cleared for application to growing crops to reduce spray drift. Before using any tank mixture, read the directions and use precautions on both labels. For best results, apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing.

Table 1: The following table is provided as a guide to the user to achieve the proper rate of Element 4.

Total Spray Volume (gallons/acre)	Rate of Element 4	
	Forestry Sites (qt/100 gallons of spray)[1]	Non-Cropland Sites (qt/100 gallons of spray)[2]
400	1.5	2
300	2	2.7
200	3	4
100	6	8
50	12	16
40	15	20
30	20	26.7
20	30	40
10	60	80

[1]Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 6 qt of Element 4 (6 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per year.
[2]Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 8 qt of Element 4 (8 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per year for non-grazable areas, or 2 qt (2 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per year for grazed areas, except on portions of grazed areas that meet the following requirement. Portions of grazed areas that intersect treated non-cropland, rights-of-way and forestry sites may be treated at up to 8 lb ae per acre if the area to be treated on the day of application comprises no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

Table 2

Application Rates per 100 Gallons of Spray		
Element 4	**Plus Tank Mix Product**	**Rate (qt)**
1 - 4 qt	--	--
1 - 2 qt	Grazon® P+D specialty herbicide	4
1 - 2 pt	2,4-D low volatile ester herbicide	1 - 2
1 - 2 qt	Tordon 22K	1 - 2
2 qt	Reclaim® specialty herbicide [1,2]	2

[1]Reclaim is registered for use only in Arizona, Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico.
[2]See directions for Mesquite Control Using High Volume Foliage Treatment below.

Mesquite Control Using High Volume Foliage Treatment: For control of mesquite infestations of low to moderate density, apply Element 4 and Reclaim in a tank mixture to individual plants with backpack or hand-held sprayers or a vehicle-mounted sprayer with hand-held spray wand or spray gun. For individual plant treatment, use 2 quarts of Element 4 in combination with 2 quarts of Reclaim per 100 gallons of total spray solution (1/2% v/v of each product). Apply in water or as an oil-water emulsion as described in Mixing Directions. If using an oil-water emulsion, add the oil at a rate of 5% of the total spray volume. Apply as a complete spray-to-wet foliar application, including all leaves. Thorough coverage is necessary for good results, but do not spray to the point of runoff. Do not apply when mesquite foliage is wet. The total amount of Element 4 applied should not exceed 1 1/3 pints per acre. For best results, follow information given elsewhere in this label concerning effect of environmental conditions and application timing on control. This application method works best for brush less than 8 feet tall since efficient treatment and thorough coverage of taller brush is difficult to achieve with this method. To minimize drift, select a spray nozzle and pressure that provides good coverage while forming a coarse spray. Additionally, drift may be reduced by using the minimum pressure necessary to obtain plant coverage without forming a mist and by directing sprays no higher than the top of target plants. If desired, a spray dye may be added to the spray mixture to mark the treated plants.

Low Volume Foliage Treatment
To control susceptible woody plants, mix up to 20 quarts of Element 4 in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. The spray concentration of Element 4 and total spray volume per acre should be adjusted according to the size and density of target woody plants and kind of spray equipment used. With low volume sprays, use sufficient spray volume to obtain uniform coverage of target plants including the surfaces of all foliage, stems, and root collars (see General Use Precautions and Restrictions). For best results, a surfactant should be added to all spray mixtures. Match equipment and delivery rate of spray nozzles to height and density of woody plants. When treating tall, dense brush, a truck mounted spray gun with spray tips that deliver up to 2 gallons per minute at 40 to 60 psi may be required. Backpack or other types of specialized spray equipment with spray tips that deliver less than 1 gallon of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

Tank Mixing: As a low volume foliage spray, up to 12 quarts of Element 4 may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Tordon K or Tordon 101 Mixture in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Broadcast Applications With Aerial or Ground Equipment

Environmental conditions and application timing influence brush and weed control results. For best results, apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. For woody species, apply after the rapid growth period of early spring when leaf tissue is fully expanded and terminal growth has slowed. Brush regrowth should be at least 4 ft high prior to treatment to insure adequate foliage for herbicide absorption. Adequate soil moisture before and after treatment as well as the presence of healthy foliage at the time of application are important factors contributing to optimal herbicidal activity.

Use sufficient spray volume to completely and uniformly cover foliage. For ground application, apply 10 gallons or more of total spray volume per acre. For aerial application, apply at least 2 gallons of total spray volume per acre. Use higher spray volumes for ground or aerial applications to ensure adequate coverage with increased depth and density of foliage, particularly for treatment of woody plants.

Mesquite: The herbicidal response of mesquite is strongly influenced by foliage condition, growth stage and environmental conditions. For best results, apply when new growth foliage has turned from light to dark green, when the soil temperature is above 75°F at a depth of 12 to 18 inches, and soil moisture is adequate for plant growth. Apply within 60 days after the 75ºF minimum soil temperature at the 12- to 18-inch depth has been reached. Product performance may be adversely affected if application is made before mesquite foliage has turned from light to dark green or if foliage has been injured or removed by late frost, insects, hail or plant diseases. Do not treat if mesquite exhibits new (light green) terminal growth in response to recent heavy rainfall during the growing season. Rate of soil warm-up at the 12- to 18-inch depth may vary with soil texture and drainage. Coarse-textured (sandy) soils warm up sooner than fine-textured (clay) soils and dry soils warm up more quickly than wet soils. Mesquite regrowth should be at least 4 ft high prior to treatment to insure adequate foliage for herbicide absorption.

Mesquite Only
Apply 1/2 to 1 pint of Element 4 per acre in combination with 2/3 to 1 1/3 pint per acre of Reclaim. See label for Reclaim for additional treatment directions and information on mesquite control. Apply aerially as an oil:water emulsion in 4 gallons or more total volume per acre or with ground equipment in 10 gallons or more total volume per acre. Use a maximum of 1 gallon of oil per acre for aerial or ground application.

Mesquite and Pricklypear Cactus
If pricklypear cactus is a target species in association with mesquite, apply a tank mix of 1/2 to 1 pint of Element 4 with 1 to 2 pints of Tordon 22K per acre. (The 2 pint per acre rate of Tordon 22K provides a higher and more uniform plant kill of pricklypear.) Tordon 22K may also be applied in combination with Reclaim to control pricklypear while providing improved control of mesquite. See labels for Tordon 22K and Reclaim for additional information and treatment directions. Apply aerially as an oil:water emulsion in 4 gallons or more total volume per acre or with ground equipment in 10 or gallons or more total volume per acre. If

mesquite canopy is dense, use higher spray volumes. Use a maximum of 1 gallon of oil per acre for aerial or ground application.

South Texas Mixed Brush (Mesquite, Pricklypear Cactus, Blackbrush, Twisted Acacia and Granjeno)
Use 1 to 2 pints of Element 4 in a tank mix with 2 pints of Tordon 22K per acre if pricklypear is a problem, or with 2/3 to 1 1/3 pints of Reclaim per acre if mesquite is the prevalent species. Element 4 contributes to the control of non-legume species such as granjeno and oaks. However, if woody legume species are predominate, apply 2 pints of Tordon 22K per acre in combination with 2/3 to 1 1/3 pints of Reclaim per acre for improved control. See labels for Tordon 22K and Reclaim for additional information and treatment directions. Apply aerially in an oil:water emulsion in 4 gallons or more total volume per acre or with ground equipment in 15 gallons or more total volume per acre. Use a maximum of 1 gallon of oil per acre for aerial or ground application. The use of an oil:water emulsion is critical and good spray coverage is essential for acceptable brush control.

Sand Shinnery Oak Suppression
In Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma, apply Element 4 alone at a rate of 1/2 to 2 pints per acre for suppression of shinnery oak growing on sandy soils. Grass response following suppression may be impressive where rainfall is adequate. Grazing deferment following application together with proper grazing management is recommended to allow for the reestablishment of grass stands.

Post Oak and Blackjack Oak - Regrowth Stands
Apply in the late spring (May) to early summer (June-July) when oak leaves are fully developed (expanded). Use 2 quarts of Element 4 alone or in tank mix combination with 0.5 to 1 pints of 2,4-D low-volatile ester herbicide per acre. Apply in an oil:water emulsion or water surfactant dilution in sufficient total volume per acre to assure thorough coverage, usually 5 gallons or more per acre by fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter or 15 to 25 gallons per acre by ground equipment. Use a maximum of 1 gallon of oil per acre for aerial or ground application. Lower rates may be used for suppression only. Control will require at least 3 consecutive treatments. **Note:** Regrowth plants have a large root mass relative to top growth when compared to undisturbed plants. In order for top growth to intercept and translocate enough herbicide to control the roots, delay broadcast treatment until top growth is at least 4 ft tall.

High Volume Foliage Treatment: For regrowth less than 4 ft tall, apply 2 quarts of Element 4 per 100 gallons of water and 2 quarts of ag surfactant alone or in tank mix combination with 1 gallon of Grazon P+D or 1 quart of Tordon 22K. Apply as a high volume leaf-stem treatment to individual plants using ground equipment.

Post Oak and Blackjack Oak - Mature Stands
For control of mature stands (greater than 5 ft tall), apply 2 quarts of Element 4 per acre in late spring (May) to early summer (June-July) when oak leaves are fully developed (expanded). Understory species such as winged elm, buckbrush, tree huckleberry and ash occurring in some areas will not be controlled (only suppressed or defoliated) by using Element 4 alone. Where these understory species occur, control may be improved by tank mixing 2 quarts of Element 4 with 1 quart of Tordon 22K or 4 quarts of Grazon P+D per acre. For best results, apply as an oil:water emulsion in a total volume of 5 gallons per acre or more by fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter.

Other Susceptible Woody Plants
Apply 2 to 4 pints of Element 4 alone or in combination with 2 to 3 quarts of 3.8 lb/gal 2,4-D low volatile ester or amine formulation per acre. If difficult to control species such as ash, choke cherry, elm, maple or oaks are prevalent, and during applications made when plants are mature late in the summer or during drought conditions, use the higher rates of Element 4, alone or with 2,4-D. Element 4 may also be applied in a tank mixture with Grazon P+D or Tordon 22K for increased control of certain species. See labels for Grazon P+D and Tordon 22K for additional information and treatment directions. Apply aerially in 4 gallons or more total volume per acre or with ground equipment in 10 gallons or more total volume per acre. For best results on blackberry, apply during or after bloom. For management of kudzu, apply 1 quart of Element 4 per acre. Repeat application may be necessary to achieve desired level of control.

Susceptible Broadleaf Weeds
Use 2 pints of Element 4 per acre in a water spray. Apply as a broadcast spray in a total volume of 10 gallons or more per acre by ground equipment or aerially in a total volume of 2 gallons or more per acre. Apply anytime the weeds are actively growing. Element 4 at 1/2 to 3 pints may be tank mixed with 1 to 2 quarts of 3.8 lb/gal 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester.

Woody Plant Control
Foliage Treatment: Use 4 to 8 quarts of Element 4 in enough water to make 5 gallons or more per acre of total spray, or 1 1/2 to 3 quarts of Element 4 may be combined with labeled rates of 2,4-D low volatile ester, Tordon 101 Mixture, or Tordon K in sufficient water to make 5 gallons or more per acre of total spray. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Broadleaf Weed Control
Use Element 4 at rates of 1 to 4 quarts in a total volume of 5 gallons or more per acre as a water spray mixture. Apply anytime weeds are actively growing. Element 4 at 0.25 to 3 quarts may be tank mixed with labeled rates of 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester, Tordon K, or Tordon 101 Mixture to improve the spectrum of activity. For thickened (high viscosity) spray mixtures, Element 4 can be mixed with diesel oil or other inverting agent. When using an inverting agent, read and follow the use directions and precautions on the product label. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Foliage Treatment (Utility and Pipeline Rights-of-Way)
Use 4 to 8 quarts of Element 4 alone, or 3 to 4 quarts of Element 4 in a tank mix combination with labeled rates of 2,4-D low volatile ester, Tordon 101 Mixture or Tordon K and apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Portions of grazed areas that intersect treated non-cropland, rights-of-way and forestry sites may be treated at up to 8 lb ae per acre if the area to be treated on the day of application comprises no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

Basal Bark, Dormant Stem and Cut Surface Treatments

Individual plant treatments such as basal bark and cut surface applications may be used on any use site listed on this label at a maximum use rate of 8 lb ae of triclopyr per acre. These types of applications are made directly to ungrazed parts of plants and, therefore, are not restricted by the grazing maximum rate of 2 lb ae of triclopyr per acre.

Basal Bark Treatment
To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 1 to 5 gallons of Element 4 in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with knapsack sprayer or power spraying equipment using low pressure (20 to 40 psi). Spray the basal parts of brush and tree trunks to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground, thoroughly wetting the indicated area. Spray until runoff at the ground line is noticeable. Old or rough bark requires more spray than smooth young bark. Apply anytime, including the winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line. **Mixing with oil requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Low Volume Basal Bark Treatment
To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 20 to 30 gallons of Element 4 in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressure and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Spray the basal parts of brush and tree trunks to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground in a manner that thoroughly wets the lower stems, including the root collar area, but not to the point of runoff. Herbicide concentration should vary with size and susceptibility of species treated. Apply anytime, including the winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line or when stem surfaces are saturated with water. See Table 1 for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate. **Note:** The addition of a soil active herbicide to a basal bark mixture with Element 4 may result in damage to surrounding non-target vegetation. Care should be taken to assess the areas in which these soil active herbicides are used in combination with Element 4 in basal bark applications. **Mixing with oil requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Element 4 Plus Tordon K in Oil Tank Mix: Element 4 and Tordon K may be used in tank mix combination as a low volume basal bark treatment to improve control of certain woody species such as ash, elm, maple, poplar, aspen, hackberry, oak, oceanspray, birch, hickory, pine, tanoak, cherry, locust, sassafras, and multiflora rose. (See product bulletin for mixing instructions.) Tordon K is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Streamline Basal Bark Treatment (Southern States)
To control or suppress susceptible woody plants for conifer release, mix 20 to 30 gallons of Element 4 in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Streamline basal bark treatments are most effective on stems less than 4 inches in basal diameter. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using equipment that provides a directed straight stream spray. Apply the spray in a 2- to 3-inch wide band to one side of stems less than 3 inches in basal diameter. When the optimum amount of spray mixture is applied, the treated zone should widen to encircle the stem within approximately 30 minutes. Treat both sides of stems which are 3 to 4 inches in basal diameter. Direct the spray at bark that is approximately 12 to 24 inches above ground. Pines (loblolly, slash,

shortleaf, and Virginia) up to 2 inches in diameter breast height (dbh) can be controlled by directing the spray at a point approximately 4 feet above ground. Vary spray mixture concentration with size and susceptibility of the species being treated. Better control is achieved when spray is applied to thin juvenile bark and above rough thickened mature bark. This technique is not recommended for scrub and live oak species, including blackjack, turkey, post, live, bluejack and laurel oaks, or bigleaf maple. Apply anytime, including winter months, except when snow or water prevents spraying at the desired height above ground level. **Note:** Best results with some hardwood species occur when applications are made from approximately 6 weeks prior to leaf expansion in the spring until approximately 2 months after leaf expansion is completed. **Mixing with oil requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Low Volume Stem Bark Band Treatment (North Central and Lake States)
To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 20 to 30 gallons of Element 4 in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressure and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Apply the spray in a 6- to 10-inch wide band that completely encircles the stem. Spray in a manner that completely wets the bark, but not to the point of runoff. The treatment band may be positioned at any height up to the first major branch. For best results, apply the band as low as possible. Spray mixture concentration should vary with size and susceptibility of species to be treated. Applications may be made anytime, including winter months. **Mixing with oil requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Thinline Basal Bark Treatment
To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in diameter, apply Element 4, either undiluted or mixed at 50 to 75% v/v with oil, in a thin stream to all sides of the lower stems. The stream should be directed horizontally to apply a narrow band of Element 4 around each stem or clump. Use a minimum of 2 to 15 milliliters of Element 4 or oil mixture with Element 4 to treat single stems and from 25 to 100 milliliters to treat clumps of stems. Use an applicator metered or calibrated to deliver the small amounts required. **Mixing with oil requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Dormant Stem Treatment
Dormant stem treatments control susceptible woody plants and vines with stems less than 2 inches in diameter. Plants with stems greater than 2 inches in diameter may not be controlled and resprouting may occur. This treatment method is best suited for sites with dense, small diameter brush. Dormant stem treatments of Element 4 can also be used as a chemical side-trim for controlling lateral branches of larger trees that encroach onto roadside, utility, or other rights-of-way.

Mix 4 to 8 quarts of Element 4 in 2 to 3 gallons of crop oil concentrate or other recommended oil and add this mixture in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Use continuous adequate agitation. Apply with knapsack or power spraying equipment, using low pressure (20 to 40 psi). In western states, apply anytime after woody plants are dormant and most of the foliage has dropped. In other areas apply anytime within 10 weeks of budbreak, generally February through April. Thoroughly wet the upper parts of the stems and use the remainder to wet the lower 12 to 15 inches above the ground to the point of runoff. For root suckering species such as sumac, sassafras and locust, also spray the ground under the plant to cover small root suckers which may not be visible above the soild surface. For oil-water mixture application, mix 6 quarts of Element 4, 25 gallons of oil and 1.5 gallons of an approved agricultural spray emulsifier such as Sponto 712 or Triton X-100 as indicated in the mixing directions. Treat as above. Element 4 may be mixed with 4 quarts of Weedone 170 herbicide to improve the control of black cherry and broaden the spectrum of herbicidal activity. Do not apply to wet or saturated bark as poor control may result.

Cut Stump Treatment
To control resprouting, mix 20 to 30 gallons of Element 4 in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressures and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Spray the root collar area, sides of the stump, and the outer portion of the cut surface, including the cambium, until thoroughly wet, but not to the point of runoff. Spray mixture concentration should vary with the size and susceptibility of species treated. Apply anytime, including in winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line. **Mixing with oil requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Cut Stump Treatment in Western States
To control resprouting of salt cedar and other *Tamarix* species, bigleaf maple, tanoak, Oregon myrtle, and other susceptible species, apply undiluted Element 4 to wet the cambium and adjacent wood around the entire circumference of the cut stump. Treatments may be applied throughout the year; however, control may be reduced with treatment during periods of moisture stress as in late summer. Cut stumps so that they are approximately level to facilitate uniform coverage of Element 4. Use an applicator which can be calibrated to deliver the small amounts of material required.

Growing Point and Leaf Base (Crown) Treatment of Yucca
Prepare a 2% v/v solution of Element 4 in diesel or fuel oil (13 fl oz of Element 4 in 5 gallons of spray mixture). Thoroughly wet the center of the plant including growing point and leaf bases to the soil surface. Complete coverage of leaves is not necessary.

Forest Management Applications

For broadcast applications, apply 1 to 6 quarts of Element 4 per acre in a total spray volume of 5 to 25 gallons per acre by air or 10 to 100 gallons per acre by ground. Use spray volumes sufficient to provide thorough coverage of treated foliage. Nozzles or additives that produce larger droplets of spray may require higher spray volumes to provide adequate coverage.

Plant Back Interval for Conifers: Conifers planted sooner than 1 month after treatment with Element 4 at less than 4 quarts per acre or sooner than 2 months after treatment at 4 to 6 quarts per acre may be injured. When tank mixtures of herbicides are used for forest site preparation, labels for all products in the mixture should be consulted and the longest waiting period before planting observed.

Forest Site Preparation (Not for Conifer Release)
Southern States including Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia: To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply Element 4 at a rate of 4 to 6 quarts per acre. To broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled, apply 2 to 4 quarts of Element 4 per acre in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Tordon 101 Mixture or Tordon K. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K is not registered for use in the state of Florida. Where grass control is also desired, Element 4, alone or in tank mix combination with Tordon K or Tordon 101 Mixture, may be applied with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for grass control in forests. Use of tank mix products must be in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed labeled application rates. Element 4 cannot be tank mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Western, Northeastern, North Central, and Lake States (States not Listed Above as Southern States): To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply Element 4 at a rate of 3 to 6 quarts per acre. To broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled, apply 1.5 to 3 quarts of Element 4 per acre in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Tordon 101 Mixture, Tordon K, or 2,4-D low volatile ester. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the state of California. Where grass control is also desired, Element 4, alone or in tank mix combination with Tordon 101 Mixture or Tordon K, may be applied with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for grass control in forests. When applying tank mixes, follow applicable use directions and precautions on each product label.

Southern Coastal Flatwoods: To control susceptible broadleaf weeds and woody species such as gallberry and wax-myrtle, and for partial control of saw-palmetto, apply 2 to 4 quarts of Element 4 per acre. To broaden the spectrum of species controlled to include fetterbush, staggerbush, titi, and grasses, apply 2 to 3 quarts of Element 4 per acre in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate herbicide. Where control of gallberry, wax-myrtle, broadleaf weeds, and grasses is desired, apply 2 to 3 quarts of Element 4 per acre in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Accord Concentrate or Accord SP herbicide.

These treatments may be broadcast during site preparation of flat planted or bedded sites or, on bedded sites, applied in bands over the top of beds. For best results, apply in late summer or fall. Efficacy may not be satisfactory when applications are made in early season prior to August. **Note:** Do not apply after planting pines.

Directed Spray Applications for Conifer Release
To release conifers from competing hardwoods and brush such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, sweetgum, red and white oaks, ash, hickory, alder, birch, aspen, pin cherry, *Ceanothus* spp., blackberry, chinquapin, and poison oak, mix 4 to 20 quarts of Element 4 in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. This spray mixture should be directed onto foliage of competitive hardwoods using knapsack or backpack sprayers with flat fan nozzles or equivalent anytime after the hardwoods and brush have reached full leaf size, but before autumn coloration. The majority of treated hardwoods and brush should be less than 6 feet in height to ensure adequate spray coverage. Care should be taken to direct spray away from contact with conifer foliage, particularly

foliage of desirable pines. See Table 1 for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Note: Spray may cause temporary damage and growth suppression where contact with conifers occurs; however, injured conifers should recover and grow normally. Over-the-top spray applications can kill pines.

Broadcast Applications for Mid-Rotation Understory Brush Control in Southern Coastal Flatwoods Pine Stands (Ground Equipment Only)
For control of susceptible species such as gallberry and wax-myrtle and broadleaf weeds, apply 2 to 4 quarts of Element 4 per acre. To broaden the spectrum of woody plants controlled to include fetterbush, staggerbush, and titi, apply 2 to 3 quarts of Element 4 per acre in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate. Saw-palmetto will be partially controlled by use of Element 4 at 4 quarts per acre or by mixtures of Element 4 at 2 to 3 quarts per acre in tank mix combination with either Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate or Escort herbicide. These mixtures should be broadcast applied over target understory brush species, **but to prevent injury to pines, make applications underneath the foliage of pines.** Apply sprays in 30 gallons or more per acre of total volume. For best results, apply in late summer or fall. Efficacy may not be satisfactory when applications are made in early season prior to August.

Broadcast Applications for Conifer Release in the Pacific Northwest and California
Dormant Conifers Before Bud Swell (Excluding Pines): To control or suppress deciduous hardwoods such as vine maple, bigleaf maple, alder, scotch broom, or willow **before leaf-out**, or evergreen hardwoods such as madrone, chinquapin, and *Ceanothus* spp., use Element 4 at 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Use diesel or fuel oil as a diluent, or use water plus 1 to 2 gallons per acre of diesel oil or a suitable surfactant or oil substitute at manufacturer's recommended rates. **Mixing with oil as the only diluent requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Conifer Plantations (Excluding Pines) After Hardwoods Begin Growth and Before Conifer Bud Break ("Early Foliar" Hardwood Stage): Use Element 4 at 1 to 1.5 quarts alone or with 2,4-D low volatile ester herbicide in water carrier to provide no more than 3 lb ae per acre from both products. After conifer bud break, these sprays may cause more serious injury to the crop trees. Use of a surfactant may cause unacceptable injury to conifers especially after bud break.

Conifer Plantations (Excluding Pines) After Conifers Harden Off in Late Summer and While Hardwoods are Still Actively Growing: Use Element 4 at rates of 1 to 1.5 quarts per acre alone or with 2,4-D low volatile ester to provide no more than 3 lb ae per acre from both products. Treat as soon after conifer bud hardening as possible so that hardwoods and brush are actively growing. Use of oil, oil substitute, or surfactant may cause unacceptable injury to the conifers.

Broadcast Applications for Conifer Release in the Eastern United States
To release spruce, fir, red pine, and white pine from competing hardwoods such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, alder, birch (white, yellow, and grey), aspen, ash, pin cherry, and *Rubus* spp. and perennial and annual broadleaf weeds, use Element 4 at rates of 1.5 to 3 quarts per acre alone or with 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester to provide no more than 4 lb ae per acre from both products. Apply in late summer or early fall after conifers have formed their overwintering buds and hardwoods are in full leaf and prior to autumn coloration.

Broadcast Applications for Conifer Release in the Lake States Region
To release spruce, fir, and red pine from competing hardwoods such as aspen, birch, maple, cherry, willow, oak, hazel, and *Rubus* spp. and perennial and annual broadleaf weeds, use Element 4 at rates of 1.5 to 3 quarts per acre. Apply in late summer or early fall after conifers have formed their overwintering buds and hardwoods are in full leaf and prior to autumn coloration.

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 Limitation of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Dow AgroSciences warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperature, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

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

To the extent permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Dow AgroSciences or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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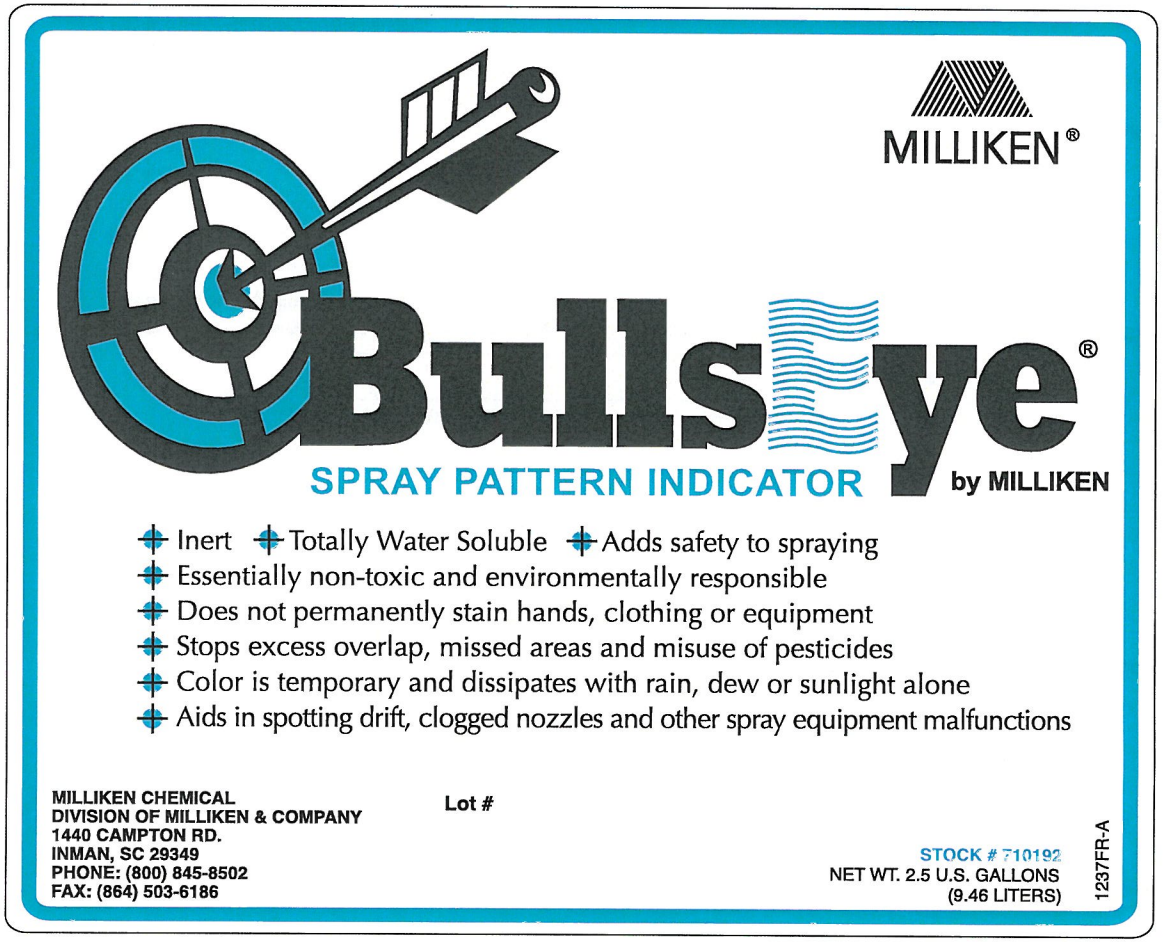
Produced for
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Label Code: D02-339-003
Replaces Label: D02-339-002
LOES Number: 010-02140

EPA accepted 07/30/14

Revisions:

1. Corrected “non-crop” to non-cropland” under Use Precautions and Restrictions section.Added “, or using the toilet” to Hazards to Human and Domestic Animals statement under Precautionary Statements section.
2. Updated “Container Reuse” to Container Handling” under Storage and Disposal sections.
3. Changed “should” to “must” under Spray Drift Management section.
4. Updated language: “Garlon 4 is not recommended for use…” to “Do not use Garlon 4…” under Mixing with Liquid Fertilizer for Broadleaf Weed Control section.
5. Deleted the word “recommended” under Forest Management Applications – Plant Back Interval for Conifer section.
6. Updated Terms and Conditions of Use and Warranty Disclaimer
7. Updated trademark line


MILLIKEN®
Bullseye®
SPRAY PATTERN INDICATOR
by MILLIKEN
Inert
Totally Water Soluble
Adds safety to spraying
Essentially non-toxic and environmentally responsible
Does not permanently stain hands, clothing or equipment
Stops excess overlap, missed areas and misuse of pesticides
Color is temporary and dissipates with rain, dew or sunlight alone
Aids in spotting drift, clogged nozzles and other spray equipment malfunctions
MILLIKEN CHEMICAL
DIVISION OF MILLIKEN & COMPANY
1440 CAMPTON RD.
INMAN, SC 29349
PHONE: (800) 845-8502
FAX: (864) 503-6186
Lot #
STOCK # 710192
NET WT. 2.5 U.S. GALLONS
(9.46 LITERS)
1237FR-A

GENERAL INFORMATION

BULLSEYE® Spray Pattern Indicator is designed for use in forestry and industrial weed control applications such as bare grounds, rights-of-way, forestry handgun and spot spraying to insure the uniform, safe application of pesticides. For other applications, consult your distributor or Milliken Chemical.

BULLSEYE® Spray Pattern Indicator is not approved for use on edible crops.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Mix all pesticides as recommended prior to the addition of BULLSEYE® Spray Pattern Indicator. Mild agitation is required after the BULLSEYE® Spray Pattern Indicator is added to the pesticide mix.

SUGGESTED APPLICATION RATES

Bare Grounds and Gravel	6-14 ounces per 100 gallons
Rights-of-way: Woody Brush	16-22 ounces per 100 gallons
Rights-of-way: Grasses & Broadleaf Weeds	10-14 ounces per 100 gallons
Forestry Handgun	16-32 ounces per 100 gallons
Spot Spraying	1 ounce per gallon of solution

These rates will vary due to differences in foliage, height, density, and color of sprayed area. For more specific rates for your application, contact Milliken Chemical @ 1-800-845-8502, or your distributor.

HEALTH HAZARD AND FIRST AID INFORMATION

May cause temporary eye and skin irritation. In case of contact, flush eyes with plenty of water. If irritation should persist, get medical attention. In case of skin contact, flush with water. Inhalation should not be a problem.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Re-use of this container is not recommended. Small spills can be washed away with water. Large spills should be contained and salvaged. Disposal must comply with local, state, and federal regulations.

The information given on this label is for the purpose of disclosing product applications and does not constitute product specifications regarding which, if any, warranties are expressed or implied. The use of this product is claimed in U.S. Patent 5,387,745, other patents pending.

1237FR

Clash®

Selective Herbicide

For weed control in asparagus, conservation reserve programs, corn, cotton, fallow croplands, general farmstead (noncropland), sorghum, grass grown for seed, hay, proso millet, pasture, rangeland, oats, barley, wheat, triticale, soybean, sugarcane, and sod turf.

Also for selective broadleaf weed and brush control on noncrop lands in the following uses: rights-of-way (including roadways, utility, railroad, highway, pipeline, and rights-of-way that run through pasture and rangeland), utility facilities (including substations, pipelines, tankfarms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas, non-irrigated ditchbanks, and fencerows), fencerows, natural areas and forest site preparation. Also for use on established turf grasses (including golf courses) and lawns.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Diglycolamine salt of 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid*	56.8%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	43.2%
TOTAL:	100.0%

*Contains 38.5% 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid (4 pounds acid equivalent per gallon or 480 grams per liter).

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.)
See Inside Booklet for FIRST AID and additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

EPA REG. NO. 228-615

Manufactured for
Nufarm Americas Inc.
11901 S. Austin Avenue
Alsip, IL 60803

Nufarm
Grow a better tomorrow

1 91662 01137 1

Net Contents

2.5 Gal.
(9.46 L)

Nonrefillable Container

12554000

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are nitrile rubber and butyl rubber. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category C on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

All mixers, loaders, and applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks, and
- Chemical-resistant gloves (except for applicators using groundboom equipment, pilots and flaggers).

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.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENT:

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users Should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing 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 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 the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.
You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Apply this product only as directed on the label.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

Ground and Surface Water Protection

Point source contamination: To prevent point source contamination, do not mix, load this pesticide product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. Do not apply pesticide product within 50 feet of wells. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas as described below.

Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment wash waters, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent: a) back siphoning into wells, b) spills or c) improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates. Check valves or antisiphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

Movement by surface runoff or through soil: Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff. Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for ground water contamination. Ground water contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and ground water is near the surface. Do not apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where ground water depth is shallow. To minimize the possibility of ground water contamination, carefully follow application rate instructions as affected by soil type in the **Product Information** section of this label.

Movement by water erosion of treated soil: Do not apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment nor by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least one-half inch rainfall (or irrigation) before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

Endangered Species Concerns: The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

Unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and Warranty Disclaimer and Limitation of Liability are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS), 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statement of this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval (REI). The requirements in this box only apply to users of this product that are covered by the WPS.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the REI of **24 hours**.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water is: coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure, and protective eyewear.

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.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: Do not enter or allow others to enter until the sprays have dried.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

1. The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory. [This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.]

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

Information on Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

PRODUCT INFORMATION

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL, CROP INJURY, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

This product is a water-soluble formulation intended for control and suppression of many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds, as well as woody brush and vines listed in **Table 1, General Weed List, Including ALS- and Triazine-Resistant Biotypes.** This product may be used for control of these weeds in asparagus, corn, cotton, conservation reserve programs, fallow cropland, grass grown for seed, hay, proso millet, pasture, rangeland, general farmstead (noncropland), small grains, sorghum, soybean, sugarcane, and turf. This product may also be used on rights-of-way (including roadways, utility, railroad, highway, pipeline, and rights-of-way that run through pasture and rangeland), utility facilities (including substations, pipelines, tankfarms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas, non-irrigated ditchbanks, and fencerows), fencerows, natural areas and forest site preparation.

Mode of Action: This product is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth. This product interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds.

Resistance Management: This product has a low probability of selecting for resistant weed biotypes.

Cleaning Spray Equipment: Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner, according to the manufacturer's directions, and then triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

TABLE 1
GENERAL WEED LIST
(INCLUDING ALS– AND TRIAZINE-RESISTANT BIOTYPES)

ANNUALS

Alkanet
Amaranth, Palmer, Powell, Spiny
Aster, Slender
Bedstraw, Catchweed
Beggarweed, Florida
Broomweed, Common
Buckwheat, Tartary, Wild
Buffalobur
Burclover, California
Burcucumber
Buttercup, Corn, Creeping, Roughseed, Western Field
Carpetweed
Catchfly, Nightflowering
Chamomile, Corn
Chervil, Bur
Chickweed, Common
Clovers
Cockle, Corn, Cow, White
Cocklebur, Common
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam
Cornflower (Bachelor Button)
Croton, Tropic, Woolly
Daisy, English
Dragonhead, American
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf
Falseflax, Smallseed
Fleabane, Annual
Flixweed
Fumitory
Goosefoot, Nettleleaf
Hempnettle
Henbit
Jacobs-Ladder
Jimsonweed
Knawel (German Moss)
Knotweed, Prostrate
Kochia
Ladysthumb
Lambsquarters, Common
Lettuce, Miners, Prickly
Mallow, Common, Venice
Marestail (Horseweed)
Mayweed Add Medic, black

ANNUALS cont.

Morningglory, Ivyleaf, Tall
Mustard, Black, Blue, Tansy, Treacle, Tumble, Wild, Yellowtops
Nightshade, Black, Cutleaf,
Pennycress, Field (Fanweed, Frenchweed, Stinkweed)
Pepperweed, Virginia (Peppergrass)
Pigweed, Prostrate, Redroot (Carelessweed), Rough, Smooth, Tumble
Pineappleweed
Poorjoe
Poppy, Red-horned
Puncturevine
Purslane, Common
Pusley, Florida
Radish, Wild
Ragweed, Common, Giant (Buffaloweed), Lance-Leaf
Rocket, London, Yellow
Rubberweed, Bitter (Bitterweed)
Salsify
Senna, Coffee
Sesbania, Hemp
Shepherdspurse
Sicklepod
Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)
Smartweed, Green, Pennsylvania
Sneezeweed, Bitter
Sowthistle, Annual, Spiny
Spanish Needles
Spikeweed, Common
Spurge, Prostrate, Leafy
Spurry, Corn
Starbur, Bristly
Starwort, Little
Sumpweed, Rough
Sunflower, Common (Wild), Volunteer
Thistle, Russian
Velvetleaf

ANNUALS cont.

Waterhemp
Waterprimrose, Winged
Wormwood

BIENNIALS

Burdock, Common
Carrot, Wild (Queen Anne's Lace)
Cockle, White
Eveningprimrose, Common
Geranium, Carolina
Gromwell
Knapweed, Diffuse, Spotted
Mallow, Dwarf
Plantain, Bracted
Ragwort, Tansy
Starthistle, Yellow
Sweetclover
Teasel
Thistle, Bull, Milk, Musk, Plumeless

PERENNIALS

Alfalfa[1]
Artichoke, Jerusalem
Aster, Spiny, Whiteheath
Bedstraw, Smooth
Bindweed, Field, Hedge
Blueweed, Texas
Bursage, Woollyleaf[1] (Bur Ragweed, Povertyweed)
Buttercup, Tall
Campion, Bladder
Chickweed, Field, Mouseear
Chicory[1]
Clover[1], Hop
Dandelion[1]
Dock[1], Broadleaf (Bitterdock), Curly
Dogbane, Hemp
Dogfennel[1] (Cypressweed)
Fern, Bracken
Garlic, Wild
Goldenrod, Canada, Missouri
Goldenweed, Common

PERENNIALS cont.

Hawkweed
Henbane, Black[1]
Horsenettle, Carolina
Ironweed
Ivy, Ground
Knapweed, Black, Diffuse, Russian[1], Spotted
Milkweed, Common, Climbing
Honeyvine, Western Whorled
Nettle, Stinging
Nightshade, Silverleaf (White Horsenettle)
Onion, Wild
Plantain, Broadleaf, Buckhorn
Pokeweed
Ragweed, Western
Redvine
Sericea Lespedeza
Smartweed, Swamp
Snakeweed, Broom
Sorrel[1], Red (Sheep Sorrel)
Sowthistle[1], Perennial
Spurge, Leafy
Sundrop, Halfshrub Eveningprimrose
Thistle, Canada, Scotch
Toadflax, Dalmatian
Tropical Soda Apple
Trumpetcreeper (Buckvine)
Vetch
Violet, Wild
Waterhemlock, Spotted
Waterprimrose, Creeping
Woodsorrel[1], Creeping, Yellow
Wormwood, Louisiana, Common
Yankeeweed
Yarrow, Common[1]

TABLE 1
GENERAL WEED LIST
(INCLUDING ALS– AND TRIAZINE-RESISTANT BIOTYPES) *continued*

WOODY SPECIES	WOODY SPECIES cont.	WOODY SPECIES cont.	WOODY SPECIES cont.
Alder	Dewberry[2]	Kudzu	Sagebrush, Fringed[2]
Ash	Dogwood[2]	Locust, Black	Sassafras
Aspen	Elm	Maple	Serviceberry
Basswood	Gallberry	Mesquite	Spicebush
Beech	Grape	Oak	Spruce
Birch	Hawthorn (Thornapple)[2]	Oak, Poison	Sumac
Blackberry[2]	Hemlock	Olive, Russian	Sweetgum[2]
Blackgum[2]	Hickory	Persimmon, Eastern	Sycamore
Cedar[2]	Honeylocust	Pine	Tarbush
Cherry	Honeysuckle	Plum, Sand (Wild Plum)[2]	Wax Myrtle
Chinquapin	Hornbeam	Poplar	Willow
Cottonwood	Huckleberry	Rabbitbrush	Witchhazel
Creosotebush[2]	Huisache	Redcedar, Eastern[2]	Yaupon[2]
Cucumbertree	Ivy, Poison	Rose', McCartney, Multiflora	Yucca[2]

[1] Noted perennials may be controlled using lower rates of this product than those specified for other listed perennial weeds.

[2] Growth suppression only.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

This product can be applied to actively growing weeds as aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications using water or sprayable fertilizer as a carrier. For product application rates for control or suppression by weed type and growth stage, see **Table 2, PRODUCT APPLICATION RATES FOR CONTROL OR SUPPRESSION BY WEED TYPE AND GROWTH STAGE.** For crop-specific application timing and other details, refer to the CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION section.

To avoid uneven spray coverage, this product should not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph.

Avoid off-target movement. Use extreme care when applying this product to prevent injury to desirable plants and shrubs.

Cultivation: Do not cultivate within 7 days after applying this product.

Sensitive Crop Precautions: This product may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems, or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to this product during their development or growing stage.

Recommendations to Avoid Herbicide Drift

- Use coarse sprays (volume median diameter of 400 microns or more) to avoid potential herbicide drift. Select nozzles that are designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles (less than 200 microns). Examples of nozzles designed to produce coarse sprays via ground applications are Delavan® Raindrops, Spraying Systems XR (excluding 110° tips) flat fans, Turbo Teejets®, Turbo Floodjets®, or large capacity flood nozzles such as D10, TK10, or greater capacity tips.
- Keep the spray pressure at or below 20 psi and the spray volume at or above 20 gallons per acre (for ground broadcast applications), unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift-reducing nozzles. Consult your spray nozzle supplier concerning the choice of drift-reducing nozzles.
- Agriculturally approved drift-reducing additives may be used.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

Water Volume: Use 1 to 10 gallons of water per acre (2 to 20 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre for preharvest uses). Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Make aerial applications at the lowest safe height to reduce exposing the spray to evaporation and wind.

The applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling, as well as state and local regulations and ordinances.

Do not use aerial equipment if spray particles can be carried by the wind into areas where sensitive crops or plants are growing or when temperature inversions exist.

Ground Application (Banding)

When applying this product by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Banding herbicide rate per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast volume per acre} = \text{Banding water volume per acre}$$

Ground Application (Broadcast)

Water Volume: Use 3 to 50 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

Ground Application (Wipers): This product may be applied through wiper application equipment to control or suppress actively growing broadleaf weeds, brush, and vines. Use a solution containing 1 part of this product to 1 part water. Do not contact desirable vegetation with herbicide solution. Wiper application may be made to crops (including pastures) and non-cropland areas described in this label with the exception of cotton, sorghum, and soybean.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Procedure for Cleaning Spray Equipment

The steps listed below are suggested for thorough cleaning of spray equipment following applications of this product.

1. Hose down thoroughly the inside as well as outside surfaces of equipment while filling the spray tank half full of water. Flush by operating sprayer until the system is purged of the rinse water.
2. Fill tank with water while adding 1 quart of household ammonia for every 25 gals of water. Operate the pump to circulate the ammonia solution through the sprayer system for 15 to 20 minutes and discharge a small amount of the ammonia solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and flush the system with two full tanks of water. The steps listed below are suggested for thorough cleaning of spray equipment used to apply this product as a tank mix with wettable powders (WP), emulsifiable concentrates (EC), or other types of water-dispersible formulations. This product tank mixes with water-dispersible formulations that require the use of a water/detergent rinse.
5. Complete step 1.
6. Fill tank with water while adding 2 lbs. of detergent for every 40 gals. of water. Operate the pump to circulate the detergent solution through the sprayer system for 5 to 10 minutes and discharge a small amount of the solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
7. Flush the detergent solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
8. Repeat step 1, and follow with steps 2, 3, and 4.

TABLE 2
PRODUCT APPLICATION RATES FOR CONTROL OR SUPPRESSION BY WEED TYPE AND GROWTH STAGE

Use rate limitations are given in the **CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION** section.

Weed Type and Stage	Rate Per Acre (fl. oz.)	Weed Type and Stage	Rate Per Acre (fl. oz.)
Annual[1]		**Perennial**	
Small, actively growing	8 to 16	Top growth suppression	8 to 16
Established weed growth	16 to 24	Top growth control and root suppression	16 to 32
		Noted perennials (Footnote 1 in **Table 1**)	32
		Other perennials[3]	32
Biennial		**Woody Brush & Vines**	
Rosette diameter 1 to 3"	8 to 16	Top growth suppression	16 to 32
Rosette diameter 3" or more	16 to 32	Top growth control [2, 3]	32
Bolting	32	Stems and stem suppression[3]	32

[1] Rates below 8 fluid ounces per acre may provide control or suppression but should typically be applied with other herbicides that are effective on the same species and biotype.

[2] Species noted in **Table 2** will require tank mixes for adequate control.

[3] Do not broadcast apply more than 32 fluid ounces (1 lb. ae Dicamba) per acre per application. Do not apply more than 64 fluid ounces (2 lbs ae Dicamba) per acre per year. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth or perennial weeds with well established root growth.

ADDITIVES

To improve postemergence weed control, agriculturally approved surfactants, sprayable fertilizers (urea ammonium nitrate, or ammonium sulfate), or crop oil concentrate may be added, particularly in dry growing conditions. (Refer to Table 3, Additive Rate Per Acre.)

Nitrogen Source

- **Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN):** Use 2 to 4 quarts of UAN (commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution) per acre. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.
- **Ammonium sulfate (AMS):** AMS at 2.5 pounds per acre may be substituted for UAN. Use high-quality AMS (spray grade) to avoid plugging of nozzles. Other sources of nitrogen are not as effective as those mentioned. Nufarm Americas Inc. does not recommend applying AMS, if applied in less than 10 gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes. Use AMS only if it has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.

Nonionic Surfactant: The standard label instructions are 1 pint of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. For certain weeds, a higher spray surfactant rate is advised.

Oil Concentrate: A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- Be nonphytotoxic,
- Contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
- Provide good mixing quality in the jar test, and
- Be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information, see **COMPATIBILITY TEST FOR MIX COMPONENTS.**

Adjuvants containing crop oil concentrates may be used in preplant, preemergence, and preharvest application, as well as in pastures and noncropland. Do not use crop oil concentrate for postemergence in-crop applications unless specifically allowed in the **CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION** section of this label.

TABLE 3
ADDITIVE RATE PER ACRE

Additive	Rate Per Acre
Nonionic Surfactant	1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons
AMS UAN Solution Crop Oil Concentrate	2.5 pounds 2 to 4 quarts 1 quart*

*See manufacturer's label for specific rate instructions

COMPATIBILITY TEST FOR MIX COMPONENTS

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.

Add components in the sequence indicated in the **MIXING ORDER** using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of label rate per acre.

Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

Before full-scale mixing of this product with other pesticides, fertilizers, secondary plant nutrients, adjuvants, surfactants or oils, you must determine the compatibility of the proposed mixture. Use proportionate quantities of each ingredient and mix in a small container. Always mix one product thoroughly with the diluent before adding another product. If no incompatibility is evident after 30 minutes, the mixture is generally compatible for spraying. To evaluate potential short term effects of applying the mixture, test the tank mix combination on a few plants or a small area before larger-scale treatments. Wait at least 2 to 3 days for problems to become apparent.

IMPORTANT: MIXING WITH OTHER SUBSTANCES MAY INCREASE THE RISK OF MIXING INCOMPATIBILITIES, REDUCED EFFECTIVENESS AND/OR CAUSE CROP INJURY OR LOSS. ANY LIABILITY FOR LOSS, INJURY OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM A MIXTURE NOT SPECIFIED ON THIS LABEL OR IN MANUFACTURER'S SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING DISTRIBUTED FOR THIS PRODUCT IS SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMED BY MANUFACTURER.

MIXING ORDER

1. Water. Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
2. Agitation. Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. Inductor. If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
4. Products in PVA bags. Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
5. Water-dispersible products (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspoemulsions).
6. Water-soluble products (such as this product).
7. Emulsifiable concentrates (such as oil concentrate when applicable).
8. Water-soluble additives (such as AMS or UAN when applicable).
9. Remaining quantity of water.

Maintain constant agitation during application.

PRODUCT TANK MIXING INFORMATION

TANK MIXES

Unless otherwise prohibited on this label or the label of an intended tank mix product, this product may be applied in combination with any pesticide registered for the same crop, timing, and method of application. Observe the most restrictive label statements of various tank mix products used.

IMPORTANT: PESTICIDE TANK MIXES MAY INCREASE THE RISK OF MIXING INCOMPATIBILITIES, REDUCED EFFECTIVENESS AND/OR CAUSE CROP INJURY OR LOSS. ANY LIABILITY FOR LOSS, INJURY OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM A TANK MIXTURE NOT SPECIFIED ON THIS LABEL OR IN MANUFACTURER'S SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING DISTRIBUTED FOR THIS PRODUCT IS SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMED BY MANUFACTURER.

See **CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION** section for more details. Read and follow the applicable **RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE** on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

This product may also be used in tank mixtures with foliar applied insecticides including synthetic pyrethroids such as Ambush®, Pounce® and Warrior (Nufarm Kaiso®) insecticides or with the carbamate insecticide Furadan®. Do not apply this product in tank mixtures with Lorsban® insecticide.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing this product with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. Nufarm Americas Inc. does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on Nufarm Americas Inc. labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than Nufarm Americas Inc. recommended tank mixes.

Accent® (nicosulfuron)
Ally (Nufarm Purestand®) (metsulfuron-methyl)
Amber® (triasulfuron)
Asulox® (asulam)
Atrazine
Axiom™ (flufenacet + metribuzin)
Banvel® SGF (Nufarm Diablo®) (dicamba)
Basagran® (bentazon)
Beacon® (primisulfuron-methyl)
Bicep II Magnum® (s-metolachlor + atrazine)
Bladex® (cyanazine)
Bronate® (Nufarm Maestro® MA) (bromoxynil + MCPA)
Buctril® (Nufarm Maestro®)(bromoxynil)
Bullet® (alachlor + atrazine)
Caparol® (prometryn)
Crossbow® (Nufarm Candor®)(2,4-D + triclopyr)
Curtail® (Nufarm Cutback®)(clopyralid + 2,4-D)
Cyclone® (paraquat)
Degree™ (acetochlor)
Degree Xtra™ (acetochlor + atrazine)
DoublePlay® (acetochlor + EPTC)
Dual Magnum™ (s-metolachlor)
Dual II Magnum® (s-metolachlor + atrazine)
Eradicane® (EPTC)
Evik® (ametryn)
Exceed® (primisulfuron + prosulfuron)
Express® (Nufarm Victory®) (thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl)
Extrazine® II (cyanazine + atrazine)
Fallow Master® (Nufarm GlyKamba®)(glyphosate + dicamba)
Field Master™ (acetochlor + atrazine + glyphosate)
Frontier® (dimethenamid)
FulTime™ (acetochlor + atrazine)
Garlon® (Nufarm Tahoe®) (triclopyr)
Gramoxone® Extra (paraquat)
Guardsman® (dimethenamid + atrazine)
Harmony® Extra (Nufarm Treaty® Extra) (thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl)
Harness® (acetochlor)
Harness® Xtra (acetochlor + atrazine)
Hornet™ (flumetsalam + clopyralid)
Karmex® (diuron)
Kerb® (pronamide)
Laddok® S-12 (bentazon + atrazine)
Landmaster® BW (glyphosate + 2,4-D)
Lariat® (alachlor + atrazine)
Lasso® (alachlor)
Liberty® (glufosinate)
Lightning® (imazethapyr + imazapyr)
Marksman® (dicamba + atrazine)
MCPA
Outlook® (dimethenamid-P)
Paramount® (quinclorac)
Peak® (prosulfuron)
Permit® (halosulfuron)
Princep® (simazine)
Prowl® (pendimethalin)
Python™ (flumetsulam)
Ramrod® (propachlor)
Nufarm Credit® / Credit® Extra (glyphosate)
Sencor® (metribuzin)
Spirit™ (primisulfuron + prosulfuron)
Stinger® (Nufarm Garrison®) (clopyralid)
Surpass® (acetochlor)
Sutan® + (butylate)
TopNotch™ (acetochlor)
Tordon® 22K (Nufarm Trooper® 22K) (picloram)
Touchdown® (sulfosate)
2,4-D

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Maximum seasonal use rate: Refer to **Table 4, Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations** for crop-specific maximum seasonal use rates. Do not exceed 64 fluid ounces of this product (2 pounds acid equivalent) per acre, per year.

Preharvest Interval (PHI): Refer to the **CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION** section for preharvest intervals.

Restricted-Entry Interval (REI): 24 hours

Crop Rotational Restrictions: The interval between application and planting rotational crop is given below. Always exclude counting days when the ground is frozen. Planting at intervals less than specified below may result in crop injury. Moisture is essential for the degradation of this herbicide in soil. If dry weather prevails, use cultivation to allow herbicide contact with moist soil.

Planting/replanting restrictions for this product's applications of 24 fluid ounces per acre or less: No rotational cropping restrictions apply at 120 days or more following application. Additionally, for annual crop uses in this label including corn, cotton, sorghum, and soybean, follow the preplant use directions in the **CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION** section. For barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedings, the interval between application and planting is 15 days per 8 fluid ounces per acre applied east of the Mississippi River and 22 days per 8 fluid ounces per acre west of the Mississippi River.

Planting/replanting restrictions for applications of more than 24 fluid ounces and up to 64 fluid ounces of this product per acre: Corn, sorghum, cotton (east of the Rocky Mountains) and all other crops grown in areas with 30" or more of annual rainfall may be planted 120 days or more after application. Barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedings, may be planted if the interval from application to planting is 30 days per 16 fluid ounces per acre east of the Mississippi River and 45 days per 16 fluid ounces per acre west of the Mississippi River. For all other crops in areas with less than 30" of annual rainfall, the interval between application and planting is 180 days or more.

Rainfast period: Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce the effectiveness of this product.

Stress: Do not apply to crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, insects, or widely fluctuating temperatures as injury may result.

Do not apply through any type of irrigation equipment. Do not treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic purposes.

TABLE 4
CROP-SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS[1]

Crop	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application (fl. oz.)	Maximum In-Crop Rate Per Acre Per Season (fl. oz.)	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application Allowed
Asparagus	16	16	Yes	Yes
Barley: Fall Spring	8 8	12 11	Yes	Yes
Corn	16	24	Yes[2]	Yes
Cotton	8	8	Yes	Yes
Fallow Ground	32	32	Yes	Yes
Grass grown for seed	32	32	Yes	Yes
Proso Millet	4	4	Yes	Yes
Pastureland	32	32	Yes	Yes
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	32	32	Yes	Yes
Oats	4	4	Yes	Yes
Sorghum	8	16	Yes	Yes
Soybean	32	32	Yes	Yes
Sugarcane	32	32	Yes	Yes
Turf	32	32	Yes	Yes
Triticale	4	4	Yes	Yes
Wheat	8	16	Yes	Yes

[1] Refer to the **CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION** section for more details.

[2] Once the crop reaches the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity.

CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

ASPARAGUS

Apply this product to emerged and actively growing weeds in 40 to 60 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre immediately after cutting the field, but at least 24 hours before the next cutting. Multiple applications may be made per growing season.

If spray contacts emerged spears, crooking (twisting) of some spears may result. If such crooking occurs, discard affected spears.

Rates: Apply 8 to 16 fluid ounces of this product to control annual sowthistle, black mustard, Canada and Russian thistle, and redroot pigweed, (carelessweed).

Apply 16 fluid ounces of this product to control common chickweed, field bindweed, nettleleaf goosefoot, and wild radish. Multiple applications may be made per growing season. Do not exceed a total of 16 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre, per crop year.

Do not harvest prior to 24 hours after treatment.

Do not use in the Coachella Valley of California.

Asparagus Tank Mixes

Apply 8 to 16 fluid ounces of this product with glyphosate (Roundup® Ultra herbicide) or 2,4-D to improve control of Canada thistle and field bindweed.

BETWEEN CROP APPLICATIONS

Preplant Directions (Postharvest, Fallow, Crop Stubble, Set-Aside) For Broadleaf Weed Control: This product can be applied either postharvest in the fall, spring, or summer during the fallow period or to crop stubble/set-aside acres. Apply this product as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after crop harvest (postharvest) and before a killing frost or in the fallow cropland or crop stubble the following spring or summer.

See **Crop-Rotational Restrictions** in the **RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS** section for the recommended interval between application and planting to prevent crop injury.

Rates and Timings: Apply 4 to 32 fluid ounces of this product per acre. Refer to **Table 2** to determine use rates for specific targeted weed species. For best performance, apply this product when annual weeds are less than 6" tall, when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage and to perennial weed regrowth in late summer or fall following a mowing or tillage treatment. The most effective control of upright perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle and Jerusalem artichoke occurs if this product is applied when the majority of weeds have at least 4" to 6" of regrowth or for weeds such as field bindweed and hedge bindweed that are in or beyond the full bloom stage.

Avoid disturbing treated areas following application. Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for this product. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices could be instituted. For small grain in-crop uses of this product, refer to the small grain section for details.

Ally® (Nufarm Purestand®)
Amber®
Atrazine
Curtail® (Nufarm Cutback®)
Cycline®
Fallow Master®
Glyphosate® (Nufarm Credit® Extra)
Gramoxone® Extra
Kerb®
Landmaster® BW
Paramount®
Sencor®
Tordon® 22K (Nufarm Trooper® 22K)
Touchdown®
2,4-D

Between Crop Tank Mixes

In tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides, apply 4 to 16 fluid ounces of this product per acre for control of annual weeds, or 16 to 32 fluid ounces of this product per acre for control of biennial and perennial weeds:

CORN (FIELD, POP, SEED, AND SILAGE)

Direct contact of this product with corn seed must be avoided. If corn seeds are less than 1.5" below the soil surface, delay application until corn has emerged.

Applications of this product to corn during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning. Corn will usually become erect within 3 to 7 days. Cultivation should be delayed until after corn is growing normally to avoid breakage.

Corn may be harvested or grazed for feed once the crop has reached the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity. Up to 2 applications of this product may be made during a growing season. Sequential applications must be separated by 2 weeks or more.

Do not apply this product to seed corn or popcorn without first verifying with your local seed corn company (supplier) the selectivity of this product on your inbred line or variety of popcorn. This precaution will help avoid potential injury of sensitive varieties.

Avoid using crop oil concentrates after crop emergence as crop injury may result. Use crop oil concentrates only in dry conditions when corn is less than 5" tall and when applying this product alone or tank mixed with atrazine.

Use of sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier is not recommended for applications of this product made after corn emergence.

This product is not registered for use on sweet corn.

Preplant and Preemergence Application in No Tillage Corn

Rates: Apply 16 fluid ounces of this product per acre on medium- or fine-textured soils containing 2.5% or greater organic matter. Use 8 fluid ounces of this product per acre on coarse soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam) or medium- and fine-textured soils with less than 2.5% organic matter.

Timing: This product can be applied to emerged weeds before, during, or after planting a corn crop. When planting into a legume sod (e.g. alfalfa or clover), apply this product after 4" to 6" of regrowth has occurred.

Preemergence Application In Conventional Or Reduced Tillage Corn

Rates: Apply 16 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre to medium- or fine-textured soils that contain 2.5% organic matter or more. Do not apply to coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam) or any soil with less than 2.5% organic matter until after corn emergence (see **Early Postemergence** uses below).

Timing: This product may be applied after planting and prior to corn emergence. Preemergence application of this product does not require mechanical incorporation to become active. A shallow mechanical incorporation is recommended if the application is not followed by adequate rainfall or sprinkler irrigation. Avoid tillage equipment (e.g. drags, harrows) that concentrate treated soil over seed furrow, as seed damage could result.

Preemergence control of cocklebur, jimsonweed, and velvetleaf may be reduced if conditions such as low temperature or lack of soil moisture cause delayed or deep germination of weeds.

Early Postemergence Application in All Tillage Systems

Rates: Apply 16 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre. Reduce the rate to 8 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre for corn grown on coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam).

Timing: Apply between corn emergence and the 5-leaf stage or 8" tall, whichever occurs first. Refer to **Late Postemergence Application** if the sixth true leaf is emerging from whorl or the corn is greater than 8" tall.

Late Postemergence Application

Rate: Apply 8 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre.

Timing: Apply this product from 8 to 36" tall corn or 15 days before tassel emergence, whichever comes first. For best performance, apply when weeds are less than 3" tall.

Apply directed spray when corn leaves prevent proper spray coverage, sensitive crops are growing nearby, or tank mixing with 2,4-D. Do not apply this product when soybeans are growing nearby if any of these conditions exist:

- Corn is more than 24" tall
- Soybean are more than 10" tall
- Soybean have begun to bloom

Corn Tank Mixes or Sequential Uses

When using tank mix or sequential applications with this product, always follow the companion product label to determine specific use rates by soil types, weed species, and weed or crop growth stage. In addition, follow precautions and restrictions including state and local use restrictions that may apply to specific products.

Apply this product prior to, in tank mix with, or after one or more of the following herbicides:

Accent® [1]
Atrazine
Axiom™
Banvel® (Nufarm Diablo®) [1]
Beacon® [1]
Bicep®
Bladex®
Bullet®
Clarity® (Clash)[1]
Degree™
Degree Xtra™
DoublePlay® [2]
Dual Magnum™
Dual II Magnum®
Eradicane®
Exceed®[1]
Extrazine® II
Field Master®
Frontier®
FulTime®
Gramoxone® Extra
Guardsman®
Harness®
Harness® Xtra
Hornet™ [1]
Laddok® S-12
Lasso®
Liberty® [3]
Lightning® [5]
Marksman® [1]
Outlook®
Permit® [1]
Princep®
Prowl®
Python™
(Nufarm Credit® / Credit® Extra)
Spirit™[1]
Stinger® (Nufarm Garrison®)[1]
Surpass®
Sutan® + [2]
TopNotchTM
Touchdown®
2,4-D[1]

[1] See **Table 5, Specific Guidelines for Tank Mixes or Sequential Use Programs** for additional limitations or restrictions that apply for tank mix or sequential use programs with these products.

[2] Sequential use only.

[3] Use only on Liberty Link® (glufosinate tolerant) corn hybrids.

[4] Includes postemergence use on Roundup Ready® (glyphosate tolerant) corn hybrids.

[5] Use only Clearfield® (imidazolinone tolerant) corn hybrids.

TABLE 5
SPECIFIC GUIDELINES FOR TANK MIXES OR SEQUENTIAL USE PROGRAMS

Tank Mix Partner	Rate Per Acre
Accent® or Beacon®	When tank mixing, applications immediately following extreme day or night temperature fluctuations or applications when daytime temperatures do not exceed 50° F may result in decreased weed control or crop injury. Delay application until the temperatures warm and both weeds and crop resume normal growth.
2,4-D	To provide maximum crop safety after corn emergence, use this tank mix only after corn is greater than 8" tall and when application can be made with drop pipes that direct spray beneath corn leaves and away from the whorl of the corn. The maximum rate of 2,4-D in this tank mix is 0.25 pints per acre (0.125 pounds of acid equivalent per acre).
Banvel® (Nufarm Diablo®), Clarity® (Clash) or Marksman® herbicide	Tank mixes with these products that contain dicamba must not exceed a total combined rate of 0.50 pounds of dicamba acid equivalent per acre (0.25 pound on coarse-textured soils or on any soil when corn is greater than 8" tall). Sequential applications of these products must be separated by a minimum of 2 weeks (unless the combined rate is less than 0.5 pounds of dicamba acid equivalent and corn is 8" tall or less) and must not exceed a combined total of 0.75 pounds dicamba acid equivalent per acre for in-crop use.
Exceed®, Spirit™, Stinger® (Nufarm Garrison®), Hornet™ or Permit®	For improved control of velvetleaf, tank mix 0.25 to 0.5 ounce of Exceed, 0.5 ounce of Spirit, or 0.17 to 0.33 ounce Permit per acre with this product. For improved control of Canada thistle, Stinger at 1.5 to 3 fluid ounces per acre or Hornet at 0.6 to 1.2 ounces per acre may be tank mixed with this product. Use the higher rate in the range for heavier infestations of these weeds.

COTTON

Preplant Application: Apply up to 8 fluid ounces of this product per acre to control emerged broadleaf weeds prior to planting cotton in conventional or conservation tillage systems.

For best performance, apply this product when weeds are in the 2 to 4 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across.

Following application of this product and a minimum accumulation of 1" of rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 21 days is required per 8 fluid ounces per acre or less. These intervals must be observed prior to planting cotton.

Do not apply preplant to cotton west of the Rockies.

Do not make preplant applications of this product to cotton in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25".

If applying a spring preplant treatment following application of a fall preplant (postharvest) treatment, then the combination of both treatments may not exceed 2 pounds acid equivalent per acre.

Cotton Tank Mixes

For control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds, this product may be tank mixed with Bladex®, Caparol®, Gramoxone® Extra, and Nufarm Credit® or Nufarm Credit® Extra herbicides.

GRASS GROWN FOR SEED

Apply 8 to 16 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre on seedling grass after the crop reaches the 3 to 5 leaf stage. Apply up to 32 fluid ounces of this product on well-established perennial grass. For best performance, apply this product when weeds are in the 2 to 4 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating more mature weeds or dense vegetative growth.

To suppress annual grasses such as brome (downy and ripgut), rattail fescue, and windgrass, apply up to 32 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre in the fall or late summer after harvest and burning of established grass seed crops. Applications should be made immediately following the first irrigation when the soil is moist and before weeds have more than 2 leaves.

Do not apply this product after the grass seed crop begins to joint.

Refer to the **PASTURE, HAY, RANGELAND, AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD** section for grazing and feeding restrictions.

Grass Seed Tank Mixes

This product may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

Buctril® (Nufarm Maestro®)
Curtail® (Nufarm Cutback®)
Express® (Nufarm Victory®)
Karmex®
MCPA amine
Sencorr®
Stinger® (Nufarm Garrison®)
2,4-D amine or ester

PROSO MILLIT

For use only within Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

This product combined with 2,4-D will provide control or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 1.**

Apply 4 ounces of this product with 0.375 pounds a.i. of 2,4-D. Apply the tank mix of this product + 2,4-D as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds and when proso millet is in the 2 to 5 leaf stage. Use directions for 2,4-D products vary with manufacturers. Refer to a 2,4-D product with labeling consistent with the crop stage timing for this product. Some types of proso millet may be affected adversely by a tank mix of this product + 2,4-D.

Do not apply unless possible proso millet crop injury will be acceptable.

Restrictions for proso millet that is grazed or cut for hay are indicated in **Table 8, Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment** in the **PASTURE, HAY, RANGELAND, AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD** section of this label.

SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED TO LEGUMES
(Fall- and Spring-Seeded Barley, Oat, Triticale and Wheat)

Combinations with listed tank mix partners will provide control or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 1.** For improved control of listed weeds, tank mix this product with one or more of the herbicides listed. This product used in a tank mix with other herbicides offers the best spectrum of weed control and herbicide tolerant or resistant weed management. Refer to the specific crop section for this product's application rate and timing.

For applications prior to weed emergence or when sulfonylurea-resistant weeds are present or suspected, tank mix a minimum of 3 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre with a non-sulfonylurea herbicide such as 2,4-D or MCPA. Tank mixing this product with these products will offer more consistent control of sulfonylurea-resistant weeds.

Additives: When tank mixing this product with sulfonylurea herbicides (Ally® (Nufarm Purestand®), Amber®, Express® (Nufarm Victory®), Harmony® Extra (Nufarm Treaty® Extra), and Peak®), use 1 to 4 pints of an agriculturally approved surfactant (containing at least 80% active ingredient) per 100 gallons of spray or not more than 0.25 to 0.5% by volume. Use the highest rate of surfactant when using the lower rate ranges of the tank mix or when treating more mature and difficult to control weeds or dense vegetative growth.

Refer to the specific crop sections below for use rates. When treating difficult to control weeds such as kochia, wild buckwheat, cow cockle, prostrate knotweed, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce or when dense vegetative growth occurs, use the 3 to 4 fluid ounces of this product per acre.

Timings: Apply this product before, during, or after planting small grains. See specific small grain crop uses below for maximum crop stage. For best performance, apply this product when weeds are in the 2 to 3 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Applying this product to small grains during periods of rapid growth may result in crop leaning. This condition is temporary and will not reduce crop yields.

Applications to small grains may be made with aerial applications with 1 gallon of water or more per acre. Where dense foliage is present, 2 to 3 gallons of water per acre should be used.

Restrictions for small grain areas that are grazed or cut for hay are indicated in **Table 8** in the **PASTURE, HAY, RANGELAND, AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD** section of this label.

SMALL GRAINS: BARLEY (Fall- and Spring-Seeded)

Early Season Applications: Apply 2 to 4 fluid ounces of this product to fall-seeded barley prior to the jointing stage. Apply 2 to 3 fluid ounces of this product before spring-seeded barley exceeds the 4-leaf stage.

Note: For spring barley varieties that are seeded during the winter months or later, follow the rates and timings given for spring-seeded barley.

Do not tank mix this product with 2,4-D in early season applications on spring-seeded barley.

Preharvest Applications: This product can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of fall- and spring-seeded barley. Apply 8 fluid ounces of this product per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when barley is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds canopy.

A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest. Do not use preharvest-treated barley for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, this product may be tank mixed with other herbicides, such as 2,4-D, that are labeled for preharvest uses in barley.

Do not make preharvest applications in California.

TABLE 6.
BARLEY TANK MIXES

Tank Mix Partner	Rate Per Acre
Amber®	0.14 - 0.28 ounce[1]
Ally® (Nufarm Purestand®)	0.05 - 0.1 ounce[1]
Bronate® (Nufarm Maestro® MA)	0.75 to 1.5 pints
Buctril® (Nufarm Maestro®)	1 to 1.5 pints
Express® (Nufarm Victory®)	0.083 to 0.167 ounce[1]
Harmony® Extra (Nufarm Treaty® Extra)	0.167 to 0.33 ounce[1]
MCPA amine or ester	8 to 12 fluid ounces[2] (0.25 - 0.375 pound a.e.)
Metribuzin (Sencor®)	0.125 to 0.47 pound a.i.
2,4-D amine or ester[2,3]	8 fluid ounces (0.25 pound a.e.)

[1] Do not use low rates of sulfonylureas (Ally (Nufarm Purestand®), Amber, Express (Nufarm Victory®), and Harmony Extra (Nufarm Treaty® Extra) on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.

[2] When using formulations other than 4 pounds per gallon use pounds of a.e. per acre listed.

[3] This tank mix is for fall-seeded barley only.

SMALL GRAINS: OAT (Fall- and Spring-Seeded)

Early Season Applications: Apply 2 to 4 fluid ounces of this product per acre to fall-seeded oat prior to the jointing stage. Apply 2 to 4 fluid ounces of this product before spring-seeded oat exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

This product may be tank mixed with MCPA amine or ester for applications in oat.

Do not tank mix this product with 2,4-D in oat.

Oats, grain: 7-day PHI

SMALL GRAINS: TRITICALE (Fall- and Spring-Seeded)

Early Season Applications: Apply 2 to 4 fluid ounces of this product to triticale. Early season applications to fall-seeded triticale must be made prior to the jointing stage.

Early season applications to spring-seeded triticale must be made before triticale reaches the 6-leaf stage.

Triticale Tank Mixes: For best performance, this product should be used in tank mix combination with bromoxynil (Buctril, Moxy™ 2E) herbicide.

SMALL GRAINS: WHEAT (Fall- and Spring-Seeded)

Early Season Applications: Apply 2 to 4 fluid ounces of this product to wheat unless using one of the fall-seeded wheat specific programs below. Early season applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made prior to the jointing stage.

Early season applications to spring-seeded wheat must be made before wheat exceeds the 6-leaf stage.

Early developing wheat varieties such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield must receive application between early tillering and the jointing stage. Care should be taken in staging these varieties to be certain that the application occurs prior to the jointing stage.

To improve control of Russian thistle, flixweed, gromwell, or mayweed, add 2,4-D amine or ester to a tank mix with one of the following herbicides: Ally®, Amber®, Express®, Harmony Extra, or Peak®.

Specific Use Programs for Fall-Seeded Wheat Only: This product may be used at 6 fluid ounces on fall-seeded wheat in Western Oregon as a spring application only. In Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, up to 8 fluid ounces of this product may be applied on fall-seeded wheat after it exceeds the 3-leaf stage for suppression of perennial weeds, such as field bindweed. Applications may be made in the fall following a frost but before a killing freeze. This product may be tank mixed with 2,4-D amine at 8 fluid ounces after wheat begins to tiller. Periods of extended stress such as cold and wet weather may enhance the possibility of crop injury. For fall applications only, do not use if the potential for crop injury is not acceptable.

Preharvest Applications: This product can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of wheat. Apply 8 fluid ounces this product per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when wheat is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing but before weeds canopy.

A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest. Do not use preharvest-treated wheat for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, this product may be tank mixed with other herbicides such as Ally, Roundup® Ultra, and 2,4-D.

Do not make preharvest applications in California.

TABLE 7
WHEAT TANK MIXES

Tank Mix Partner	Rate Per Acre
Ally® (Nufarm Purestand®)	0.05 to 0.1 ounce[1]
Amber®	0.14 to 0.28 ounce[1]
Bronate® (Nufarm Maestro® MA)	0.75 to 1.5 pints
Buctril® (Nufarm Maestro®)	1 to 1.5 pints
Curtail® (Nufarm Cutback®)	2 to 2.67 pints
Express® (Nufarm Victory®)	0.083 to 0.167 ounce[1]
Harmony® Extra (Nufarm Treaty® Extra)	0.167 to 0.33 ounce[1]
Karmex®[2]	0.5 to 1.5 pounds
Glyphosate (Nufarm Credit®, Credit® Extra)[3]	12 to 16 fluid ounces
MCPA amine or ester[4]	8 to 12 fluid ounces (0.25 to 0.375 pound a.e.)
Metribuzin2 (Sencor®)	0.25 to 0.375 pound a.i.
Peak®[1]	0.25 to 0.38 ounce
Stinger® (Nufarm Garrison®)	4 to 5.33 fluid ounces
2,4-D amine or ester[4]	8 to 12 fluid ounces (0.25 to 0.375 pound a.e.)

[1] Do not use low rates of sulfonylurea herbicides, such as Ally (Nufarm Purestand®), Amber, , Express (Nufarm Victory®), Harmony Extra (Nufarm Treaty® Extra), and Peak on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.

[2] Tank mixes with Karmex and metribuzin are for use in fall-seeded wheat only.

[3] A tank mix of up to 4 fluid ounces of this product with Roundup Ultra RT or any glyphosate formulation labeled for use as a preplant application to small grains may be applied with no waiting period prior to planting.

[4] Up to 32 fluid ounces of (1.0 pound a.e.) may be used on fall-seeded wheat if crop injury is acceptable. When using formulations other than 4 pounds per gallon, use the pounds of a.e. per acre listed.

SORGHUM

This product may be applied preplant, postemergence, or preharvest in sorghum to control many annual broadleaf weeds and to reduce competition from established perennial broadleaf weeds, as well as control their seedlings.

Do not graze or feed treated sorghum forage or silage prior to mature grain stage. If sorghum is grown for pasture or hay, refer to the **PASTURE, HAY, RANGELAND, AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD** section of this label for specific grazing and feeding restrictions.

Do not apply this product to sorghum grown for seed production.

Preplant Application: Up to 8 fluid ounces of this product may be applied per acre if applied at least 15 days before sorghum planting.

Postemergence Application: Up to 8 fluid ounces of this product per acre may be applied after sorghum is in the spike stage (all sorghum emerged) but before sorghum is 15" tall, For best performance, apply this product when the sorghum crop is in the 3 to 5 leaf stage and weeds are small (less than 3" tall). Use drop pipes (drop nozzles) if sorghum is taller than 8". Keep the spray off the sorghum leaves and out of the whorl to reduce the likelihood of crop injury and to improve spray coverage of weed foliage. Applying this product to sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10 to 14 days.

Preharvest Uses in Texas and Oklahoma Only: Up to 8 fluid ounces of this product per acre may be applied for weed suppression any time after the sorghum has reached the soft dough stage. An agriculturally approved surfactant may be used to improve performance. For aerial applications, use at least 2 gallons of water-based carrier per treated acre. Delay harvest until 30 days after a preharvest treatment.

Split Application: This product may be applied in split applications: preplant followed by postemergence or preharvest; or postemergence followed by preharvest. Do not exceed 8 fluid ounces per acre, per application or a total of 16 ounces per acre, per season.

Sorghum grain: 30-day PHI
Sorghum forage: 20-day PHI
Sorghum fodder: 30-day PHI

Sorgum Tank Mixes and Sequential Treatment

This product may be applied prior to, in a tank mix with, or after one or more of the following herbicides:

Atrazine
Basagran®
Bicep II Magnum®
Buctril® (Nufarm Maestro®)
Cyclone®
Dual Magnum®
Dual II Magnum®
Fallow Master®
Frontier®
Gramoxone® Extra
Guardsman®
Laddok®S-12
Landmaster®
Lasso®
Outlook®
Paramount®
Peak®
Permit®
Ramrod®
(Nufarm Credit® Extra)

SOYBEAN

Preplant Applications: Apply 4 to 16 fluid ounces of this product per acre to control emerged broadleaf weeds prior to planting soybeans.

Do not exceed 16 fluid ounces of this product per acre in a spring application prior to planting soybeans.

Following application of this product and a minimum accumulation of 1" rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 14 days is required for 8 fluid ounces per acre or less, and 28 days for 16 fluid ounces per acre. These intervals must be observed prior to planting soybeans or crop injury may occur.

Do not preplant applications of this product to soybeans in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25".

Preharvest Applications: This product can be used to control many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and control or suppress many biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in soybean prior to harvest (refer to **Table 1**). Apply 8 to 32 fluid ounces of this product per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after soybean pods have reached mature brown color and at least 75% leaf drop has occurred.

Soybeans may be harvested 14 days or more after a pre-harvest application.

Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts, such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for this product. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practice could be instituted.

Do not use preharvest-treated soybean for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

Do not feed soybean fodder or hay following a preharvest application of this product.

Do not make preharvest applications in California.

Soybean Tank Mixes

Preplant Tank Mixes: This product may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for early preplant use in soybeans including burndown herbicides such as glyphosate (Nufarm Credit® / Credit® Extra) and 2,4-D or residual herbicides such as Outlook®, Frontier® or Dual Magnum™.

Preharvest Tank Mixes: This product may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for preharvest use in soybeans such as glyphosate (Nufarm Credit® Extra) and Gramoxone® Extra.

SUGARCANE

Apply this product for control of annual, biennial, or perennial broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 1**. Apply 8 to 24 fluid ounces of this product per acre for control of annual weeds, 16 to 32 fluid ounces for control of biennial weeds, and 32 fluid ounces for control or suppression of perennial weeds.

Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 64 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre during a growing season.

Timing: This product may be applied to sugarcane any time after weeds have emerged, but before the close-in stage of sugarcane. Applications of 32 fluid ounces of this product per acre made over the top of actively growing sugarcane may result in crop injury.

When possible, direct the spray beneath the sugarcane canopy to minimize the likelihood of crop injury. Using directed sprays will also help maximize the spray coverage of weed foliage.

Sugarcane, cane: 87-day PHI

Sugarcane Tank Mixes

This product may be tank mixed with other products registered for use in sugarcane such as Asulox®, atrazine, Evik®, and 2,4-D.

PASTURE, HAY, RANGELAND, AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD (Noncropland)

This product is recommended for use on pasture, hay, rangeland, and general farmstead (non-cropland) (including fencerows and non-irrigation ditchbanks) for control or suppression of broadleaf weed and brush species listed in **Table 1**.

This product may also be applied to non-cropland areas to control broadleaf weeds in noxious weed control programs, districts, or areas including broadcast or spot treatment of roadsides and highways, utilities, railroad, and pipeline rights-of-way. Noxious weeds must be recognized at the state level, but programs may be administered at state, county, or other level.

Uses described in this section also pertain to small grains (forage sorghum, rye, sudangrass, or wheat) grown for pasture use only. Some perennial weeds may be controlled with lower rates of either this product or this product plus 2,4-D (refer to **Table 2**).

Rates and Timings: Refer to **Table 2** for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Rates above 32 fluid ounces of this product per acre are for spot treatments only. Do not broadcast apply more than 32 fluid ounces per acre.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 32 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre during a growing season.

Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations: Do not apply more than 16 fluid ounces of this product per acre to small grains grown for pasture.

Newly seeded areas may be severely injured if more than 16 fluid ounces of this product is applied per acre.

Established grass crops growing under stress can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. Bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss, and St. Augustinegrass may be injured if more than 16 fluid ounces of this product is applied per acre. Usually colonial bentgrasses are more tolerant than creeping types. Velvetgrasses are most easily injured. Treatments will kill or injure alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, and other legumes.

Table 8 lists the timing restrictions for grazing or harvesting hay from treated fields. There are no grazing restrictions for animals other than lactating dairy animals.

TABLE 8
TIMING RESTRICTIONS FOR LACTATING DAIRY ANIMALS FOLLOWING TREATMENT

Rate per Treated Acre (pints)	Days Before Grazing (days)	Days Before Hay Harvest (days)
Up to 1	7	37
Up to 2	21	51
Up to 4	40	70

This product can be applied using water, oil in water emulsions including invert systems, or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier (refer to the **COMPATIBILITY TEST FOR MIX COMPONENTS** section).
To prepare oil in water emulsions, half-fill spray tank with water, then add the appropriate amount of emulsifier. With continuous agitation, slowly add the herbicide and then the oil (such as diesel oil or fuel oil) or a premix of oil plus additional emulsifier to spray tank. Complete filling of spray tank with water. Maintain vigorous agitation during spray operation to prevent oil and water from forming separate layers. This product may be applied broadcast using either ground or aerial application equipment.

Aerial Application

- **Spray Volume:** Use 2 to 40 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre in a water-based carrier.

Ground Application

- **Spray Volume:** Use 3 to 600 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre. The volume of spray applied will depend on the height, density, and type of weeds or brush being treated and on the type of equipment being used.
- **Spot Treatments:** This product may be applied to individual clumps or small areas of undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems.

CUT SURFACE TREATMENT

This product may be applied as a cut surface treatment for control of unwanted trees and prevention of sprouts of cut trees.

Rate: Mix 1 part of this product with 1 to 3 parts water to create the application solution. Use the lower dilution rate when treating difficult-to-control species.

- **For Frill or Girdle Treatments:** Make a continuous cut or a series of overlapping cuts using an axe to girdle tree trunk. Spray or paint the cut surface with the solution.
- **For Stump Treatments:** Spray or paint freshly cut surface with the water mix. The area adjacent to the bark should be thoroughly wet.

Note: For more rapid foliar effects, 2,4-D may be added to the solution.

APPLICATION FOR CONTROL OF DORMANT MULTIFLORA ROSE

This product can be applied when plants are dormant as an undiluted spot treatment directly to the soil or as a Lo-Oil basal bark treatment using an oil-water emulsion solution.

- **Spot treatments:** Spot treatment applications of this product should be applied directly to the soil as close as possible to the root crown but within 6 to 8" of the crown. On sloping terrain, apply this product to the uphill side of the crown. Do not apply when snow or water prevents applying this product directly to the soil. The use rate of this product depends on the canopy diameter of the multiflora rose.
- **Examples:** Use 0.25, 1.0, or 2.35 fluid ounces of this product respectively, for 5, 10, or 15 feet canopy diameters.

- **Lo-Oil basal bark treatments:** For Lo-Oil basal bark treatments, apply this product to the basal stem region from the ground line to a height of 12 to 18". Spray until runoff, with special emphasis on covering the root crown. For best results, apply this product when plants are dormant. Do not apply after bud break or when plants are showing signs of active growth. Do not apply when snow or water prevents applying this product to the ground line.

To prepare approximately 2 gallons of a Lo-Oil spray solution:

1. Combine 1.5 gallons of water, 1 ounce of emulsifier, 16 fluid ounces of this product, and 2.5 pints of No. 2 diesel fuel.
2. Adjust the amounts of materials used proportionately to the amount of final spray solution desired.

Do not exceed 8 gallons of spray solution mix applied per acre, per year.

Pasture Tank Mixes

This product may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

Ally® (Nufarm Purestand®)	Gramoxone® Extra
Amber®	Roundup Ultra® RT (Nufarm Credit® / Credit® Extra)
Crossbow® (Nufarm Candor®)	Stinger® (Nufarm Garrison®)
Curtail® (Nufarm Cutback®)	Tordon® 22K (Nufarm Trooper® 22K)
Garlon® (Nufarm Tahoe®)	2,4-D

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

This product is recommended for use on both newly seeded and established grasses grown in Conservation Reserve or federal Set-Aside Programs. Treatments of this product will injure or may kill alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, and other legumes.

Newly Seeded Areas: This product may be applied either preplant or postemergence to newly seeded grasses or small grains such as barley, oats, rye, sudangrass, wheat, or other grain species grown as a cover crop. Postemergence applications may be made after seedling grasses exceed the 3-leaf stage. Rates of this product greater than 16 fluid ounces per treated acre may severely injure newly seeded grasses.

Preplant applications may injure new seedings if the interval between application and grass planting is less than 45 days per 16 fluid ounces of this product applied per treated acre west of the Mississippi River or 20 days per 16 fluid ounces applied east of the Mississippi River.

Established Grass Stands: Established grass stands are perennial grasses planted one or more seasons prior to treatment. Certain species (bentgrass, carpetgrass, smooth brome, buffalograss, or St. Augustinegrass) may be injured when treated with more than 16 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre.

When applied at instructed rates, this product will control many annual and biennial weeds and provide control or suppression of many perennial weeds.

Rates and Timings: Apply 4 to 32 fluid ounces of this product per acre. Refer to **Table 2** for rates based on target weed species. This product may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with other products labeled for use in Conservation Reserve Programs such as atrazine, Cyclone®, glyphosate (Roundup Ultra®), Gramoxone® Extra, Touchdown®, or 2,4-D.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 64 fluid ounces (4 pints) of this product per acre.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY, UTILITY, INDUSTRIAL AREAS, FENCEROWS AND OTHER NONCROP AREAS

This product is recommended for use on general farmstead weed and brush control and for use on noncrop land areas such as rights ¬of-way (such as roadways, rest areas, utility, railroad, highway, pipeline, and rights-of-way that run through pasture and rangeland); utility facilities (such as substations, pipelines, tankfarms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas, fencerows and non-irrigated ditchbanks); brush control for forest site preparation or maintenance, conservation lands including natural areas, wildlife openings and other conservation lands.

Observe all Precautions on this label. Read and follow the Mixing and Application section.

General Farmstead

This product can be used on or around farms and farmstead for control of many broadleaf weeds and brush in noncrop land areas only.

Rights-of-Way
This product can be used to control many broadleaf weeds on rights-of-way. This use includes applications to roadside, roadway and highways; to areas along utilities such as cable and powerlines; railroad track and embankment; highways, highway medians, bridge abutments, pipelines, and rights-of-way that run through pasture and rangeland. Use controlled application techniques that minimize the risk of off-target movement.

Utility and Industrial Areas
This product can be used to control many broadleaf weeds and brush in noncrop areas on or surrounding substations, pipelines, tankfarms, pump stations, production facilities, and bareground situations. It may also be used on parking and storage areas (refer to Best Stewardship Practices to avoid direct runoff from impervious surfaces).

Fencerows
This product can be used to control many broadleaf weeds and brush in fencerows.

Mixing and Application
Read and observe Management of Off-Site Movement recommendations in this label. This product can be applied using water, oil in water emulsions including invert systems, or, sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier. A compatibility test (see Compatibility Test section) should be made prior to tank mixing.

To prepare oil in water emulsions, half-fill spray tank with water, then add the appropriate amount of emulsifier. With continuous agitation, slowly add the herbicide and then the herbicidal oil or a pre-mix of oil plus additional emulsifier to spray tank. Complete filling of spray tank with water. Maintain vigorous agitation during spray operation to prevent oil and water from forming separate layers.

This product may be applied broadcast using either ground or aerial application equipment. When using ground equipment, apply low or high volume sprays between 3 to 600 gals. of diluted spray per treated acre. Volume of spray applied will depend on the height, density, and type of weeds or brush being treated and on the type of equipment being used. When using aerial equipment, apply 5 to 40 gals. of diluted spray per treated acre.

This product may be applied to individual clumps or small areas (spot treatment) of undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems.

Herbicide adjuvants or other spray additives (emulsifiers, spreader stickers, surfactants, wetting agents, drift control agents, or penetrants) may be used for wetting, penetration, or drift control. Spray additives must be agriculturally approved when used in pasture applications. If spray additives are used, read and follow all use recommendations and precautions on product label.

Weeds and Brush Controlled
When applied at instructed rates, will give control of many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds, and many woody brush and vine species commonly found in noncrop-land areas. (Refer to General Weed List.) Noted (*) perennial weeds may be controlled with lower rates of either this product or this product plus tank mix combinations. See **RATES AND TIMING** below.

TABLE 9
RATES AND TIMING

Application rates and timings of this product are given below. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense or tall vegetative growth.

Weed Stage and Type	Amount of Product (Pints Per Acre)	Gallons of Spray Mixture Per Acre*	Spray Concentration for Use with Low Volume Application**** (%vol/vol)
Annual			
Small, Actively Growing	1/2 to 1	25 to 50	3
Established Weed Growth	1 to 1-1/2	50 to 75	3
Biennial* - Rosette diameter			
Less than 3”	1/2 to 1	25 to 50	3 to 4
3” or more	1 to 2	50 to 100	3 to 4
Bolting	2	100 to 150	3 to 4
Perennial			
Suppression or top growth control	1/2 to 1	50 to 100	4
Noted (*) Perennials	2	100 to 200	4
Other Perennials	2	200	5
Woody Brush and Vines* **			
Top Growth	1/2 to 2	50 to 200	5
Stems and Roots	2	200	5

* For best performance, make application when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage.
** Assuming typical application rate of 1 quart. of this product/100 gals.
*** Tank mixes may be required for optimal control. Refer to General Weed List.
**** Low volume rates must not exceed 2 pints of this product maximum per acre per year (5% volume/volume = 10 gals. maximum solution per acre per year).

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 4 pints (2 lbs. a.i.) of this product per treated acre during a growing season.

FOREST SITE PREPARATION

Product Information
This product may be used for control of undesirable conifers as well as many broadleaf weeds, vines, brambles, hardwood brush, and trees in forest site preparation. This product may be applied as broadcast foliar sprays from ground or aerial equipment. This product is absorbed through the leaf surfaces quickly after spraying and will also be absorbed from the soil by the roots. Translocation through the leaves, stems, and roots provides control of undesirable young conifer and broadleaf species. Woody plants, brush, and trees may not display the full extent of herbicide efficacy until several months following treatment. This product provides application flexibility for extended windows of application and tank mix options (refer to Mixing and Application Procedures and Tank Mix Options).

Mixing and Application Instructions

Ground Operated Spray Equipment
Thoroughly mix and apply the specified amount of this product (2 pints per acre maximum) in a minimum of 15 gals. of water per acre. Spray solution should uniformly cover undesirable foliage for best results. A suitable nonionic surfactant should be added to the spray solution to enhance foliage wetting, spreading, and solution absorption. Drift control and foam reducing agents may be added at specified rates, if needed. Spray pattern indicator agents may also be added at specified rates, if desired. DO NOT spray under windy or gusty conditions. Maintain proper buffer zone to ensure drift does not reach off-target vegetation.

Aerial Spray Equipment
Thoroughly mix the specified amount of this product (2 pints per acre maximum) in a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre and uniformly apply with properly calibrated aerial equipment. A suitable nonionic surfactant should be added to the spray solution to enhance wetting, spreading, and solution absorption. All precautions should be taken to minimize or eliminate spray drift. Drift control and foam control agents may be added at specified rates, if needed.

Tank Mix Options
For extended range of species control, tank mix this product with other forest site preparation products such as Arsenal, Razor®, Razor® Pro, Spyder®, Tahoe®, etc. Observe all precautions and restrictions on the product labels. Always follow the most restrictive label in a tank mix.

TURF AND LAWNS

Including Golf Course (Fairways, Aprons, Tees, and Rough), Parks, Recreational areas, Lawn care application, Sod farms.

IMPORTANT: Observe all **Precautions** on this label. Read and follow **Mixing** and **Application Procedures.**

Established grass stands growing under stress can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. To avoid injury to newly seeded grasses, application of this product should be delayed until after second mowing. Furthermore, application rates in excess of 1 pint. (1/2 lb. a.i.) per treated acre may cause noticeable stunting or discoloration of sensitive grass species such as bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss, and St. Augustinegrass.

In areas where roots of sensitive plants extend, do not apply in excess of 1/4 pint (1/8 lb. a.i.) of this product per treated acre on coarse-textured (sandy-type) soils, or in excess of 1/2 pint (1/4 lb. a.i.) per treated acre on fine-textured (clay-type) soils. Do not make repeat applications in these areas for 30 days and until previous applications of this product have been activated in the soil by rain or irrigation.

Weeds Controlled

When applied at specified rates, will give control of many annual, biennial, and noted (*) perennial broadleaf weeds commonly found in turf. This product will also give growth suppression of many other listed perennial broadleaf weeds and woody brush and vine species, refer to **Table 1**. Refer to **Table 2** or **Table 9** for rates based on targeted weed or brush species and growth stage. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Mixing and Application

Apply 30 to 200 gals. of diluted spray per treated acre (3 quarts to 4-1/4 gals. on 1 ,000 sq. ft.), depending on density or height of weeds treated and on the type of equipment used.

Rates and Timings

Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth.

TABLE 10

TURF AND LAWN BROADCAST APPLICATION RATES

Weed Stage and Type	Pints Per Treated Acre	Pounds a.i. Per Treated Acre	Teaspoon Per 1,000 Square Feet
Annual			
Small, actively growing	1/2 to 1	1/4 to 1/2	1 to 2-1/4
Established weed growth	1 to 1-1/2	1/2 to 3/4	2-1/4 to 3-1/4
Biennial* - Rosette diameter			
Less than 3 inches	1/2 to 1	1/4 to 1/2	1 to 2-1/4
3 inches or more	1 to 2	1/2 to 1	2-1/4 to 4-1/2
Perennial, Woody Brush and Vines	1 to 2	1/2 to 1	2-1/4 to 4-1/2

*For best performance, make application when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage.

For best performance, apply when weeds are emerged and actively growing.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 2 pints. (1 lb. a.i.) of this product per treated acre during a growing season.

Tank Mix Treatments

READ AND FOLLOW THE LABEL OF EACH TANK MIX PRODUCT USED FOR PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, DIRECTIONS FOR USE, APPLICATION RATES AND TIMINGS, AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS. Consult product labels for rate recommendations for tank mix partners. OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS ON THE PRODUCT LABELS. ALWAYS FOLLOW THE MOST RESTRICTIVE LABEL IN A TANK MIX.

Tank mix treatments of this product may be made with 2,4-D, MCPA, MCPP, Confront, or bromoxynil for control of additional weeds listed on the tank mix product label.

Apply 1/4 to 1/2 pint (1/10 to 1/4 lb. a.i.) of this product per treated acre with 1/2 to 1-1/2 lbs. acid equivalent of 2,4-D, MCPA, or MCPP, or with 1 to 2 pints of Confront, or with 3/8 to 1/2 lb. a.i. of bromoxynil. Use the higher level of the listed rate ranges when treating established weeds. Repeat treatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed 2 pints (1 lb. a.i.) of this product per treated acre during the growing season.

PESTS IN THIS LABEL

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Annuals:	
Alkanet	*Lithospermum arvense*
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*
Powell	*Amaranthus powellii*
Spiny	*Amaranthus spinosus*
Aster, Slender	*Aster subulatus*
Bedstraw, Catchweed	*Galium aparine*
Beggarweed, Florida	*Desmodium tortuosum*
Broomweed, Common	*Gutierezia dracunculoides*
Buckwheat, Tartary	*Fagopyrum tatarium*
Wild	*Polygonum convolulus*
Buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum*
Burclover, California	*Medicago polymorpha*
Burcucumber	*Sicyos angulatus*
Buttercup, Corn	*Ranunculus arvensis*
Creeping	*Ranunculus repens*
Roughseed	*Ranunculus muricatus*
Western Field	*Ranunculus occidentalis*
Carpetweed	*Mullugo verticillata*
Catchfly, Nightflowering	*Silene noctiflorum*
Chamomile, Corn	*Anthemis arvensis*
Chervil, Bur	*Anthriscus caucalis*
Chickweed, Common	*Stellaria media*
Clovers	*Trifolium* spp.
Cockle, Corn	*Agrostemma githago*
Cow	*Vaccaria pyramidata*
White	*Melandrium album*
Cocklebur, Common	*Xanthium strumarium*
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	*Acalypha ostryifolia*
Cornflower (Bachelor Button)	*Centaurea cyanus*
Croton, Tropic	*Croton glandiola*
Woolly	*Croton capitatus*
Daisy, English	*Bellis perennis*
Dragonhead, American	*Dracocephalum parvffiorum*
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf	*Oenothera laciniata*
Falseflax, Smallseed	*Camelina microcarpa*
Fleabane, Annual	*Erigeron annuus*
Flixweed	*Descurainia sophia*
Fumitory	*Fumaria officinalis*
Goosefoot, Nettleleaf	*Chenopodium murale*
Hempnettle	*Galeopsis tetrahit*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Jacob's Ladder	*Polemonium caeruleum*
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*
Knawel (German Moss)	*Scleranthus annuus*
Knotweed, Prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*
Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*
Lambsquarters, Common	*Chenopodium album*
Lettuce, Miners	*Claytonia perfoliata*
Prickly	*Lactuca serriola*
Mallow, Common	*Malva neglecta*
Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*
Marestail (Horseweed)	*Hippurus vulgaris*
Mayweed	*Anthemis cotula*

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Annuals (continued):	
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	*Ipomea hederacea*
Tall	*Ipomea purpurea*
Mustard, Black	*Brassica nigra*
Blue	*Chorispora tenella*
Tansy	*Descurainia pinnata*
Treacle	*Erysimum repandum*
Tumble	*Sisymbriumm altissimum*
Wild	*Sinapis arvensis*
Nightshade, Black	*Solanum nigrum*
Cutleaf	*Solanum triflorum*
Pennycress, Field (Fanweed, Frenchweed, Stinkweed)	*Thlaspi arvense*
Pepperweed, Virginia (Peppergrass)	*Lepidium virginicum*
Pigweed, Prostrate	*Amaranthus blitoides*
Redroot (Carelessweed)	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*
Tumble	*Amaranthus albus*
Pineappleweed	*Matricaria matricarioides*
Poorjoe	*Diodia teres*
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*
Purslane, Common	*Portulaca oleracea*
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*
Radish, Wild	*Raphanus raphanistrum*
Ragweed, Common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
Giant (Buffaloweed)	*Ambrosia trifida*
Lance-Leaf	*Ambrosia bidentata*
Ragwort, Tansy	*Senecia jacobea*
Rocket, London	*Sisymbrium irio*
Yellow	*Barbarea vulgaris*
Rubberweed, Bitter	*Hymenoxys oderata*
Salsify	*Tragopogon porrifolius*
Sesbania, Hemp	*Sesbania exaltata*
Shepherdspurse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Sicklepod	*Cassia obtusifolia*
Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)	*Sida spinosa*
Smartweed, Green	*Polygonum scabrum*
Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Sneezeweed, Bitter	*Helenium amurum*
Sowthistle, Annual	*Sonchus oleraceus*
Spiny	*Sonchus asper*
Spikeweed, Common	*Hemizonia pungens*
Spurge, Prostrate	*Euphorbia humistrata*
Spurry, Corn	*Spergula arvensis*
Starbur, Bristly	*Acanthospermum hispidum*
Starwort, Little	*Stellaria graminea*
Sumpweed, Rough	*Iva cilliata*
Sunflower, Common (Wild)	*Helianthus annuus*
Thistle, Russian	*Salsola iberica*
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*
Waterhemp, Common	*Amaranthus rudis*
Tall	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*
Waterprimrose, Winged	*Ludwigia decurrens*
Wormwood	*Artemisia annua*

PESTS IN THIS LABEL (continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Biennials:	
Burdock, Common	*Arctium minus*
Carrot, Wild (Queen Anne's Lace)	*Daucus carota*
Cockle, White	*Melandrium album*
Eveningprimrose, Common	*Oenothera biennis*
Geranium, Carolina	*Geranium carolinianum*
Gromwell	*Lithospermum* spp.
Knapweed, Diffuse	*Cantaurea diffusa*
Spotted	*Cantaurea maculosa*
Mallow, Dwarf	*Malva borealis*
Plantain, Bracted	*Plantago aristata*
Ragwort, Tansy	*Senecio jacobaea*
Starthistle, Yellow	*Centaurea solstitialis*
Sweetclover	*Melilotus* spp.
Teasel	*Dipsacus sativus*
Thistle, Bull	*Cirsium vulgare*
Musk	*Carduus nutans*
Plumeless	*Carduus acanthoides*
Perennials:	
Alfalfa	*Medicago sativa*
Artichoke, Jerusalem	*Helianthus tuberosus*
Aster, Spiny	*Aster spinosus*
Whiteheath	*Aster pilosus*
Bedstraw, Smooth	*Gallium mollugo*
Bindweed, Field	*Convolvulus arvensis*
Hedge	*Calystegia sepium*
Blueweed, Texas	*Helianthus ciliaris*
Bursage, Woollyleaf, (Bur Ragweed, Povertyweed)	*Ambrosia grayi*
Buttercup, Tall	*Ranunculus acris*
Campion, Bladder	*Silene vulgaris*
Chickweed, Field	*Cerastium arvense*
Mouseear	*Cerastium vulgatum*
Chicory	*Cichorium intybus*
Clover, Hop	*Trifoleum aureum*
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*
Dock, Broadleaf (Bitterdock	*Rumex obtusifolius*
Curly	*Rumex crispus*
Dogbane, Hemp	*Apocynum cannabinum*
Dogfennel (Cypressweed)	*Eupatorium capillifolium*
Fern, Bracken	*Pteridium aquilinum*
Garlic, Wild	*Allium vineale*
Goldenrod, Canada	*Solidago canadensis*
Missouri	*Solidago missouriensis*
Goldenweed, Common	*Isocoma coronopifolia*
Hawkweed	*Hieracium* spp.
Henbane, Black	*Hyoscyamus niger*
Horsenettle, Carolina	*Solanum caroliniense*
Ironweed	*Vemonia* spp.
Knapweed, Black	*Centaurea nigra*
Russian	*Centaurea repens*

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Perennials (continued):	
Milkweed, Common	*Asclepias syriaca*
Honeyvine	*Ampelamus albidus*
Western Whorled	*Asclepias subverticillata*
Nettle, Stinging	*Urtica dioica*
Nightshade, Silverleaf (White Horsenettle)	*Solanum elaeagnifolium*
Onion, Wild	*Allium canadense*
Plantain, Broadleaf	*Plantago major*
Buckhorn	*Plantago lanceolata*
Pokeweed	*Phytolacea americana*
Ragweed, Western	*Ambrosia psilstachya*
Redvine	*Brunnichia ovata*
Sericea Lespedeza	*Lespedeza cuneata*
Smartweed, Swamp	*Polygonum coccineum*
Snakeweed, Broom	*Gutierezia sarothrae*
Sorrel, Red (Sheep Sorrel)	*Rumex acetosella*
Sowthistle, Perennial	*Sonchus arvensis*
Spurge, Leafy	*Euphorbia esula*
Sundrops	*Oenothera perrenis*
Thistle, Canada	*Cirsium arvense*
Scotch	*Onopordum acanthium*
Toadflax, Dalmatian	*Linaria genistrata*
Tropical Soda Apple	*Solanum viarum*
Trumpetcreeper (Buckvine)	*Campsis radicans*
Vetch	*Vicia* spp.
Waterhemlock, Spotted	*Cicuta maculata*
Waterprimrose, Creeping	*Ludwigia peploides*
Woodsorrel, Creeping	*Oxalis corniculata*
Yellow	*Oxalis stricta*
Wormwood, Absinth	*Artemesia absinthium*
Louisiana	*Artemesia ludoviciana*
Yankeeweed	*Eupatorium compositifolium*
Yarrow, Common	*Achillea millefolium*
Woody Species:	
Alder	*Alnus* spp.
Ash	*Fraxinus* spp.
Aspen	*Populus* spp.
Basswood	*Tilia americana*
Beech	*Fagus* spp.
Birch	*Betula* spp.
Blackberry	*Rubus* spp.
Blackgum	*Nyssa* spp.
Cedar	*Cedrus* spp.
Cherry	*Prunus* spp.
Chinquapin	*Chrysolepis chrysophylla*
Cottonwood	*Populus deltoides*
Creosotebush	*Larrea tridentata*
Cucumbertree	*Magnolia acuminata*
Dewberry	*Rubus caesius*
Dogwood	*Corpus* spp.
Elm	*Ulmus* spp.
Grape	*Vitus* spp.

PESTS IN THIS LABEL (continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Woody Species:	
Hawthorn (Thornapple)	*Crataegus* spp.
Hemlock	*Tsuga* spp.
Hickory	*Carya* spp.
Honeylocust	*Gleditsia triacanthos*
Honeysuckle	*Lonicera* spp.
Hornbeam	*Carpinus* spp.
Huckleberry	*Vaccinium arboreum*
Huisache	*Acacia farnesiana*
Ivy, Poison	*Rhus radicans*
Kudzu	*Pueraria lobata*
Locust, Black	*Robinia pseudoacacia*
Maple	*Acer* spp.
Mesquite	*Prosopis ruscifolia*
Oak	*Quercus* spp.
Oak, Poison	*Rhus toxicodendron*
Olive, Russian	*Eleaegnus angustifolia*
Persimmon, Eastern	*Diospyros virginiana*
Pine	*Pinus* spp.
Plum, Sand (Wild Plum)	*Prunus amygdalis*

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Woody Species (continued):	
Poplar	*Populus* spp.
Rabbitbrush	*Chtysothamnus pulchellus*
Redcedar, Eastern	*Juniperus virginiana*
Rose, McCartney	*Rosa bracteata*
Multiflora	*Rosa multifiorum*
Sagebrush, Fringed	*Artemisia frigida*
Sassafras	*Sassafras albidum*
Serviceberry	*Amelanchier sanguinea*
Spicebush	*Lindera benzoin*
Spruce	*Picea* spp.
Sumac	*Rhus* spp.
Sweetgum	*Liquidamber styraciflua*
Sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*
Tarbush	*Flourensia cernua*
Willow	*Salix* spp.
Witchhazel	*Hamamelis macrophylla*
Yaupon	*Ilex* spp.
Yucca	*Yucca* spp.

CROPS

This product can be used on the following:

Asparagus
Corn (Not registered for use on Sweet Corn)
Cotton
Fallow Systems (Between Crop Applications)
Grass Grown for Seed
Proso Millet
Small Grains (Barley, Oat, Triticale and Wheat)
Sorghum
Soybean
Sugarcane
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)
Pastures, Rangeland, General Farmstead
Rights-of-way, Utility, Industrial Areas, Fencerows, and Other Noncrop
Cut Surface Tree Treatments
Dormant Applications for Control of Multiflora Rose
Forest Site Preparation
Turf: (Sod, lawns, and golf courses)

Look inside for complete **RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS** and **APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS**.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal, Open dumping is prohibited. This product may not be mixed, loaded, or used within 50 feet of all wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sinkholes.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Groundwater contamination may be reduced by diking and flooring of permanent liquid bulk storage sites with an impermeable material. Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, and foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to federal, state or local procedures under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

Nonrefillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

The directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, (1) THE GOODS DELIVERED TO YOU ARE FURNISHED "AS IS" BY MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND (2) MANUFACTURER AND SELLER MAKE NO WARRANTIES, GUARANTEES, OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY KIND TO BUYER OR USER, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR BY USAGE OF TRADE, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCT SOLD, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, USE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THE PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE. UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO INEFFECTIVENESS, MAY RESULT BECAUSE OF SUCH FACTORS AS THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF OTHER MATERIALS USED IN COMBINATION WITH THE GOODS, OR THE MANNER OF USE OR APPLICATION, INCLUDING WEATHER, ALL OF WHICH ARE BEYOND THE CONTROL OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND ASSUMED BY BUYER OR USER. THIS WRITING CONTAINS ALL OF THE REPRESENTATIONS AND AGREEMENTS BETWEEN BUYER, MANUFACTURER AND SELLER, AND NO PERSON OR AGENT OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER HAS ANY AUTHORITY TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OR AGREEMENT RELATING IN ANY WAY TO THESE GOODS.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO EVENT SHALL MANUFACTURER OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, OR FOR DAMAGES IN THEIR NATURE OF PENALTIES RELATING TO THE GOODS SOLD, INCLUDING USE, APPLICATION, HANDLING, AND DISPOSAL. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, MANUFACTURER OR SELLER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO BUYER OR USER BY WAY OF INDEMNIFICATION TO BUYER OR TO CUSTOMERS OF BUYER, IF ANY, OR FOR ANY DAMAGES OR SUMS OF MONEY, CLAIMS OR DEMANDS WHATSOEVER, RESULTING FROM OR BY REASON OF, OR RISING OUT OF THE MISUSE, OR FAILURE TO FOLLOW LABEL WARNINGS OR INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, OF THE GOODS SOLD BY MANUFACTURER OR SELLER TO BUYER. ALL SUCH RISKS SHALL BE ASSUMED BY THE BUYER, USER, OR ITS CUSTOMERS. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER'S OR USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY, AND MANUFACTURER'S OR SELLER'S TOTAL LIABILITY SHALL BE FOR DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE COST OF THE PRODUCT.

If you DO NOT agree with or DO NOT accept any of directions for use, the warranty disclaimers, or limitations on liability, DO NOT use the product, and return it unopened to the Seller, and the purchase price will be refunded.

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Razor®, Razor® Pro, Garrison®, Credit® and Credit® Extra, Maestro®, and Maestro® MA, Cutback®, Purestand®, Tahoe®, Kaiso®, Diablo®, GlyKamba®, Spyder®, Victory®, Trooper®, and Treaty® are registered trademarks of Nufarm Americas Inc.

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Loveland PRODUCTS

DIURON 4L
HERBICIDE

Diuron Liquid Flowable Herbicide

For Control of Many Annual and Perennial Grasses and Herbaceous Weeds

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Diuron: 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea	**40.0%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	**60.0%**
TOTAL	**100.0%**

Contains 4.0 pounds of diuron per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

For Additional Precautionary Statements, Complete First Aid, Directions for Use, Storage and Disposal and Other Use Information, See Inside This Label Booklet.

SPECIMEN

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes:	• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If swallowed:	• Call 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 the 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. **FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-866-944-8565.**	

EPA REG. NO. 34704-854

EPA EST. NO. 73737-CHN-002

NET CONTENTS 2.5 GALS. (9.46 L)

042811 V4D 12O15

DIURON 4L HERBICIDE
EPA REG. NO. 34704-854

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS)
CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some of the materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category chart.

All pilots, flaggers and groundboom applicators must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and
- Shoes plus socks.

All mixers, loaders, other applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Shoes plus socks,
- Chemical resistant gloves such as polyethylene or polyvinylchloride, and
- NIOSH approved particulate filtering respirator equipped with any N, R, or P class filter media with NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A.

It is recommended that the respirator wearer be fit tested, and trained in the use, maintenance, and limitations of the respirator. A chemical-resistant apron with mixing, loading, or cleaning equipment or spills.
See Engineering controls for additional requirements.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering controls statements:

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].
Flaggers supporting aerial applications must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)] for dermal protection. In addition, flaggers must wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes and socks.

SPECIMEN

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

- Coveralls,
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, and
- Shoes plus socks.

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. Non-crop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

SPECIMEN

Requirements for reducing spray drift for Diuron ground and aerial applications.

Use best practices to avoid drift to all other crops and non-target areas. Do not apply when conditions favor drift from target areas. The interaction of many equipment-and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The applicator must follow the most restrictive precautions to avoid drift, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances. A drift control agent may reduce drift, however, it may also decrease weed control.

Make aerial or ground applications only when the wind speed is less than or equal to 10 miles per hour.

Do not make aerial or ground applications into temperature inversions.

Apply with medium or coarser spray (according to ASAE standard 572) for standard nozzles.

Additional Requirements for ground applications:

When applying to crops, apply with nozzle height no more than 2 feet above the ground or crop canopy. When applying to non-crop areas, use lowest nozzle height consistent with safety and efficacy. Direct spray into target vegetation.

Additional requirements for aerial applications:

The spray boom should be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of rotor blade diameter.

Use upwind swath displacement.

When applying to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 6 to10 feet above the ground or crop canopy. When applying to non-crop areas, apply at a minimum safe altitude above the area being treated.

Do not apply by air if sensitive non-target crops are within 100 feet of the application site.

DIURON 4L HERBICIDE
EPA REG. NO. 34704-854

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition, et al, v. EPA C01-0143C (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to www.epa.gov/espp.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product should be used only in accordance with directions on this label, or in separate directions published by Loveland Products, Inc.

To the extent allowed by applicable law Loveland Products Inc. will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by Loveland Products Inc. User assumes all risk associated with such non-recommended use.

This product is liquid flowable to be mixed with water and applied as a spray for selective control of weeds in certain crops and for nonselective weed control on non-cropland areas. It is non-corrosive to equipment, non-flammable and non-volatile.

Restrictions:
- Do not contaminate any body of water.
- Do not mix/load or use near wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells and sink holes.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Precautions:
IMPORTANT
Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following:
- Do not apply (except as directed for crop use), drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on home plantings of trees, shrubs or herbaceous plants or lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts or similar areas.
- Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds.
- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from well sites.
- Thoroughly clean all traces of this product from application equipment immediately after use.
- Flush tank, pumps, hoses and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean parts separately).

This product may be applied to soil prior to emergence of weeds to control susceptible weed seedlings for an extended period of time. The degree of control and duration of effect will vary with the amount of chemical applied, soil texture, rainfall and other conditions. Soils high in clay or organic matter require higher dosages than soil low in clay or organic matter for equivalent herbicide performance. Moisture is required to activate the herbicide. Best results occur if rainfall (or sprinkler irrigation) occurs within 2 weeks of application.

This product applied before emergence of crop and weeds is an effective procedure because susceptible weeds are controlled in an early, vulnerable seedling stage before they compete with the crop. With favorable moisture conditions, this product continues to control weeds for some time as the crop becomes better able to compete. Should weed seedlings begin to break through the preemergence treatment in significant numbers, secondary weed control procedures should be implemented; these include cultivation and postemergence herbicide application.

This product may also be used to control emerged weeds. Results vary with rate applied and environmental conditions. Best results are obtained on succulent weeds growing under conditions of high humidity and temperature of 70°F or higher. Addition of a surfactant to the spray (where recommended) increases contact effects of this product.

SPECIMEN

This product may be used as a directed postemergence application. Contact of crop foliage and/or fruit with spray or mist must be avoided on the following crops: artichoke, corn (field), cotton, sorghum (grain), sugarcane and established plantings of apples, bananas, plantains, blueberries, caneberries, gooseberries, citrus, grapes, macadamia nuts, olives, papayas, peaches, pears, pecans, walnuts and certain tree plantings as injury may occur.

Under specified conditions (see USES) this product without surfactant may be applied over the top of alfalfa (established, dormant or semi-dormant), asparagus (established), birdsfoot trefoil (established, dormant), grass seed crops (established), oats, red clover (established, dormant) sugarcane, wheat and pineapple.

Weeds species vary in susceptibility to this product and they may be more difficult to control when under stress. Combinations of this product with other herbicides (as registered) increase the number of weed species controlled. Consult labels of the companion product for this and other information. Observe all precautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures.

Since the effect of this product varies with soils, uniformity of application and environmental conditions, it is suggested that growers limit their first use to small areas.

SELECTIVE USE IN CROPS

Restriction:

- **Do not exceed the maximum application rate specified for each individual use/crop in the following "Uses" section.**

Preemergence Use (Germinating Weeds): The following rates provide guidance for control of the grasses listed.

0.6 to 0.8 quarts/acre

Barnyardgrass (Watergrass)
Crabgrass
Lambsquarters
Pigweed
Purslane
Ragweed

1.2 to 1.6 quarts/acre

Bluegrass, Annual
Chickweed
Corn Spurry
Dogfennel
Fiddleneck (Amsinckia)
Foxtail
Gromwell
Groundcherry, Annual
Knawel
Morningglory, Annual
Pennycress
Rattail Fescue
Red Sprangletop
Shepherdspurse
Tansymustard
Velvetgrass
Vernalgrass, Sweet, Annual
Wild Buckwheat
Wild Lettuce
Wild Mustard

1.6 to 4.8 quarts/acre

Ageratum
Corn Speedwell
Dayflower
Flora's Paintbrush
Hawksbeard
Horseweed
Johnsongrass (Seedling)
Kyllinger (Kyllinga)
Lovegrass, Annual
Marigold
Mexican Clover
Orchardgrass
Peppergrass
Pineappleweed
Pokeweed
Rabbit Tobacco
Ricegrass
Ryegrass, Annual
Sandbur
Smartweed, Annual
Sowthistle, Annual
Spanish Needles
Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)
Wild Radish

SPECIMEN

Partial control:

0.8 quarts/acre

Cocklebur
Morningglory, Annual
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)
Sesbania
Sicklepod

3.2 quarts/acre

Horsenettle
Quackgrass

6.4 to 8.0 quarts/acre

Guineagrass
Maidencane
Pangolagrass

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

AERIAL APPLICATION: For alfalfa, barley (winter), cotton (preplant or preemergence only), grass seed crops grown in the Pacific Northwest, rights-of-way applications, sugarcane and wheat (winter), application may be made by aircraft in a minimum of 3 gallons of water per acre. Avoid overlapping of spray swath and avoid application under conditions where excessive drift may occur. Where land is bedded, make application parallel to rows.

GROUND APPLICATION: Use a boom power sprayer properly calibrated to a constant speed and rate of delivery. Openings in screens should be 50 mesh or larger. Continuous agitation in the spray tank is required to keep the material in suspension. Agitate by mechanical or hydraulic means. If by-pass or return line is used, it should terminate at bottom of tank. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping or injury to crop may result.

PREEMERGENCE: For preemergence application, sufficient spray volume and pressure to uniformly distribute the spray solution over treated soil. Preemergence weed control will be reduced on high organic matter soils such as peat or muck.

POSTEMERGENCE: For postemergence application, use sufficient spray volume and pressure for thorough coverage of weed foliage. For selective applications and applications near sensitive crops, use low spray pressure to keep spray drift to a minimum. This product at listed rates controls seedling annual weeds such as annual morningglory, barnyardgrass (watergrass), crabgrass, crowfoot, goosegrass, pigweed and purslane. Addition of a surfactant to the spray (where recommended) increases contact effects of this product. Best results are obtained on succulent weeds growing under conditions of high humidity and temperatures of 70° F or higher.

SPRAY PREPARATION: Mix proper amount of this product into necessary volume of water. Where use of a surfactant is recommended, dilute with 10 parts of water and add as last ingredient to nearly full spray tank.

REPLANTING: Unless otherwise directed, do not replant treated areas to any crop within 2 years after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

RATES: All rates of this product are expressed as broadcast rates. Where band applications are specified use proportionately less. For example, use 1/3 of the broadcast rate when treating a 14 inch band where row spacing is 42 inches. Where a range of dosages is given, use the lower rate on coarse textured soils low in clay or organic matter and the higher rate on fine textured soils high in clay or organic matter. For postemergence application, use the lower rate on smaller weeds and the higher rate on the larger weeds.

SPECIMEN

SOIL LIMITATIONS: Crop injury may result from failure to observe the following precautions:

Unless otherwise directed, do not use on sand, loamy sand, gravelly soils or exposed subsoils; nor on pecans where organic matter is less than 0.5%; nor on alfalfa, apples, artichoke, barley (winter), citrus, cotton, grapes, oats, olives, papayas, peaches, pears, sorghum, sugarcane, walnuts, and winter wheat where organic matter is less than 1%, nor on blueberries, birdsfoot trefoil, caneberries, gooseberries, macadamia nuts and peppermint where organic matter is less than 2%.

FIELD CROPS (See Soil Limitations): A good seedbed must be prepared before preemergence use of this product, as crop injury may result if application is made to ground which is cloddy or compacted resulting in improperly planted seed. Plant seed to depth specified. Unless otherwise directed, the surface of the soil should not be cultivated or disturbed after application of this product and before emergence of the crop as weed control may be reduced and crop injury may result. However, if moisture is insufficient to activate the herbicide, a shallow cultivation (rotary hoe preferred) should be made after emergence of crops while weeds are small enough to be controlled by mechanical means.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS (See Soil Limitations):
Restriction:
- Do not graze livestock in treated orchards or groves.

Unless otherwise directed, make single application per year as a directed spray, avoiding contact of foliage and fruit with spray or drift.

USES

ALFALFA
Restrictions:
- Do not spray on snow-covered or frozen ground.
- Maximum application rate per crop cycle: 2.4 quarts of product (or 2.4 pounds active ingredient) per acre.
- Apply a maximum of one application per year.

Precautions:
- Treat only stands established for 1 year or more.
- Do not apply to seedling alfalfa nor to alfalfa/grass mixtures.
- Do not apply to alfalfa under stress from disease, insect damage, shallow root penetration (such as on shallow hard pans), alkali spots, nor to flooded fields as crop injury may result.

Arizona, Nevada: Use 1.2 to 2.4 quarts per acre. Apply in fall after alfalfa becomes dormant but no later than January.

California (Dormant and Semi-Dormant Varieties): Use 1.2 to 2.4 quarts per acre. For control of volunteer alfalfa use 2.4 quarts per acre. Apply in fall or winter after alfalfa becomes dormant or semidormant, but before growth begins in the spring. Crop injury may result if application is made to actively growing alfalfa. For best results, apply before weeds have emerged or become established (2 inches in height or diameter). Control of established weeds is improved by applying this product with a suitable contact herbicide registered for such use. Sufficient rainfall for soil activation of this product is unlikely in California after February 1. Treated areas may be replanted to any crop after 1 year from last application if rate does not exceed 1.6 quarts per acre.

Eastern Colorado, Kansas: For control of tansymustard, apply 0.8 quarts per acre shortly after emergence of mustard in the fall or winter. Use 1.6 quarts per acre if weeds are 2 to 4 inches in height. Alternatively, if other annual weeds are present, apply 1.6 to 2.4 quarts per acre in February or March.

SPECIMEN

Idaho, Oregon, Washington: For control of annual weeds, use 1.2 to 2.4 quarts per acre. For control of volunteer alfalfa use 2.4 quarts per acre. Apply in fall after alfalfa becomes dormant but no later than mid December.

Other Areas Where Alfalfa Becomes Winter Dormant: Use 1.2 to 2.4 quarts per acre (1.2 to 1.6 quarts per acre East of Appalachian Mountains). Apply in March or early April, but before spring growth begins.

APPLE
Restrictions:
- Aerial application is prohibited.
- Maximum rate per application: 3.2 quarts product (3.2 pounds ai) per acre.
- Maximum application rate per crop cycle: 3.2 quarts product (3.2 pounds ai) per acre.
- Apply a maximum of two applications per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval: 90 days.

Use this product alone, or apply as a tank mixture with Sinbar® Herbicide.

This product alone: Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 1 year. Do not treat varieties grafted on full-dwarf root stocks. Apply 3.2 quarts per acre in the spring from March through May. In the Far West, apply 3.2 quarts per acre to small weeds less than 2 inches in height or diameter under dormant trees. Alternatively, treatments to small weeds may be applied at 1.6 quarts per acre postharvest followed by 1.6 quarts per acre prior to bud break.

Georgia: Apply 1.6 to 2.4 quarts per acre in the spring. Repeat application in the fall but do not use more than 3.2 quarts per acre per year. Add a surfactant to improve control of small, emerged weeds.

This product plus Sinbar: Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 2 years. Apply either in the spring or after harvest in the fall before weeds emerge or during early seedling stage of weed growth.

	RATE PER ACRE					
	1 to 2 % Organic Matter			More Than 2% Organic Matter		
Soil Texture	This Product Qts/Acre		Sinbar Lbs/Acre	This Product Qts/Acre		Sinbar Lbs/Acre
Sandy loam	0.8	+	1.0	1.2	+	1.5
Loam, Silt loam, Silt	1.2	+	1.5	1.6	+	2.0
Clay loam, Clay	1.6	+	2.0	1.6	+	2.0

Where crop is grown under furrow irrigation or under raised-berm flood irrigation (trees 4 to 6 inches above waterline), apply only as a band treatment. Do not treat trees planted in the bottom of irrigation furrows, nor trees grown under flat flood or basin irrigation, as injury to trees may result. Where complete weed control to harvest is desired, additional weed control measures may be required during the growing season.

ARTICHOKE (California)
Restriction:
- Aerial application is prohibited.

Apply 1.6 to 3.2 quarts per acre in late fall or early winter after the last cultivation. Apply before weeds germinate or to emerging seedlings. Direct spray to cover the area between the rows and at the base of artichoke plants, keeping contact with crop plants at a minimum.

SPECIMEN

ASPARAGUS
Restriction:
• Aerial application is prohibited.

Precaution:
• Do not apply to young plants during the first growing season (except as noted below), nor to newly seeded asparagus, nor on plants with exposed roots, as severe injury may result.

Apply as a band or broadcast treatment. Preemergence weed control will be reduced on soils with greater than 5% organic matter.

Established Plantings: On light sandy soils and other soils low in clay or organic matter, apply 0.8 to 1.6 quarts per acre. On soils high in clay or organic matter, use 1.6 to 3.2 quarts per acre. Two applications may be used. The first application should be made before weeds become established but no earlier than 4 weeks before spear emergence and no later than the early cutting period. If weeds are controlled into the cutting period by cultural practices, application may be delayed until immediately after the last cultivation. A second application may be made immediately following completion of harvest provided rainfall is expected. When two applications are used in one season, do not exceed 2.4 quarts per acre per application. In Washington (irrigated crop), apply a single treatment of 3.2 quarts per acre. If treatment is delayed until late winter or early spring, incorporation of the chemical in the top 1 to 2 inches of soil may substitute for lack of rain to activate the herbicide.

Newly Planted Crowns - San Joaquin Delta, California: Make a single treatment of 1.6 to 3.2 quarts per acre on soils high in clay or organic matter. Use the lower rate on clay loams and the higher rate on peat soils. Do not use on soils containing less than 2% organic matter. Soil must be settled by rainfall or irrigation prior to treatment. Do not treat crowns planted to a depth of less than 2 inches.

BANANA and PLANTAIN
Restriction:
• Aerial application is prohibited.

Precaution:
• Do not replant treated area to any crop within 2 years after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result. Exception: sugarcane or pineapple may be planted after 1 year.

New Plantings: To control annual weeds, apply 1.2 to 2.4 quarts per acre after planting but before weed or crop emergence. Do not apply to loose soil directly over the planting material.

Established Plantings: For control of annuals and for top-kill of perennials such as bermudagrass, birdseed grass and guineagrass, apply 2.4 to 4.8 quarts per acre plus surfactant. Avoid contact of banana and plantain plants with spray or drift as injury may result. When tall, dense weed growth is present, remove weed growth before application. If application is made to soil free of weeds, omit surfactant from the spray mixture. Repeat treatment as needed. Apply at 6 week intervals or longer for a maximum of 9.6 quarts of this product per acre (broadcast basis) in 12 months.

BARLEY (Winter)
Precaution:
• Do not replant treated areas to any crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

Western Oregon and Western Washington: For drill planted barley, make a single application of 1.2 to 1.6 quarts per acre as soon as possible after planting but before emergence of barley.

SPECIMEN

BERMUDAGRASS PASTURES (Newly-Sprigged)
Restrictions:
- Aerial application is prohibited.
- Do not graze or feed foliage from treated areas to livestock within 70 days after application.

Apply 0.8 to 2.4 quarts after planting and before emergence of Bermudagrass or weeds. Alternatively, for control of emerged annual weeds up to 4 inches in height, apply 0.4 to 0.8 quart per acre; add a surfactant per 25 gallons of spray. If bermudagrass has emerged at time of treatment, temporary burn of exposed plant parts may occur. Plant sprigs (stolons) 2 inches deep in a well-prepared seedbed. Do not treat areas where sprigs are planted less than 2 inches deep as crop injury may result.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL (Lotus)
Restriction:
- Aerial application is prohibited.

Precaution:
- Do not replant treated areas to any crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

Western Oregon: Treat only stands established for at least 1 year. Do not apply to seedling trefoil as injury may result. Make a single application of 1.6 quarts per acre when trefoil is dormant (October 15 to December 15).

BLUEBERRY, CANEBERRY, GOOSEBERRY
Restriction:
- Aerial application is prohibited.

Precautions:
- Use only in fields which have been established for at least 1 year.
- Do not apply to berries interplanted with fruit trees.
- Do not apply to plants whose roots are exposed as injury may result.

Apply as a band treatment at base of canes or bushes. For spring application, apply before germination and growth of annual weeds.

Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina - Blueberry: Apply 1.2 to 1.6 quarts per acre in the spring and repeat treatment after harvest in the fall. Add a surfactant to improve control of small, emerged weeds.

California - Blackberry, Boysenberry, Dewberry, Loganberry, Raspberry: For control of winter annual weeds, apply 1.6 quarts per acre in October or November. Repeat at the same rate in late spring to control summer annuals. A single application of 2.4 quarts per acre in January or February will control annual weeds in some areas, but the separate fall and spring schedule is preferred.

Indiana, Michigan, Ohio - Blueberry: Apply 1.6 to 3.2 quarts per acre in late spring. Alternatively, apply 1.6 quarts per acre in the fall and repeat at the same rate in the spring.

Indiana, Michigan, Ohio - Raspberry: Apply 2.4 quarts per acre in late spring.

Maine, Massachusetts - Blueberry: Apply 1.6 quarts per acre in late spring.

Maryland, New Jersey - Blueberry: For control of winter annual weeds, apply 1.6 quarts per acre from October to December, or make a single application of 2.0 quarts per acre in early to mid-spring.

SPECIMEN

Western Oregon, Western Washington - Blueberry, Caneberry, Gooseberry:
For control of winter annual weeds, apply 1.6 quarts per acre in October or November. Repeat at the same rate in late spring to control summer annual weeds. A single application of 2.4 quarts per acre in January or February will control both winter and summer annual weeds in some areas, but the separate fall and spring schedule is preferred.

CITRUS
Restriction:
• Aerial application is prohibited.

Time application as indicated for specific areas. However, application may be made any time of the year where sprinkler or flood irrigation can be timed to activate the herbicide. Established perennial weeds require other special control procedures.

This product may be applied in citrus in combination with Gramoxone Inteon®, and other labeled paraquat formulations, and in combination with Makaze® and other labeled glyphosate formulations. Read and follow specific label instructions, precautions, and restrictions on the label of the tankmix partner when applying this product in combination with other products.

For trees less than four years old:
Minimum retreatment interval is 60-days.
Maximum of 2 applications per year.
For trees 4 years or older:
Minimum retreatment interval is 80-days.
Maximum of 2 applications per year.

Citrus (all areas except Flatwoods FL)
Restrictions:
• Maximum single application rate is 3.2 quarts of product (3.2 lbs ai) per acre.
• Maximum annual application rate is 6.4 quarts of product (6.4 lbs ai) per acre.

Arizona (except Yuma area) and California (except Imperial and Coachella Valleys):
Apply 2.4 to 3.2 quarts per acre shortly after grove has been laid-up in final form (non-tillage program) in late fall or early winter. Alternatively, apply 1.6 quarts per acre in October or November and repeat at the same rate in March or April. Subsequent annual applications of 1.6 to 2.4 quarts per acre will usually give adequate weed control.

Florida: Use only as a band application. Do not use "Trunk to Trunk".
East Coast/Flatwoods Area - (low permeable soils)
Restrictions:
• Maximum single application rate is 6.4 quarts of product (6.4 lbs ai) per acre.
• Maximum annual application rate is 6.4 quarts of product (6.4 lbs ai) per acre.
• The maximum allowable use rate for diuron is 6.4 pounds a.i. per treated acre per year inclusive of all diuron formulations used within 1 year.

Apply from 1.6 quarts per acre to a maximum of 6.4 quarts per acre for control of annual broadleaf weeds and annual grasses. Addition of an approved surfactant will improve control of emerged weeds.

Ridge Areas - Except Highlands County - (highly permeable soils)
Restrictions:
• Maximum single application rate is 3.2 quarts of product (3.2 lbs ai) per acre.
• Maximum annual application rate is 6.4 quarts of product (6.4 lbs ai) per acre.
• The maximum allowable use rate for diuron is 6.4 pounds ai per treated acre per year inclusive of all diuron formulations used within 1 year.

SPECIMEN

Apply from 1.6 quarts per acre to a maximum of 3.2 quarts per acre for control of annual broadleaf weeds and annual grasses. Addition of an approved surfactant will improve control of emerged weeds.

Ridge Areas - Highlands County - (highly permeable soils)
Restrictions:
- Maximum single application rate is 3.2 quarts of product (3.2 lbs ai) per acre.
- Maximum annual application rate is 4.8 quarts of product (4.8 lbs ai) per acre.
- The maximum allowable use rate for diuron is 4.8 pounds ai per treated acre per year inclusive of all diuron formulations used within 1 year.
- Do not use at less than 60 day intervals.

Apply from 1.6 quarts per acre to a maximum of 3.2 quarts per acre for control of annual broadleaf weeds and annual grasses. Addition of an approved surfactant will improve control of emerged weeds.

Puerto Rico: Make a single application of 3.2 quarts per acre or apply 2.4 to 3.2 quarts per acre followed by the same rate 4 to 6 months later. On bearing citrus, apply any time when seasonal rains are expected. On non-bearing trees, apply when winter banks are pulled down.

Texas: Apply 1.6 to 3.2 quarts per acre for annual weeds. Use 3.2 quarts per acre for control of seedling johnson-grass. Spring treatments give best results. Well established weeds should be eliminated by cultivation prior to treatment.

CORN (Field)
Restrictions:
- Aerial application is prohibited.
- Do not apply over top of corn.

Precautions:
- Do not replant to any crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result. Exception: cotton, corn, and grain sorghum may be planted the spring following treatment.
- Do not replant treated areas to crops other than corn or cotton within 4 months following band treatment and 6 months following broadcast treatment as injury to subsequent crops may result.

Postemergence: Make a single application of 0.6 quart per acre in combination with nonpressure nitrogen solution. If nitrogen solution is not used, apply 0.8 quart per acre with surfactant. Apply as directed spray when corn is at least 20 inches high and weeds are no taller than 3 inches.

Preemergence - Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee: Make a single application of 0.5 to 0.8 quart per acre as a broadcast or band treatment after planting but before corn emerges. Plant corn at least 1.5 inches deep.

SPECIMEN

COTTON

Restrictions:

- Do not spray over the top of cotton plants.
- Cotton (preplant/preemergence/postemergence)
  Maximum application rate per crop cycle:
  - 0.8 quarts of product (0.8 pounds ai) per acre in coarse soils,
  - 1.5 quarts of product (1.5 pounds ai) per acre in medium soils, and
  - 2.2 quarts of product (2.2 pounds ai) per acre in fine soils.
- Apply a maximum of three applications per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval 21 days.
- Do not allow livestock to graze treated cotton.

Precautions:

- During a single crop season, do not exceed the following amount of this product per acre as injury to subsequent crops may result; 0.8 quart on loamy sand, 1.2 quarts on sandy loam, 1.6 quarts on clay loam, and 2.2 quarts on clay.
- Do not apply to sand or loamy sand soils.
- Do not use on soils with less than 1% organic matter as crop injury may result.
- Do not use this product in preplant or preemergence applications where soil-applied organophosphate insecticides are used due to potential for severe cotton injury and possible stand loss.

Seedling disease may weaken plants and increase the possibility of injury from the use of Trilin® or other trifluralin products followed by this product. These treatments should be used only in conjunction with a standard fungicide seed treatment plus a good supplemental soil fungicide program such as captan-PCNB mixture.

Preplant – Arizona, California: Use this product alone or apply as a separate operation following preplant broadcast treatment with Trilin or other trifluralin products (incorporated according to directions on the trifluralin product label). Apply this product as a broadcast spray after beds are formed, pre-irrigated and final seedbeds prepared. Prior to planting, drag-off the tops of the beds and plant in moist soil not treated with this product. Treated soil is returned to the bed after planting when irrigation furrows are reformed after cotton has emerged. If more than two furrowing out operations are performed prior to lay-by, or deep furrows are made early, weed control may be reduced in the furrow bottoms.

This product alone: Apply at 0.8 to 2.0 quarts per acre.

This product following Trilin or other trifluralin products:

	RATE/ACRE	
Soil Texture	**Trilin or other trifluralin products**	**This Product**
Sandy loam, Loam, Silt loam, Silt	1 pt	0.5 to 0.8 qt
Sandy clay loam, Clay loam, Silty clay loam, Sandy clay, Clay	1.5 pts	0.8 to 1.0 qt

Preplant (Except Arizona and California): This product may be used for burndown of existing annual weeds and residual control of weeds prior to planting cotton. Complete any planned tillage prior to application. Apply herbicide treatments before weeds germinate or before weed seedlings are more than 2 inches tall. If weeds are emerged prior to application, the addition of a non-ionic surfactant is recommended. Tillage following application should be avoided to prevent incorporation of the herbicide into the cotton seed germination zone which may result in crop injury. Dragging treated soil from beds will concentrate the herbicide in middles and reduce residual weed control on the beds.

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Apply this product at 0.8 to 1.6 quarts/acre from 15 to 45 days prior to anticipated planting. Refer to the table below for use rates in preplant applications. Do not exceed suggested use rates for individual soil textures shown in the table below. If less than the maximum rate of application for a given soil is applied preplant, subsequent preemergence applications of this product may be made. However, the total combined application rate for this product applied preplant and preemergence may not exceed the maximum suggested use rate for either application method.

This Product Alone:

Soil Texture	**Rate/Acre**
Sandy loam, Loam, Silt loam, Silt	0.8 qt
Sandy clay loam, Clay loam, Silty clay loam, Sandy clay	1.0 qt
Silty clay, Clay	1.6 qts

Preemergence application of herbicides with a similar mode of action to that of diuron following preplant application of this product may result in cotton injury. When preplant applications of this product are followed by preemergence applications of herbicides with a similar mode of action, e.g., Cotoran® or other products containing fluometuron, the product containing fluometuron should be used at the minimum rate of application for the soil under consideration in order to reduce potential for crop injury. This is most critical where applications of this product are made less than 30 days preplant, on coarse textured soils, and on soils low in organic matter. The risk of injury from preplant applications of this product is reduced where substantial rainfall (> 0.5") occurs between application and planting. Read and follow any additional precautions on the this product label when using this product for preplant weed control in cotton.

Preplant Tank Mixes: When emerged weeds taller than 2 inches or weeds not listed on the this product label are present, this product may be tank mixed with other products labeled for preplant applications in cotton, including Gramoxone Inteon, Makaze, and Mad Dog Plus®. The addition of dry spray grade ammonium sulfate at the rate of 2.0% w/w (17 pounds per 100 gallons finished spray solution) is suggested to enhance performance of this product plus glyphosate tank mixes.

Replanting: Only cotton and corn may be planted within 6 months of preplant applications of this product. To avoid crop injury following replanting, avoid disturbing the original bed.

Preemergence (Except Arizona and California): Use this product alone or apply as a separate operation following preplant treatment with Trilin or other trifluralin products. Apply this product after planting but before cotton emerges. Do not treat cotton in deep furrows as crop injury may result. Use only where cotton is planted on flat or raised seedbeds. Shallow incorporation (no deeper than 0.25 inch) with a rotary hoe or similar equipment following planting usually improves results, especially during dry weather. A wide press wheel should be used on the planter to provide a level seedbed for subsequent early season postemergence treatments. If moisture is insufficient to activate this product or if soil becomes crusted before crop emerges, a shallow rotary hoeing (no deeper than 0.25 inch) should be made before weeds become established.

This product should not be applied preemergence following application of the maximum rate for a given soil applied preplant. If less than the maximum rate is used preplant, additional product may be applied preemergence. However, the total amount of this product applied preplant and preemergence must not exceed the maximum suggested use rate for either preplant or preemergence applications.

This product alone: Make a single application as a broadcast or band spray, using the following broadcast rates. Use proportionately less for band treatment.

Soil Texture	**Rate/Acre**
Sandy loam, Loam, Silt loam, Silt	0.8 qt
Sandy clay loam, Clay loam, Silty clay loam, Sandy clay	1.0 qt
Silty clay, Clay	1.6 qts

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Preemergence Applications of this product following Trilin or other trifluralin products: Apply Trilin or other trifluralin products prior to planting as a broadcast or band treatment. Incorporate according to the directions on the Trilin or other trifluralin label. As a separate operation apply this product after planting, but before cotton emerges. Use the following broadcast rates. For band treatment, use proportionately less.

	RATE/ACRE	
Soil Texture	**Trilin or other trifluralin products**	**This Product**
Sandy loam, Loam, Silt loam, Silt	1 pt	0.8 qt
Sandy clay loam, Clay loam, Silty clay loam, Sandy clay, Clay, Silty clay	1.5 pts	1.0 - 1.6 qts

Postemergence - U.S.: Apply this product only as a directed spray to cover weed foliage. Adjust nozzles to minimize contact of cotton leaves with spray or drift or crop injury may result. Applications may also be made in hooded/shielded sprayers.

Early Season: Apply when cotton is at least 6 inches tall and when weeds are not actively growing and do not exceed 2 inches in height. Apply as a band or broadcast treatment at the following rate. Two applications may be made if needed.

Annual Weed Problem (Up to 2 inches tall)	**Rate/Acre**
Cotton 6-8”	0.4 qt
Cotton 8-12”	0.6 qt

For control of seedling perennial grass such as johnsongrass in directed sprays and partial control of nutsedge or when weed growth is under drought stress or over 2 inches in height, add 2.0 to 3.5 pounds active DSMA or 1.65 to 2.0 pounds active MSMA to above spray mixture. If DSMA or MSMA are used, do not apply after first bloom.

For enhanced weed control in hooded/shielded sprayer applications add MSMA or DSMA as suggested above; or Gramoxone Inteon, Makaze, or Mad Dog Plus according to label recommendations. Consult product labels for specific recommendations and precautions for hooded sprayer applications.

Late Season (Lay-by): Apply 0.8 to 1.2 quarts (0.8 to 1.6 quarts in Arizona and California) per acre when cotton is at least 12 inches high (at least 20 inches for Pima S2). For control of germinating weed seedlings, apply to soil beneath cotton plants and between rows immediately after last cultivation. In irrigated cotton, best weed control is obtained if the field is irrigated within 3 to 4 days after application, to thoroughly wet the surface of the ground over the row to carry the herbicide into the root zone of germinating weeds. Alternatively, for control of emerged annual weeds (4 inches or less in height) at lay-by time, make a single application in combination with surfactant, or use 0.4 to 0.6 quarts per acre plus surfactant and repeat later if needed.

Replanting: If initial seeding fails to produce a stand, cotton may be replanted in soil treated preemergence with this product alone or following preplant application of Trilin or other trifluralin products. Wherever possible, avoid disturbing original bed. If necessary to rework soil before replanting, use shallow cultivation such as discing. Do not relist nor move soil into the original drill area. Plant seed at least 1 inch deep. Do not retreat field with a second preplant or preemergence application of herbicide during the same crop year as injury to crop may result.

SPECIMEN

DIURON 4L HERBICIDE
EPA REG. NO. 34704-854

SUBSEQUENT CROPS

This Product **Type of Application**	**That May Follow Treated Cotton**
Band pre or postemergence	Any crop 4 months after last application.
Band pre plus postemergence or Broadcast preemergence (and preplant) or Broadcast preemergence plus band postemergence	Cotton, soybeans, corn or grain sorghums (not sorgos or forage sorghums nor grass sorghums) the next spring. Do not replant treated areas to any other crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.
Broadcast postemergence (lay-by)	Cotton, corn, grain sorghums (not sorgos or forage sorghums nor grass sorghums) the next spring. Do not replant treated areas to any other crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

For subsequent crops in fields where Trilin (or other trifluralin products) is used, follow instructions on the trifluralin product label.

FILBERTS (Not registered for use in California)
Restrictions:
- Aerial application is prohibited.
- Maximum rate per application: 2.2 quarts of product (2.2 pounds ai) per acre.
- Maximum application rate per crop cycle: 3.2 quarts of product (3.2 pounds ai) per acre.
- Apply a maximum of two applications per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval: 150 days.
- Do not apply when nuts are on the ground.
- Do not graze livestock in treated orchards.
- Do not use on light sandy soils.

This product may be used for control of certain weeds in filbert orchards established for at least one year.

Apply this product as a directed spray, avoiding contact on the foliage and fruit with spray or drift. Make an initial treatment of up to 2.2 quarts per acre in the late fall or early winter after harvest. Repeat annually with 2.2 quarts per acre, or apply 1.6 quarts per acre in October or November after harvest and repeat at the same rate in March or April.

If trees are planted on hillsides, the elimination of weeds and ground cover may cause excessive soil erosion. Under these conditions strip applications of this product (at proportionately lower rates) may be made near the trees or to the tree rows perpendicular to the slope.

SPECIMEN

GRAPE
Restrictions:
- Aerial application is prohibited.
- Maximum rate per application: 4 quarts of product (4 pounds ai) per acre.
- Maximum application rate per crop cycle: 8 quarts of product (8 pounds ai) per acre.
- Apply a maximum of two applications per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval: 90 days.

Apply only as a band treatment to established vineyards at least 3 years old. On soils low in clay or organic matter (1 to 2%), severe plant injury may result if heavy rainfall or more than 1 inch of irrigation occurs soon after treatment. This risk must be assumed by the user.

New York and Pennsylvania - Grasses:
Precautions:
- Do not apply more than once every 4 years.
- Use only on heavy soil types such as loams, silt loams, clay loams.
- Do not use in areas where grape roots are shallow or exposed because of high bedrock, poor drainage or erosion, as injury to grapevines may result.

Use only in established vineyards (at least 4 years old) for spot control of perennial grasses such as orchardgrass, quackgrass and ryegrass. Apply in the spring as a band treatment to ridged soil (2 to 4 inches high) under trellis at the rate of up to 4 quarts per acre. Band width should not exceed 30 inches.

East of the Rocky Mountains: On soils low in clay or organic matter (1 to 2%), apply 1.6 to 2.4 quarts per acre. On soils high in clay or organic matter, apply 2.4 to 4 quarts per acre. Apply in the spring just prior to germination of annual weeds.

West of the Rocky Mountains:
Precaution:
- Do not apply to vines with trunks less than 1.5 inches in diameter as injury may result.

For best results, apply during the winter months when weeds are less than 2 inches in height or diameter. Rainfall or overhead sprinkler irrigation sufficient to wet the soil to a depth of 2 inches is necessary to activate the herbicide. Abnormally heavy rainfall following application just before spring growth may move the herbicide into the root zone of grapes which could result in injury. For initial treatment, apply 2.4 to 3.2 quarts per acre. Subsequent annual applications of 1.6 quarts per acre will usually give adequate weed control.

SPECIMEN

GRASS SEED CROPS (Perennial except where specifically indicated)
Restrictions:
- Maximum rate per application: 4 quarts of product (4 pounds ai) per acre.
- Maximum application rate per crop cycle: 8 quarts of product (8 pounds ai per acre).
- Apply a maximum of two applications per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval: 90 days.

Except as noted, apply only to established plantings at least 1 year old.

Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma:
Restriction:
- Aerial application is prohibited in these states.

On sand bluestem, side-oats grama and switchgrass, apply 1.6 to 2.4 quarts per acre during the dormant period shortly before weed seedlings emerge. Do not apply after crop begins growth in the spring as crop injury may result. In fields where ash residues have accumulated from burning straw use 2.4 quarts per acre. Spread unburned chaff or straw with a harrow or chopper before application.

Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington:
Restriction:
- Do not use on coarse (sand) textured soils.

On perennial bluegrass and fescue apply 0.8 to 2.4 quarts per acre as broadcast in enough diluent to get even distribution. Apply in spring before rapid growth of the crop begins and when the windgrass is still small (1 to 4 leaf).

Western Oregon, Western Washington: On alta fescue, Astoria bentgrass, Highland bentgrass, Kentucky bluegrass (Merion bluegrass) and orchardgrass apply 1.6 to 3.2 quarts per acre between October 1 and November 15. In fields where ash residues have accumulated from burning straw, use 2.4 to 3.2 quarts per acre. Spread unburned chaff or straw with a harrow or chopper before application. If perennial velvetgrass (*Holcus lanatus*) is a problem, use 3.2 quarts per acre. For best results apply as soon as possible after fall rains start. Established weeds beyond two to four leaf stage should be removed prior to treatment.

Well established vigorous stands of spring planted alta fescue, Kentucky bluegrass and orchardgrass may be treated the following fall provided the crop is planted before April 1 and treatment is not applied before October 15.; apply 1.6 quarts per acre.

Oregon, Washington: Apply in the fall to perennial ryegrass at the rate of 0.8 to 1.6 quarts per acre and to tall fescue at the rate of 1.6 to 3.2 quarts per acre. Use a sufficient volume of water, a minimum of 25.0 gallons per acre, for thorough coverage of weed foliage. For best results, make applications at the onset of the fall rains and before weeds have become established (typically October 1 through November 15). Established weeds beyond the 2 to 4 leaf stage should be removed prior to treatment.

Apply only to well established, vigorous stands. Do not apply to perennial ryegrass stands less than 1 year old. Use mechanical agitation and avoid overlap of spray patterns. Weed control efficacy may be reduced in fields where ash residues have accumulated from burning straw.

Annual Ryegrass for the Creation of Rows: Apply 0.8 to 1.6 quarts per acre as a directed or shielded spray so the intended crop row area is not treated. These applications should be made where excessive populations of annual ryegrass are anticipated to volunteer from previous crops. Applications can be made as a directed/shielded spray during seeding or after emergence of annual ryegrass. These applications generally will occur between October 1 and January 15. This product is most effective when applied before annual ryegrass volunteer plants have more than 2 leaves. If larger plants are to be treated, addition of a labeled postemergence herbicide, will provide more effective control.

SPECIMEN

Adjust nozzle heights and spacing to allow the establishment of the desired row width (generally about 3 inches) and spacing (generally 9 to 12 inches). Use of low pressure nozzles, shielded nozzles, or drop nozzles to reduce spray movement into the intended crop row area is recommended.

Fine Fescue Grass Seed Crops (including chewings, creeping red and hard fescue types): For the suppression of rattail fescue, apply at 0.8 to 1.6 quarts per acre on soils having at least 1% organic matter. Do not use on sand, loamy sand, gravelly soils or exposed subsoils.

Crop Stage and Application Timing: This product may be used on healthy, vigorous stands of fine fescue. This product can be applied to stands established at least 1 year or to new plantings that have been established for at least 6 months and have a minimum of eight tillers at time of application.

Apply in fall before grass weeds are beyond the one to two leaf stage and before broadleaf weeds are larger than 1 to 2 inches tall or across. Use the high end of the rate range for large weeds or where weed populations are high.

Approximately 1/2 to 1 inch of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation is needed to move this product into the weed zone before weeds develop an established root system. Weeds larger than the size indicated or those having a well established root system before this product is properly activated by rainfall/irrigation may not be adequately controlled.

Weed control may be reduced by heavy straw residues or ash from field burning.

Tank Mixes and Sequential Treatments: This product can be applied either alone or in a program involving tank mixes and/or sequential treatments with other herbicides and adjuvants. When using a tank mix with other herbicides, use 0.8 to 1.2 quarts per acre unless prior experience indicates it is safe to use higher rates. Tank mixes with other herbicides can increase the risk of crop injury. When using a certain tank mix for the first time, limit use to a small area to determine safety before treating large areas.

Precautions: Do not replant treated areas to any crop within 2 years of last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

Do not apply to snow covered or frozen ground as injury to the crop or poor weed control may result.

Do not treat stands lacking in vigor due to poor fertility, environmental stress, insect or disease, or damage from other herbicides.

SPECIMEN

New Plantings - Oregon, Washington: For use in newly planted bentgrass, chewing fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, orchardgrass and tall fescue. During planting operation, spray a suitable brand of activated charcoal as a 1 inch band on soil surface at 15 pounds per acre of crop where row spacing is 20 inches (300 pounds per acre broadcast basis). Mount nozzles to apply directly over seed rows to prevent crop injury. Follow with this product as a single broadcast spray at the rate of 2.0 to 2.4 quarts per acre. Apply as soon as possible after planting but before crops or weeds emerge and before rains or sprinkler irrigation. Fall or spring plantings may be treated. Best results usually occur with early fall plantings. Treatment will not control downy brome or wild oats.

MACADAMIA NUT
Restrictions:
- Aerial application is prohibited.
- Do not exceed 8.0 quarts per acre per year.

Hawaii: Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 1 year. Apply 1.6 to 4.8 quarts per acre immediately after harvest, preferably before weeds emerge. If weeds have emerged, add surfactant. Retreat as needed.

OATS
Restriction:
• Aerial application is prohibited.

Do not replant treated areas to any crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

Drill Planted Spring Oats - Idaho, Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington: Use in areas where average annual rainfall exceeds 16 inches. Make a single application of 0.8 to 1.2 quarts per acre after planting, either before or after oats emerge but within 6 weeks of planting. Best results are usually obtained when application is made 3 to 4 weeks after planting. Apply before weeds are 3 to 4 inches in height.

Drill Planted Winter Oats and Mixture with Peas or Vetch - Western Oregon, Western Washington: Make a single application of 1.2 to 1.6 quarts per acre as soon as possible after planting but before crop emergence.

OLIVE (California)
Restriction:
• Aerial application is prohibited.

Use only under trees established in the grove for at least 1 year. Apply 1.6 quarts per acre after the grove has been laidup in final form in late October or November.
Repeat at same rate in March or April. Remove weed growth prior to treatment.

PAPAYA
Restriction:
• Aerial application is prohibited.

Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 1 year. Apply 2.0 to 4.0 quarts per acre, preferably before weeds emerge. If weeds have emerged, add surfactant.

PEAS (Austrian Field)
Restriction:
• Aerial application is prohibited.

Precautions:
• Do not use this product on sand, sandy loam, gravelly soils or exposed subsoils or on soils having less than 1% organic matter as crop injury may result.
• Do not replant treated area to another crop within one year of application.
• Crop injury may result if severe winter stress, disease or insect damage to the crop follows application.

Western Oregon: This product may be used for selective control of certain weeds in Austrian field peas.

Apply 1.2 to 1.6 quarts of this product per acre as a broadcast spray with air or ground equipment as soon as possible after planting but before crop emerges for control of weeds such as chickweed, sheperdspurse, wild mustard, fiddleneck, lambsquarters, pigweed and annual bluegrass. Use lower rate on coarse-textured soils and higher rate on fine-textured soils.

SPECIMEN

PEACH
Restrictions:
- Aerial application is prohibited.
- Do not apply within 3 months of harvest.

Precaution:
- Do not treat trees planted in the bottom of irrigation furrows, nor trees grown under flat flood or basin irrigation, as injury to trees may result.

This product may be applied alone or as a tank mix with Sinbar.

All except California:
Maximum rate per application: 2.2 quarts of product (2.2 pounds ai) per acre.
California only:
Maximum rate per application: crop cycle: 2.4 quarts of product (or 2.4 pounds ai) per acre. Apply a maximum of one application per year.
Where crop is grown under furrow irrigation or under raised-berm flood irrigation (trees 4 to 6 inches above water line), apply only as a band treatment. Where complete weed control to harvest is desired, additional weed control measures may be required during the growing season.

This product alone:
Restriction:
- Do not apply within 3 months of harvest. In the Far West, do not apply within 8 months of harvest.

Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 3 years. Apply 1.6 to 2.2 quarts per acre in the early spring before weeds emerge or during the early seedling stage of weed growth.

Georgia: On trees established for at least 2 years, apply 1.6 to 2.2 quarts per acre in the spring. Repeat application in the fall but do not exceed 4.0 quarts per acre per year. Add surfactant to improve control of small, emerged weeds.

This product plus Sinbar: Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 2 years. Apply either in the spring or after harvest in the fall before weeds emerge or during early seedling stage of weed growth.

SPECIMEN

	RATE PER ACRE					
	1 to 2 % Organic Matter			More Than 2% Organic Matter		
Soil Texture	This Product Qts/Acre		Sinbar Lbs/Acre	This Product Lbs/Acre		Sinbar Qts/Acre Lbs/Acre
Sandy loam	0.8	+	l.0	1.2	+	1.5
Loam, Silt loam, Silt	1.2	+	1.5	1.6	+	2.0
Clay loam, Clay	1.6	+	2.0	1.6	+	2.0

PEAR
Restriction:
• Aerial application is prohibited.

Precautions:
• Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 1 year.
• Do not treat varieties grafted on full-dwarf root stocks.

Apply 3.2 quarts per acre in the spring from March through May. In the Far West, apply 3.2 quarts per acre to weeds less than 2 inches in height or diameter under dormant trees. Alternatively, apply to small weeds at 1.6 quarts per acre postharvest followed by 1.6 quarts per acre prior to budbreak.

PECAN
Restriction:
• Aerial application is prohibited.

Precaution:
• Do not use on eroded areas where subsoil or roots are exposed, nor on trees that are diseased or lacking in vigor or on trees planted in irrigation furrows as injury may occur.

Use this product alone or as a tank mix with Sinbar. Make a single band or broadcast application as a directed spray using a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre. Apply in the spring before weeds emerge or during the early seedling stage of growth.

	RATE/ACRE			
			Tank mix **	
Soil Texture	**This Product Alone***	**OR**	**This Product**	**+ Sinbar**
Sandy loam	1.6 qts		1.2 qts	1.5 lbs
Loam, Silt loam, Silt	2.4 qts		1.4 qts	1.75 lbs
Clay loam, Clay	3.2 qts		1.6 qts	2.0 lbs

*Use only under trees established in the grove for at least 3 years, and on soils with at least 0.5% organic matter.
**Use only under trees established in the grove for at least 1 year, and on soils with at least 1% organic matter.

SPECIMEN

PEPPERMINT
Restriction:
• Aerial application is prohibited.

Precautions:
• Do not apply to stands of mint suffering from stress due to low fertility, drought, winter injury, insects, disease or damage from other herbicides or other causes.
• Do not apply to snow covered or frozen ground as injury to the crop or poor weed control may result.
• Do not apply to sand, loamy soil, gravelly soils or exposed subsoils.
• Do not apply to soils that have a high salt content and/or high water table or poor drainage that retards mint root development resulting in a shallow root system.
• Do not apply to soils having less than 1% organic matter.

Washington, Oregon, Idaho: Apply this product at 0.6 to 0.8 quarts per acre on soils having 1.0% to 2.0% organic matter.

Apply this product at 0.8 to 1.6 quarts per acre on soils having 2.1 to 3.0% organic matter.

Apply this product at 1.6 to 2.4 quarts per acre on soils having more than 3.0% organic matter.

Application Timing: Apply this product to established (at least one year) stands of mint during the late winter dormant period or after flaming in the spring prior to the emergence of new growth. Do not cultivate after application.

If weeds are present at time of application, the use of a surfactant at 0.25% volume/volume or crop oil concentrate at 1.0% volume/volume may be used to increase the performance of this product postemergence to weeds.

Tank Mixes and Sequential Treatments: This product can be applied either alone or in a program involving tank mixes and/or sequential treatments with other herbicides and adjuvants providing this product is not applied to actively growing mint plants.

When using a tank mix with other herbicides, use the lower end of the this product use rate range unless prior experience indicates it is safe to use higher rates. Tank mixes and sequential treatments with other herbicides can increase the risk of crop injury. When using a certain tank mix or sequential treatment for the first time, limit use to a small area to determine safety before treating large areas.

SPECIMEN

PINEAPPLE
Restriction:
• Aerial application is prohibited.

Hawaii: Apply 1.6 to 4.8 quarts per acre as a broadcast spray just before or immediately after planting but prior to weed emergence. Use 1.6 to 3.2 quarts per acre after harvesting the plant crop or ratoon crop (for first ratoon crop as well as subsequent ratoon crops) but before differentiation. For plant crop only, additional broadcast or interspace applications may be made prior to differentiation at the rate of 1.6 quarts per acre at intervals of not less than 2 months. Additional applications to plant crop may be made as needed to interspace only using 1.6 quarts per acre. Do not apply more than 9.6 quarts per acre nor more than 12.8 quarts total per acre per plant crop. Treated areas may be planted to pineapple or sugarcane 1 year after last application.

Florida: Apply 3.2 to 5.0 quarts per acre as a broadcast spray just before or immediately after planting but prior to weed emergence. For ratoon crop use 3.2 quarts per acre after harvesting plant crop. For plant crop only, a second and third broadcast or interspace application may be made prior to differentiation at the rate of 1.6 quarts per acre at intervals of not less than 2 months. Additional applications to plant crop may be made as needed to interspace only using 1.6 quarts per acre. Do not apply more than three broadcast sprays (maximum 9.6 quarts per acre) prior to differentiation nor more than 12.8 quarts total per acre per plant crop. Treated areas may be planted to pineapple or sugarcane 1 year after last application.

Puerto Rico: Apply 3.0 to 5.0 quarts per acre as a broadcast spray before or immediately after planting but prior to weed emergence. Preemergence application controls weeds such as pigweed, crotalaria, morningglory, purslane, crabgrass, foxtail, goosegrass, fall panicum and sourgrass.

RED CLOVER
Restriction:
• Aerial application is prohibited.

Precautions:
• Do not apply to seedling red clover.
• Do not replant treated area to any crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

Western Oregon: Make a single application of 1.6 quarts per acre on established red clover stands at least 9 months old. Apply when red clover is dormant between October 15 and December 15.

Treatment will control annual weeds such as bluegrass, chickweed, hawksbeard, rattail fescue, ryegrass and velvetgrass.

SORGHUM (Grain)
Restrictions:
• Aerial application is prohibited.
• Do not spray over top of sorghum.
• Do not exceed 0.4 quart per acre.

Precaution:
• Do not replant treated areas to crops other than cotton or corn within 4 months following band treatment and 6 months following broadcast treatment as injury to subsequent crops may result.

Southwestern States: Apply 0.2 to 0.4 quart per acre plus surfactant. Apply as a directed postemergence spray after sorghum is 15 inches tall to control weeds 2 to 4 inches in height. Use lower rate on broadleaf weeds up to 2 inches tall. Use the higher rate on grasses up to 2 inches and broadleaf weeds up to 4 inches tall. When the lower rate is used, a second application may be made if needed. Treatment of weeds under drought stress is usually ineffective.

SUGARCANE
Restriction:
• Do not apply more than 4.8 quarts total per acre between planting (or ratooning) and harvest.

To prevent possible crop injury on new cane varieties, test tolerance to this product prior to adoption as a field practice. Do not treat sugarcane growing on thinly covered sub-soils or rocky areas as crop injury may result. Temporary chlorosis and stunting of the crop may result from application over emerged cane. Application over emerged cane should be made only as directed below, without the addition of a surfactant or crop oil concentrate. To minimize chlorosis and stunting, use directed postemergence sprays.

Preemergence - Florida: For high organic soils, apply 1.6 to 3.2 quarts per acre as a broadcast or band spray prior to weed emergence after planting or after harvesting plant crop (for ratoon crop).

Postemergence - Florida: Make one or two applications of 1.6 quarts per acre as needed by directed spray inter-row. Alternatively, for panicum control, make up to three applications of 0.4 to 0.8 quarts per acre plus surfactant as a directed spray after cane has emerged but before panicum exceeds 2 inches in height. Adjust nozzles to spray beneath cane plants and between rows to cover weed foliage and to minimize contact of cane leaves with spray or drift.

SPECIMEN

Hawaii
Restrictions:
- Do not apply more than three treatments nor more than 9.6 quarts per acre in Hawaii between planting (or ratooning) and harvest.
- Treated areas may be replanted to sugarcane or pineapple 1 year after last application.

Apply 1.6 to 4.8 quarts per acre as a broadcast spray prior to weed emergence after planting or after harvesting plant crop or ratoon crop. Sequential applications of 1.6 to 3 quarts per acre may be made as a broadcast spray over emerged cane or by directed spray inter-row.

If weeds are emerged, add a surfactant to spray mixture at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons and apply as a directed spray.

Puerto Rico
Restrictions:
- Do not apply more than three treatments nor more than 8 quarts per acre in Puerto Rico between planting (or ratooning) and harvest.
- Treated areas may be replanted to sugarcane or pineapple 1 year after last application.

Apply 3.2 to 5.0 quarts per acre as a broadcast spray prior to weed emergence after planting or after harvesting plant crop or ratoon crop. A second and third application of 1.6 to 3.2 quarts per acre may be made as a broadcast spray over emerged cane or by directed spray inter-row.

If weeds are emerged, add a surfactant and apply as a directed spray.

Louisiana, Texas: Apply at 2.4 - 3.0 quarts per acre. this product may be applied as a broadcast spray after planting and following the harvesting of sugarcane. This product may also be applied broadcast in late winter. Application is best when made prior to weed emergence.

This product may be applied as a post-directed spray immediately after the last cultivation. Direct the spray application to the base (no more than 1/3 the plant height) of the sugarcane plants. When small weeds (3 inches or less) are present at application, add a surfactant at 0.25% V/V or crop oil concentrate at 1.0% V/V to the spray mix.

Precautions: Temporary leaf yellowing may occur following application. Do not apply more than 6 quarts per acre broadcast per year. For band application, reduce the above broadcast rates proportionately to the width of the band using the following formula:

Band width in inches
---------- X Broadcast Rate = Band Rate per Acre
Row width in inches

TREE PLANTINGS
Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming:
Restriction:
- Aerial application is prohibited.

Precaution:
- Do not apply to foliage of trees, nor under trees growing in low areas as injury may result.

Use only under established plantings 1 year or older of American elm, caragana, cottonwood, Douglas fir, green ash, honeysuckle, Ponderosa pine, red cedar, Russian olive and Siberian elm. Use 2.0 to 4.0 quarts per acre. Apply as a band 4 feet wide in the tree row (2 feet on each side of row). For example, 1.6 ounces this product treats 135 feet of tree row (2 feet on each side of row) at the rate of 4.0 quarts per acre. Apply as a directed spray in early spring before weeds emerge and before trees leaf out.

SPECIMEN

Idaho, Oregon, Washington: This product is recommended for control of weeds to aid in the establishment of hybrid poplar plantings. Apply at 0.8 to 2.4 quarts per acre depending upon soil texture and organic matter content. Use 0.8 to 1.6 quarts per acre on coarse textured soils and 1.6 to 2.4 quarts per acre on medium to fine textured soils. Do not use on gravelly soils or on any soil having less than 0.5% organic matter as injury to trees may result. **Injury may result from applications to poplar plantings grown on sandy soil with low organic matter with sprinkler irrigation.** When applied in a band, the application rate will be in proportion to the area banded on a per acre basis.

Apply in late winter or early spring as a uniform broadcast spray before or after planting but prior to bud swell, or as a directed spray after bud swell. Apply before weeds emerge or after emergence while weeds are small. Some rainfall or water is necessary to move this product into the weed root zone before weeds become well established. If weeds are present at time of treatment, add a surfactant at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Pre-plant: Take precautions to prevent treated soil (usually top 1 inch) from coming into contact with roots of trees during the planting process as injury may result.

Post-plant (broadcast): It is best to wait until rain or irrigation has settled the soil around the newly planted trees before applying this product. If trees are dormant, a broadcast application can be made.

Post-plant (directed): If buds have started to swell, use a directed spray pattern that prevents this product from contact with trees as injury may result. During the growing season (from bud swell to leaf drop) this product may be applied (alone or with tank mix) between tree rows in shielded and directed sprays.

This product can be tank mixed with a glyphosate herbicide (Makaze or Mad Dog Plus) pre-plant and as a directed spray to broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled and improve post-emergence activity. Use 0.8 to 2.4 quarts this product plus glyphosate herbicide (according to label recommendations) depending upon soil type and weeds to be controlled. Note: There are several formulations of glyphosate herbicide. Check the glyphosate herbicide label to verify that the intended use as a pre-plant or post-directed spray on hybrid poplar plantations is allowed. Avoid contact of glyphosate herbicide with foliage, green stems, trees or other desirable vegetation because severe damage or destruction may result.

SPECIMEN

WALNUT (English)
Restrictions:
- Aerial application is prohibited.
- Apply a maximum of two applications per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval: 150 days.
- Do not use on sand, loamy sand, gravelly soils or exposed sub-soils, nor where organic matter is less than 1%.
- Do not graze livestock in treated orchards and groves.
- <u>All areas except California:</u>
  Maximum rate per application: 2.2 quarts of product (2.2 pounds a.i.) per acre, maximum application rate per crop cycle: 3.2 quarts of product (3.2 pounds a.i.) per acre.
- <u>California only:</u>
  Maximum rate per application: 3 quarts of product (3.0 pounds a.i.) per acre, maximum application rate per crop cycle: 3 quarts of product (3.0 pounds a.i.) per acre.

California, Oregon, Washington: Use only under trees established in orchards for at least 1 year. As an initial treatment, apply 2.2 quarts per acre after the orchard has been laid-up in final form (non-tillage program) in late fall or early winter. Retreat annually with 1.6 to 2.2 quarts per acre. In California apply 1.6 to 3 qts/A. Alternatively, apply 1.6 quarts per acre in October or November and repeat at the same rate in March or April.

WHEAT (Winter)
Precautions:
- Crop injury may result where severe winter stress, disease or insect damage follows application.
- Winter-sensitive varieties may be less tolerant of this product than winter-hardy varieties.
- Crop injury may result from failure to observe the following:
  Do not use on sand or loamy sand soils, nor on gravelly or sandy loams with less than 1% organic matter. Do not use on thinly covered or exposed sub-soil area (clay knolls).
  Do not treat wheat planted less than 1 inch deep.
  Do not treat wheat where winter climatic conditions have caused "heaving" of plants.
  Do not treat wheat plants lacking in vigor due to poor emergence, insect damage, disease, high alkalinity or other causes.
  Do not apply after wheat has reached the "boot" stage of maturity.
  Unless specified otherwise, do not use with surfactants or nitrogen solution.
  Do not replant treated areas to any other crop within 1 year after last treatment (except as noted) as injury to subsequent crops may result.

Idaho, Oregon, Washington - East of Cascade Range: Where average annual rainfall exceeds 16 inches, make a single application of 0.8 to 1.2 quarts per acre.

Fall treatment: For early fall planted wheat (seeded before September 10), apply 3 to 6 weeks after planting but before weeds are 3 to 4 inches tall. Treatment after October 1 has generally given best results. Application should not be made after soil freezes in the fall. Wheat planted in late October should not be treated until the following spring.

Spring Treatment: Apply as soon as wheat starts to grow. Treatment made prior to April 10 will usually give good results, provided weed growth is less then 4 inches tall. Application later than May 1 may give poor results.

Alternatively, make a single application of 0.4 to 0.8 quart of this product plus 0.25 pound bromoxynil per acre as a tank mixture, in either the fall after wheat has emerged but before soil freezes or in the spring as soon as soil thaws. Apply before weeds are more than 2 inches tall or across.
Where average annual rainfall is 10 to 16 inches following fall planting, make a single application of 0.8 to 1.2 quarts per acre when sufficient moisture is available to germinate wheat seed. Apply before soil freezes and weeds are 2 inches tall. Application later than March 1 may give poor results.
If fall-planted wheat fails to grow due to winter kill or adverse growing conditions after fall treatment, only fields treated before November 1 may be replanted to spring wheat. Spring wheat should not be planted before April 1 and only after deep discing and plowing to a depth of 4 to 6 inches prior to planting. Do not make a second application during the same crop year or injury to the crop may result.

Oregon, Washington - West of Cascade Range: Make a single application of 1.2 to 1.6 quarts per acre as soon as possible after planting. If wheat and weeds have emerged, apply before weeds are 3 to 4 inches tall. Alternatively, apply a tank mixture of this product plus bromoxynil as detailed above for "East of Cascade Range".

Other Areas of Oregon and Washington: Make a single application in the spring as soon as wheat (fall-planted) starts to grow and before weeds are 2 inches tall. Application later than May 1 may give poor results.

SPECIMEN

Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas
Restriction:
• Do not use on sand or sandy loam soils.

Use 0.8 quart per acre on silt and silt loam soils and 1.2 to 1.6 quarts per acre on clay, clay loam and silty clay loam soils.

Central Plains, Midwest: Use 0.8 to 1.6 quarts per acre.

Northeast: Use 0.8 to 1.2 quarts per acre.

NON-CROP WEED CONTROL

Restrictions:
• Maximum rate per year: 12 quarts of product (12.0 pounds a.i.) per acre per year.
• Rights of way/non-crop areas:
Maximum rate per application:
- 12 quarts of product (12.0 pounds a.i.) per acre in areas of high rainfall or dense vegetation, 8 quarts of product (8.0 pounds a.i.) per acre in all other areas.
• Apply a maximum of two applications per year.
• Minimum retreatment interval 90 days.

This product is an effective herbicide for the control of listed weeds. The degree of control and duration of effect will vary with amount of chemical applied, soil texture, rainfall and other conditions. This product may be used as a preemergence treatment at any time of the year except when ground is frozen, provided adequate moisture is supplied by rainfall or artificial means to activate the herbicide. Best results are obtained if applied shortly before weed growth begins. If dense growth is present, remove tops and spray the ground.

Increased contact activity on established weeds may be obtained by the addition of a non-ionic surfactant. Apply as a drenching spray to actively growing weeds during warm weather when daily temperature will exceed 70° F.

Use a fixed-boom power sprayer properly calibrated to insure a constant rate of application. Mix proper amount of this product into volume of water necessary to obtain uniform coverage. If a surfactant is used, dilute with ten parts of water and add as last ingredient to nearly full tank. This product must be kept in suspension at all times. Agitate by mechanical or hydraulic means in the spray tank. If bypass or return line is used, it should terminate at bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Use 50 mesh screen or larger.

General Weed Control: To control most annual weeds for an extended period of time on non-cropland such as utility, highway, pipeline and railroad right of ways, petroleum tank farms, lumberyards, storage areas, industrial plant sites, around farm buildings and similar areas apply 4 to 12 quarts per acre to control annual weeds including:

Broadleaves
4 to 12 quarts/acre

Ageratum	Hawksbeard	Pokeweed	Spanish Needles
Chickweed	Horsenettle	Prickly Lettuce	Tansymustard
Cocklebur	Horseweed	Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)
Corn Speedwell	Knawel	Purslane	Wild Buckwheat
Corn Spurry	Lambsquarters	Rabbit Tobacco	Wild Lettuce
Dayflower	Marigold	Ragweed	Wild Mustard
Dogfennel	Mexican Clover	Sesbania	Wild Radish
Fiddleneck (Amsinckia)	Morningglory, Annual	Shepherdspurse	
Flora's Paintbrush	Pennycress	Sicklepod	
Gromwell	Pigweed	Smartweed, Annual	
Groundcherry, Annual	Pineappleweed	Sowthistle, Annual	

SPECIMEN

Grasses

4 to 6.4 quarts/acre

Barnyardgrass (Watergrass)	Johnsongrass (Seedling)	Peppergrass	Ryegrass, Annual
Bluegrass, Annual	Kyllinger (Kyllinga)	Quackgrass	Sandbur
Crabgrass	Lovegrass, Annual	Rattail Fescue	Velvetgrass
Foxtail	Orchardgrass	Red Sprangletop	Vernalgrass, Sweet, Annual
		Ricegrass	

6.4 to 12 quarts/acre

Guineagrass	Maidencane	Pangolagrass

Irrigation and drainage ditches: Apply 4 to 12 quarts per acre to control most annual weeds as shown above. Apply only when water is not in the ditch. For irrigation ditches, apply during the non-crop season and when the ditch is not in use. To avoid crop injury, it is essential to minimize movement of this product in irrigation water. The herbicide must be fixed in the soil by moisture. Apply before expected seasonal rainfall, if possible when soil in the ditch is still moist. Following treatment, if rainfall has not totaled at least 4 inches, fill ditch with water and allow to stand for 72 hours. Drain off any waste water remaining before using ditch. Do not treat any ditch area into which roots of trees or other desirable plants may extend as injury may result.

ATTENTION: This product contains Diuron, a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer in laboratory animals.

SPECIMEN

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed.

PRODUCT DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: **Nonrefillable container.** Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Once cleaned, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer, or contact The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) at www.acrecycle.org. If not recycled, then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

For packages up to 5 gallons: Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

For packages greater than 5 gallons and less than 56 gallons: Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

For packages greater than 56 gallons: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

For refillable containers: Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC – 1-800-424-9300.

SPECIMEN

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT, read the entire Directions for Use and the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability. By buying or using this product, the buyer or user accepts the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which no employee or agent of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. or the seller is authorized to vary in any way.

DIURON 4L HERBICIDE
EPA REG. NO. 34704-854

Follow the Directions for Use of this product carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop or other plant injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result from such risks as weather or crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically identified in this product's label, or use of this product contrary to the label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. and the seller. The buyer or user of this product assumes all such inherent risks.

Subject to the foregoing inherent risks, LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use when the product is used in strict accordance with such Directions for Use under normal conditions of use. EXCEPT AS WARRANTED IN THIS LABEL AND TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THIS PRODUCT IS SOLD "AS IS," AND LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE.

IN THE UNLIKELY EVENT THAT BUYER OR USER BELIEVES THAT LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. HAS BREACHED A WARRANTY CONTAINED IN THIS LABEL AND TO THE EXTENT REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER OR USER MUST SEND WRITTEN NOTICE OF ITS CLAIM TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS: LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC., ATTENTION: LAW DEPARTMENT, P.O. BOX 1286, GREELEY, CO 80632-1286.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE BUYER'S OR USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY FOR ANY INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE HANDLING OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO CLAIMS OF BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHER TORTS, SHALL BE LIMITED TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING, AT THE ELECTION OF LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. OR THE SELLER: DIRECT DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. AND THE SELLER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO THE BUYER OR USER OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES, OR DAMAGES IN THE NATURE OF A PENALTY.

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Gramoxone Interon is a registered trademark of a Syngenta Group Company.
Mad Dog Plus and Makaze are registered trademarks of Loveland Products, Inc.
Sinbar is a registered trademark of Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc.
Trilin is a registered trademark of TriCorp.

Gramoxone Interon is a restricted use pesticide.

SPECIMEN

FORMULATED FOR
LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC.
P.O. BOX 1286, GREELEY, COLORADO 80632-1286

Specimen Label

2,4-D CHOLINE	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

CORTEVA™ agriscience

Freelexx™

HERBICIDE

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

For selective control of many broadleaf weeds in forests, grass pastures, rangeland, Conservation Reserve Program acres, ornamental turfgrass (including turfgrass grown for sod or seed), non-cropland and aquatic areas as listed. Also for control of trees by injection.

Active Ingredient:	
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, choline salt	56.3%
Other Ingredients	43.7%
Total	100.0%

2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid - 38.4% - 3.8 lb/gal

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-634

Keep Out of Reach of Children

DANGER PELIGRO

Corrosive • Causes Irreversible Eye Damage • Harmful If Swallowed, Inhaled Or Absorbed Through The Skin

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selections chart.

All pilots must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

All mixers, loaders, flaggers, other applicators and handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

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.

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protections Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d)(4-6)].

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

First Aid

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 on skin or 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 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 the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and non-target plants. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

Aquatic Weed Control: Fish breathe dissolved oxygen in the water and decaying weeds also use oxygen. When treating continuous, dense weed masses, it may be appropriate to treat only part of the infestation at a time. For example, apply the product in lanes separated by untreated strips that can be treated after vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2 to 3 week period following treatment. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Waters having limited and less dense weed infestations may not require partial treatments.

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.

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. If exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and mixed thoroughly before using.
Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:
Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Product Information

Freelexx™ herbicide is intended for selective control of many broadleaf weeds in forests, grass pastures, rangeland, Conservation Reserve Program acres, ornamental turfgrass (including turfgrass grown for sod or seed), non-cropland and aquatic areas as listed. Also for control of trees by injection.

Apply Freelexx as a water or oil-water spray during warm weather when target weeds or woody plants are actively growing. Application under drought conditions will often give poor results. Use low spray pressure to minimize drift. Generally, the lower dosages specified on this label will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of susceptible weed species. For less susceptible species and under conditions where control is more difficult, use higher specified rates. Deep-rooted perennial weeds such as Canada thistle and field bindweed and many woody plants usually require repeated applications for satisfactory control. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment stations or Extension Service Weed Specialists for recommendations from this label that best fit local conditions.

Use Precautions and Restrictions

Be sure that use of Freelexx conforms to all application regulations.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Excessive amounts of 2,4-D in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth.

Herbicide Resistance Management

2,4-D, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 4 herbicide (synthetic auxin) 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. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance.

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.
- If using post-emergence herbicides or tank mixes, 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 this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective modes of action for each target weed.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a mode of action other than Group 4 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 4 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two sequential applications of this product and any other Group 4 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.

Spray Drift Management

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Droplet Size
When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a coarse or coarser spray (ASABE S-572 standard) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a medium or finer spray, apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASABE Standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed
Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a medium droplet spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

Temperature Inversions
If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Susceptible Plants
Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include cotton, okra, flowers, fruit trees, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that may not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements
Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment
All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

Aerial Application
The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications.

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Groundboom Application
Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

Mixing Directions

Freelexx – Alone
Mix Freelexx only with water unless otherwise directed on this label. Add about half of the water to the mixing tank, then add Freelexx with agitation, and finally the rest of the water with continuing agitation. **Note:** Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactant to the spray mixture may increase effectiveness on weeds, but also may reduce selectivity to crops resulting in crop damage.

Freelexx - Tank Mix
When tank mixing, read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, weeds controlled, and geographic and other restrictions. Use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed any active ingredient's maximum use rates when tank mixing. Do not tank mix this product with any product containing a label prohibition against tank mixing with 2,4-D.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: A jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of this product and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Mixing with Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer: This product may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizer suitable for foliar application to accomplish broadleaf weed control and fertilization of pastures in a single operation. Use Freelexx in accordance with directions for these crops provided in this label. Use liquid fertilizer at rates recommended by the supplier or Extension Service Specialist. Test for mixing compatibility as described above before mixing in a spray tank. A compatibility aid such as Unite or Complex may be needed in some situations. Compatibility is best with liquid fertilizer solutions containing only nitrogen. Mixing with N-P-K solutions may not be satisfactory, even with the addition of a compatibility aid. Pre-mixing 1 part Freelexx with up to 4 parts water may help in situations when mixing difficulty occurs.

Fill the tank about half full with the liquid fertilizer, then add the required amount of Freelexx with agitation. Maintain agitation and complete filling the tank with liquid fertilizer. Apply immediately and continue agitation in spray tank during application. **Do not store the spray mixture.** Application during very cold weather (near freezing) is not advisable.

Sprayer Clean-Out
To avoid injury to desirable plants, thoroughly clean equipment used to apply this product before re-use or applying other chemicals.

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use at least three times with water. Dispose of all rinse water by applying to treatment area or applying to non-cropland area away from water supplies.
2. During the second rinse, add 1 quart of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water or use commercially available tank cleaner solution. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 minutes). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Remove nozzles and screens and clean separately.
6. If equipment is to be used to apply another pesticide or agricultural chemical to a 2,4-D susceptible crop, additional steps may be required to remove all traces of 2,4-D, including cleaning of disassembled parts and replacement of hoses or other fittings that may contain absorbed 2,4-D.

Application Directions

Apply with calibrated air or ground equipment using sufficient spray volume to provide adequate coverage of target weeds or as otherwise directed in specific use directions. For broadcast application, use a spray volume of 3 gallons or more per acre by air and 10 gallons or more per acre for ground equipment. Where states have regulations which specify minimum spray volumes, they must be observed. In general, increase spray volume as crop canopy, height and weed density increase in order to obtain adequate spray coverage. **Do not apply less than 3 gallons total spray volume per acre.**

Application Rate
The lower dosages given will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed.

Application Timing
Apply Freelexx during warm weather when weeds are young and actively growing.

Spot Treatments
To prevent misapplication, apply spot treatments with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers using a fixed spray volume per 1000 sq ft as indicated below.

Hand-Held Sprayers: Hand-held sprayers may be used for spot applications of Freelexx. Take care to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table are based upon the application rate for an area of 1000 sq ft. Mix the amount of Freelexx (fl oz or mL) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 1 to 3 gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of Freelexx required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl oz or mL) by the thousands of sq ft to be treated. An area of 1000 sq ft is approximately 10.5 X 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Rate Conversion Table for Spot Treatment:

Label Broadcast Rate (pint/acre)							
1/2	**2/3**	**3/4**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**8**
Equivalent Amount of Freelexx per 1000 sq ft							
1/5 fl oz (5.5 mL)	1/4 fl oz (7.3 mL)	1/3 fl oz (8.3 mL)	3/8 fl oz (11 mL)	3/4 fl oz (22 mL)	1 fl oz (33 mL)	1 1/2 fl oz (44 mL)	3 fl oz (88 mL)

Band Application
Freelexx may be applied as a band treatment. Use the formulas below to determine the appropriate rate and volume per treated acre.

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Band rate per treated acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast volume per acre} = \text{Band volume per treated acre}$$

Weeds Controlled

Annual or Biennial Weeds

beggarticks[1]
bittercress, smallflowered
bitterweed
broomweed, common[1]
burdock, common
buttercup, smallflowered[1]
carpetweed
cinquefoil, common
cinquefoil, rough
cocklebur, common
coffeeweed
copperleaf, Virginia
croton, Texas
croton, woolly
flixweed
galinsoga
geranium, Carolina
hemp, wild
horseweed (marestail)
jewelweed
jimsonweed
knotweed[1]
kochia
lambsquarters, common
lettuce, prickly[1]
lettuce, wild
lupines
mallow, little[1]
mallow, Venice[1]
marshelder
morningglory, annual
morningglory, ivy
morningglory, woolly
mousetail
mustards (except blue mustard)
parsnip, wild
pennycress, field
pepperweed[1]
pigweeds (*Amaranthus* spp.)[1]
poorjoe
primrose, common
purslane, common
pusley, Florida
radish, wild
ragweed, common
ragweed, giant
rape, wild
rocket, yellow
salsify, common[1]
salsify, western[1]
shepherdspurse
sicklepod
smartweed (annual species)[1]
sneezeweed, bitter
sowthistle, annual
sowthistle, spiny
spanishneedles
sunflower
sweetclover
tansymustard
thistle, bull
thistle, musk[1]
thistle, Russian (tumbleweed)[1]
velvetleaf
vetches

Perennial Weeds

alfalfa[1]
artichoke, Jerusalem[1]
aster, many-flower[1]
Austrian fieldcress[1]
bindweed (hedge, field and European)[1]
blue lettuce
blueweed, Texas
broomweed
bullnettle[1]
carrot, wild[1]
catnip
chicory
clover, red[1]
coffeeweed
cress, hoary[1]
dandelion[1]
docks[1]
dogbanes[1]
eveningprimrose, cutleaf
garlic, wild[1]
goldenrod
hawkweed, orange[1]
healal
ironweed, western
ivy, ground[1]
Jerusalem artichoke
loco, bigbend
nettles (including stinging)[1]
onion, wild[1]
pennywort
plantains
ragwort, tansy[1]
sowthistle, perennial
thistle, Canada[1]
vervains[1]
waterplantain
wormwood

[1]May require application to small weeds, repeat applications, and/or use of higher specified rates of this product. Control at rates of 1 pint or less per acre may only be partial.

Specific Use Directions

Agricultural Use Requirements for Crops: For the following crop uses, follow Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and re-entry instructions in the Agricultural Use Requirements section of this label.

Forestry, Rangeland, Established Grass Pastures, and Non-Cropland Areas

Agricultural Use Requirements for Forest Use (Except Tree Injection Use): For use in forests, follow Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and re-entry instructions in the Agricultural Use Requirements section under the Directions for Use heading of this label.

Agricultural Use Requirements for Rangeland, Pasture, Forest (Tree Injection Only) and Non-Cropland Areas: When this product is applied to rangeland and established grass pastures not harvested for hay or seed; non-cropland areas, and when applied by tree injection in forest sites, follow re-entry requirements given in the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements section under the Directions for Use heading of this label.

Forestry
Forest site preparation, forest roadsides, brush control, established conifer release (including Christmas trees and reforestation areas)

Application Method	Freelexx	Use Directions
annual weeds	2 - 4 pt/acre	Apply before the bud stage when weeds are small and growing actively. Apply when biennial and perennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks appear. For difficult to control perennial broadleaf weeds and woody species, use up to 1 gallon of Freelexx and 1 to 4 quarts of Garlon® 3A herbicide per acre. For conifer release, apply before budbreak of conifers in early spring when weeds are small and actively growing.
biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds susceptible woody plants	4 - 8 pt/acre	
spot treatment to control broadleaf weeds	1.28 fl oz/gal of spray solution (see instructions for Spot Treatment)	To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use an application rate equivalent to the specified broadcast rate and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Mix 1.28 fl oz per gallon of spray solution and apply through pump up sprayer or backpack sprayer. Addition of a non ionic surfactant is recommended to improve coverage. See rate conversion table and instructions for Spot Treatment and use of hand-held sprayers under Application Directions.
conifer release species such as balsam fir black spruce jack pine ponderosa pine red pine red spruce white pine white spruce	1 1/2 - 3 qt/acre	To control competing hardwood species such as alder, aspen, birch, hazel, and willow, apply from mid- to late summer when growth of conifer trees has hardened off and woody plants are still actively growing. Apply with ground equipment using sufficient spray volume to ensure complete coverage. Because this treatment may cause occasional conifer injury, do not apply if such injury cannot be tolerated.
directed spray: conifer plantations including pine	4 qt/100 gal	Apply when brush or weeds are actively growing by directing the spray so as to avoid contact with conifer foliage and injurious amounts of spray. Apply in oil, oil-water, or water carrier in a spray volume of 10 to 100 gallons per acre.
basal spray (may also be used in rangeland, pastures, and non-cropland areas)	8 qt/100 gal or 2.5 fl oz/gal of water	Thoroughly wet the base and root collar of all stems until the spray begins to accumulate around the root collar at the ground line. Wetting stems with the mixture may also aid in control.
cut stump surfaces (may also be used in rangeland, pastures, and non-cropland areas)		Apply as soon as possible after cutting trees. Thoroughly soak the entire stump with the 2,4-D mixture including cut surface, bark and exposed roots.
frill and girdle (may also be used in rangeland, pastures, and non-cropland areas)		Cut frills (overlapping V-shaped notches cut downward through the bark in a continuous ring around the base of the tree) using an axe or other suitable tool. Treat freshly cut frills with as much of the 2,4-D mixture as they will hold.
tree injection (may also be used in rangeland, pastures, and non-cropland areas)	1 - 2 mL per injection site	To control unwanted hardwood trees such as elm, hickory, oak, and sweetgum in forests and other non-crop areas, apply by injecting at a rate of 1 mL of undiluted Freelexx per inch of trunk diameter at breast height (DBH) as measured approximately 4 1/2 ft above the ground. However, inject as close to the root collar as possible and the injection bit must penetrate the inner bark. Make applications throughout the year, but for best results, apply between May 15 and October 15. Do not treat maples during the spring sap flow. For hard to control species such as ash, maple, and dogwood, use 2 mL of undiluted Freelexx per injection site or double the number of 1 mL injections. **Note:** No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is directly injected into agricultural plants.

Restrictions:
- Do not allow sprays to contact conifer shoot growth (current year's new growth) or injury may occur.
- Do not apply to nursery seed beds.
- For conifer release, do not use on plantations where pine or larch are among the desired species.
- For broadcast applications, do not apply more than a total of 8.42 pints of Freelexx (4 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per 12-month period.
- Limited to one broadcast application per year
- Limited to one basal spray or cut surface application per year.
- Limited to one injection application per year.
- For basal spray, cut surface stumps, and frill applications, do not apply more than 16.84 pints of Freelexx (8 lb of acid equivalent) per 100 gallons of spray solution.
- Maximum single application is 8.42 pints (2 mL) of Freelexx (4 lb of acid equivalent) per injection site.

Rangeland and Established Grass Pastures (Including Perennial Grasslands not in Agricultural Production Including Conservation Reserve Program Acres)

Weeds or Woody Plants	Freelexx (pint/acre)	Use Directions
annual broadleaf weeds	2	For best results, apply before the bud stage when weeds are small and growing actively. Apply before flower stalks appear, when musk thistles or other biennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage. Refer to the Weeds Controlled section for a listing of susceptible weed species and weeds that may be only partially controlled and require repeat applications and/or use of higher specified rates, even under ideal conditions of application.
biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	2 - 4	

Rangeland and Established Grass Pastures (Including Perennial Grasslands not in Agricultural Production Including Conservation Reserve Program Acres) (Cont.)

Weeds or Woody Plants	Freelexx (pint/acre)	Use Directions
spot treatment to control broadleaf weeds	1.28 fl oz/gal of spray solution (see instructions for Spot Treatment)	To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use an application rate equivalent to the broadcast rate specified for this treatment site and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Mix 1.28 fl oz per gallon of spray solution and apply through pump up sprayer or backpack sprayer. Addition of a non ionic surfactant is recommended to improve coverage. See rate conversion table and instructions for Spot Treatment and use of hand-held sprayers under Application Directions.
tree injection application		See instructions for tree injection application in Forestry section.
wild garlic and wild onion	4	Make three applications (fall-spring-fall or spring-fall-spring) starting in late fall or early spring.
broadleaf weed control in newly sprigged coastal bermudagrass	2 - 4	Apply either preemergence or postemergence. Follow use directions for annual, biennial and perennial broadleaf weed control above.
sand shinnery oak sand sagebrush	2	**Sand shinnery oak:** Apply by aircraft between May 15 and June 15. **Sand sagebrush**: Apply by ground or aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and plants are actively growing. Use a 1:4 oil-water emulsion as carrier and a spray volume of 3 to 5 gallons per acre.
big sagebrush rabbitbrush	4	Apply by ground or aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and plants are actively growing. Use a 1:4 oil-water emulsion as carrier and a spray volume of 3 to 5 gallons per acre. Re-treatment may be needed.
buckbrush chamise chaparral species coastal sage coyotebrush manzanita		Apply by ground or aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and plants are actively growing. Use water or 1:4 oil-water emulsion as carrier and a spray volume of 5 to 10 gallons per acre. Re-treatment may be needed.
southern wild rose broadcast application	up to 4	**Broadcast:** Apply in a spray volume of 5 gallons or more per acre by aircraft or 10 gallons or more per acre by ground equipment. **Spot treatment:** Apply when foliage is well developed. Thorough coverage is required. Mix 1.28 fl oz per gallon of spray solution and apply through pump up sprayer or backpack sprayer. Addition of a non ionic surfactant is recommended to improve coverage. Two or more treatments may be required. Do not exceed 4 pints per acre per application.
spot treatment	1.28 fl oz/gal of spray solution	

Precautions:
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

Restrictions:
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply within 7 days of forage harvest. For program lands, such as CRP, consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not apply within 30 days of a previous application.
- Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes.
- Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established.
- Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired.
- For grazed areas, the maximum use rate is 4.21 pints of Freelexx (2 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than a total of 8.42 pints of Freelexx (4 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per use season.
- Do not make more than two applications per season.
- For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds: Do not apply more than 2 pints of Freelexx (1 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per application.
- For moderately susceptible biennial, perennial broadleaf weeds and difficult to control weeds and woody plants: Do not apply more than 4 pints of Freelexx (2 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per application.
- Spot treatment: Do not apply more than 4 pints of Freelexx (2 lb of acid equivalent) per acre.

Non-Cropland Areas
Including fencerows, hedgerows, roadsides, drainage ditches, rights-of way, utility power lines, railroads, airports, and other non-cropland areas

Application Method	Freelexx (pint/acre)	Use Directions
annual broadleaf weeds	2 - 4	Apply before the bud stage when annual weeds are small and growing actively. Biennial and perennial weeds should be rosette to bud stage, but not flowering at the time of application. For difficult to control perennial broadleaf weeds and woody species, tank mix up to 1 gallon of Freelexx plus 1 to 4 quarts of Garlon 3A per acre. **For ground application:** (High volume) apply a total of 100 to 400 gallons per acre; (low volume) apply a total of 10 to 100 gallons per acre. **For helicopter:** Apply a total of 5 to 30 gallons per acre spray volume.
biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	4	
susceptible woody plants on rights-of-way	4 - 8	
spot treatment to control broadleaf weeds	1.28 fl oz/gal of spray solution (see instructions for Spot Treatment)	To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use an application rate equivalent to the broadcast rate specified for this treatment site and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Mix 1.28 fl oz per gallon of spray solution and apply through pump up sprayer or backpack sprayer. Addition of a non ionic surfactant is recommended to improve coverage. See rate conversion table and instructions for Spot Treatment and use of hand-held sprayers under Application Directions.

Non-Cropland Areas (Cont.)
Including fencerows, hedgerows, roadsides, drainage ditches, rights-of way, utility power lines, railroads, airports, and other non-cropland areas

Application Method	Freelexx (pint/acre)	Use Directions
tree injection application		See instructions for tree injection application in Forestry section.
southern wild rose broadcast application	up to 4	**Broadcast:** Apply in a spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre by ground equipment. Apply when foliage is well developed. Thorough coverage is required. Mix 1.28 fl oz per gallon of spray solution and apply through pump up sprayer or backpack sprayer. Addition of a non ionic surfactant is recommended to improve coverage. Two or more treatments may be required.
spot treatment	1.28 fl oz/gal of spray solution	

Precautions:
- Bentgrass, St. Augustine, clover, legumes and dichondra may be severely injured or killed by this treatment.

Restrictions:
- Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established.
- Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.
- **Annual and perennial weeds:**
  Minimum Treatment Interval: Do not reapply to a treated area within 30 days of a previous application.
  Do not apply more than 4.21 pints of Freelexx (2 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per application.
  Do not make more than two applications per season.
- **Woody plants:**
  Do not apply more than 8.42 pints of Freelexx (4 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per use season.
  Do not make more than one application per season.

Turfgrass

Turfgrass Grown for Seed or Sod Farms

Agricultural Use Requirements: When used in grass grown for seed or sod farms, follow Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and re-entry instructions in the Agricultural Use Requirements section of this label.

Application Timing	Freelexx (pint/acre)	Use Directions
turfgrass grown for seed (postemergence) seedling grass (five-leaf stage or later)	3/4 - 1	Apply when weeds are small and actively growing. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for active weed growth. Do not apply to newly seeded grasses until well established (five-leaf stage or later) and then use a maximum of 1 pint per acre. Cool season turfgrass is tolerant of higher rates. Do not apply to turfgrass in the early boot through milk stage if seed production is desired. When turfgrass is well established, higher rates of up to 4 pints per acre may be applied for control of hard to kill annual or perennial weeds.
well-established grasses	1 - 4	
sod farms (postemergence)	2 - 4	Deep-rooted perennials such as bindweed and Canada thistle may require repeat applications. Avoid mowing sod farms for 1 to 2 days before or after application. Delay irrigation until the day following application.

Precautions:
- **Reseeding:** Delay reseeding at least 30 days following application. Preferably, with spring application, reseed in the fall and, with fall application, reseed in the spring.

Restrictions:
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply within 7 days of cutting forage for hay.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not reapply to a treated area within 21 days of a previous application.
- Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent except as a spot treatment.
- Do not use on injury-sensitive southern turfgrass such as St. Augustinegrass.
- Do not use on dichondra or other herbaceous groundcovers. Legumes may be damaged or killed.
- Do not apply more than a total of 8.42 pints of Freelexx (4 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per use season.
- Maximum of 2 lb acid equivalent (4.2 pints of Freelexx) per acre per application.
- Do not make more than two applications of Freelexx per use season.

Ornamental Turfgrass (Excluding Turfgrass Grown for Seed or Sod Farms)
(Includes parks, airfields, roadsides, vacant lots, drainage ditch banks)

Use Requirements for Ornamental Turfgrass Areas: When this product is applied to ornamental turfgrass areas, follow Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and reentry instructions in the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements section of this label.

Application Timing	Freelexx (pint/acre)	Use Directions
ornamental turfgrass (postemergence) seedling grass (five-leaf stage or later)	3/4 - 1	Apply when weeds are small and actively growing. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for active weed growth. Deep-rooted perennial weeds such as bindweed and Canada thistle may require repeat applications. Do not apply to newly seeded turfgrass until well established (five-leaf stage or later) and then use a maximum of 1 pint per acre. Cool season turfgrass is tolerant of higher rates.
well-established turfgrass	2 - 3	
biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	3	

Precautions:
- **Reseeding:** Delay reseeding at least 30 days following application. Preferably, with spring application, reseed in the fall and, with fall application, reseed in the spring.

Restrictions:
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not reapply within 21 days of a previous application.
- Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent except as a spot treatment.
- Do not use on injury-sensitive southern turfgrass such as St. Augustinegrass.
- Do not use on dichondra or other herbaceous groundcovers. Legumes may be damaged or killed.
- Do not make more than two broadcast applications per year per treatment site (does not include spot treatments).
- Do not apply more than a total of 6.32 pints of Freelexx (3 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per year.
- Maximum single application rate is 3.16 pints of Freelexx (1.5 lb of acid equivalent) per acre.

Aquatic Uses

Use Requirements for Aquatic Areas: When this product is applied to aquatic areas, follow Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and re-entry instructions in the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements section of this label.

Banks of Irrigation Canals and Ditches

Weeds	Freelexx (pint/acre)	Use Directions
annual	2 - 4	Apply using low pressure spray (10 to 40 psi) in a spray volume of 20 to 100 gallons per acre using power operated spray equipment. Apply when wind speed is low, 5 mph or less. Apply working upstream to avoid accidental concentration of spray into water. Do not spray cross-stream to opposite banks and avoid boom spraying over water surface. When spraying shoreline weeds, allow no more than a 2-foot overspray onto water surface with an average of less than 1 foot of overspray to prevent significant water contamination. Apply before the bud stage when weeds are small and growing actively. Apply before flower stalks appear when biennial and perennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage. For hard to control weeds, a repeat application after 30 days at the same rate may be needed. For woody species and patches of perennial weeds, mix 1 gallon of Freelexx per 64 to 150 gallons of total spray. Wet foliage by applying about 3 to 4 gallons of spray per 1000 sq ft (10.5 X 10.5 steps).
biennial and perennial broadleaf susceptible wood plants	4	

Restrictions:
- Do not make more than two treatments per season or reapply within 30 days.
- Use 2 gallons or more of spray solution per acre.
- Do not apply more than 4.21 pints of Freelexx (2 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per application or more than a total of 8.42 pints of Freelexx (4 lb of acid equivalent) per acre per use season.

Do not use on small canals with a flow rate less than 10 cubic feet per second (CFS) where water will be used for drinking purposes. CFS may be estimated by using the formula below. Determine the aproximate velocity needed for the calculation by observing the length of time that it takes a floating object to travel a defined distance. Divide the distance (ft) by the time (sec) to estimate velocity (ft per sec). Repeat three times and use the average to calculate CFS.

Average Width (ft) x Average Depth (ft) x Average Velocity (ft per sec) = CFS

Ditchbank Weeds: Do not spray cross-stream to opposite bank. Do not allow boom spray to be directed onto water.

Shoreline Weeds: Boom spraying onto water surface must be held to a minimum and allow no more than a 2-foot overspray onto water with an average of less than 1 foot overspray to prevent introduction of greater than negligible amounts of chemical into the water.

Ponds, Lakes, Reservoirs, Marshes, Bayous, Drainage Ditches, Canals, Rivers and Streams That are Quiescent or Slow Moving, Including Programs of the Tennessee Valley Authority

Notice to Applicators: Before application, coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter or agreement or issuance of special permits for aquatic applications.

Emergent and Floating Aquatic Weeds Including Water Hyacinth (*Eichornia crassipe*):
Application Rate: 2 to 4 quarts per acre.

Application Timing: Spray weed mass only. Apply when water hyacinth plants are actively growing. Reapply as necessary to kill regrowth and plants missed in previous operation. Use the 4 quart per acre rate when plants are mature or when weed mass is dense.

Surface Application: Use power operated sprayers with boom or spray gun mounted on boat, tractor or truck. Thorough wetting of foliage is essential for maximum control. Use 100 to 400 gallons of spray mixture per acre. Take special precautions such as use of low pressure, large nozzles and spray thickening agents to avoid spray drift to susceptible crops. Follow label directions for use of any drift control agent.

Aerial Application: Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agent mixed in the spray mixture. Apply 1 gallon of Freelexx per acre with standard boom systems using a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre. For Microfoil drift control spray systems, apply Freelexx in a total spray volume of 12 to 15 gallons per acre.

Restrictions for Surface Applications to Emergent Aquatic Weeds:
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Minimum of 21 days between applications.
- Do not apply more than 8.42 pints of Freelexx per acre (4 lb of acid equivalent) per surface acre.
- Spot treatments are permitted.
- Limited to two applications per season.

Fish breathe dissolved oxygen in the water and decaying weeds also use oxygen. When treating continuous, dense weed masses, it may be appropriate to treat only part of the infestation at a time. For example, apply the product in lanes separated by untreated strips that can be treated after vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2- to 3-week period following treatment. Waters having limited and less dense weed infestations may not require partial treatments. Other local factors such as water exchange and sediment load can also influence the dissolved oxygen level. Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for aquatic applications.

Water Use:

1. Water for irrigation or sprays:

A. If treated water is intended to be used only for crops or non-cropland areas that are labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D such as pastures, turfgrass or cereal grains, the treated water may be used to irrigate and/or mix sprays for these sites at anytime after the 2,4-D aquatic application.

B. Due to potential phytotoxicity considerations, the following restrictions are applicable: If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for plants grown in commercial nurseries and greenhouses, and other plants or crops that are not labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D, the water must not be used unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:

i. A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of ≥600 ft was used for the application, or,

ii. A waiting period of 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,

iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 100 ppb (0.1 ppm) or less at the water intake. Wait at least 3 days after application before initial sampling at water intake.

2. Drinking water (potable water):

A. Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local agencies may require permits. The potable water use restrictions on this label are to ensure that consumption of water by the public is allowed only when the concentration of 2,4-D in the water is less than the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) of 70 ppb. Applicators should consider the unique characteristics of the treated waters to assure that 2,4-D concentrations in potable water do not exceed 70 ppb at the time of consumption.

B. For floating and emergent weed applications, the drinking water setback distance from functioning potable water intakes is ≥600 ft.

C. If no setback distance of ≥600 ft is used for the application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification prior to a 2,4-D application to the party responsible for a public water supply or to individual private water users. Notification to the party responsible for a public water supply or to individual private water users must be done in a manner to assure that the party is aware of a water use restriction when this product is applied to potable water.

The following is an example of notification via posting, but other methods of notification that convey the above restrictions may be used and may be required in some cases under state or local law or as a condition of a permit.

Example: Locate posting notification every 250 feet including the shoreline of the treated area and up to 250 feet of shoreline past the application site to include immediate public access points. Posting must include the day and time of application. Posting may be removed if analysis of a sample collected at the intake 3 days or more following application shows that the concentration in the water is less than 70 ppb (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays), or after 7 days following application, whichever occurs first.

Text of Notification: Wait 7 days before diverting functioning surface water intakes from the treated aquatic site to use as drinking water, irrigation, or sprays, unless water at functioning drinking water intakes is tested at least 3 days after application and is demonstrated by assay to contain not more than 70 ppb 2,4-D (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays).
Application Date: _____ Time: _____ .

D. Following each application of this product, do not use treated water for drinking water unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:
   i. A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of ≥600 ft was used for the application, or,
   ii. A waiting period of at least 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
   iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than 3 days after a 2,4-D application. Analysis of samples must be completed by a laboratory that is certified under the Safe Drinking Water Act to perform drinking water analysis using a currently approved version of analytical Method Number 515, 555, other methods for 2,4-D as may be listed in Title 40 CFR Part 141.24, or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U.S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846.

E. **Note:** Existing potable water intakes that are no longer in use, such as those replaced by a connection to a municipal water system or a potable water well, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes.

F. Drinking water setback distances do not apply to terrestrial applications of 2,4-D adjacent to water bodies with potable water intakes.

Submerged Aquatic Weeds Including Eurasian Water Milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*):

Sites	Maximum Application Rate[1]	Use Directions
aquatic weed control in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, canals, rivers and streams that are quiescent or slow moving, including programs of the Tennessee Valley Authority	2.84 gallons (10.8 lb of acid equivalent) per acre foot	**Application Timing:** For best results, apply in spring or early summer when aquatic weeds appear. Check for weed growth in areas heavily infested the previous year. A second application may be needed when weeds show signs of recovery, but no later than mid-August in most areas. **Subsurface Application:** Apply undiluted Freelexx directly to the water through a boat mounted distribution system. Treat shoreline areas by subsurface injection application by boat to avoid aerial drift. **Surface Application:** Use power operated boat mounted boom sprayer. If rate is less than 5 gallons per acre, dilute to a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per surface acre. **Aerial Application:** Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed with sprays to reduce drift. Apply through standard boom systems in a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per surface acre. For Microfoil drift control spray systems, apply Freelexx in a total spray volume of 12 to 15 gallons per acre. Apply to attain a concentration of 2 to 4 ppm (see table below).

[1]Freelexx contains 3.8 lb of acid equivalent per gallon of product.

Table 1: Amount to Apply for a Target Subsurface Concentration

Surface Area (acre)	Average Depth (ft)	For typical conditions – 2 ppm (2,4-D a.e./acre)	For typical conditions – 2 ppm (Freelexx gal/acre)	For difficult conditions – 4 ppm[1] (2,4-D a.e./acre)	For difficult conditions – 4 ppm[1] (Freelexx gal/acre)
1	1	5.4	1.42	10.8	2.84
	2	10.8	2.84	21.6	5.68
	3	16.2	4.26	32.4	8.53
	4	21.6	5.68	43.2	11.37
	5	27.0	7.10	54.0	14.21

[1]Examples include spot treatments of pioneer colonies of eurasian water milfoil and certain difficult to control aquatic species.

Restrictions for Aquatic Sites With Submerged Aquatic Weeds:

- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not apply within 21 days of previous application.
- Limited to two applications per season.
- Do not exceed 10.8 lb acid equivalent per acre foot.

Fish breathe oxygen in the water and a water-oxygen ratio must be maintained. Decaying weeds use up oxygen, but during the period when applications should be made, the weed mass is fairly sparse and the weed decomposition rate is slow enough that the water-oxygen ratio is not disturbed by treating the entire area at one time. If treatments must be applied later in the season when the weed mass is dense and repeat treatments are needed, apply product in lanes, leaving buffer strips which can then be treated when vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2- to 3-week period following treatment.

When treating moving bodies of water, apply while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of 2,4-D downstream from the application.

Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for such use.

Water Use:

1. Water for irrigation or sprays:

A. If treated water is intended to be used only for crops or non-cropland areas that are labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D such as pastures, turfgrass or cereal grains, the treated water may be

used to irrigate and/or mix sprays for these sites at anytime after the 2,4-D aquatic application.

B. Due to potential phytotoxicity and/or residue considerations, the following restrictions are applicable. If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for unlabeled crops, non-cropland areas, or other plants not labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D, the water must not be used unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:
   i. A setback distance described in the Drinking Water Setback Table was used for the application, or,
   ii. A waiting period of 21 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
   iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 100 ppb (0.1 ppm) or less at the water intake. See Table 3 for the waiting period after application but before taking the initial sampling at water intake.

2. Drinking water (potable water):

A. Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local agencies may require permits. The potable water use restrictions on this label are to ensure that consumption of water by the public is allowed only when the concentration of 2,4-D in the water is less than the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) of 70 ppb. Applicators should consider the unique characteristics of the treated waters to assure that 2,4-D concentrations in potable water do not exceed 70 ppb at the time of consumption.

B. For submerged weed applications, the drinking water setback distances from functioning potable water intakes are provided in Table 2 Drinking Water Setback Distance (below).

C. If no setback distance from the Drinking Water Setback Table (Table 2) is used for the application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification and an advisory to shut off all potable water intakes prior to a 2,4-D application. Notification to the party responsible for a public water supply or to individual private water users must be done in a manner to assure that the party is aware of the water use restrictions when this product is applied to potable water.

The following is an example of notification via posting, but other methods of notification that convey the above restrictions may be used and may be required in some cases under state or local law or as a condition of a permit.

Example: Posting notification should be located every 250 feet including the shoreline of the treated area and up to 250 feet of shoreline past the application site to include immediate public access points. Posting must include the day and time of application. Posting may be removed if analysis of a sample collected at the intake no sooner than stated in Table 3 (below) shows that the concentration in the water is less than 70 ppb (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays), or after 21 days following application, whichever occurs first.

Text of Notification: Wait 21 days before diverting functioning surface water intakes from the treated aquatic site to use as drinking water, irrigation, or sprays, unless water at functioning drinking water intakes is tested no sooner than (insert days from Table 3) and is demonstrated by assay to contain not more than 70 ppb 2,4-D (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays).

Application Date: _____ Time: _____ .

D. Following each application of this product, do not use treated water for drinking water unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:
   i. A setback distance described in the Drinking Water Setback Distance Table was used for the application, or,
   ii. A waiting period of at least 21 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
   iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than stated in Table 3. Analysis of samples must be completed by a laboratory that is certified under the Safe Drinking Water Act to perform drinking water analysis using a currently approved version of analytical Method Number 515, 555, other methods for 2,4-D as may be listed in Title 40 CFR, Part 141.24, or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U.S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846.

E. **Note:** Existing potable water intakes that are no longer in use, such as those replaced by a connection to a municipal water system or a potable water well, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes.

F. Drinking water setback distances do not apply to terrestrial applications of 2,4-D adjacent to water bodies with potable water intakes.

Table 2: Drinking Water Setback Distance for Submerged Weed Applications

Application Rate and Minimum Setback Distance From Functioning Potable Water Intake (ft)			
1 ppm[1]	2 ppm[1]	3 ppm[1]	4 ppm[1]
600	1200	1800	2400

[1]ppm acid equivalent target water concentration

Table 3: Sampling for Drinking Water Analysis After 2,4-D Application for Submerged Weed Applications

Minimum Days After Application Before Initial Water Sampling at the Functioning Potable Water Intake			
1 ppm[1]	2 ppm[1]	3 ppm[1]	4 ppm[1]
5	10	10	14

[1]ppm acid equivalent target water concentration

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. Otherwise, to the extent permitted by law, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

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It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

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To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

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

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

Label Code: CD02-420-020
Replaced Label: D02-420-003

EPA accepted 07/25/18

Specimen Label

GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

CORTEVA™ agriscience

Garlon® 3A

HERBICIDE

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For the control of woody plants, broadleaf weeds in range and pasture, forests and non-crop areas, including manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, and around farm buildings; and applications to grazed areas, and establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings, and in Christmas tree plantations and aquatic sites.

For use in New York State, comply with Section 24(c) Special Local Need labeling for Garlon 3A, SLN NY-110005.

Active Ingredient:	
Triclopyr: 2-[(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl)oxy] acetic acid, triethylamine salt	44.4%
Other Ingredients	55.6%
Total	100.0%

Acid equivalent: triclopyr - 31.8% - 3 lb/gal

Precautionary Statements

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-37

Keep Out of Reach of Children

DANGER

Corrosive • Causes Irreversible Eye Damage • Harmful If Swallowed Or Absorbed Through Skin • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reaction In Some Individuals

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly 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)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical resistant gloves (≥14 mils) such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber or nitrile rubber

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/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, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- 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 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 on skin or 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 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 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Note to Applicator: Allergic skin reaction is not expected from exposure to spray mixtures of Garlon 3A herbicide when used as directed.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Environmental Hazards

Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Under certain conditions, treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen depletion or loss due to decomposition of dead plants, which may contribute to fish suffocation. This loss can cause fish suffocation. Therefore, to minimize this hazard, do not treat more than one-third to one-half of the water area in a single operation and wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Consult with the State agency for fish and game before applying to public water to determine if a permit is needed.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Combustible. Do not use or store the product near heat or open flame.

Directions for Use

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

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant gloves (≥14 mils) such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber or nitrile rubber

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.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: For applications to non-cropland areas, do not allow entry into areas until sprays have dried, unless applicator and other handler PPE is worn.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.
Pesticide Storage: Store above 28°F or agitate before use.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:
Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Product Information

Use Garlon® 3A specialty herbicide for the control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds in range and pasture, forests and non-crop areas including manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, and around farm buildings, and applications to grazed areas, and establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings, and in Christmas tree plantations and aquatic sites.
Obtain Required Permits: Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local public agencies may require permits.

Use Precautions

It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks, seasonally dry wetlands (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, or bogs), and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites.

When making applications to control unwanted plants on banks or shorelines of moving water sites, minimize overspray to open water.

Use Restrictions

For use in New York State, comply with Section 24(c) Special Local Need labeling for Garlon 3A, SLN NY-110005.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not apply Garlon 3A directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with, grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, or other desirable broadleaf plants. Do not permit spray mists containing Garlon 3A to drift onto such plants.

Do not apply to salt water bays or estuaries.

Do not apply directly to un-impounded rivers or streams.

Do not apply on ditches or canals currently being used to transport irrigation water or that will be used for irrigation within 4 months following treatment. It is permissible to treat irrigation and non-irrigation ditch banks.

Do not apply where runoff water may flow onto agricultural land as injury to crops may result.

Do not apply with a mistblower.

Water treated with Garlon 3A may not be used for irrigation purposes for 120 days after application or until residue levels of Garlon 3A are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less.

Seasonal Irrigation Waters: Garlon 3A may be applied during the off-season to surface waters that are used for irrigation on a seasonable basis provided that there is a minimum of 120 days between applying Garlon 3A and the first use of treated water for irrigation purposes, or until residue levels of Garlon 3A are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less.

Irrigation Canals/Ditches: Do not apply Garlon 3A to irrigation canals/ditches unless the 120-day restriction on irrigation water usage can be observed or residue levels of Garlon 3A are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less.

Maximum Use Rates

- Apply no more than 6 lb ae of triclopyr (2 gallons of Garlon 3A) per acre per year on aquatic sites.
- Apply no more than 2 lb ae of triclopyr (2/3 gallon of Garlon 3A) per acre per growing season on range and pasture sites, including rights-of-way, fence rows or any area where grazing or harvesting of hay is allowed.
- On forestry sites, Garlon 3A may be used at rates up to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (2 gallons of Garlon 3A) per acre per year.
- For all terrestrial use sites other than range, pasture, forestry sites, and grazed/hayed areas, the maximum application rate is 9 lb ae of triclopyr (3 gallons of Garlon 3A) per acre per year.

Precautions for Potable Water Intakes for Emerged Aquatic Weed Control
See chart below for specific setback distances near functioning potable water intakes. **Note:** Existing potable water intakes which are no longer in use, such as those replaced by potable water wells or connections to a municipal water system, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes. These setback restrictions do not apply to terrestrial applications made adjacent to potable water intakes.

	Garlon 3A Application Rate			
Area Treated	**2 qt/acre**	**4 qt/acre**	**6 qt/acre**	**8 qt/acre**
(acres)	**Setback Distance (ft)**			
4	0	200	400	500
>4 - 8	0	200	700	900
>8 - 16	0	200	700	1000
>16	0	200	900	1300

To apply Garlon 3A around and within the distances noted above from a functioning potable water intake, the intake must be turned off until the triclopyr level in the intake water is determined to be 0.4 parts per million (ppm) or less by laboratory analysis or immunoassay.

Recreational Use of Water in Treatment Area: There are no restrictions on use of water in the treatment area for recreational purposes, including swimming and fishing.

Livestock Use of Water from Treatment Area: There are no restrictions on livestock consumption of water from the treatment area.

Grazing and Haying Restrictions

Grazing green forage:
- There are no grazing restrictions for livestock or dairy animals on treated areas.

Haying (harvesting of dried forage)
- Do not harvest hay for 14 days after application.

Slaughter Restrictions: During the season of application, withdraw livestock from grazing treated grass at least 3 days before slaughter.

Avoiding Injurious Spray Drift

Make applications only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible plants. Do not spray when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants that are near enough to be injured. It is suggested that a continuous smoke column at or near the spray site or a smoke generator on the spray equipment be used to detect air movement, lapse conditions, or temperature inversions (stable air). If the smoke layers or indicates a potential of hazardous spray drift, do not spray.

Aerial Application: For aerial application on rights-of-way or other areas near susceptible crops, apply through a Microfoil† or Thru-Valve boom†, or use an agriculturally labeled drift control additive. Other drift reducing systems or thickened sprays prepared by using high viscosity inverting systems may be used if they are made as drift-free as mixtures containing agriculturally labeled thickening agents or applications made with the Microfoil or Thru-Valve boom. Keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets. Spray boom should be no longer than 3/4 of the rotor length. Do not use a thickening agent with the Microfoil or Thru-Valve booms, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays. Spray only when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid application during air inversions. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

†Reference within this label to a particular piece of equipment produced by or available from other parties is provided without consideration for use by the reader at its discretion and subject to the reader's independent circumstances, evaluation, and expertise. Such reference by Dow AgroSciences is not intended as an endorsement of such equipment, shall not constitute a warranty (express or implied) of such equipment, and is not intended to imply that other equipment is not available and equally suitable. Any discussion of methods of use of such equipment does not imply that the reader should use the equipment other than is advised in directions available from the equipment's manufacturer. The reader is responsible for exercising its own judgment and expertise, or consulting with sources other than Dow AgroSciences, in selecting and determining how to use its equipment.

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

1. The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory. [This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.]

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

Information on Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size:
- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Ground Equipment: To aid in reducing spray drift, Garlon 3A should be used in thickened (high viscosity) spray mixtures using an agriculturally labeled drift control additive, high viscosity invert system, or equivalent as directed by the manufacturer. With ground equipment, spray drift can be reduced by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the lower end of the manufacturer's recommended pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); and by spraying when wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). In hand-gun applications, select the minimum spray pressure that will provide adequate plant coverage (without forming a mist). Do not apply with nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment: To minimize spray drift, do not use pressure exceeding 50 psi at the spray nozzle and keep sprays no higher than brush tops. An agriculturally labeled thickening agent may be used to reduce drift.

Weed Resistance Management:

Triclopyr, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 4 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population may contain or develop plants resistant to Group 4 herbicides. Resistant weeds may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Such resistant weed plants may not be effectively managed using Group 4 herbicides but may be effectively managed utilizing other herbicides alone or in mixtures from a different herbicide Groups that are labeled for control of these weeds and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. However, a herbicide mode of action classification by itself may not adequately address specific weeds that are resistant to specific herbicides. Consult your local company representative, state cooperative

extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weeds.

Best Management Practices:

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

Plants Controlled

Woody Plant Species

alder
arrowwood
ash
aspen
Australian pine
bear clover (bearmat)
beech
birch
blackberry
blackgum
Brazilian pepper
cascara
ceanothus
cherry
chinquapin
choke cherry
cottonwood
crataegus (hawthorn)
Douglas fir
dogwood
elderberry
elm
gallberry
hazel
hornbean
Kudzu[1]
locust
madrone
maples
mulberry
oaks
persimmon
pine
poison ivy
poison oak
poplar
salt-bush (*Baccharis* spp.)
salt cedar[2]
salmonberry
sassafras
scotch broom
sumac
sweetbay magnolia
sweetgum
sycamore
tanoak
thimbleberry
tulip poplar
waxmyrtle
western hemlock
wild rose
willow
winged elm

[1]For complete control, re-treatment may be necessary.
[2]Use cut surface treatments for best results.

Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds

bindweed
burdock
Canada thistle
chicory
curly dock
dandelion
field bindweed
lambsquarter
Mexican petunia
plantain
purple loosestrife
ragweed
smartweed
Spanish needles/ common beggarthicks
tansy ragwort
tropical soda apple
vetch
wedelia
wild lettuce

Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)
Purple loosestrife can be controlled with foliar applications of Garlon 3A. For broadcast applications, use a minimum of 4 1/2 to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (6 to 8 quarts of Garlon 3A) per acre. Apply Garlon 3A when purple loosestrife is at the bud to mid-flowering stage of growth. Follow-up applications for control of regrowth should be made the following year in order to achieve increased control of this weed species. For all applications, a non-ionic surfactant should be added to the spray mixture. Follow all directions and use precautions on the label of the surfactant. Thorough wetting of the foliage and stems is necessary to achieve satisfactory control. A minimum spray volume of 50 gallons per acre is needed for ground broadcast applications.

If using a backpack sprayer, a spray mixture containing 1% to 1.5% Garlon 3A or 5 to 7.6 fl oz of Garlon 3A per 4 gallons of water should be used. All purple loosestrife plants should be thoroughly wetted.

Application Methods

Use Garlon 3A at rates of 3/4 to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (1/4 to 3 gallons of Garlon 3A) per acre to control broadleaf weeds and woody plants. In all cases, use the amount specified in enough water to give uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. Use only water suitable for spraying. Use an agriculturally labeled non-ionic surfactant for all foliar applications. When using surfactants, follow the use directions and precautions listed on the surfactant manufacturer's label. Use the higher concentrations of surfactant in the spray mixture when applying lower spray volumes per acre. The order of addition to the spray tank is water, spray thickening agent (if used), additional herbicide (if used), and Garlon 3A. Surfactant should be added to the spray tank last or as recommended on the product label. If combined with emulsifiable concentrate herbicides, moderate continuous adequate agitation is required.

Before using any recommended tank mixtures, read the directions and all use precautions on both labels. **Note:** If tank mixing with Rodeo® herbicide, mix the Garlon 3A with at least 75% of the total spray volume desired and ensure that Garlon 3A is well mixed before adding the Rodeo to avoid incompatibility.

For best results, apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. When hard to control species such as ash, blackgum, choke cherry, elm, maples, oaks, pines, or winged elm are prevalent and during applications made in late summer when the plants are mature and during drought conditions, use the higher rates of Garlon 3A alone or in combination with Tordon® 101 Mixture specialty herbicide. (Tordon 101 Mixture is a restricted use pesticide. See product label.) Tordon 101 Mixture is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

When using Garlon 3A in combination with 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile ester herbicides, generally the higher rates should be used for satisfactory brush control.

Use the higher dosage rates when brush approaches an average of 15 feet in height or when the brush covers more than 60% of the area to be treated. If lower rates are used on hard to control species, resprouting may occur the year following treatment.

On sites where easy to control brush species dominate, rates less than those listed may be effective. Consult State or Local Extension personnel for such information.

Foliage Treatment With Ground Equipment
High Volume Foliage Treatment
For control of woody plants, use Garlon 3A at the rate of 3 to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (1 to 3 gallons of Garlon 3A) per 100 gallons of spray solution, or Garlon 3A at 3/4 to 3 lb ae of triclopyr (1 to 4 quarts of Garlon 3A) may be tank mixed with 2,4-D amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile ester or Tordon 101 Mixture and diluted to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Apply at a volume of 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending upon size and density of woody plants. Coverage should be thorough to wet all leaves, stems, and root collars. (See Use Precautions and Restrictions.) Do not exceed maximum allowable use rates per acre (see table below). Tordon 101 Mixture is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Maximum Labeled Rate versus Spray Volume per Acre

Total Spray Volume (gal/acre)	Maximum Rate of Garlon 3A		
	Range and Pasture Sites[1] (gal/100 gal of spray)	Forestry Sites[2] (gal/100 gal of spray)	Other Non-Cropland Sites[3] (gal/100 gal of spray)
400	Do not use	0.5	0.75
300	Do not use	0.67	1
200	Do not use	1	1.5
100	0.67	2	3
50	1.33	4	6
40	1.67	5	7.5
30	2.33	6.65	10
20	3.33	10	15
10	6.67	20	30

[1]Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 2 lb ae of triclopyr (2/3 gal of Garlon 3A)/acre/year.
[2]Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 6 lb ae of triclopyr (2 gal of Garlon 3A)/acre/year.
[3]Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 9 lb ae of triclopyr (3 gal of Garlon 3A)/acre/year on non-cropland use sites other than rangeland, pasture, forestry, and grazed/hayed areas.

Low Volume Foliage Treatment
To control susceptible woody plants, apply up to 15 lb ae of triclopyr (5 gallons of Garlon 3A) in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. The maximum volume of the finish spray applied to an acre is limited by the maximum use rate per site type (See Maximum Use Rates section - Range and Pasture, Grazing, Haying sites 2 lb ae, Forestry sites 6 lb ae, and all other sites 9 lb ae triclopyr).The spray concentration of Garlon 3A and total spray volume per acre should be adjusted according to the size and density of target woody plants and kind of spray equipment used. With low volume sprays, use sufficient spray volume to obtain uniform coverage of target plants including the surfaces of all foliage, stems, and root collars (see General Use Precautions and Restrictions). For best results, a surfactant should be added to all spray mixtures. Match equipment and delivery rate of spray nozzles to height and density of woody plants. When treating tall, dense brush, a truck mounted spray gun with spray tips that deliver up to 2 gallons per minute at 40 to 60 psi may be required. Backpack or other types of specialized spray equipment with spray tips that deliver less than 1 gallon of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

Tank Mixing: As a low volume foliar spray, up to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (3 gallons of Garlon 3A) may be applied in tank mix combination with Tordon K or Tordon 101 Mixture in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. The maximum volume of the finish spray applied to an acre is limited by the maximum use rate per site type (See Maximum Use Rates section - Range and Pasture, Grazing, Haying sites 2 lb ae, Forestry sites 6 lb ae, and all other sites 9 lb ae triclopyr). Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

When applying this product in tank mix combination, follow all applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on each manufacturer's label. **Note:** If tank mixing with Rodeo® herbicide, mix the Garlon 3A with at least 75% of the total spray volume desired and ensure that Garlon 3A is well mixed before adding the Rodeo to avoid incompatibility.

Broadcast Applications With Ground Equipment
Apply using equipment that will assure uniform coverage of the spray volumes applied. To improve spray coverage, add an agriculturally labeled non-ionic surfactant as described later under Directions for Use. See Maximum Labeled Rate versus Spray Volume per Acre table above for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Woody Plant Control
Foliage Treatment: Use 6 to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (2 to 3 gallons of Garlon 3A) in enough water to make 20 to 100 gallons of total spray per acre or 1 1/2 to 3 lb ae of triclopyr (1/2 to 1 gallon of Garlon 3A) may be combined with 2,4-D amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile esters or Tordon 101 Mixture in sufficient water to make 20 to 100 gallons of total spray per acre. Tordon 101 Mixture is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Broadleaf Weed Control
Use Garlon 3A at rates of 1 to 4 1/2 lb ae of triclopyr (1/3 to 1 1/2 gallons of Garlon 3A) in a total volume of 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Apply any time during the growing season. Garlon 3A at 1 to 3 lb ae of triclopyr (1/3 to 1 gallon of Garlon 3A) may be tank mixed with Tordon K, Tordon 101 Mixture or 2,4-D amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile herbicides to improve the spectrum of activity. Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Aerial Application (Helicopter Only)
Aerial sprays should be applied using suitable drift control. (See Use Precautions and Restrictions.) Add an agriculturally labeled non-ionic surfactant as described under Directions for Use. See Maximum Labeled Rate versus Spray Volume per Acre table above for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Foliage Treatment (Non-Grazed Rights-of-Way)
Non-grazed areas: Use 6 to 9 lb ae of triclopyr (2 to 3 gallons of Garlon 3A) or 3 to 4 1/2 lb ae of triclopyr (1 to 1 1/2 gallons of Garlon 3A) in a tank mix combination with 2,4-D amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile esters or Tordon 101 Mixture, and apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions. Tordon 101 Mixture is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Interspersed areas in non-grazed rights-of-ways that may be subject to grazing may be spot treated if the treated area comprises no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

Cut Surface Treatments
Individual plant treatments such as basal bark and cut surface applications may be used on any use site listed on this label at a maximum use rate of 2.67 gallons of Garlon 3A (8 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre. These types of applications are made directly to ungrazed parts of plants and, therefore, are not restricted by the grazing maximum rate of 2/3 of a gallon of Garlon 3A (2 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre.

To control unwanted trees of hardwood species such as elm, maple, oak and conifers in labeled sites, apply Garlon 3A, either undiluted or diluted in a 1 to 1 ratio with water, as directed below.

With Tree Injector Method
Apply by injecting 1/2 milliliter of undiluted Garlon 3A or 1 milliliter of the diluted solution through the bark at intervals of 3 to 4 inches between centers of the injector wound. The injections should completely surround the tree at any convenient height. **Note: No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is injected directly into plants.**

With Hack and Squirt Method
Make cuts around the tree trunk at a convenient height with a hatchet or similar equipment so that the cuts overlap slightly and make a continuous circle around the trunk. Spray 1/2 milliliter of undiluted Garlon 3A or 1 milliliter of the diluted solution into the pocket created between the bark and the inner stem/trunk by each cut.

With Frill or Girdle Method
Make a single girdle through the bark completely around the tree at a convenient height. The frill should allow for the herbicide to remain next to the inner stem and absorb into the plant. Wet the cut surface with undiluted or diluted solution.

Both of the above methods may be used successfully at any season except during periods of heavy sap flow of certain species - for example, maples.

Stump Treatment
Spray or paint the cut surfaces of freshly cut stumps and stubs with undiluted Garlon 3A. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

Forest Management Applications
For best control from broadcast applications of Garlon 3A, use a spray volume which will provide thorough plant coverage. Recommended spray volumes are usually 10 to 25 gallons per acre by air or 10 to 100 gallons per acre by ground. To improve spray coverage of spray volumes less than 50 gallons per acre, add an agriculturally labeled non-ionic surfactant as described under Directions for Use. Application systems should be used to prevent hazardous drift to off-target sites. Nozzles or additives that produce larger droplets of spray may require higher spray volumes to maintain brush control.

Forest Site Preparation (Not for Conifer Release)
Use up to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (2 gallons of Garlon 3A) and apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre or Garlon 3A at 3 to 4 1/2 lb ae of triclopyr (1 to 1 1/2 gallons of Garlon 3A) may be used with Tordon 101 Mixture or 2,4-D low volatile ester in a tank mix combination in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Use a non-ionic agricultural surfactant for all foliar applications as described under Directions for Use. Tordon 101 Mixture is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Note: Conifers planted sooner than one month after treatment with Garlon 3A at less than 4 lb ae of triclopyr (1 1/3 gallons of Garlon 3A) per acre or sooner than two months after treatment at 4 to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (1 1/3 to 2 gallons of Garlon 3A) per acre may be injured. When tank mixtures of herbicides are used for forest site preparation, labels for all products in the mixture must be consulted and the longest recommended waiting period before planting observed.

Directed Spray Applications for Conifer Release
To release conifers from competing hardwoods such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, sweetgum, red and white oaks, ash, hickory, alder, birch, aspen, and pin cherry, mix 3 to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (1 to 2 gallons of Garlon 3A) in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. To improve spray coverage, add an agriculturally labeled non-ionic surfactant as described under Directions for Use. The spray mixture should be directed onto foliage of competitive hardwoods using knapsack or backpack sprayers with flat fan nozzles or equivalent any time after hardwoods have reached full leaf size, but before autumn coloration. The majority of treated hardwoods should be less than 6 feet in height to ensure adequate spray coverage. Care should be taken to direct spray away from contact with conifer foliage, particularly foliage of desirable pines.

Note: Spray may cause temporary damage and growth suppression where contact with conifers occurs; however, injured conifers should recover and grow normally. Over-the-top spray applications can kill pines.

Broadcast Applications for Conifer Release in the Northeastern United States
To release spruce, fir, red pine and white pine from competing hardwoods, such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, alder, birch (white, yellow or gray), aspen, ash, pin cherry and *Rubus* spp. and perennial and annual broadleaf weeds, use Garlon 3A at rates of 1 1/2 to 3 lb ae of triclopyr (2 to 4 quarts of Garlon 3A) per acre alone or with 2,4-D amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or 2,4-D ester to provide no more than 4 lb ae per acre

from both products. Apply in late summer or early fall after conifers have formed their over wintering buds and hardwoods are in full leaf and prior to autumn coloration.

Broadcast Applications for Douglas-Fir Release in the Pacific Northwest and California

To release Douglas-fir from susceptible competing vegetation such as broadleaf weeds, alder, blackberry or Scotch broom, apply Garlon 3A at 1 to 1 1/2 lb ae of triclopyr (1 1/3 to 2 quarts of Garlon 3A) per acre alone or in combination with 4 lb per acre of atrazine. Mix all sprays in a water carrier with a non-ionic surfactant. Apply in early spring after hardwoods begin growth and before Douglas fir bud break ("early foliar" hardwood stage) or after Douglas fir seasonal growth has "hardened off" (set winter buds) in late summer, but while hardwoods are still actively growing. When treating after Douglas fir bud set, apply prior to onset of autumn coloration in hardwood foliage. **Note:** Treatments applied during active Douglas fir shoot growth (after spring bud break and prior to bud set) may cause injury to Douglas fir trees.

Christmas Tree Plantations

Use Garlon 3A for the control of woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in established Christmas tree plantations. For best results, apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. Garlon 3A does not control weeds which have not emerged at the time of application. If lower rates are used on hard to control woody species, resprouting may occur the year following treatment. Brush over 8 feet tall is difficult to treat efficiently using hand equipment such as backpack or knapsack sprayers. When treating large brush or trees or hard to control species such as ash, blackgum, choke cherry, elm, hazel, madrone, maples, oaks or sweetgum, and for applications made during drought conditions or in late summer when the leaves are mature, use the higher rates of Garlon 3A or use cut surface application methods. For foliar applications, apply in enough water to give uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. Applications made under drought conditions may provide less than desirable results.

Use Precautions:

- Newly seeded turf (alleyways, etc.) should be mowed two or three times before any treatment with Garlon 3A.

Use Restrictions:

- Do not use on newly seeded grass until well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of secondary root system and tillering
- Do not reseed Christmas tree areas treated with Garlon 3A for a minimum of three weeks after application.
- Do not use Garlon 3A if legumes, such as clover, are present and injury cannot be tolerated.

Spray Preparation

The order of addition to the spray tank is water, drift control agent (if used), non-ionic agricultural surfactant and Garlon 3A. Continue moderate agitation while mixing and spraying. Use a non-ionic agricultural surfactant for all applications. When using surfactants, follow use directions and precautions listed on the manufacturer's label. Use the higher recommended concentrations of surfactant in the spray mixture when applying lower spray volumes per acre. **Note:** If tank mixing with Rodeo herbicide, mix the Garlon 3A with at least 75% of the total spray volume desired and ensure that Garlon 3A is well mixed before adding the Rodeo to avoid incompatibility.

Application

Apply in late summer or early autumn after terminal growth of Christmas trees has hardened of, but before leaf drop of, target weeds. Apply at a rate of 3/4 to 1 3/4 lb ae of triclopyr (2 to 5 pints of Garlon 3A) per acre as a foliar spray directed toward the base of Christmas trees. Use sufficient spray volume to provide uniform coverage of target plants (20 to 100 gallons per acre). **Do not apply with 2,4-D.** Application rates of Garlon 3A directed for Christmas trees will only suppress some well established woody plants that are greater than 2 to 3 years old (see table below). Broadcast sprays may also be applied in bands between the rows of planted trees. Use spray equipment that will assure uniform coverage of the desired spray volume.

Spray solution from Garlon 3A can cause needle and branch injury to Christmas trees. To minimize injury to Christmas trees, direct sprays so as to minimize contact with foliage. Blue spruce, white spruce, balsam fir and Frasier fir are less susceptible to injury than white pine and Douglas fir.

Restriction: Apply Garlon 3A only to established Christmas trees that were planted at least one full year prior to application.

Application Rates and Species Controlled:

Garlon 3A		
2 pints/acre (3/4 lb ae of triclopyr)	3 to 4 pints/acre (1 1/2 lb ae of triclopyr)	5 pints/acre (1 3/4 lb ae of triclopyr)
clover dandelion dock, curly lambsquarters lespedeza plantain, broadleaf plantain, buckhorn ragweed, common vetch	bindweed, field (TG) blackberry[1] chicory (s) fireweed ivy, ground lettuce, wild oxalis poison ivy smartweed (TG) thistle, Canada (TG) violet, wild Virginia creeper[1]	arrowwood (SDL) aspen beech (SDL) birch (SDL) chinquapin cottonwood (SDL) elderberry grape, wild mulberry (SDL) poplar (SDL) sassafras (SDL) sumac (SDL) sycamore (SDL)

(TG) Top growth control, retreatment may be necessary
(S) Suppression
(SDL) Seedlings less than 2 to 3 years old
[1]Use 4 pint per acre rate

Directed Applications

To control hardwoods such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, sweetgum, red and white oaks, ash, alder, birch, aspen, and pin cherry, mix 4 to 20 fl oz of Garlon 3A in enough water to make 3 gallons of spray mixture. For directed applications, do not exceed 6 lb ae of triclopyr (2 gallons of Garlon 3A) per acre per year. To improve coverage, add a non-ionic agricultural surfactant to the spray. This spray mixture should be directed onto foliage of competitive hardwoods using knapsack or backpack sprayers with flat fan nozzles or equivalent any time after hardwoods have reached full leaf size, but before autumn coloration (when plants are actively growing). The majority of treated hardwoods should be less than 8 feet in height to ensure adequate spray coverage. **Note:** To prevent Christmas tree injury, care should be taken to direct spray away from contact with Christmas tree foliage.

Cut Surface Treatments

When treating large brush or trees or hard to control species such as ash, blackgum, choke cherry, elm, hazel, madrone, maples, oaks, salt cedar or sweetgum, and for applications made during drought conditions or in late summer when the leaves are mature, use cut surface treatments. (See directions for Cut Surface Treatments in preceding section of this label.)

Wetland Sites in Forests and Non-Crop Areas

Garlon 3A may be used within forests and non-crop sites to control target vegetation in and around standing water sites, such as marshes, wetlands, and the banks of ponds and lakes and transition areas between upland and lowland sites.

For control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds in these sites, follow use directions and application methods on this label for forestry and non-cropland sites.

Use Precautions:

Minimize overspray to open water when treating target vegetation in and around non-flowing, quiescent or transient water. When making applications to control unwanted plants on banks or shorelines of flowing water, minimize overspray to open water. **Note:** Consult local public water control authorities before applying this product in and around public water. Permits may be required to treat such areas.

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

Dow AgroSciences warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperature, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

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

Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Dow AgroSciences or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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Indianapolis, IN 46268

Label Code: CD02-101-020
Replaced Label: D02-101-041

EPA accepted 02/25/16

Revisions:

Only minor changes made, including updated trademark statement.

METSULFURON-METHYL | GROUP 2 | HERBICIDE

Escort® XP

HERBICIDE

Dry Flowable **Active Ingredient**	**By Weight**
Metsulfuron methyl Methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]-carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	60%
Other Ingredients	40%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 432-1549

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

See Panel for First Aid Instructions and Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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 further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-334-7577 for emergency medical treatment information.

Nonrefillable Container
Net Weight
1 Pound
85798669
85796941C 210224AV1

Bayer

Produced for:
Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This herbicide is injurious to plants at extremely low concentrations. Nontarget plants may be adversely effected from drift and run-off.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

Metsulfuron-methyl is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for weeks after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of metsulfuron-methyl from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

WINDBLOWN SOIL PARTICLES

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

ESCORT® XP Herbicide must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in separately published Bayer Cropscience LP instructions.

Bayer CropScience LP will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specified on this label. User assumes all risks associated with such non-specified use.

Do not apply more than 4 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE (0.15 pounds of the active ingredient metsulfuron-methyl) per acre per year.

Do not use on food or feed crops except as specified by this label or supplemental labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency in your State responsible for pesticide regulation.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray by ground or aerial application.

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is registered for the control of annual and perennial weeds and unwanted woody plants on private, public and military lands, on rights-of-way, industrial sites, non-crop areas, ditchbanks of dry drainage ditches, certain types of unimproved turf grass, and conifer and hardwood plantations, including grazed areas on these sites. Do not use on irrigation ditches.

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE controls weeds and woody plants primarily by postemergent activity. Although ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE has preemergence activity, best results are generally obtained when ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is applied to foliage after emergence or dormancy break. Generally, for the control of annual weeds, ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE provides the best results when applied to young, actively growing weeds. For the control of perennial weeds, applications made at the bud/bloom stage or while the target weeds are in the fall rosette stage may provide the best results. The use rate depends upon the weed species and size at the time of application.

The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment
- soil pH, soil moisture, and soil organic matter

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be applied on conifer and hardwood plantations, and non-crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by the collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded as well as seasonally dry flood deltas. DO NOT make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams, and canals.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is absorbed primarily through the foliage of plants, and by the roots to a lesser degree. Plant cell division is generally inhibited in sensitive plants within a few hours following uptake. Two to 4 weeks after application, leaf growth slows followed by discoloration and tissue death. The final affects on annual weeds are evident about 4 to 6 weeks after application. The ultimate affect on perennial weeds and woody plants occurs in the growing season following application.

Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE, while cold, dry conditions may reduce or delay activity. Weeds and brush hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled. Weed and brush control may be reduced if rainfall occurs soon after application.

ADJUVANTS

The use of a surfactant is recommended to enhance the control of susceptible plants, except where noted. Apply at a minimum rate (concentration) of 1/4% volume/volume (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution), or at the manufacturer's recommended rate. Use only EPA approved surfactants containing at least 80% active ingredient. Certain types of surfactants, such as those incorporating acetic acid (i.e. LI-700), may not be compatible with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE and may result in decreased performance. Certain surfactants may not be suitable for use on desirable plants, such as turf and conifers, listed on this label. Consult the surfactant manufacturer's label for appropriate uses.

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

This product may be considered for use on public, private, and tribal lands to treat certain weed species infestations that have been determined to be invasive, consistent with the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) National Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive plants.

Effective EDRR systems address invasions by eradicating the invader where possible, and controlling them when the invasive species is too established to be feasibly eradicated. Once an EDRR assessment has been completed and action is recommended, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to quickly contain, deny reproduction, and if possible eliminate the invader. Consult your appropriate state extension service, forest service, or regional multidisciplinary invasive species management coordination team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE contains the active ingredient metsulfuron-methyl which is a Group 2 HERBICIDE based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected.

Follow the best management practices listed below to delay the development of herbicide resistant weeds.

- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- 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.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions for each target weed.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Bayer distributor, Bayer representative or call 1-800-331-2867.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- To the extent possible, do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.

- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weeds in the field.
- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program.
- Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

PREPARING FOR USE - Site Specific Considerations

Understanding the risks associated with the application of ESCORT® XP Herbicide is essential to aid in preventing off-site injury to desirable vegetation and agricultural crops. The risk of off-site movement, both during and after application, may be affected by a number of site specific factors such as the nature, texture and stability of the soil, the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, drainage patterns, and other local physical and environmental conditions. A careful evaluation of the potential for off-site movement from the intended application site, including movement of treated soil by wind or water erosion, must be made prior to using ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE. This evaluation is particularly critical where desirable vegetation or crops are grown on neighboring land for which the use of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is not labeled. If prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement and cause damage to neighboring desirable vegetation or agricultural crops, do not apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.

Before applying ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE the user must read and understand all label directions, precautions and restrictions completely, including these requirements for a site specific evaluation. If you do not understand any of the instructions or precautions on the label, or are unable to make a site specific evaluation yourself, consult your local agricultural dealer, cooperative extension service, land managers, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities familiar with the area to be treated. If you still have questions regarding the need for site specific considerations, please call 1-800-331-2867.

TANK MIXES

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for the use sites described in this label. Use only those tank mix partners which are labeled for the appropriate use site. When tank mixing, use the most restrictive label limitations for each of the products being used in the tank mix.

AGRICULTURAL USES

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 4 hours. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks

CONIFER PLANTATIONS

Application Information

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is registered for the control of many species of weeds and deciduous trees on sites where conifers are growing or are to be planted. Apply by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only). Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" for a listing of susceptible species.

Application Timing

Apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE after weeds have emerged or after undesirable hardwoods have broken winter dormancy and have reached the point of full leaf expansion.

Conifer Site Preparation

--Application Before Transplanting

After consulting the "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" tables, apply the rates of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE specified for the most difficult to control species on the site.

Southeast—Apply up to 4 ounces per acre for loblolly and slash pines. Transplant the following planting season.

Northeast and Lake States—Apply up to 2 ounces per acre for red pine. Transplant the following planting season. Apply up to 2 ounces per acre for black, white and Norway spruce. Transplant the following spring.

West—Apply up to 2 ounces per acre prior to planting Douglas Fir, Sitka Spruce, Western Red Cedar, Western Hemlock, Ponderosa Pine, and Grand Fir in the Coast Rangeland and western slope of the Cascades in Oregon and Washington. These conifer species listed can be planted anytime after application. Other conifer species can be planted providing the user has prior experience indicating acceptable tolerance to ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE soil residues.

Without prior experience, it is recommended that other species be planted on a small scale to determine selectivity before large-scale plantings are made as unacceptable injury may occur. Bayer CropScience LP will not assume responsibility for injury to any conifer species not listed on this label.

Tank Mix Combinations—

For broader spectrum control, the following products may be used in combination with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.

Glyphosate (4 pound active per gallon)

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with 2 to 10 quarts of glyphosate per acre. Refer to the product container for a list of species controlled.

Imazapyr (4 pound active per gallon)

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with 10 to 24 fluid ounces of imazapyr per acre. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. This combination controls ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, hophornbeam, persimmon, oaks (red, white and water), sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, and suppresses blackberry, dogwood, elms, myrtle dahoon, hickories, and red maple.

Glyphosate (4 pound active per gallon) + Imazapyr (4 pound active per gallon)

Tank mix 1/2 to 1 ounce of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with 16 to 64 fluid ounces of glyphosate and 10 to 12 fluid ounces of imazapyr per acre. Slash and loblolly pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. This combination controls cherry, dogwood, elms, oaks (red and water), persimmon, sassafras, sweetgum and suppresses hickory.

VELPAR® L VU HERBICIDE OR VELPAR® DF VU HERBICIDE

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE per acre with VELPAR® L VU HERBICIDE or VELPAR® DF VU HERBICIDE at the rates specified on the container for various soil textures. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. Refer to the product container for a list of species controlled.

OUST® EXTRA HERBICIDE

Tank mix 1/2 to 1 1/2 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with 2 to 3 ounces of Oust® Extra HERBICIDE per acre for herbaceous weed control. Refer to the product container and the "Weeds Controlled" section of this label for a listing of the weeds controlled. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. Tank mix 2 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with 3 ounces of Oust® Extra HERBICIDE per acre for herbaceous weed control and early spring suppression of bull thistle and Canada thistle in the Coast Rangeland and western slope of the Cascade Mountains. Douglas fir may be transplanted at least 90 days following application.

Release--Hardwood Control and Suppression

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be used for application over the top of established slash and loblolly pine to control the species listed in "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" section of this label. Apply 1 to 4 ounces per acre to control the species indicated, including kudzu.

Tank Mix Combinations—

For broader spectrum control the following products may be used in combination with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.

Imazapyr (4 pound active per gallon)

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with 8 to 16 fluid ounces of imazapyr per acre for application to loblolly pine. Refer to the imazapyr label regarding the use of surfactants and the appropriate application timing with respect to the age and development stage of the pines. This combination controls ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, hophornbeam, oaks (red, white and water), sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, and suppresses blackberry, dogwood, elms, myrtle dahoon, hickories, persimmon, and red maple.

VELPAR® L VU HERBICIDE OR VELPAR® DF VU HERBICIDE

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with VELPAR® L VU HERBICIDE or VELPAR® DF VU HERBICIDE at the rates specified on the container for various soil textures. This combination may be applied to loblolly and slash pines.

Release--Herbaceous Weed Control

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be applied to transplanted loblolly and slash pine for the control of herbaceous competition. Consult the "Weeds Controlled" for a listing of the susceptible species and application rates. Best results are obtained when ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence.

Tank Mix Combinations—

For broader spectrum control the following products may be used in combination with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.

Imazapyr (4 pound active per gallon)

Tank mix 1/2 to 1 ounce of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with 4 fluid ounces of imazapyr per acre. The tank mix may be used on loblolly pine.

VELPAR® L VU HERBICIDE OR VELPAR® DF VU HERBICIDE

Tank mix 1/2 to 1 ounce of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with VELPAR® L VU HERBICIDE or VELPAR® DF VU HERBICIDE at the rates specified on the container for various soil textures. This combination may be applied to loblolly and slash pines.

Release - Directed Spray in Conifers

Western US

To release conifers from competing brush species, such as, blackberry, salmonberry, snowberry, thimbleberry and wild roses, mix 2 to 4 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE per 100 gallons of spray solution. Direct spray onto the foliage of competing brush species using a knapsack or backpack sprayer. For best results, apply any time after the brush species have reached full leaf stage but before autumn coloration. For best results at application, the majority of the brush must be less than six feet in height to help ensure adequate spray coverage. Thorough coverage of the target foliage is necessary to optimize results. Care must be taken to direct the ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE spray solution away from the conifer foliage.

NOTE:

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may cause temporary yellowing and or growth suppression when the spray solution contacts conifer foliage. The use of a surfactant with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may improve brush control results. When using a surfactant with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE, extra precaution must be taken to avoid contact with conifer foliage. Excessive drift onto conifers may result in severe injury.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS—CONIFER PLANTATIONS ONLY

- Applications of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE made to conifers that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, diseases, drought, winter damage,

animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, or other stresses may injure or kill the trees.

- Applications of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE made for herbaceous release must only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- Do not apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE to conifers grown as ornamentals.
- ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE applications may result in damage and mortality to other species of conifers when they are present on sites with those listed in the preceding specifications for conifer plantations.

HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS

Application Information

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be used at rates of up to 2 ounces per acre for the control of many weed species on sites where yellow poplar is growing or is to be planted, and on sites where red alder is to be planted. Apply by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only). Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" sections of this label for a listing of susceptible species.

Application Timing

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be applied as a site preparation treatment prior to planting red alder or yellow poplar. As a prior to planting site preparation treatment for red alder, ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for this use.

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may also be applied over-the-top of planted yellow poplar seedlings after the soil has settled around the root system, but before the seedlings have broken dormancy (prior to bud break).

Release--Herbaceous Weed Control

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be applied to yellow poplar for the control of herbaceous competition. Consult the "Weeds Controlled" for a listing of the susceptible species and specified application rates. Best results are obtained when ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence.

Tank Mix Combinations—

Tank mix 1/2 ounce of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with 4 to 6 pints of VELPAR® L VU HERBICIDE as directed on the package label for "RELEASE--HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL" in pine plantations in the eastern U.S. Follow the VELPAR® L VU Herbicide label directions regarding altering the application rate by soil texture.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS—HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS ONLY

- Application of Velpar® L VU Herbicide and ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE made to yellow poplar that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, disease, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, or other stresses may injure or kill the seedlings.
- Applications of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE made for release must only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- The use of surfactant is not recommended for applications made over the tops of trees.
- Careful consideration must be given by an experienced and knowledgeable forester to match the requirements of yellow poplar and/or red alder to the conditions of the site. Treatment of yellow poplar and/or red alder planted on a site inadequate to meet its requirements may injure or kill the seedlings.

PASTURE, RANGELAND, AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is registered for the control of broadleaf weeds, brush and several woody vine species in the establishment, maintenance, and restoration of pasture, rangeland, and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP).

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other pesticides labeled for use in pasture, rangeland, and CRP. Read and follow the labels on all products used in the tank mix. Observe the most restrictive precautions on each of the product's labels. Application of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE to pasture, rangeland and CRP may be made by ground or air. Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage of the targeted weeds with the equipment being used. In Idaho, Oregon and Washington use a minimum application volume of 3 gallons of spray solution per acre.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR GRASS ESTABLISHMENT IN PASTURE, RANGELAND, AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is registered for the control or suppression of broadleaf weeds to aid in the establishment of the following perennial native or improved grasses planted in pasture, rangeland, and acres enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP):

Blue Gramma
Bluestems-
- Big
- Little
- Plains
- Sand
- WW Spar

Buffalograss
Green sprangletop
Kleingrass
Lovegrasses-
- Atherstone
- Sand
- Weeping
- Wilman

Orchardgrass
Sideoats gramma
Switchgrass-
- Blackwell

Wheatgrasses-
- bluebunch
- crested
- intermediate
- pubescent

Siberian
slender
steambank
tall
thickspike
western
Wildrye grass-
Russian

Maximize potential for grass establishment by consulting with the Natural Resource and Conservation Service of other government agencies or local experts concerning planting techniques and other cultural practices.

Performance from ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may not always be satisfactory due to the inability of newly planted grass stands to sufficiently compete with weeds and the severity of weed pressure in new grass stands.

An additional HERBICIDE application or mowing may be needed.

Use Rates and Application Timing for Grass Establishment in Pasture, Rangeland and CRP Preplant (prior to planting) or Preemergence (after planting but before grass emergence)

Do not use more than 1/10 ounce/acre of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE for grass establishment in pasture, rangeland, and CRP. Apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE at 1/10 ounce/acre on all labeled grasses except orchardgrass and Russian wildrye grass. Do not apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE preplant or preemergence to orchardgrass and Russian wildrye grass as severe crop injury may result.

Early postemergence to new plantings

Apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE at 1/10 ounce/acre, plus a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 2 to 4 pints/100 gallons of spray solution on all labeled grasses anytime after grass emergence.

Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant. Because grass species differ in time of emergence, apply only after the majority of grasses are in the 3 to 4 leaf stage.

Postemergence to stands with 1 – 5 leaf grasses planted the previous season.

Apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE at 1/10 ounce/acre plus a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 2 to 4 pints/100 gallons of spray solution on all labeled grasses when the majority of the grasses have one or more leaves.

Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR ESTABLISHED GRASSES IN PASTURE, RANGELAND, AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

Use Rates for Established Grasses in Pasture, Rangeland, and CRP

Apply up to 1 2/3 ounces ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE per acre as a broadcast application to established grasses in pasture, rangeland and CRP. For spot applications, use 1 ounce per 100 gallons of water. Do not apply more than 1 2/3 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE per acre per year in pasture, rangeland, and CRP.

Refer to the Weeds Controlled section of the section 3 label for a listing of the weeds controlled by ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE and the appropriate use rate to obtain control.

Application Timing – Established Grasses in Pasture, Rangeland, and CRP

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be applied to established native grasses such as bluestems and grama, and on other established grasses such as bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, fescue and timothy that were planted the previous growing season (or earlier) and are fully tillered, unless otherwise directed on this label. Specific application timing information on several of these grass species follows:

Grass	Minimum time from Grass establishment ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE application
Bermudagrass	2 months
Bluegrass, bromegrass, Orchardgrass	6 months
Timothy	12 months
Fescue	24 months

Rotation Intervals in Pasture, Rangeland, and CRP for Overseeding and Renovation

Location	Crop or Grass Species	Maximum ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE Rate on Pasture, Rangeland, and CRP (oz per A)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV	Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, sweet clover, bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass, tall fescue	1/10 to 3/10	4
	Wheat (except durum)	1/10 to 3/10	1
	Durum, barley, oat	1/10 to 3/10	10
ALL STATES NOT INCLUDED ABOVE	Red clover, white clover, and sweet clover	1/10 to 2/10	12
	Bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass	1/10 to 2/10	6
	Tall Fescue	1/10 to 2/10	18
	Wheat (except durum)	1/10 to 2/10	1
	Durum, barley, oat	1/10 to 2/10	10

(continued)

Rotation Intervals in Pasture, Rangeland, and CRP for Overseeding and Renovation *(continued)*

Location	Crop or Grass Species	Maximum ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE Rate on Pasture, Rangeland, and CRP (oz per A)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
ALL AREAS WITH SOIL PH OF 7.5 OR LESS	Russian wildrye	1/10 to 1/2	1
	Green needlegrass, switchgrass, sheep fescue	1/10 to 1	1
	Meadow brome, smooth brome, alta fescue, red fescue, meadow foxtail, orchardgrass, Russian wildrye, timothy	1/10 to 1	2
ALL AREAS WITH SOIL PH OF 7.9 OR LESS	Alkali sacoton, mountain brome, blue grama, thickspike wheatgrass	1/10 to 1	1
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass	1/10 to 1/2	2
	Western wheatgrass	1/10 to 1	2
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass, big bluestem	1/10 to 1	3

Fescue Precautions:
Note that ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may temporarily stunt tall fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- Do not use more than 4/10 ounce/acre of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.
- Tank mix ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with 2,4-D.
- Use the lowest specified rate for target weeds.
- Use a non-ionic surfactant at 1/2 to 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution.
- Make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall.
- Do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
- Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.

Timothy Precautions:
Timothy should be at least 6 inches tall at application and be actively growing. Applications of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE to timothy under any other conditions may cause crop yellowing and/or stunting. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- Do not use more than 4/10 ounce/acre ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.
- Tank mix ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with 2, 4-D.
- Use the lowest specified rate for target weeds.
- Use a non-ionic surfactant at 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution (1/16%).
- Make applications in the late summer or fall.
- Do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
- Do not use spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

Application of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE to Pensacola bahiagrass, ryegrass (Italian or perennial) and Garrison's creeping foxtail may cause severe injury to and/or loss of forage.

Other Pasture and Rangeland Grasses
Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to a small area. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season.
Broadleaf forage species, such as alfalfa and clover, are highly sensitive to ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE and will be severely stunted or injured by ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.

SPOT TREATMENTS
ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be used for use as spot treatment to control noxious and troublesome weeds on pasture, rangeland, and CRP.

Application Information
ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be used to control many species of weeds, including noxious weeds, in forage grasses growing on pasture, rangeland, and CRP. Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" section of the package label or supplemental labeling for a listing of susceptible weed species. If the sprayer is calibrated, consult the package label or other supplemental labeling to select the application rate per acre of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE appropriate for the target weeds. Or mix one gram of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE per one gallon of water along with a suitable surfactant. Spray to the point of wetting the entire surface of the target weeds, approximately 40 gallons of solution per acre. When applied in this manner there is no grazing restrictions following the use of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE. Applications may be made at anytime of the year, except when the soil is frozen.

CROP ROTATION
Before using ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your pasture, rangeland, or CRP acres at the same time.

Minimum Rotational Intervals
Minimum rotation intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE applied. ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE breakdown.
Of these 3 factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture should be monitored regularly when considering crop rotations.
* The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

Soil pH Limitations
ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE should not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.

Checking Soil pH
Before using ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0" to 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

BIOASSAY
A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop or grass species/variety not listed in the Rotation Intervals Table, or if the soil pH is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table.
To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop(s) or grass(es) you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE. Crop or grass response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) or grass(es) grown in the test strips.
If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local Agricultural dealer or BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

GRAZING/HAYING
When used as directed, there is no grazing or haying restriction for use rates of 1 2/3 ounces per acre and less.
Coveralls, shoes plus socks must be worn if cutting within 4 hours of treatment.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

- Do not apply more than 1 2/3 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE per acre per year on pasture, rangeland, or CRP.
- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE to a small area. Components in a grass seed mixture will vary in tolerance to ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE so the final stand may not reflect the seed ratio.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE should not be applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soils, disease, or insect damage as grass injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.
- Applications of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE to pasture, rangeland, and CRP undersown with legumes may cause injury to the legumes. Legumes in a seeding mixture may be severely injured or killed following an application of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.
- Applications made to some established grasses may cause temporary stunting, yellowing or seedhead suppression (i.e. fescue, timothy).
- Applications made to newly established grasses less than 2 years from seeding may result in injury or loss.
- Do not apply to forage grasses known to be sensitive to ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE such as ryegrass (Italian and perennial), bahia or Garrison's creeping foxtail.
- Broadleaf forage species, such as alfalfa and clover, are highly sensitive to ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE and will be severely injured or killed.
- The control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced if ground applications are made when dry, dusty field conditions exist. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA should improve weed control under these conditions.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

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 enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.
Non-crop industrial weed control and selective weed control in turf (industrial, unimproved only) are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

NON-CROP SITES
Application Information
ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is registered for weed control on private, public and military lands as follows: Uncultivated nonagricultural areas (including airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas non-crop producing (including farmyards, fuel storage

areas, fence rows, soil bank land, and barrier strips); industrial sites outdoor (including lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms) including grazed areas on these sites. It may also be used for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds.
Consult the "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" tables to determine the appropriate application rate. ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be applied in tank mixture with other herbicides labeled for use on non-crop sites. Fully read the labels and follow all directions and restrictions on each label.
Applications may be made by ground or air. Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage of the target vegetation with the application equipment being used.

NATIVE GRASSES

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is registered for weed control and suppression in the establishment and maintenance of native grasses. It may be used where blue grama, bluestems (big, little, plains, sand, ww spar) bromegrasses (meadow), buffalograss, green sprangletop, indiangrass, kleingrass, lovegrasses (atherstone, sand, weeping, wilman), orchardgrass, sideoats grama, switchgrass (blackwell), wheatgrass (bluebunch, intermediate, pubescent, Siberian, slender, streambband, tall, thickspike, western), and Russian wildrye are established. It may also be applied over these species in the seedling stage, except for orchardgrass and Russian wildrye.
When used as directed, there are no grazing or haying restrictions for use rates of 1 2/3 ounces per acre or less. At use rates greater than 1 2/3 ounces per acre and up to 3 1/3 ounces per acre, forage grasses may be cut for hay, fodder or green forage and fed to livestock, including lactating animals, 3 days after treatment.

Rotation Intervals for Overseeding and Renovation

Location	Crop or Grass Species	Maximum ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE Rate (oz per A)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV	Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, sweet clover, bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass, tall fescue	1/10 to 3/10	4
	Wheat (except durum)	1/10 to 3/10	1
	Durum, barley, oat	1/10 to 3/10	10
ALL STATES NOT INCLUDED ABOVE	Red clover, white clover, and sweet clover	1/10 to 2/10	12
	Bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass	1/10 to 2/10	6
	Tall Fescue	1/10 to 2/10	18
	Wheat (except durum)	1/10 to 2/10	1
	Durum, barley, oat	1/10 to 2/10	10
ALL AREAS WITH SOIL PH OF 7.5 OR LESS	Russian wildrye	1/10 to 1/2	1
	Green needlegrass, switchgrass, sheep fescue	1/10 to 1	1
	Meadow brome, smooth brome, alta fescue, red fescue, meadow foxtail, orchardgrass, Russian wildrye, timothy	1/10 to 1	2
ALL AREAS WITH SOIL PH OF 7.9 OR LESS	Alkali sacoton, mountain brome, blue grama, thickspike wheatgrass	1/10 to 1	1
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass	1/10 to 1/2	2
	Western wheatgrass	1/10 to 1	2
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass, big bluestem	1/10 to 1	3

Application Information

Apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE at the rate of 1/10 ounce per acre for the control and suppression* of bur buttercup (testiculate), common purslane, common sunflower*, cutleaf eveningprimrose*, flixweed*, lambsquarters* (common and slimleaf), marestail*, pigweed (redroot and tumble), snow speedwell, tansymustard* and tumble mustard (Jim Hill mustard).
*Suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas.
Degree of suppression will vary with the size of weed and environmental conditions following treatment.

Application Timing

For established grasses, apply when weeds are in the seedling stage.
For grasses in the seedling stage, apply preplant or preemergence where the soil (seed bed) has been cultivated.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS—NATIVE GRASSES

- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. If no information is available, limit the initial use of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE to a small area. Components in a grass seed mixture will vary in tolerance to ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE, so the final stand may not reflect the seed ratio.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. Injury may result when ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soils, disease, or insect damage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.

GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS

Following an application of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE to non-crop areas, the treated sites may be replanted with various species of grasses at the intervals listed below.

For soils with a pH of 7.5 or less, observe the following replant intervals:

Species	Rate (ounces per acre)	Replant Interval (months)
Brome, Meadow	1/2—1	2
	1—2	3
Brome, Smooth	1/2—1	2
	1—2	4
Fescue, Alta	1/2—1	2
	1—2	4
Fescue, Red	1/2—1	2
	1—2	4
Fescue, Sheep	1/2—1	1
	1—2	4
Foxtail, Meadow	1/2—1	2
	1—2	4
Green Needlegrass	1/2—2	1
Orchardgrass	1/2—1	2
	1—2	4
Russian wildrye	1/2—1	1
	1	2
	2	3
Switchgrass	1/2—1	1
	1—2	3
Timothy	1/2—1	2
	1—2	4
Wheatgrass, Western	1/2—1	2
	1—2	3

For soils with a pH of 7.5 or greater observe the following replant intervals:

Species	Rate (ounces per acre)	Replant Interval (months)
Alkali Sacaton	1/2—1	1
	1—2	3
Bluestem, Big	1/2—2	3
Brome, Mountain	1/2—1	1
	1—2	2
Grama, Blue	1/2—2	1
Grama, Sideoats	1/2	2
	>1/2	>3
Switchgrass	1/2	2
	>1/2	>3
Wheatgrass, Thickspike	1/2—2	1
Wheatgrass, Western	1—2	2
	1/2—1	3

The specified intervals are for applications made in the Spring to early Summer. Because ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made in the late Summer or Fall should consider the intervals as beginning in the Spring following treatment.
Testing has indicated that there is considerable variation in response among the species of grasses when seeded into areas treated with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE. If species other than those listed above are to be planted into areas treated with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE, a field bioassay must be performed, or previous experience may be used, to determine the feasibility of replanting treated sites.

ADDITIONAL GRASS INFORMATION

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR GRASS ESTABLISHMENT

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be used for the control or suppression of broadleaf weeds to aid in the establishment of the following perennial native or improved grasses:

Blue Grama	Buffalograss	Orchardgrass	Wheatgrasses –	Wildrye grass –
Bluestems –	Green sprangletop	Sideoats grama	bluebunch	Russian
big	Kleingrass	Switchgrass –	crested	
little	Lovegrassess –	Blackwell	intermediate	
plains	Atherstone		pubescent	
sand	sand		Siberian	
WW spar	weeping		slender	
	Wilman		steambank	
			tall	
			thickspike	
			western	

Maximize potential for grass establishment by consulting with the Natural Resource and Conservation Service of other government agencies or local experts concerning planting techniques and other cultural practices.

Performance from ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may not always be satisfactory due to the inability of newly planted grass stands to sufficiently compete with weeds and the severity of weed pressure in new grass stands.

An additional herbicide application or mowing may be needed.

Use Rates and Application Timing for Grass Establishment Preplant (prior to planting) or Preemergence (after planting but before grass emergence)

Do not use more than 1/10 ounce per acre of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE for grass establishment.

Apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE at 1/10 ounce per acre on all labeled grasses except orchardgrass and Russian wildrye grass. Do not apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE preplant or preemergence to orchardgrass and Russian wildrye grass as severe crop injury may result.

Early postemergence to new plantings

Apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE at 1/10 ounce per acre, plus a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 2 to 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution on all labeled grasses anytime after grass emergence.

Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

Because grass species differ in time of emergence, apply only after the majority of grasses are in the 3 to 4 leaf stage.

Postemergence to stands with 1 – 5 leaf grasses planted the previous season

Apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE at 1/10 ounce per acre plus a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 2 to 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution, on all labeled grasses when the majority of the grasses have one or more leaves.

Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR ESTABLISHED GRASSES

Use Rates for Established Grasses

Apply up to 1 ounce ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE per acre as a broadcast application to established grasses. For spot applications, use 1 ounce per 100 gallons of water. Do not apply more than 1 2/3 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE per acre per year.

Refer to the Weeds Controlled section of this label for a listing of the weeds controlled by ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE and the appropriate use rate to obtain control.

Application Timing – Established Grasses

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be applied to established native grasses such as bluestems and grama, and on other established grasses such as bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, fescue and timothy that were planted the previous growing season (or earlier) and are fully tillered, unless otherwise directed on this label. Specific application timing information on several of these grass species follows:

Grass	Minimum time from Grass establishment ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE application
Bermudagrass	2 months
Bluegrass, bromegrass, Orchardgrass	6 months
Timothy	12 months
Fescue	24 months

Fescue and Timothy Precautions

When used on fescue and timothy grasses, ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may cause reduced first cutting yields due to temporary stunting, leaf yellowing, or seed head suppression. To help minimize these symptoms, follow the information below:

- Use the lowest labeled rate for the target weeds.
- Tank mix 2,4-D with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDEapplications.
- Apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE at no more than 4/10 ounce per acre.
- Make applications when the grasses are 5 to 6 inches tall in late summer or fall.
- Use only a non-ionic surfactant at 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution.
- When liquid nitrogen is the spray carrier, do not include the surfactant.

Other Grasses:

Application of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE to Pensacola bahiagrass, ryegrass (Italian or perennial) and Garrison's creeping foxtail may cause severe injury to and/or loss of forage.

Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to a small area. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season.

Broadleaf forage species, such as alfalfa and clover, are highly sensitive to ESCORT® XP Herbicide and will be severely stunted or injured by ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.

CROP ROTATION

Before using ESCORT® XP Herbicide, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options.

Minimum Rotational Intervals

Minimum rotation intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE applied. ESCORT® XP HHERBICIDE breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE breakdown.

Of these 3 factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, monitor soil temperature and soil moisture on a regular basis when considering any crop rotations.

* The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

Soil pH Limitations

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE must not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, ESCORT® XP HERBICIDEcould remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.

Checking Soil pH

Before using ESCORT® XP Herbicide, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0" to 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop or grass species/variety not listed in the Rotation Intervals Table, or if the soil pH is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table.

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop(s) or grass(es) you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE. Crop or grass response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) or grass(es) grown in the test strips.

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local Agricultural dealer or Bayer CropScience LP representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. If no information is available, limit the initial use of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDEto a small area.
- Components in a grass seed mixture will vary in tolerance to ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE so the final stand may not reflect the seed ratio.
- Under certain conditions, such as heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures, prior to or soon after ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soils, disease, or insect damage can result in grass injury. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.
- Applications of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE to lands undersown with legumes may cause injury to the legumes. Legumes in a seeding mixture may be severely injured or killed following an application of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.
- The control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced if ground applications are made when dry, dusty field conditions exist. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA may improve weed control under these conditions.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

1/3 to 1/2 ounce per acre

Annual sowthistle	Common groundsel	Goldenrod	Smallseed falseflax
Aster	Common purslane	Lambsquarters	Smooth pigweed
Bahiagrass	Common yarrow	Marestail/horseweed****	Sweet clover
Beebalm	Conical catchfly	Maximillion sunflower	Tansymustard
Bittercress	Corn cockle	Miners lettuce	Treacle mustard
Bitter sneezeweed	Cow cockle	Pennsylvania smartweed	Tumble mustard
Blackeyed-susan	Crown vetch	Plains coreopsis	Wild carrot
Blue mustard	Dandelion	Plantain	Wild garlic
Bur buttercup	Dogfennel	Redroot pigweed	Wild lettuce
Chicory	False chamomile	Redstem filaree	Wild mustard
Clover	Fiddleneck tarweed	Rough fleabane	Wooly croton
Cocklebur	Field pennycress	Shepherd's purse	Wood sorrel
Common chickweed	Flixweed	Silky crazyweed (locoweed)	Yankeweed

1/2 to 1 ounce per acre

Blackberry	Curly dock	Honeysuckle	Seaside arrowgrass
Black henbane	Dewberry	Multiflora rose and other wild roses	Sericea lespedeza
Broom snakeweed*	Dyer's woad	Musk thistle***	Tansy ragwort
Buckhorn plantain	Garlic mustard	Oxeye daisy	Teasel
Bull thistle	Gorse	Plumeless thistle	Wild caraway
Common crupina	Halogeton	Prostrate knotweed	
Common sunflower	Henbit	Rosering gaillardia	

1 to 2 ounces per acre

Common mullein	Lupine	Purple scabious	Sulphur cinquefoil
Common tansy	Old world climbing fern	Scotch thistle	Western salsify
Field bindweed**	(Lygodium)	Scouringrush	Whitetop (hoary cress)
Greasewood	Perennial pepperweed	Salsify	Wild Iris
Gumweed	Poison hemlock	Snowberry	
Houndstongue	Purple loosestrife	St. Johnswort	

1 1/2 to 2 ounces per acre

Canada thistle**	Duncecap larkspur	Tall larkspur	Yellow toadflax**
Dalmation toadflax**	Russian knapweed**	Wild parsnip	

2 ounces per acre

Onionweed

3 to 4 ounces per acre

Kudzu

* Apply fall through spring.

** Suppression, which is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. Apply as a full coverage spray for best performance.

*** Certain biotypes of musk thistle are more sensitive to ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE and may be controlled with rates of 1/4 to 1/2 ounce per acre. Treatments of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be applied from rosette through bloom stages of development.

**** Certain biotypes of marestail/horsetail are less sensitive to ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE and may be controlled by tank mixes with herbicides with a different mode of action.

Problem Weed Control

For broader spectrum control and for use on certain biotypes of broadleaf weeds which may be resistant to ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE and herbicides with the same mode of action, the following tank mixes may be used.

Dicamba + 2,4-D

Weed	Rate of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE	Rate of dicamba (fluid ounces/acre)	Rate of 2,4-D (fluid ounces/acre)
Kochia control	1/2	8	16
Spotted knapweed control	1/2	8	16
Rush skeletonweed suppression	1	8	16

INDUSTRIAL TURFGRASS UNIMPROVED ONLY

Application Information

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is registered for selective weed control in unimproved industrial turfgrass where certain grasses are well established and desired as ground cover. ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may also be used for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds in turfgrass.

In addition to conventional spray equipment, ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may also be applied with invert emulsion equipment. When using an invert emulsion, mix the prescribed rate of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE in the water phase.

Consult the "Weeds Controlled" table to determine which weeds will be controlled by the following application rates:

Turfgrass Type	Rate of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE (ounces/acre)
Fescue and Bluegrass	¼ to ½
Crested Wheatgrass and Smooth Brome	¼ to 1
Bermudagrass	¼ to 2

Application Timing

Applications may be made at anytime of the year except when the soil is frozen.

When a spring application is made on fescue or bluegrass, a second application may be made during the summer after full seedhead maturation.

Growth Suppression and Seedhead Inhibition (Chemical Mowing)

Application Information

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be used for growth suppression and seedhead inhibition in well established fescue and bluegrass turfgrass at the use rate of 1/4 to 1/2 ounce per acre.

Tank Mix Combination

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with "Embark" for improved performance in the regulation of growth and seedhead suppression. Tank mix 1/4 to 1/2 ounce of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with 1/8 to 1/4 pint of "Embark".

Application Timing

Application may be made after at least 2 to 3 inches of new growth has emerged until the appearance of the seed stalk.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

—INDUSTRIAL TURFGRASS ONLY

- An application of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may cause temporary discoloration (chlorosis) or stunting of the turfgrasses. Use the lower specified rates for minimum discoloration or stunting.
- With fescue and bluegrass, sequential applications made during the same or consecutive growth periods (i.e. spring and fall) may result in excessive injury to turfgrass.
- Excessive injury may result when ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is applied to turfgrass that is under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures (winter injury) or poor fertility.
- ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is not recommended for use on bahiagrass.

BRUSH CONTROL

Application Information

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is registered for the control of undesirable brush growing in non-crop areas including grazed areas on these sites. Applications may be made by air, high volume ground application, low volume ground application and ultra-low volume ground application. Except as noted for multiflora rose, ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE must be applied as a spray to the foliage.

The application volume required will vary with the height and density of the brush and the application equipment used. Generally, aerial applications will require 15 to 25 gallons of water per acre; high volume ground application will require 100 to 400 gallons of water per acre; low volume ground application will require 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre; and ultra-low volume ground application will require 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre.

Regardless of the application volume and equipment used, thorough coverage of the foliage, particularly the terminal growing points, is necessary to optimize results.

BRUSH SPECIES CONTROLLED

Species	High Volume Rate (ounces/100 gallon)	Broadcast Rate (ounces/acre)
Ash	1—2	1—3
Aspen	1—2	1—3
Black locust	1—2	1—3
Blackberry	1—2	1—3
Camelthorn	1—2	1—3
Cherry	1—2	1—3
Cottonwood	1—2	2—3
Eastern red cedar	1—2	2—3
Elder	1—2	2—3
Elm	1—2	1—3
Firs	3	1—2
Hawthorn	1—2	1—3
Honeysuckle	1—2	1/2—1
Mulberry	1—2	2—3
Multiflora rose	1—2	1—3
Muscadine (wild grape)	1—2	2—3
Oaks	1—2	1—3
Ocean spray (Holodiscus)	1—2	2—3
Osage orange	1—2	2—3
Red maple	1—2	2—3
Salmonberry	1/2—1	1—3
Snowberry	1/2—1	1—3
Spruce (black and white)	3	2—3
Thimbleberry	1/2—1	1—3
Tree of heaven (Ailanthus)	1—2	1—2
Wild roses	1/2—1	1—3
Willow	1/2—1	1—3
Yellow poplar	1/2—1	1—3

For low volume and ultra-low volume ground applications, mix 4 to 8 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Application Timing

Make a foliar application of the specified rate of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE during the period from full leaf expansion in the spring until the development of full fall coloration on deciduous species to be controlled. Coniferous species may be treated at anytime during the growing season.

Spot Treatment

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be used for the control of many species of weeds including noxious/invasive weeds in certain established grasses growing on non-crop areas.

Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" section for a listing of susceptible weed species and the application rate per acre per the target weed.

Or, mix one gram of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE per one gallon of water along with a surfactant. Spray to the point of wetting the entire surface of the target weeds, approximately 40 gallons of solution per acre.

Tank Mix Combinations—

ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with any product labeled for non-crop brush control at the application rates specified on the companion product's label for the pests specified on the product's companion label. Read and follow the label instructions of both products when tank mixing. Follow the most restrictive limitations of any of the product labels being tank mixed.

Low Rate Applications

Imazapyr (2 pound active per gallon)

Combine 1 to 2 ounces of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with 1 to 4 pints of imazapyr herbicide per acre and apply as a broadcast spray. For aerial applications use a minimum of 15 gallons per acre spray volume. In addition to species listed above controlled by ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE, this combination controls black gum, hophornbeam, sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, dogwood, myrtle dahoon, hickories, and persimmon.

Picloram* (2 pound active per gallon) + Imazapyr (2 pound active per gallon)

Combine 1 to 1 1/2 ounce of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with 2 to 8 fluid ounces of imazapyr and 1 to 2 pints of picloram per 100 gallons of water. Apply as a high volume spray. This tank mix controls cherry, elms, box elder, maples, hackberry, redbud, ash, oaks (including shingle oak), black locust, and sassafras.

*Picloram is a restricted use pesticide.

Spotgun Basal Soil Treatment

For control of multiflora rose, prepare a spray suspension of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE by mixing 1 ounce per gallon of water. Mix vigorously until the ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is dispersed and agitate periodically while applying the spray suspension.

Apply the spray preparation with an exact delivery handgun applicator. Apply at the rate of 4 milliliters for each 2 feet of rose canopy diameter. Direct the treatment to the soil within 2 feet of the stem union. When treating large plants and more than one delivery is required, make applications on opposite sides of the plant.

For best results, make applications from early spring to summer.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

—NON-CROP BRUSH ONLY

- When using tank mixtures of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE with companion herbicides, read and follow all use instructions, application rates, warnings, and precautions appearing on the labels. Follow the most restrictive label instructions for each of the herbicides used.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Low rates of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most crops. Following an ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.
3. Continue agitation until the ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE must be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE spray preparations are stable if they are pH neutral or alkaline and stored at or below 100° F.
8. If ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.

PRODUCT PRECAUTIONS

- When used as directed, there is no grazing or haying restriction for use rates of 1 2/3 ounces per acre or less. At use rates greater than 1 2/3 ounces per acre and up to 3 1/3 ounces per acre, forage grasses may be cut for hay, fodder or green forage and fed to livestock, including lactating animals, 3 days after treatment.
- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if spray equipment is drained or flushed on or near these trees or plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the product may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE may injure or kill most crops. Injury may be more severe when the crops are irrigated. Do not apply ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light or sandy soils are known to be prevalent in the area being treated.
- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops. Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, to surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or to soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE.
- Do not treat frozen or snow covered soil.
- Leave treated soil undisturbed to reduce the potential for ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.

PRODUCT RESTRICTIONS

- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.
- Do not use this product in California.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment must be cleaned before ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined below.

When multiple loads of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE are applied, it is recommended that at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gallon of ammonia (contains 3% active minimum) for every 100 gallons of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.

5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. Dispose of the rinsate on a labeled site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If a commercial cleaner is used follow the commercial cleaner directions for rinsate disposal.

Notes:

1. Mixing chlorine bleach with ammonia can cause dangerous gases to form. Clean spray equipment outdoors.
2. Use steam cleaning or other commercial cleaners to facilitate the removal of any caked pesticide deposits.
3. When ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product must be examined and the most rigorous procedure must be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products must be followed as per the individual product labels.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or target vegetation unless making an industrial turf, pasture and rangeland applications, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the crop or target vegetation.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

WIND

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

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, that it is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

SENSITIVE AREAS

Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling:

Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers,
offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE containing metsulfuron methyl only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE containing metsulfuron methyl only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use the container, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour, or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Outer Foil Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously.

Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at 1-800-334-7577, day or night.

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CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, plant injury, other property damage, as well as other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of Bayer CropScience LP. Those factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Bayer CropScience LP is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

For product information call: 1-800-331-2867

.625

9"
Book Placement

.375

5.5"

10"

METSULFURON-METHYL | GROUP 2 | HERBICIDE

Escort® XP

HERBICIDE

Dry Flowable

Active Ingredient	**By Weight**
Metsulfuron methyl Methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]-carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	60%
Other Ingredients	40%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 432-1549

Nonrefillable Container
Net Weight
1 Pound
85798669
85796941C 210224AV1

(01)10785740212001

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

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

See Panel for First Aid Instructions and Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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 further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-334-7577 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
Shoes plus socks.
Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.
This herbicide is injurious to plants at extremely low concentrations. Nontarget plants may be adversely effected from drift and run-off.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.
Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
Container Handling:
Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.
Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.
Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at 1-800-334-7577, day or night.

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Bayer

Produced for:
Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513

PULL HERE TO OPEN

Product of China

INDAZIFLAM | GROUP 29 | HERBICIDE

EsplAnade® 200 SC

Suspension Concentrate
Preemergence Herbicide for the Control of Annual Grasses and Broadleaf Weeds in Non-Residential Non-Crop Areas, Railroad and Rail Yards, Managed Roadsides, Fence Rows, Utilities, Hardscapes, Industrial, Municipal, and Government Sites, and Grazed Areas in and around these sites.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Indaziflam (CAS No: 730979-19-8)	19.05%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	80.95%
TOTAL	100.00%

EPA Reg. No. 432-1516

Contains 1.67 pounds of indaziflam per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

For MEDICAL and TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577
For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-800-331-2867

See Panel for First Aid Instructions and Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

FIRST AID	
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
If on skin:	• 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 inhaled:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
For MEDICAL Emergencies Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577 Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	

Nonrefillable Container
Net Contents
2.5 Gallons
80878486
61380637D 200615AV1

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- shoes plus socks.
- 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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean watermark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of rinsate or washwater. This product may impact water through spray drift or runoff. Follow directions for use to avoid spray drift and runoff. A level well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential of this product entering water from rainfall runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

Ground Water Advisory: This pesticide has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. 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 water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Read the entire label before using this product

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.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific Instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- shoes plus socks.
- waterproof gloves.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Esplanade® 200 SC is a selective, preemergence, alkylazine herbicide for control of many annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in railroad, roadside, hardscapes, industrial areas, utilities, airports, government and military installations, managed areas (petroleum tank farms, pumping stations, storage areas, rail and utility rights-of-way, utility substations, lumberyards, around farm buildings, non-irrigation ditch banks, fence rows, manufacturing sites, office buildings, educational facilities, parking lots, and under asphalt or concrete as part of site preparation) including grazed areas in and around these sites.

Esplanade 200 SC controls weeds by reducing the emergence of seedlings through inhibition of cellulose biosynthesis (CB Inhibitor). Necrosis or yellowing may also be observed if the herbicide is applied to herbaceous tissue such as leaves and green stems of susceptible plants. The herbicide needs to be activated prior to weed germination for most effective control. For maximum activity against germinating weeds, Esplanade 200 SC requires moisture (minimum 0.25-0.5 inches of rainfall or equivalent moisture from snowfall) within several weeks after application to activate the herbicide.

Esplanade 200 SC has minimal postemergence activity and generally does not control weeds that have emerged. A postemergence herbicide may be mixed with Esplanade 200 SC to control existing weeds. Esplanade 200 SC does not control weeds arising from perennial reproductive structures such as tubers or rhizomes, or woody vegetation.

Esplanade 200 SC can be applied to terrestrial non-crop sites that contain areas of casual water of a temporary nature as a result of surface water collecting in equipment wheel ruts or in other depressions created by management activities.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply directly to water or to soil where standing water is present except as specified on this label.
- Do not apply in or on irrigation ditches.
- Do not allow spray drift or runoff to fall into irrigation ditches.
- Maximum use rates for areas that are grazed by livestock:
  - Do not exceed 5 fl oz per acre of Esplanade 200 SC (0.065 lb active ingredient per acre) in a single application.
  - Do not exceed 6 fl oz per acre of Esplanade 200 SC (0.078 lb active ingredient per acre) in a 12-month period.
- Maximum use rates for areas that are not grazed by livestock:
  - Do not exceed 7 fl oz per acre of Esplanade 200 SC (0.091 lb active ingredient per acre) in a single application.
  - Do not exceed 10 fl oz per acre of Esplanade 200 SC (0.130 lb active ingredient per acre) in a 12-month period.
- DO NOT make more than two applications in a 12-month period. Allow at least 60 days between applications.
- Do not apply Esplanade 200 SC to newly seeded turf.
- Do not apply Esplanade 200 SC through an irrigation or chemigation system.
- Do not cut hay within 40 days of a single application.
- Do not apply by air on non-crop sites.
- Do not apply or otherwise permit this product or sprays containing this product to come into contact with any non-target crop or desirable plants growing outside the treatment site.

- Do not apply to water-saturated, frozen or snow covered ground.
- Do not apply when powdery dry soil or light or sandy soils are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated. Treatment of powdery dry soil and light sandy soils, when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment, may result in off target movement through sedimentation and possible damage to susceptible crops and desirable vegetation. Injury to crops or desirable vegetation may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops or land containing desirable vegetation.
- Do not use on residential lawns or commercial lawns, golf courses, sod farms, plant nurseries, greenhouses and landscape ornamentals.
- Esplanade 200 SC is not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau County or Suffolk County in New York State.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Applications made to areas where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops.
- Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of Esplanade 200 SC.
- Treated soil should be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for Esplanade 200 SC movement by soil erosion, by wind, or water.
- Applications should be made only when there is little or no risk of spray drift or movement of applied product into sensitive areas. Sensitive areas are defined as bodies of water (ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams), habitats of endangered species and non-labeled agricultural crop areas. Refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label for more details.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Esplanade 200 SC may be applied using ground equipment only. Properly calibrate spray equipment according to the manufacturer's directions and check that the equipment is working properly prior to each use. Uniform application is essential for satisfactory weed control. Shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid excessive application and potential non-target injury. For ground application use spray volumes of 10-100 gallons per acre. For optimum performance with ground equipment, use a boomed spray system with flat fan nozzles set at the appropriate height and properly calibrated according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Boomless spray systems may not provide uniform coverage across the spray swath and may result in reduced performance. Performance with boomless spray systems may be improved by using higher water volumes. The use of hand-held, backpack, or ATV/UTV-mounted spray equipment is allowed when treating smaller areas. The water volume and use rates are the same on a given area as if treating with a much larger boom sprayer.
See the **Spray Drift Management** section for more details on ground application.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Ensure that the application equipment has been thoroughly cleaned from previous use before using to apply Esplanade 200 SC. Fill the spray tank with 1/2 of the required volume of water prior to the addition of Esplanade 200 SC. Add the proper amount of Esplanade 200 SC, and then add the rest of the water. Maintain sufficient agitation to ensure an adequate spray mixture during application. If Esplanade 200 SC is to be applied in a tank mixture with other pesticides, add the appropriate amounts of the tank mix partners in the following order: (a) products in water-soluble packaging (WSP), (b) wettable powders (WP), (c) wettable granules (WG) or other dry flowables, (d) fertilizers, (e) **Esplanade 200 SC**, (f) other aqueous suspension concentrates (SC), (g) soluble liquids (including glyphosate formulations), (h) emulsifiable concentrates and other organic-solvent based formulations, (i) adjuvants. Continue to fill the tank with water to the desired volume while agitating. **Maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure a uniform spray mixture.**
R**e-suspending Esplanade 200 SC in Spray Solution:** Like other suspension concentrates (SC), Esplanade 200 SC will settle if left standing without agitation. Re-agitate the spray solution before application.

COMPATIBILITY TESTING WITH OTHER PESTICIDES

A compatibility test must be conducted with any potential tank mix partner with Esplanade 200 SC. Using a clear container, conduct the test as described below:
Fill the container three-quarters full with water.

1. Add the appropriate amount of tank mix partner in the following order: (a) wettable powders, (b) dry flowables, (c) fertilizers, (d) Esplanade 200 SC, (e) other aqueous suspensions, (f) soluble liquids, (g) emulsifiable concentrates, (h) adjuvants. Shake or gently stir after each addition to mix thoroughly.
2. After adding all ingredients, let the mixture stand for 15 minutes and look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, and heavy oily film or other signs of incompatibility.
3. If the compatibility test shows signs of incompatibility, do not tank mix the product tested with Esplanade 200 SC.

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

Timings, Use Rates, and Maximum Seasonal Rate for Esplanade 200 SC
Apply Esplanade 200 SC prior to weed seed germination. Esplanade 200 SC does not generally control weeds that have germinated. For maximum weed control, the herbicide needs to reach the soil surface and be activated by rainfall or adequate soil moisture. Apply Esplanade 200 SC in the spring for control of spring and summer germinating weeds and apply in the fall for control of winter weeds and residual control into the following spring. The desired rate of Esplanade 200 SC depends on the residual weed activity required and restrictions on the maximum amount of Esplanade 200 SC in a 12-month period. (see **Use Rates**).
Factors including soil type, rainfall, and the amount of vegetation at the time of treatment may affect weed control. Lower rates of Esplanade 200 SC may be effective for sandy soils, whereas organic soils may require higher rates. If the herbicide is not activated by rainfall prior to weed germination, control may be reduced.
For late fall applications, apply Esplanade 200 SC prior to when the ground freezes.
Herbicide Mixtures
For applications made after target weeds have germinated, mix Esplanade 200 SC with appropriate postemergence herbicides.
Esplanade 200 SC may be mixed with Oust® XP (EPA Reg No. 432-1552; sulfometuron-methyl), Method® 240 SL (EPA Reg. No. 432-1565; aminocyclopyrachlor), Method® 50 SG (EPA Reg. No. 432- 1566), glyphosate (Ranger Pro®, EPA Reg. No. 524-517; Roundup Pro® Concentrate, EPA Reg. No. 524-529; Roundup PROMAX®; EPA Reg. No. 524-579) or other products labeled for the target use site. If the intent is to release desirable species in the treatment area, select herbicides that are selective on the desirable species. See **Compatibility Testing With Other Pesticides** section to ensure compatibility of tank mix partners prior to operational mixing.
Follow all use restrictions on this label and for all tank mix partners. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. Note the most restrictive language may come from different labels.
Apply mixtures so that the spray solution covers the soil surface in a uniform manner. If uniform coverage is not achieved, preemergence activity will be inconsistent.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Esplanade 200 SC			
Broadleaf Weeds Controlled			
American black nightshade	*Solanum americanum*	Clover, white	*Trifolium repens*
Bittercress	*Cardamine* spp.	Common mullein (from seed)*	*Erbascum thapsus*
California burclover	*Medicago polymorpha*	Corn speedwell	*Veronica arvensis*
Canada thistle, common (from seed)	*Circium arvense*	Cudweed, linear-leaf/purple	*Gnaphalium purpureum*
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*	Curly dock (from seed)	*Rumex crispus*
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*	Cutleaf evening primrose	*Oenothera laciniata*
Chickweed, mouse-ear	*Cerastium vulgatum*	Dalmatian toadflax (from seed)*	*Linaria dalmatica*

(continued)

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Esplanade 200 SC *(continued)*			
Broadleaf Weeds Controlled			
Dandelion, cat's ear	*Hypochoeris radicata*	Plantain, buckhorn	*Plantago lanceolata*
Dandelion, common (from seed)	*Taraxacum officinale*	Plantain, paleseed	*Plantago virginica*
Diffuse knapweed(from seed)*	*Centaurea diffusa*	Prostrate knotweed	*Polygonum aviculare*
Doveweed	*Murdannia nudiflora*	Prostrate pigweed	*Amaranthus blitoides*
Eclipta	*Eclipta alba*	Prostrate spurge	*Euphorbia humifusa*
Evening primrose, common	*Oenothera biennis*	Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestirs*
Evening primrose, cutleaf	*Oenothera laciniata*	Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*
Filaree, redstem	*Erodium cicutarium*	Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artimisiifolia*
Fleabane, blackleaved	*Conza bonariensis*	Red tasselflower	*Emilia sonchifolia*
Florida pusley	*Richardia scabra*	Redmaids	*Calandrinia caulescens*
Gromwell, Yellow	*Amsinckia calycina*	Redroot pigweed	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*	Redstem fleabane/Storksbill	*Erodium cicutarium*
Hairy fleabane	*Erigeron bonariensis*	Russian Thistle	*Salsola tragus*
Hairy nightshade	*Solanum sarrachoides*	Shepherd's-purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Halogeton*	*Halogeton glomeratus*	Sowthistle, annual	*Sonchus olerachus*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*	Spotted catsear	*Hypochoeris radica*
Horseweed/marestail	*Erigeron canadensis*	Swinecress	*Coronopus didymus*
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*	Teasel, common (from seed)*	*Dipsacus fullonum*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*	Tropic ageratum	*Ageratum conycoides*
Lawn burweed	*Soliva pterosperma*	Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*
Little mallow	*Malva parviflora*	Wild buckwheat (from seed)	*Polygonum convolvulus*
Long-stalk phyllanthus	*Phyllanthus tenellus*	Wild mustard	*Sinapis arvensis*
Musk thistle (from seed)*	*Carduus nutans*	Yellow starthistle	*Centaurea solstitialis*
Panicle willowweed	*Epilobium paniculatum*		
Grasses and Sedges Controlled			
Annual bluegrass	*Poa annua*	Guineagrass	*Panicum maximum*
Annual bromegrass	*Bromus* spp.	Japanese stiltrass*	*Microstegium vimineum*
Barnyardgrass, common	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	Jointed goatgrass*	*Aegilops cylindrica*
Bulbous bluegrass*#	*Poa bulbosa*	Medusahead	*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*
Cheatgrass	*Bromus secalinus*	Mouse barley	*Hordeum murinum*
Crabgrass	*Digitaria species*	Natal grass*	*Melinis repens*
Crabgrass, Henry	*Digitaria adscendens*	Rice flatsedge	*Cyperus iria*
Crabgrass, large/Hairy	*Digitaria sanguinalis*	Ryegrass, Italian	*Lolium multiflorum*
Crabgrass, Smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*	Ryegrass, perennial	*Lolium perenne*
Downy brome	*Bromus tectorum*	Sandbur	*Cenchrus longispinus*
Foxtail brome	*Bromus rubens*	Sedge, annual	*Cyperus* spp.
Foxtail, Giant	*Setaria faberi*	Sprangletop	*Leptochloa* spp.
Foxtail, Green	*Setaria viridis*	Tufted lovegrass	*Eragrostis pectinacea*
Foxtail, Yellow	*Pennisetum glaucum*	Ventenata*	*Ventenata dubia*
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*		
Weeds Suppressed			
Black medic	*Medicago lupulina*	Sida, prickly/teaweed	*Sida spinosa*
Black mustard	*Brassica nigra*	Southern brassbuttons	*Cotula australis*
False chamomile	*Matricaria maritime*	Sunflower, common	*Helianthus* spp.
Rye, Feral	*Secale cereale*	Vetch, purple	*Vicia benghalensis*
London rocket	*Sisymbrium irio*	Wild carrot	*Daucus carota*
Prickly lettuce	*Lactuca serriola*	Woodsorrell, yellow	*Oxalis stricta*
Sesbania, hemp	*Sesbania exaltata*	Woodsorrel/Oxalis	*Oxalis* species

* Not for use in California
# Control prior to sprouting of new bulblets (does not control established perennial plants)

Use Rates

Use Sites for Esplanade 200 SC	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Maximum Single Use Rate (fl oz/A)	Maximum Allowed in a 12-Month Period Rate (fl oz/A)
Rail and Rail Yards	3.5*-7	7	10
Managed Roadsides	3.5-7	7	10
Warm Season Turf Release	3.5-5	5	10
All other use sites listed	3.5-7	7	10
Any of the above sites that are grazed by livestock	3.5-5	5	6

*In Rail and Rail yard use sites, the 3.5 oz rate of Esplanade 200 SC should only be applied under low weed pressure in combination with another approved herbicide. This rate is not intended for stand-alone treatments.

Bareground Applications for Non-Residential Non-Crop Sites
Bareground is desired at many non-crop sites for reducing fire hazards, maintaining appropriate lines-of-site, and aesthetic considerations. Examples of sites include but are not limited to guardrails and some median strips near highways, hardscapes, parks, airports, utilities, government and military installations, around farm buildings, manufacturing sites, office buildings, educational facilities, parking lots, and managed areas. Esplanade 200 SC may be used alone for residual weed control or in tank mixture. Tank mixtures with post-

emergence herbicides help to control existing weeds. Observe use restrictions for all herbicides if a tank mixture is applied. Use-rates for bareground applications depend on the duration of weed control desired and the weed species listed on this label (see **Use Rates**).
Restriction: Applications to hardscapes (e.g. patios, paved parking lots, and walkways) may be made by spot application only.

Railroads and Rail Yards

Esplanade 200 SC may be used for preemergence residual control of certain weeds near railroad tracks, ballasts, and rail yards. Follow application instructions under **Bareground Applications** where bareground is the desired result. In situations where warm season turfgrass coverage is desired, such as at railroad crossings, follow use directions under the **Warm Season Turf Release** section of this label. Use-rates depend on the duration of weed control desired and the weed species listed on this label (see **Use Rates section**).

Warm Season Turf Release

Esplanade 200 SC may be used to promote the growth of warm season grasses in areas where low maintenance vegetation or erosion control is desired. Established bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*), centipedegrass (*Eremochloa ophiuroides*), bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum*), buffalograss (*Buchloe dactyloides*), and Zoysiagrass (*Zoysia* spp.) are tolerant to Esplanade 200 SC at rates up to 5 fl oz per acre. Application of Esplanade 200 SC in the spring or fall to these grasses will control labeled weeds and allow low maintenance turf to develop. A repeat application can be made but not to exceed a total amount of 10 fl oz per acre per year (6 oz if grazed by livestock). Cool season grasses such as Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*), and fescues (*Festuca* spp) are not tolerant to Esplanade 200 SC. Use Esplanade 200 SC on these grasses only when removal of these grasses is desired.

Esplanade 200 SC can inhibit the emergence of seed and damage newly emerged seedlings. Seeding into turf treated with Esplanade 200 SC should be delayed until at least **8 months** after application. Applications to newly seeded turf made sooner than **8 months** after emergence may significantly reduce stand establishment and turf vigor.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Esplanade 200 SC contains indaziflam, a Group 29 Herbicide (Cellulose Biosynthesis Inhibitor). There are no known instances of cross-resistance between this product and other classes of herbicides, or sites of action. Performance of this product is not affected by the presence of biotypes resistant to glyphosate, triazines, ALS-inhibiting, growth regulant, or other herbicide sites of action.

A given weed population may contain or evolve resistance to a herbicide after repeated use. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed to mitigate or delay resistance. The following Integrated Weed Management Techniques are effective in reducing problems with herbicide resistant weed biotypes. It is best to use multiple practices to manage or delay resistance, as no single strategy is likely to be totally effective.

Follow the best management practices listed below to delay the evolution of herbicide resistant weeds.

- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- 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
    - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this SOA (Site of Action) have been found in your region.
- If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions.
- Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective sites of actions for each target weed.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Bayer distributor, Bayer representative or call 1-800-331-2867.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different site of action and/or use nonchemical means to remove escapes, if practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation and biological management practices.
- To the extent possible, do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing sites of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult to control weeds in the field.
- Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same site of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another site of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Bayer distributor, Bayer representative or call 1-800-331-2867.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Spray equipment and weather affect spray drift. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator. The applicator is responsible for considering all factors when making application decisions. To reduce the potential for drift, equipment must be set to apply medium or coarser droplets (ASABE Standard 572.1). Follow the nozzle manufacturer's directions on pressure, orientation, spray volume, and other factors in order to minimize drift and optimize coverage and control. For ground application use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Sensitive Areas

Sensitive areas are defined as bodies of water (ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams), habitats of endangered species and non-labeled agricultural crop areas. Applicators must take all precautions necessary to keep spray drift from reaching sensitive areas. Only apply this product when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift can reach unprotected persons, food, or forage, except as otherwise permitted by this label. Food or forage may be rendered unfit for sale, use, or consumption.

Wind

Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing. Many factors influence spray drift potential including droplet size, equipment type, and local terrain. Drift potential increases if wind is in excess of 10 mph, gusty, or below 2 mph (due to inversion potential). Always make applications when there is some air movement to determine the direction and distance of possible spray drift. The applicator should be familiar with local conditions and how it may influence spray drift.

Temperature Inversion

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

Controlling Droplet Size

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.

- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift by producing larger droplets of a uniform size.
- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.

Shielded Sprayers

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" designation.

Rigid, Non-refillable containers small enough to shake (i.e., with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons)

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

Rigid Non-refillable containers that are too large to shake (i.e., with capacities greater than 5 gallons or 50 pounds)

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and Local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. – Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable)

Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

Do not transport if container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at 1-800-334-7577, day or night.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, plant injury, other property damage, as well as other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of Bayer CropScience LP. Those factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. To the extent consistent with applicable law all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Bayer CropScience LP is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

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Produced for:
Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513

Bayer

INDAZIFLAM | GROUP 29 | HERBICIDE

EsplAnade® 200 SC

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Indaziflam (CAS No: 730979-19-8) 19.05%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 80.95%
TOTAL 100.00%

EPA Reg. No. 432-1516
Contains 1.67 pounds of indaziflam per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

For MEDICAL and TRANSPORTATION Emergencies
ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577
For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-800-331-2867
See Panel for First Aid Instructions and Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

FIRST AID

If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
If on skin:	• 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 inhaled:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

For MEDICAL Emergencies Call 24 Hours A Day
1-800-334-7577
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:
- long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- shoes plus socks.
- 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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean watermark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of rinsate or washwater. This product may impact water through spray drift or runoff. Follow directions for use to avoid spray drift and runoff. A level well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential of this product entering water from rainfall runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

Ground Water Advisory: This pesticide has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. 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 water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" designation.

Rigid, Non-refillable containers small enough to shake (i.e., with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons)

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

Do not transport if container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at 1-800-334-7577, day or night.

Bayer (reg'd), the Bayer Cross (reg'd) and Esplanade® are registered trademarks of Bayer.

Nonrefillable Container
Net Contents
2.5 Gallons
80878486
61380637D 200615AV1

Produced for:
Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513

Bayer

Product of Germany

(01)00785740197820

EsplAnade® EZ

Non-selective control of emerged and pre-emerged grasses and broadleaf weeds in Non-Crop Areas including, Paths, Parking Lots, Curbs, Sidewalks, Driveways, Around Buildings, Gravel areas, Loading Ramps, Educational Facilities, Storage Yards, Vacant Lots, Railroad and Rail Yards, Managed Roadsides, Fence Rows, Utilities, Parks, Hardscapes (including crack and crevice), Industrial, Municipal, Mulched Areas, and Government Sites.

- Dual Action formula kills existing weeds & grasses plus, Prevents New Weeds & grasses for up to 6 months
- Rainproof in 30 minutes
- Visible Results in Hours
- Simple, Convenient, Easy to use
- An easier way to manage large areas of unwanted weeds & grasses

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Indaziflam	0.089%
Diquat dibromide	0.890%
Glyphosate isopropylamine salt	20.460%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	78.561%
TOTAL:	100.00%

EPA Reg. No. 432-1528

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See Back Panel for First Aid Instructions and Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact any person or pet, either directly or through drift. Keep people and pets out of the area during application. Do not allow people or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

Broadleaf Weeds • Grass Weeds



Net Contents

2.5 Gallons

80905653

61380653B 191230AV1

FIRST AID

If Swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on Skin	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 – 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If in Eyes	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

NOTE: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. **You may call toll-free 1-800-334-7577 for medical emergency information.**
Active Ingredients: 20.460% glyphosate isopropylamine salt (CAS No. 38641-94-0), 0.890% diquat dibromide (CAS No. 85-00-7), and 0.089% indaziflam (CAS No. 950782-86-2).

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and plants. To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters, or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow. This pesticide may impact water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

1. PRODUCT APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS

- Do not use this product in or around vegetable gardens or in landscaped areas where young plants will soon be planted within 6 months after treatment.
- This product is not intended to be used on turf grass.
- Apply when the air is calm to avoid spray drift onto desirable plants.
- Avoid tracking product onto desirable vegetation - do not walk on treated area until the spray has dried.
- If spraying near the base of established plants (plants that have been in the ground at the same location for two or more years), shield them from spray drift using cardboard, plastic, or other materials. If the spray accidentally contacts a desirable plant, rinse it off immediately with water.
- Note: Do not apply using a steel sprayer, except stainless steel.

2. USE AMOUNT

- Apply to small and actively growing weeds. Best results will be achieved when temperatures are above 60 ° F.
- Thoroughly spray existing weeds and the entire area that you want protected.
- Certain hard-to-kill weeds can be re-sprayed 1 month after initial treatment using spot treatment.
- Add 8 -16 oz of product per 1 gallon of water.
- Shake bottle well before use. Add appropriate amounts of water & product to spray tank.

Rate	Add To	Covers
8 fl oz Product	1 gallon of water	500 square feet
16 fl oz Product	1 gallon of water	1000 square feet

Note: Do Not Apply more than a maximum of 5.4 gallons of product per acre per year.

3. FOR BEST RESULTS

WHEN TO APPLY

- Spray when weeds are small and actively growing when temperatures are above 60° F and when it is sunny.
- Certain hard-to-kill weeds may be re-treated in 2 weeks using spot application if necessary.
- Disturbing the weed preventative barrier may reduce the effectiveness of this product.
- Rain or watering 30 minutes after application will not wash away effectiveness.
- Under drought conditions, it may be necessary to water the product in. Irrigate to move the residual herbicide into the soil, but not to the point of visible runoff.

REPLANTING

- Ornamental bedding plants (annuals, perennials), trees, shrubs, sod & seed may be planted 6 months after application.

CLEAN UP

- Triple rinse the spray tank and flush all sprayer components with water to remove residual product. Empty the rinse water onto bare soil or gravel.

4. WHAT IT DOES

This product contains a proven blend of weed & grass killers to kill existing weeds & grasses plus a proprietary residual herbicide to keep new ones from coming back. Existing weeds & grasses begin to wilt & die within hours and new ones will not grow for up to 6 months.

5. WHERE TO USE

Non-selective control of emerged and pre-emerged grasses and broadleaf weeds in Non-Crop Areas including, Paths, Parking Lots, Curbs, Sidewalks, Driveways, Around Buildings, Educational Facilities, Gravel Areas, Loading Ramps, Storage Yards, Vacant Lots, Railroad and Rail Yards, Managed Roadsides, Fence Rows, Utilities, Parks, Hardscapes (including crack and crevice), Industrial, Municipal, Mulched Areas, and Government Sites.

6. WEEDS CONTROLLED

Broadleaf Weeds	**Scientific Name**	**Broadleaf Weeds**	**Scientific Name**
Chickweed, Common	*Stellaria media*	Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
Chickweed, Mouse-ear	*Cerastium vulgatum*	Lespedeza, Serecia	*Lespedeza cuneata*
Clover, White	*Trifolium repens*	London rocket	*Sisymbrium irio*
Corn speedwell	*Veronica arvensis*	Mustard, Wild	*Sinapis arvensis*
Curly dock	*Rumex crispus*	Spotted spurge	*Euphobia maculata*
Evening primrose, Cutleaf	*Oenothera laciniata*	Prostrate spurge	*Euphorbia humifusa*
Dandelion, Common	*Taraxacum officinale*	Ragweed, Common	*Ambrosia artimisiifolia*
Filaree, redstem	*Erodium cicutarium*	Redroot pigweed	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Fleabane, blackleaved	*Conyza bonariensis*	Shepherd's-purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Florida pusley	*Richardia scabra*	Sida, Prickly / Teaweed	*Sida spinosa*
Gromwell, Yellow	*Amsinckia calycina*	Sowthistle, Annual	*Sonchus olerachus*
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*	Sunflower, Common	*Helianthus* spp.
Hairy fleabane	*Erigeron bonariensis*	Velvetleaf	*Albutilon theophrasti*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*	Vetch, Common	*Vicia sativa*
Horseweed/Marestail	*Erigeron canadensis*	Wild mustard	*Sinapis arvensis*
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*		
Grass Weeds	**Scientific Name**	**Grass Weeds**	**Scientific Name**
Annual bluegrass/ '*Poa*'	*Poa annua*	Foxtail, Giant	*Setaria faberi*
Barnyardgrass, common	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	Foxtail, Green	*Setaria viridis*
Cheatgrass	*Bromus secalinus*	Foxtail, Yellow	*Setaria glauca*
Crabgrass	*Digitaria* sp	Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*
Crabgrass, Large/Hairy	*Digitaria sanguinalis*	Ryegrass, Italian	*Lolium multiflorum*
Crabgrass, Smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*	Ryegrass, Perennial	*Lolium perenne*
Foxtail brome	*Bromus rubens*		

ESPLANADE EZ AROUND ORNAMENTALS

Avoid contact of ESPLANADE EZ with foliage, stems, green bark, or bare roots of turfgrasses, trees, shrubs, or other listed desirable vegetation, since severe damage may result. If spraying areas adjacent to desirable plants with ESPLANADE EZ, use a shield while spraying to help prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants.

When spraying around the base of established plants (plants that have been in the ground at the same location for two or more years), shield them from spray drift using cardboard, plastic, or other materials. If the spray accidentally contacts a desirable plant, rinse it off immediately with water.

When tank mixing with other products, it is the responsibility of the end-user/applicator to ensure that the tank-mix partner is registered in the state where the application is being made.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Protect ESPLANADE EZ, from freezing temperatures.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available or reconditioning, if appropriate. Then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties, and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties, and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Bayer CropScience LP. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP MAKES NO OTHER

WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Bayer CropScience LP is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

Bayer (reg'd), the Bayer Cross (reg'd) and Esplanade® are registered trademarks of Bayer.

Produced for:
Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513

Bayer

EsplAnade® EZ

Non-selective control of emerged and pre-emerged grasses and broadleaf weeds in Non-Crop Areas including, Paths, Parking Lots, Curbs, Sidewalks, Driveways, Around Buildings, Gravel areas, Loading Ramps, Educational Facilities, Storage Yards, Vacant Lots, Railroad and Rail Yards, Managed Roadsides, Fence Rows, Utilities, Parks, Hardscapes (including crack and crevice), Industrial, Municipal, Mulched Areas, and Government Sites.

- Dual Action formula kills existing weeds & grasses plus, Prevents New Weeds & grasses for up to 6 months
- Rainproof in 30 minutes
- Visible Results in Hours
- Simple, Convenient, Easy to use
- An easier way to manage large areas of unwanted weeds & grasses

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Indaziflam	0.089%
Diquat dibromide	0.890%
Glyphosate isopropylamine salt	20.460%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	78.561%
TOTAL:	100.00%

EPA Reg. No. 432-1528

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See Panel for First Aid Instructions and Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact any person or pet, either directly or through drift. Keep people and pets out of the area during application. Do not allow people or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

FIRST AID

If Swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on Skin	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 – 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If in Eyes	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

NOTE: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. **You may call toll-free 1-800-334-7577 for medical emergency information.**

Active Ingredients: 20.460% glyphosate isopropylamine salt (CAS No. 38641-94-0), 0.890% diquat dibromide (CAS No. 85-00-7), and 0.089% indaziflam (CAS No. 950782-86-2).

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and plants. To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters, or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow. This pesticide may impact water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Protect ESPLANADE® EZ, from freezing temperatures.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous.

Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available or reconditioning, if appropriate. Then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Net Contents

2.5 Gallons

80905653

61380653B 191230AV1

Produced for:
Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513

Bayer

(01)00785740230855

PULL HERE TO OPEN

SPECIMEN LABEL

Krenite® S

Brush Control Agent

Water-Soluble Liquid

Manufactured for:

ALBAUGH, INC.

1525 NE 36th Street
Ankeny, Iowa 50021

FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, OR EXPOSURE, CALL CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**BY WEIGHT**
Ammonium salt of fosamine [ethyl hydrogen (aminocarbonyl) phosphonate]	41.5%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	58.5%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 4 Lbs. Active Ingredient per Gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 42750-247

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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.)

FIRST AID

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.

Have the product container label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for medical emergencies involving this product.

See inside booklet for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

AD052510
PRODUCT OF CHINA

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! Causes (moderate) eye injury (irritation). Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

1. Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
2. Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment washwaters.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

KRENITE® S brush control agent is a water-soluble liquid to be diluted with water and applied as a foliar spray for control and/or suppression of many woody species.

KRENITE® S may be applied for use in pine plantations and non-crop sites, including highway rights-of-way, industrial sites, railroad rights-of-way, storage areas, utility and pipeline rights-of-way.

This product may be applied in pine plantations and non-crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittent drainage, intermittently flooded low-lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas. **DO NOT** make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water, such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams and canals.

KRENITE® S is non-flammable and nonvolatile.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

A KRENITE® S spray directed to only part of susceptible brush species will provide control of the portion sprayed, resulting in a trimming effect. Treatment with KRENITE® S generally does not immediately affect deciduous woody plants; they retain normal foliage for the remainder of the growing season. Treated susceptible plants do not produce foliage or grow the following spring. Coniferous species treated with KRENITE® S generally displays visible symptoms following application.

Effectiveness may be reduced if, following treatment, rainfall occurs on the same day.

RESISTANCE

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

TANK MIXES

KRENITE® S herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides and/or adjuvant registered for use in pine plantations and non-crop sites.

Follow all use directions, precautions, and restrictions on labels of tank-mixed products.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

KRENITE® S may be applied using high volume or low volume ground sprayers as well as aircraft (helicopter only).

Application equipment must be calibrated before making applications of KRENITE® S.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

A penetrating type oil-based adjuvant (surfactant or crop oil concentrate) may be used with KRENITE® S. The adjuvant should be mixed in the spray solution at a minimum concentration of 1/4% by volume (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution) or at the manufacturer's recommended dosage.

If foaming is a problem during mixing, an anti-foam agent may be added.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not use on food or feed crops.

KRENITE® S must be used only in accordance with the labeling, or in supplemental Albaugh, Inc. labeling.

AGRICULTURAL USES

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

1. Coveralls
2. Shoes plus socks

PINE PLANTATIONS PREPARATION SITE

KRENITE® S may be applied for the post-harvest (pre-plant) control of undesirable pine and hardwood seedlings and saplings and suppression of brush and vines to aid site planting preparation for southern pines and/or genetically improved pines.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Apply as a foliar spray from mid-summer to when the target tree pests begin defoliation in late summer or fall. Applications of KRENITE® S may be made by ground or air (helicopter only) equipment. Use sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the vegetation, 20 to 50 gallons per acre by ground and 10 to 15 gallons per acre by air.

USE RATES AND PLANTS CONTROLLED

Pine Seedlings and Saplings

Apply 2 to 4 quarts of KRENITE® S per acre for the control of seedling and sapling pines when burning is allowed on the site.

Apply 4 to 6 quarts per acre of KRENITE® S to control seedling and sapling pines when burning is not allowed on the site.

Use the higher rate when either pine saplings predominate or when high infestations of seedling pines are in the area to be sprayed.

Combinations of Pine and Hardwood Seedlings and Saplings

To control a combination of pine and hardwood seedlings and saplings, apply a tank mixture of KRENITE® S at use rates indicated for spraying pine seedlings and saplings plus Imazapyr (4 pound active per gallon) at 8 to 20 ounces per acre. This tank mix may be applied for the control of Ash, Blackberry, Black gum, Black locust, Box elder, Cherry, Dogwood, Elms (winged, slippery), Oaks (red, white), Red maple, Sassafras, and Sourwood.

Follow all use directions, precautions and restrictions on Imazapyr product labels.

Brush and Vine Suppression

The application of KRENITE® S plus Imazapyr will also provide suppression of brush and vines, such as, American beautyberry (French mulberry), Baccharis (groundsel tree), Vaccinium (blueberry) species, Wax myrtle (bayberry) and Wild grape.

*Suppression – a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

Do not apply more than 3 gallons of KRENITE® S per acre per year.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

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 enter or allow entry into treated areas until sprays have dried to perform hand tasks.

NON-CROP SITES

KRENITE® S may be applied for general weed control as follows: uncultivated non-agricultural areas (such as airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas (non-crop producing, which includes: farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, barrier strips); industrial sites (outdoor, such as lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms).

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Make a foliar application of the recommended rate of KRENITE® S from full leaf expansion in the spring to the development of full canopy coloration in the fall for deciduous species to be controlled. Coniferous species, listed in the "USE RATES AND PLANTS CONTROLLED" chart below, may be treated at anytime during the growing season.

LOW- AND HIGH-VOLUME DIRECTED SPRAYS

Prepare either a low-volume or high-volume spray solution of KRENITE® S. For the low-volume directed spray application, do not exceed a spray concentration of 30% by volume. For the high-volume directed spray application, do not use a spray concentration of less than 1.5% by volume.

Prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of this product in water as shown in the Spray Solution Table. Apply a quantity of spray solution which will thoroughly and uniformly cover the target plant foliage (spray to wet for high-volume applications). Rate and volume per acre will depend on the plant species, the height and density of plant growth as well as the type of application equipment used. On tall or dense stands of brush it may be necessary to spray from opposite sides in order to obtain thorough coverage of the foliage. Use the higher rate range on stands where difficult-to-control species are dominant. See the "USE RATES AND PLANTS CONTROLLED" section of the label for use rates and a listing of **difficult-to-control species.

Do not apply more than 6 gallons of KRENITE® S per acre per year.

AERIAL and BROADCAST APPLICATIONS

Prepare a spray solution using 1-1/2 to 3 gallons of KRENITE® S in 10 to 40 gallons of water (see Spray Solution Table). For broadcast ground applications, use this product at the rate of 1.5 to 6 gallons per acre. Do not apply more than 6 gallons per acre when using ground equipment. For aerial applications, use this product at the rate of 1.5 to 3 gallons per acre. Do not apply more than 3 gallons of KRENITE® S per acre when using aerial equipment. Use sufficient spray volume to uniformly and thoroughly cover the foliage. Use the higher concentrations on stands in which difficult-to-control species are predominant (see "USE RATES AND PLANTS CONTROLLED" section for a listing of **difficult-to-control species).

SPRAY SOLUTION TABLE

Desired Volume	Amount of KRENITE® S						
	1.5%	2%	3%	4%	10%	20%	30%
5 Gal	**	**	**	0.8 qt	0.5 gal	1 gal	1.5 gal
10 Gal	0.6 qt	0.8 qt	1.2 qt	1.6 qt	1 gal	2 gal	3 gal
20 Gal	1.2 qt	1.6 qt	0.6 gal	0.8 gal	2 gal	4 gal	6 gal
30 Gal	0.45 gal	0.6 gal	0.9 gal	1.2 gal	3 gal	6 gal	**
40 Gal	0.6 gal	0.8 gal	1.2 gal	1.6 gal	4 gal	**	**
50 Gal	0.75 gal	1 gal	1.5 gal	2 gal	5 gal	**	**
100 Gal	1.5 gal	2 gal	3 gal	4 gal	**	**	**

USE RATES AND PLANTS CONTROLLED

KRENITE® S effectively controls or suppresses (**difficult-to-control listings) the following plants when applied at the use rates shown.

**Suppression – a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

1-1/2 to 6 gal KRENITE® S per acre			
Alder, red	*Alnus rubra*	Oak, red	*Quercus rubra*
Ash, white	*Fraxinus Americana*	Oak, water	*Quercus arkansana*
Aspen, quaking	*Populus tremuloides*	Oak, white	*Quercus alba*
Birch	*Betula* sp.	Persimmon**	*Diospyros virginiana*
Blackberry	*Rubus* sp.	Pine, loblolly	*Pinus taeda*
Blackgum	*Nyssa sylvatica*	Pine, Virginia	*Pinus virginiana*
Cherry, black**	*Prunus serotina*	Poplar, yellow (tulip tree)**	*Liriodendron tulipifera*
Cherry, pin	*Prunus pensylvanica*	Salmonberry	*Rubus spectabilis*
Chokecherry, common**	*Prunus virginiana*	Sassafras**	*Sassafras sassafras*
Elm**	*Ulmus* sp.	Sourwood**	*Oxydendrum arboretum*
Fern, bracken	*Pteridium acquilinum*	Spurge, leafy***	*Euphoribia ésula*
Hawthorn**	*Crataegus* sp.	Sumac	*Rhus* sp.
Hickory**	*Carya* sp.	Sweetgum	*Liquidambar styraciflua*
Locust, black	*Robinia pseudoaccacia*	Tallow, Chinese	*Sapium Sebiferum*
Maple, bigleaf**	*Acer macrophyllum*	Thimbleberry	*Rubus parviflorus*
Maple, red**	*Acer rubrum*	Willow**	*Salix* sp.
Maple, vine	*Acer circinatum*		

2 to 6 gal KRENITE® S per acre			
Basswood, American**	*Tilia Americana*	Grape, wild	*Vitis* sp.
Bindweed, field***	*Convolvulus arvensis*	Pine, Eastern white	*Pinus strobes*
Cottonwood, Eastern	*Populus deltoids*	Plum, wild	*Prunus munsoniana*
Elder, American	*Sambucus canadenis*	Rose, multiflora	*Rosa multiflora*
Elm, slippery	*Ulmus rubra*	Sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*
Elm, winged**	*Ulmus alata*	Tree-of-heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*

**Difficult-to-control or Suppression
Suppression – A visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

***Make applications after plants begin to bloom.

TANK MIXTURES

KRENITE® S plus ESCORT XP

KRENITE® S plus ESCORT XP may be applied for the control of Eastern red cedar and improved control of Ailanthus (tree of heaven), Ash, Cherry, Elm and Red maple.

Apply 1.5 to 3 gallons of KRENITE® S plus 1 to 2 ounces of ESCORT XP per acre. Apply a quantity of spray solution that will thoroughly and uniformly cover the target brush/trees without causing unnecessary run-off (spray to wet). If the site contains difficult-to-control species (see ** in "USE RATES AND PLANTS CONTROLLED" section), use the higher rates of both KRENITE® S and ESCORT XP.

Follow the use directions, precautions and restrictions on the ESCORT XP label.

KRENITE® S plus imazapyr

KRENITE® S plus imazapyr herbicide (2 pounds active ingredient per gallon) may be applied for the control of Box elder, Hackberry, Persimmon, Wild pecan and Dogwood and for improved control of Ash, Black Cherry, Elm, Maple, Sassafras and Willow.

Apply 1.5 to 3 gallons of KRENITE® S plus 8 to 20 ounces of imazapyr per acre. Apply a quantity of the spray solution that will thoroughly and uniformly cover the target brush without causing unnecessary run-off (spray to wet). If the site contains difficult-to-control species (see ** in "USE RATES AND PLANTS CONTROLLED" section), use the higher rates of both KRENITE® S and imazapyr.

Follow the use directions, precautions and restrictions on the Imazapyr label.

KRENITE® S plus picloram

KRENITE® S plus picloram (2 pound active per gallon) herbicide may be applied for the control of Hackberry, Persimmon, and Walnut for improved control of Cherry, Elm, Hickory, Locust, Oak, Poplar, Sassafras, Sumac, and Sweet gum.

Apply 1.5 to 3 gallons of KRENITE® S plus 1 to 2 pints of picloram per acre. Apply a quantity of the spray solution that will thoroughly and uniformly cover the target brush without causing unnecessary run-off (spray to wet). If the site contains difficult-to-control species (see ** in "USE RATES AND PLANTS CONTROLLED" section), use the higher rates of both KRENITE® S and picloram.

Follow the use directions, precautions and restrictions on the picloram label.

SIDE TRIMMING

For control of only a portion of a plant, direct the spray solution to thoroughly cover (spray to wet) only the portion of the plant to be controlled.

Do not apply more than 6 gallons of KRENITE® S per acre when side trimming.

CUT SURFACE APPLICATIONS

KRENITE® S may be used for controlling the re-sprouting of cut stumps of the plants listed in the "USE RATES AND PLANTS CONTROLLED" section. Control of re-sprouting in plants listed as "difficult to control" may not be as effective.

KRENITE® S may either be used undiluted or mixed with water. Use the method that is best suited for the particular application equipment. When mixing with water a ratio of no less than 1 part KRENITE® S to 1 part water on a volume basis must be used. Apply the undiluted or mixed solution to wet the area adjacent to the cambium and bark around the entire circumference and the sides of the cut stumps. The sides of the stumps should be wet down to the root collar area.

Apply with appropriate application equipment using low spray pressure. Applications can be made any time of the year, except during periods of heavy sap flow in the spring. Applications should be made soon after cutting, before the stump surface forms a layer of callous tissue (hardens off).

To prevent freezing of the spray solution, add ethylene glycol (commercial antifreeze) to the water used in preparing the spray solution. Add the antifreeze according to the manufacturer's label for preventing freezing of water at the lowest expected ambient temperature. KRENITE® S will freeze at -11°F. A 1:1 aqueous dilution of KRENITE® S will freeze at 21°F.

A spray pattern indicator may be used in the spray solution to facilitate application. The user should check the compatibility of the spray indicator with the spray solution prior to using large quantities.

ADDITIONAL USE INSTRUCTIONS – PINE PLANTATIONS AND NON-CROP SITES

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill spray tank 1/2 full of water.
2. With the agitator running, add the desired amount of KRENITE® S.
3. If using a tank mix partner, add the recommended amount. Follow the use precautions and directions on the tank mix partner label.
4. Add spray adjuvant as last ingredient prior to filling the spray tank with water.
5. Agitate the spray solution thoroughly.

After KRENITE® S has been thoroughly mixed in the spray tank, agitation of the spray solution is not required.

SPRAY CLEAN-UP

Thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of KRENITE® S. Flush tank, pump, hoses and boom with several changes of water after removing the nozzle tips and screens (clean these parts separately).

Dispose of the rinsate on a labeled site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all of these factors when making applications.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150–200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage.

APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!

See "Wind", "Temperature and Humidity", and "Temperature Inversions" sections of this label.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – GENERAL TECHNIQUES

- Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure – Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – AIRCRAFT (HELICOPTER)

- Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- Nozzle Type – Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT

- Boom Length (helicopter) – For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- Boom Height (helicopter) – Application more than 10 feet above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- Boom Height (ground) – Setting the boom at the lowest height which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS – PINE PLANTATIONS AND NON-CROP SITES

- Cutting of treated stems of brush before they are completely dead may result in sprouting.
- Do not use for the control of woody plants on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts or similar areas.
- Drift or spray mist contact with desirable trees, shrubs, or other plants may result in injury.
- Not registered for sale or use in California or Arizona.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store below 10°F. Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 5 Gallons):
Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 5 Gallons):
Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

For Metal Containers, offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBC) [Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down]:
Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

All Refillable Containers:
Refillable container.
Refilling Container: Refill this container with KRENITE® S containing ammonium salt of fosamine only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use container, contact Albaugh, Inc. at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container; contact Albaugh, Inc. at the number below for instructions.

Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see proceeding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Do not transport if container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact Albaugh, Inc. at 1-800-424-9300, day or night.

NOTICE TO BUYER: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read This Limitation of Warranty and Liability Before Buying or Using This Product. If the Terms Are Not Acceptable, Return the Product at Once, Unopened, and the Purchase Price Will Be Refunded.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off-target movement, unconventional fanning techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of Albaugh, Inc. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product; crop injury, or; injury to non-target crops or plants.

Albaugh, Inc. does not agree to be an insurer of these risks. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.**

Albaugh, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions.

ALBAUGH, INC. MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, IN NO EVENT SHALL ALBAUGH, INC. OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BUYER'S OR USER'S BARGAINED-FOR EXPECTATION IS CROP PROTECTION. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF ALBAUGH, INC. OR SELLER, FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT OR STRICT LIABILITY), WHETHER FROM FAILURE TO PERFORM OR INJURY TO CROPS OR OTHER PLANTS, AND RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT, OR AT THE ELECTION OF ALBAUGH, INC. OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

Albaugh, Inc. or its Ag Retailer must have prompt notice of any claim so that an immediate inspection of buyer's or user's growing crops can be made. Buyer and all users shall promptly notify Albaugh, Inc. or an Albaugh, Inc. Ag Retailer of any claims, whether based on contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise or be barred from any remedy.

This Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.

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ESCORT® is a registered trademark of E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company.

KROVAR® IVM

Herbicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	By Weight
Bromacil: (5-bromo-3-sec-butyl-6-methyluracil)	40.0%
Diuron: (3-(3,4-dichlorphenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea)	40.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	20.0%
TOTAL:	100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 81927-3

EPA Est. No. 81927-AL-001

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

FIRST AID	
If on skin or 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 by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
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 the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.

See inside label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

Net Weight: 25 LBS.

EPA 20181221

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PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are made out of any waterproof material. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

All pilots, flaggers and groundboom applicators must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants and,
- Shoes plus socks

All mixers, loaders, other applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Shoes plus socks,
- Chemical-resistant gloves,
- A NIOSH-approved particulate filtering respirator equipped with N, R, or P class filter media (The respirator should have a NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A and it is recommended that you require the respirator wearer be fit tested, and trained in the use, maintenance, and limitations of the respirator),
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing, loading, or cleaning equipment or spills

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

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

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENT

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

Flaggers supporting aerial applications must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition in the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)] for dermal protection. In addition, flaggers must wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, and socks.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

Bromacil is known to leach through soil and has been found in ground water as a result of normal field use. Users are advised not to apply in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where ground water is used for drinking water. Consult with the pesticide state lead agency for information regarding soil permeability and aquifer vulnerability in your area.

Apply this product only as specified on this label.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

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.

Non-crop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Krovar® IVM Herbicide is a selective herbicide for use in non-crop areas. Krovar IVM Herbicide controls many annual weeds at lower rates and perennial weeds at the highest rates allowed by this label.

As this product must be absorbed through the root system of weeds, best results are obtained if treatment is made just before or after weeds have germinated to moist soil and moisture is supplied by rainfall or sprinkler irrigation within two weeks of application. Weed control symptoms are slow to appear and may not become apparent until the chemical has been carried into the root zone of the weeds by moisture. The degree and duration of control will vary with the amount of herbicide applied, rainfall, soil texture, and other soil and water management practices.

USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

To avoid injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants, observe the following use guidelines:

- Do not apply this product using any type of irrigation system.
- Aerial application is prohibited for all uses except for rights of way.
- Except as instructed, do not apply or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use in any recreational areas or in or around homes, in home fruit plantings, on lawns, walks, tennis courts, driveways, or other similar areas.

- Do not allow dry powder or spray to drift to desirable plants.
- Keep from contact with seeds, insecticides, fungicides, and fertilizers.
- Do not store near well sites.
- Do not graze cattle in treated areas.
- Thoroughly clean all traces of Krovar IVM Herbicide from application equipment immediately after use. Flush tank, pump, hoses, and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean these parts separately).
- Treated areas may be planted to citrus one year after last application. Do not replant to other crops within two years after last application as injury may result.

When Preparing for Use:
- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from well sites.
- Regularly inspect spray equipment.
- Mix only enough Krovar IVM Herbicide for the specific application.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field/grove or mixing/loading station.
- Ensure accurate measurement of pesticides.
- Avoid over-filling of spray tank.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.

Tank Mixture Specific Guidelines:
- Krovar IVM Herbicide may be tank mixed with other suitable herbicides registered for non-agricultural use. Use only those herbicides approved for use in non-agricultural areas if applying to non-agricultural areas. Refer to the label(s) of the other products being added to the tank mix for any additional use information or restrictions. Before applying a tank mixture, read and observe all label directions for each product. *Follow the most restrictive label guidelines.*
- Krovar IVM Herbicide may also be tank mixed with appropriate adjuvants used with herbicides in non-agricultural uses. Use only those adjuvants approved for use in non-agricultural areas if applying to non-agricultural areas.
- When tank mixing with Krovar IVM Herbicide, completely mix the product in the spray tank carrier before adding any other herbicide or spray adjuvant. A small compatibility test (see below) should be performed prior to adding the products into the spray tank using a combination of products not previously used. Refer to the Spray Preparation section of this label for further information.
- The spray tank contents must be thoroughly re-agitated if they are allowed to settle for any period of time.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

IMPORTANT NOTE: Krovar IVM Herbicide use rates listed on this label are for broadcast treatments. For band treatments, use proportionately less.

Follow the application guidelines below:
- Apply using a properly calibrated fixed-boom power sprayer.
- Because over application of the herbicide may result in injury to the crop or successive crops, the spray booms must be shut off while starting, turning, slowing or stopping.
- Use sufficient spray volume, a minimum of 10 gallons per acre, to provide uniform coverage of the treated areas and to allow proper dispersion and suspension of the product in the spray tank.
- Prior to and during application, continuous agitation is necessary to keep the product in suspension. Agitate spray tank contents by mechanical or hydraulic means; *do not use air agitation*. Note: If a by-pass or return line is used, it should terminate at the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming.
- Nozzle screens should be 50 mesh or larger.
- Best results are obtained if Krovar IVM Herbicide is applied to bare ground. If dense populations of hard-to-kill weed species are present, control of these weeds prior to application of Krovar IVM Herbicide is recommended. If weeds are present at the time of application, tank mixtures with foliar active herbicides are recommended (refer to the Tank Mixture Specific Guidelines section of this label for guidelines on using Krovar IVM Herbicide in a tank mixture).

SPRAY PREPARATION

Mixing in Water – Fill tank half full with water. Start agitation system and while continuing to add water, add Krovar IVM Herbicide and each additional component of any tank-mix separately. Be sure to agitate the entire time.

Test for Mixing with Other Herbicides – Determine the tank mixture partner(s) compatibility with Krovar IVM Herbicide by following the directions below. If the testing procedure shows the mixture to be compatible, Krovar IVM Herbicide may be used in the tank mixture.
1. Put 1 pint of water into a quart jar with a tightly sealing lid.
2. In a separate container, combine 2 teaspoons of Krovar IVM Herbicide with 2 tablespoonfuls of water; mix thoroughly and add to the water.
3. Close the jar and shake well.
4. If additional herbicides are to be used in the mixture, follow steps two and three above for each additional herbicide.
5. Once all components of the tank mix are combined in the test jar, watch the mixture for several seconds and then check again in 30 minutes. If mixture does not separate, foam, gel or become lumpy, it may be used.

SPRAY TANK CLEAN OUT

Thoroughly clean all traces of Krovar IVM Herbicide from application equipment immediately after use. Flush the tank, pump, hoses, and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean these parts separately). Dispose of the equipment wash water by applying it to a use-site listed on this label.

VERIFICATION OF SAFE ROTATIONAL USE IN ARID CLIMATES

In arid climates (areas that experience 10 inches of rainfall or less in a year) or areas that have experienced drought conditions for one or more years, a field bioassay should be conducted prior to planting any desired crop(s). The bioassay may consist of a test strip of the crop and should cross the entire field, including high and low lying portions. If a test strip of the crop(s) intended for production is not successfully grown to maturity, it may be necessary for the two-year crop rotation interval to be extended.

WEED RESISTANCE TO HERBICIDES

Weeds may become resistant to any herbicide if an herbicide is used in the same field repeatedly over several years. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product with a different mode of action.

The following suggestions will assist in managing herbicide resistance:

- It may be necessary to change cropping practices within and between crop seasons. For example, using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mixtures and/or sequential herbicide applications that have different modes of action.
- Preventing weeds from going to seed (by mowing, tilling, etc.) will prevent the spread of resistant plants.
- Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program such as biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

SPRAY DRIFT

Use best practices to avoid drift to all other crops and non-target areas. Do not apply when conditions favor drift from target areas. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The applicator must follow the most restrictive precautions to avoid drift, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances. A drift control agent may reduce drift, however, it may also decrease weed control.

Make aerial or ground applications only when the wind speed is less than or equal to 10 miles per hour. Do not make aerial or ground applications into temperature inversions. Apply with medium or coarser spray (according to ASAE standard 572) for standard nozzles.

For ground applications: When applying to non-crop areas, use the lowest nozzle height consistent with safety and efficacy. Direct spray into target vegetation.

For aerial applications (rights-of-way only): The spray boom should be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of rotor blade diameter. Use upwind swath displacement. When applying to rights of way, apply at a minimum safe altitude above the area being treated. Do not apply by air if sensitive non-target crops are within 100 feet of the application site.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

Use Restrictions – State of Florida

In Florida, the use of Krovar IVM Herbicide (bromacil + diuron) is prohibited in Hardee, Highland, Polk, Orange and Lake Counties. For Non-Agricultural Usage in all other areas of the state, do not apply more than 16 pounds of Krovar IVM Herbicide per acre per year. This amount corresponds to 6.4 pounds of bromacil and 6.4 pounds of diuron, the active ingredients in Krovar IVM Herbicide. The maximum allowable use rate for bromacil is 6.4 pounds per acre per year inclusive of all bromacil formulations.

Instructions for Non-Agricultural Uses of Krovar IVM Herbicide

For general weed control in uncultivated non-agricultural areas (for example: airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas), uncultivated non-crop producing areas (for example: farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, barrier strips) and outdoor industrial sites (for example: lumberyards, pipelines and tank farms).

Combination with other herbicides broadens the spectrum of weeds controlled. In addition, total vegetation control can be achieved with higher rates of Krovar IVM Herbicide plus residual-type companion herbicides.

To improve the control of emerged weeds, add surfactant at 0.25% by volume.

Do NOT apply this product to:

- Open water (such as creeks, estuaries, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams or salt water bays);
- When water is present in fresh water wetlands (such as bogs, marshes, potholes or swamps);
- Saltwater marshes within tidal areas;
- Ditches, banks along waterways or impervious substrates; or,
- Areas near desirable plants where roots of these plants may extend.

Application Information

Apply Krovar IVM Herbicide using a properly calibrated fixed-boom power sprayer with sufficient spray volume (minimum of 10 gallons per acre) to provide uniform coverage of the treated area and to allow proper dispersion and suspension of the product in the spray tank. All use rates of Krovar IVM Herbicide are expressed for broadcast treatments. For band treatments, use proportionately less.

- Apply a maximum of two applications per year.
- The minimum retreatment interval is 90 days.
- A maximum of 12 pounds active ingredient bromacil per year is allowed.
- A maximum of 12 pounds diuron active ingredient is allowed per year in areas of high rainfall or dense vegetation. A maximum of 8 pounds diuron active ingredient is allowed in all other areas.

Notes for Non-Agricultural Uses:

- For small areas, a hand sprayer or sprinkling may be used. When preparing to a small area, ¼ cupful of Krovar IVM Herbicide per 200 sq. ft. is approximately 15 pounds per acre.
- Use a spray volume of at least 40 gallons per acre to ensure uniform coverage.
- Do not apply to sites which have roots of desirable plants growing into the treatment zone as plant injury or death may occur.
- Do not apply to hard or impervious soils, water saturated soils or to any surface that does not allow the herbicide to be moved into the soil horizon with moisture. Unusually heavy rainfall shortly after application may move the product off-target to the lowest surrounding point and cause plant injury or death.
- If herbicide treated soil is disturbed by any physical or mechanical means, the herbicide barrier is disrupted and the likelihood of non-performance may increase. For best performance results, make sure the treatment area is stable after the application for the desired weed control period.

Application Timing

Apply Krovar IVM Herbicide as a preemergence spray prior to or during the rainy season when weeds are actively germinating or growing. Moisture is required to activate and move Krovar IVM Herbicide into the root zone of weeds for preemergence control. For best preemergence weed control, apply prior to rainfall and weed germination.

In arid regions of the Western U.S., to ensure adequate moisture for activation and even dispersion of the herbicide in the soil profile, Krovar IVM Herbicide should be applied several weeks prior to the fall freeze or shortly after spring thaw to coincide with periods of higher seasonal moisture. *Do not treat frozen or saturated soils, or soils that are non-receptive to percolation.*

Retreatments of Krovar IVM Herbicide may be made when annual weeds and grasses reappear on sites where weed growth has been controlled. Apply 4-6 pounds of Krovar IVM Herbicide per acre.

Apply a maximum of 2 applications per year. The minimum retreatment interval is 90 days.

Application Rates

Apply Krovar IVM Herbicide at the rates indicated by weed type in the tables below. When applied at lower rates, Krovar IVM Herbicide provides short-term control of the weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is extended.

Note: Use the higher levels of the dosage ranges listed when applying on adsorptive soils (for example, those high in organic matter or carbon).

For areas of high rainfall or dense vegetation the maximum single application rate is 30 pounds Krovar IVM Herbicide per acre. This amount corresponds to 12 pounds of bromacil and 12 pounds of diuron, the active ingredients in Krovar IVM Herbicide. For all other areas, the maximum single application rate is 20 pounds Krovar IVM Herbicide per acre. This amount corresponds to 8 pounds of bromacil and 8 pounds of diuron per acre.

Weeds Controlled

Krovar IVM Herbicide effectively controls the following broadleaf weeds and grasses when applied at the rates shown.

Broadleaf Weeds – 6 to 8 pounds per acre

Clovers (annual)	*Trifolium spp.*
Fiddleneck	*Amsinckia intermedia*
Filaree	*Erodium spp.*
Knapweed, diffuse	*Centaurea diffusa*
Lambsquarter, common	*Chenopodium album*
Lettuce, prickly	*Lactuca serriola*
Mustards	*Brassica spp.*
Pigweed	*Amaranthus spp.*
Ragweed	*Ambrosia spp.*
Sunflower, common	*Helianthus annuus*
Thistle, Russian	*Salsola iberica*

Broadleaf Weeds – 8 to 12 pounds per acre

Carrot, wild	*Caudus carota*
Dandelion, common	*Taraxacum officinale*
Dock, curly	*Rumex crispus*
Knapweed, spotted	*Centaurea maculosa*
Knotweed, prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*
Marestail, common (horseweed)	*Conyza canadensis*
Parsnip, wild	*Pastinaca sativa*
Plantain	*Plantago spp.*
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*
Spurge	*Euphorbia spp.*
Thistle, milk	*Silybum marianum*
Yarrow, common	*Achillea millefolium*

Broadleaf Weeds – 12 to 16 pounds per acre

Cinquefoil, common	*Potentilla Canadensis*
Goldenrod	*Solidago spp.*
Milkweed, common	*Asclepias syriaca*

Grasses – 6 to 8 pounds per acre

Barley, foxtail	*Hordeum jubatum*
Brome	*Bromus spp.*
Cheat	*Bromus secalinus*
Cupgrass, Prairie	*Eriochloa contracta*
Foxtail	*Setaria spp.*
Oat, wild	*Avena fatua*
Ryegrass, Italian	*Lolium multiflorum*
Quackgrass	*Agropyron repens*
Wheatgrass, intermediate	*Agropyron intermedium*

Grasses – 8 to 12 pounds per acre

Bahiagrass	*Paspalum notatum*
Crabgrass	*Digitaria spp.*
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*
Rye	*Secale cereale*
Vaseygrass	*Paspalum urvillei*

Grasses – 12 to 16 pounds per acre

Bluegrass	*Poa spp.*
Dropseed, sand*	*Sporobolus cryptandrus*
Fescue	*Festuca spp.*
Saltgrass*	*Distichlis spp.*

*Note: Best control of Saltgrass and Sand Dropseed is achieved from a Spring application prior to plant green-up.

For control of hard-to-kill perennials such as bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*), bouncingbet (*Saporaria officinalis*), dogbane (*Apocynum spp.*), Johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense*), and nutsedge (*Cyperus spp.*) apply 19-30 pounds per acre (***except in Florida***).

For extended control of annual weeds and partial control of perennials such as bermudagrass and nutsedge, apply 10-18 pounds per acre. In areas of high rainfall (40 inches or more per year) and/or dense vegetation (greater than 90% weed ground cover) apply 19 to 30 pounds of product (except in Florida). Use the higher Krovar IVM Herbicide rates on adsorptive soils (high in organic matter or carbon). Best results occur when application is made just before weed emergence or in the early stages of weed growth.

SPECIAL USES

UNDER ASPHALT AND CONCRETE PAVEMENT

Important Precautions when Applying Under Asphalt

- Do not use Krovar IVM Herbicide under pavement in residential properties such as driveways, or in recreational areas, including jogging or bike paths, tennis courts, or golf cart paths.
- Desirable plants may be injured if their roots extend into treated areas or if planted in treated areas.

Application Information

Krovar IVM Herbicide may be used to control weeds under asphalt and concrete pavement such as that used in parking lots, highway shoulders, median strips, roadways and other industrial sites.

Krovar IVM Herbicide should only be used in an area that has been prepared according to good construction practices. Use sufficient water to ensure uniform coverage, generally 100 gallons per acre. Agitate the tank continuously to keep Krovar IVM Herbicide in suspension.

Application Timing

Krovar IVM Herbicide should be applied immediately before paving to avoid lateral movement of the herbicide as a result of soil movement due to rainfall or mechanical means.

Application Rates

Apply Krovar IVM Herbicide at 17 to 30 pounds per acre. Use a higher rate on hard to control weeds and/or for longer term weed control.

Tank Mixtures

To control a broader spectrum of weeds, or for an extended period of weed control, a tank mixture of Krovar IVM Herbicide at 7 to 15 pounds per acre plus Oust® XP at 4 to 8 ounces per acre may be used.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then 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.

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition, et. al. v. EP, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to http://www.epa.gov/espp/wtc.

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. 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

Alligare, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Alligare, LLC MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

INHERENT RISKS OF USE

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Alligare, LLC or the seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

LIMITATION OF REMEDIES

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Alligare, LLC's election, one of the following:

(1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or

(2) Replacement of amount of product used

Alligare, LLC shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Alligare, LLC is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall Alligare, LLC be liable for consequential, incidental or special damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer above and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Alligare, LLC or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner. Buyer accepts this product subject to the foregoing limitations of warranty and of liability.

Krovar® is a registered trademark of Amvac Chemical Corporation.
Oust® is a registered trademark of E.I. duPont de Nemours and Company.

EPA 20181221

Manufactured for:
Alligare, LLC
1565 5th Avenue
Opelika, AL 36801
Ph: 888-255-4427

Loveland PRODUCTS

Liberate®

LECI-TECH INSIDE

PENETRANT • DEPOSITION AID
DRIFT CONTROL AGENT

Principal Functioning Agents:
Lecithin, methyl esters of fatty acids, and alcohol ethoxylate.....100%
TOTAL.....100%
CA Reg. No. 34704-50030; WA Reg. No. 34704-04008
Patent No. 6,797,673

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

Hazard and Precautionary Statements: May be harmful in contact through skin. Harmful if inhaled. Causes eye irritation. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Avoid release to the environment. **Environmental Precautions:** Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not contaminate water. Do not allow to enter drains, sewers, or watercourses.

Personal Protective Equipment: Wear protective gloves and eye protection.

FIRST AID: 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 on skin or 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 swallowed:** Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **If Inhaled:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-866-944-8565.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

GENERAL: LIBERATE® is a non-ionic, low foam penetrating surfactant. **LIBERATE** may be used as a surfactant to enhance the activity and effectiveness of agricultural and industrial chemicals. **LIBERATE** provides more uniform coverage of spray solutions and aids in penetration. **LIBERATE** improves deposition and retards drift by producing a more uniform spray pattern. The degree of drift hazard varies with the type of pesticide and application conditions. Common sense and sound application technology must be followed when spraying pesticides. **LIBERATE** will retard, but not eliminate drift. **LIBERATE** is compatible with most pesticide formulations including water-soluble, flowable and wettable powders. For tank mix compatibility concerns, conduct a jar test of the proposed mixture to ensure compatibility of all components. Mix components in the same ratio as the proposed tank mix. Application may be by ground or air.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: LIBERATE may be used on and has demonstrated excellent plant safety on a wide variety of crops including fruits, tree fruits, vegetables, row crops, citrus, small grains, forage crops, vine crops and others. **LIBERATE** may be used in a variety of non-crop sites including Aquatic (wetlands), Forestry (site preparation and release), Industrial (storage areas, plant sites, and other similar areas including governmental and private lands), Grasslands (including pastures, rangeland and fence rows), Rights-of-way (utility, railroad and roadsides), Turf (Golf Courses, parks, and Sod farms), Ornamentals (container, field or greenhouse) and other turf, ornamental and landscaping sites. Some pesticides have stated adjuvant use rates. In all cases, the pesticide manufacturer's label should be consulted regarding specific adjuvant use recommendations and that rate followed. Do not add adjuvant at a level that would exceed 5% of the finished spray volume unless otherwise specified by the pesticide label.

GENERAL USE:
Herbicides (Terrestrial or Aquatic), Defoliants, Desiccants: 1 to 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture when used as a penetrant.
Insecticides, Fungicides, Acaracides, Plant Growth Regulators, Foliar Nutrients: ½ to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture.
Drift Reduction: 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture.
Non Crop Sites: 1 to 8 pints per 100 gallons (1 to 6 fluid ounces per 5 gallons) of spray mixture.
Turf and Ornamentals: ½ to 2 pints per 100 gallons (1/2 to 1-1/2 fluid ounces per 5 gallons) of spray mixture.
Note: This product has demonstrated excellent plant safety; however, not all species and varieties of plants have been tested. Before treating a large area, test on a small area and observe prior to full-scale application. ***Do not use on pears.***

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place. Store in original container. Keep tightly closed. Do not reuse empty container. Product will become thicker at cold temperatures but effectiveness of the product will not be affected. Warm product before use.
DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Dispose of contents/container on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Triple rinse (or equivalent) adding rinse water to spray tank. Offer container for recycling or dispose of container in sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by appropriate authorities. Recycling decontaminated containers is the best option of container disposal. The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) operates the national recycling program. To contact your state and local ACRC recycler, visit the ACRC web page at www.acrecycle.org.
For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT, read the Directions for Use and the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability. By buying or using this product, the buyer or user accepts the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which no employee or agent of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. or the seller is authorized to vary. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, when the product is used in accordance with such Directions for Use under normal conditions of use. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE BUYER'S OR USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY FOR ANY INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE HANDLING OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT SHALL BE LIMITED TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING, AT THE ELECTION OF LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. OR THE SELLER: DIRECT DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. AND THE SELLER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO THE BUYER OR USER OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES, OR DAMAGES IN THE NATURE OF A PENALTY.

LIBERATE® and LECI-TECH® are registered trademarks of Loveland Products, Inc.

NET CONTENTS:
☐ 30 GAL. (113.55 L)
☐ 275 GAL. (1040.87 L)
_____GAL. (_____ L)

Loveland Products, Inc.® PO Box 1286 Greeley, CO 80632-1286

[C0618]

SPECIMEN

GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

DO NOT USE PLANT MATERIAL TREATED WITH METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE FOR MULCH OR COMPOST

Method® 240SL

HERBICIDE

Soluble Liquid
For Non-Crop Use

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	By Weight
Potassium salt of aminocyclopyrachlor Potassium salt of 6-amino-5-chloro-2 -cyclopropyl-4-pyrimidinecarboxylic acid*	25%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	75%
TOTAL:	100%

*Acid Equivalent:6-Amino-5-chloro-2-cyclopropyl-4-pyrimidinecarboxylic acid - 2 pounds acid per gallon or 21.2%

EPA Reg. No. 432-1565

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Not for sale, sale into, distribution, and/or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State.
Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See Back Panel for First Aid Instructions and Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

Nonrefillable Container
Net Contents
2.5 Gallons
84099295
84942561D 200928AV1

FIRST AID

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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-334-7577 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Mixers, loaders, and applicators must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of aminocyclopyrachlor from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

Ground Water Advisory

Aminocyclopyrachlor 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE must be used only in accordance with directions on this label or in separately published BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP directions.

BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically directed by BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP. User assumes all risks associated with such non-directed use.

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE contains aminocyclopyrachlor. When applied alone or in combination with other products containing aminocyclopyrachlor, do not apply more than a total of 0.28 lb ae of active ingredient per acre per year.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is a soluble liquid that is mixed in water and applied as a spray. METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be applied by aerial or ground equipment for control of broadleaf weeds and woody species, including many terrestrial and riparian invasive and noxious weeds. METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is registered for weed and brush control on private, public, and military lands as follows: non-crop areas such as airports, highways/roadsides, railroad, pipeline and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas, industrial areas, such as electrical substations, rail yards or other industrial rock areas, farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, barrier strips, lumberyards, pumping stations and tank farms, restoration areas, natural areas, wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitats. METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be used for the release or restoration of native perennial grasses and in established industrial turf grasses.

This product may be applied to terrestrial non-crop sites and unimproved turf sites that contain areas of temporary surface water, caused by collection of water in equipment ruts or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps, and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas. METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be applied up to the water's edge. Do not apply directly to water and take precautions to minimize overspray to open water when treating vegetation near the water's edge.

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE provides preemergence and/or postemergence control of the broadleaf weeds, vines, and brush species listed in the WEEDS CONTROLLED section of the label. For perennial species on the label, a postemergence application should be used. For best postemergence performance, a methylated seed oil (MSO) adjuvant should be included to the spray solution. Excessive wetting of the target plant is not necessary but good spray coverage of the target plant is needed for best results. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled.

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is non-corrosive to spray equipment.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is quickly taken up by the leaves, stems, and roots of plants. The effects of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be seen on plants from within a few hours to a few days. The most noticeable symptom is a bending and twisting of stems and leaves. Other advanced symptoms include severe necrosis, stem thickening, growth stunting, leaf crinkling, calloused stems and leaf veins, leaf-cupping, and enlarged roots. Death of treated broadleaf plants may require several more weeks and up to several months for some woody plant species. METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is rain-fast at 1 hour after application.

IMPORTANT RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE within the root zone of desirable trees and/or shrubs unless injury or loss can be tolerated. Root zones of desirable trees/shrubs may extend beyond the tree canopy.
- Do not apply this product if site-specific characteristics and conditions exist that could contribute to movement and unintended root zone exposure to desirable trees or vegetation, unless injury or loss can be tolerated.
- Do not make applications when circumstances favor movement from treatment site.
- Do not apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE to highways/roadsides or other non-crop areas during periods of intense rainfall or where prevailing soils are either saturated with water or of a type through which rainfall will not readily penetrate, as this may result in off-site movement.
- Do not apply or otherwise permit this product or sprays containing this product to come into contact with any non-target crop or desirable vegetation.
- Do not apply in or on dry or water containing irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation. To avoid injury to crops or other desirable vegetation, do not treat or allow spray drift or run-off to fall onto banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water

that may be used for irrigation purposes.

- Do not apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE when powdery dry soil or light or sandy soils are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated. Treatment of powdery dry soil and light sandy soils, when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment, may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops and desirable vegetation when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops or desirable vegetation may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops or land containing desirable vegetation.
- Do not apply when the soil is frozen or covered with snow.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, paved driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Do not apply more than 18 fluid ounces (0.28 pound ae) per acre per year.
- Do not graze or feed forage, hay, or straw from treated areas to livestock.
- Do not use plant material treated with this product for mulch or compost.
- Do not plant the treated sites for at least one year after the METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE application if non-crop sites treated with METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE are to be converted to a food, feed, or fiber agricultural crop, or to a horticultural crop. A field bioassay must then be completed before planting the desired crop.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

- Certain species, in particular, may be sensitive to low levels of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE including but not limited to conifers (such as Douglas fir, Norway spruce, ponderosa pine and white pine), deciduous trees (such as aspen, Chinese tallow, cottonwood, honey locust, magnolia, poplar species, redbud, silver maple, and willow species), and ornamental shrubs (such as arborvitae, burning bush, crape myrtle, forsythia, hydrangea, ice plant, magnolia, purple plum, and yew).
- Injury or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result if METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is applied on or near desirable trees or vegetation, on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. Consider site-specific characteristics and conditions that could contribute to unintended root zone exposure to desirable trees or vegetation. Root zone areas of desirable trees or vegetation are affected by local conditions and can extend beyond the tree canopy. If further information is needed regarding root zone area, consult appropriate state extension service, professional consultant, or other qualified authority.
- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result if equipment is drained or flushed on or near these trees or vegetation or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- In non-crop areas adjacent to desirable vegetation, avoid overlapping spray applications and shut off spray to the spray boom while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to desirable vegetation.
- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure or kill crops such as, but not limited to, sugar beets, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, soybeans, field beans, alfalfa, grapes, peaches, almonds, and vegetables.
- Applications should be made only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible plants.
- Exposure to METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may injure or kill most crops and may injure or kill desirable vegetation. Injury may be more severe when the crops or desirable vegetation are irrigated.
- Caution is advised when using this product in areas where loss of desirable conifer or deciduous trees and/or shrubs, as well as other broadleaf plants, including but not limited to legumes and wild flowers, cannot be tolerated. Without prior experience, it is necessary that small areas containing these plants be tested for tolerance to METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE and its soil residues before any large scale spraying occurs.
- Low rates of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.
- Leave treated soil undisturbed to reduce the potential for METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- In the case of suspected off-site movement of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE to cropland, soil samples should be quantitatively analyzed for METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE, or any other herbicide which could be having an adverse effect on the crop, in addition to conducting the field bioassay.
- METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may suppress or severely injure certain established grasses, such as some bromegrass and wheatgrass species, especially when the grass plants are stressed by adverse environmental conditions. Areas that contain these grass plants should recover as environmental conditions for good grass growth occur.

FIELD BIOASSAY

To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the crop you plan to grow the following year. The test strips should cross the entire field including knolls and low areas. Crop response to the field bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the crops grown in the test strips. If no crop injury (such as, poor germination, stunting, or chlorosis, malformation, or necrosis of leaves) or yield loss is evident from the crops grown in the test strips, the intended rotational crop may be planted. If herbicide symptoms or yield loss is observed, do not plant the crop.

TANK MIXTURES

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides which are registered for the same use sites, methods of application, and timings as specified on this product label. Refer to the tank mix product label for any additional instructions or use restrictions. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. In addition, a spray adjuvant may be mixed with METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE when making postemergence applications. Refer to the adjuvant label for additional instructions or use restrictions.

ADJUVANTS

Methylated Seed Oils and Vegetable Oils: A methylated seed oil (MSO) or vegetable oil based adjuvant may provide increased leaf absorption of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE. Include the MSO or vegetable oil adjuvant at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution).

Non-ionic Surfactants: Use a non-ionic surfactant at a minimum rate of 0.25% v/v (1 quart surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution). Surfactant products must contain at least 70% non-ionic surfactant.

Invert Emulsions: METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be applied as an invert emulsion. The spray solution results in an invert (water- in-oil) spray emulsion designed to minimize spray drift and spray run-off, resulting in more herbicide deposited on the target foliage. The spray emulsion may be formed in a single tank (batch mixing) or injected (in-line mixing). Consult the invert chemical label for proper mixing directions.

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

This product may be used on public, private, and tribal lands to treat certain weed species infestations that have been determined to be invasive, consistent with the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) National Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive plants. Effective EDRR systems address invasions by eradicating the invader

where possible, and controlling them when the invasive species is too established to be feasibly eradicated. Once an EDRR assessment has been completed and action is recommended, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to quickly contain, deny reproduction, and, if possible, eliminate the invader. Consult your appropriate state extension service, forest service, or regional multidisciplinary invasive species management coordination team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response provisions and allowed treatments in your area.

HERBICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Method 240SL contains aminocyclopyrachlor, a Group 4 Herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to aminocyclopyrachlor may exist due to genetic variability in a weed population. When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive, propagate, and become dominant in that area. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it is important to implement a diversified weed control strategy that includes the use of multiple herbicides with different sites of action in either tank-mix or sequential application. Also, incorporate non-chemical weed control practices where practical.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to a Bayer representative or contact 1-800-331-2867. It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for further guidance on specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be applied using low and high volume ground spray equipment, fixed-wing aircraft, or by helicopter. When applying by fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter, follow directions under the AERIAL APPLICATIONS section of this label; otherwise refer to GROUND APPLICATIONS section of this label.

For control of broadleaf weeds, woody plants, and vines, use METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE at rates of 4-18 fluid ounces per acre per year (0.063-0.28 lb ae/A/year). Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED table for specific rate information. Spray volumes should be selected in order to provide uniform and complete coverage of the target plants or application sites. Care should be taken to avoid runoff from all applications. For postemergence applications, include either a MSO or vegetable oil or a non-ionic surfactant as described in the ADJUVANTS section of this label.

Invert Emulsions: METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be applied as an invert emulsion. The spray solution results in an invert (water- in-oil) spray emulsion designed to minimize spray drift and spray run-off, resulting in more herbicide deposited on the target foliage. The spray emulsion may be formed in a single tank (batch mixing) or injected (in-line mixing). Consult the invert chemical label for proper mixing directions.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Use a sufficient volume of water that will deliver a uniform spray pattern and coverage of the target brush or weeds.

The selected sprayer should be equipped with an agitation system to help keep METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE suspended in the spray tank. Note: Low rates of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most crops. Following an METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is not registered may result in their damage.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/3 to 1/2 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE.
3. Continue agitation until the METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) and then add the necessary volume of spray adjuvants. Always add spray adjuvants last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

The spray equipment must be cleaned before METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products.

AT THE END OF THE DAY

It is recommended that, during periods when multiple loads of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE are applied, at the end of each day of spraying the interior of the tank should be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled and the boom and hoses flushed.

This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

1. Empty the tank and drain the sump completely.
2. Spray the tank walls with clean water using a minimum volume of 10% of the tank volume. Circulate the water through the lines, including all by-pass lines, for at least two minutes. Flush the boom well and empty the sprayer. Completely drain the sump.
3. Repeat step 2.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing water. The rinsate solution may be applied to the non-crop sites listed on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Notes:

1. Always start with a clean spray tank.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product should be examined, and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
5. Low rates of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE or its active ingredients are not

registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.
AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GENERAL TECHNIQUES

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – AIRCRAFT

- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the air stream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- Nozzle Type - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- Boom Length - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length - longer booms increase drift potential.
- Application Height - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) that provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind.
They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

SENSITIVE AREAS

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

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Drift control additives may be used with all spray equipment with the exception of controlled droplet applicators. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the label. It is recommended that drift control additives be certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

AERIAL APPLICATIONS

When applying by air, apply only using nozzles which will deliver coarse or greater (VMD >350 microns) droplets as defined by ASABE S572 standard. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 mph. Do not apply during a temperature inversion.
For aerial applications near susceptible crops or other desirable plants, use a drift control additive as recommended by the manufacturer, or apply through a "Microfoil" or "Thru-Valve" boom, or use an equivalent drift control system. Thickened sprays prepared by using high viscosity invert systems, or other drift control systems, may be utilized if drift control is comparable to that obtained with drift control additives or the "Thru-Valve" boom. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all recommendations and precautions on the product label. Do not use a thickening agent with the "Microfoil" boom or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays.
METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be applied by either fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter spray equipment. Fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters can be used to apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE; however, do not make applications by fixed-wing aircraft unless appropriate buffer zones can be maintained to prevent spray drift out of the target area or, when treating open tracts of land, spray drift as a result of fixed wing aircraft application can be tolerated.
The application volume required will vary with the height and density of the brush and the application equipment used.
Generally, aerial applications will require 15 to 25 gallons of spray solution per acre.
Regardless of the application volume or spray equipment used, thorough coverage of the foliage is necessary to optimize control results. All precautions and restrictions should be taken to minimize or eliminate spray drift.

GROUND APPLICATIONS

BROADCAST

When making a broadcast application by ground, apply only using nozzles which will deliver coarse or greater (VMD >350 microns) droplets as defined by ASABE S572 standard. Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the ground or canopy unless necessitated by the application equipment. Apply with the spray boom or nozzle height as low as possible. Do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 mph. Apply 10 gallons or more of spray per acre; use spray pressures no greater than are required to obtain adequate coverage. The use of drift control additives, shielded sprayers, or other drift control systems can help minimize spray drift. Do not apply during a temperature inversion.

LOW-VOLUME FOLIAR APPLICATION

For low-volume applications, see Table 1 for use rate and mixing instructions. The rate of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE should be adjusted according to the spray volume per acre and the size and plant density of the target brush species. Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED section for application rates. For best results, include a MSO adjuvant at the rate of 1% v/v. Good plant coverage is necessary for best results. Use spray nozzles and pressure that will aid the proper deposition of the spray solution. Apply in sufficient spray volume to help provide uniform spray distribution of spray particles over the area to be treated and to avoid spray drift. Generally, low volume ground applications will require 10 to 25 gallons per acre. The use of an even flat fan tip with a spray angle of 40 degrees or less, such as 4004 or 1504, will aid in proper spray deposition. In addition, cone or straight stream nozzles, such as the 5500 X3 or the 5500 X5 may be used. Use the higher rates for hard to control brush species. Do not apply more than 18 fluid ounces of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE per acre per year.

Table 1. METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE Mixing Guide for Total Spray Volumes.

Total Spray Volume	Method 240 SL rate per acre (fluid ounces)			
	4	8	12	18
Gallons per acre	Method 240 SL rate per 100 gallons of spray solution (fluid ounces)			
400	1	2	3	4.5
200	2	4	6	9
100	4	8	12	18
50	8	16	24	36
40	10	20	30	45
20	20	40	60	90
10	40	80	120	180

HIGH VOLUME FOLIAR APPLICATION

For high-volume applications, see Table 1 for use rate and mixing instructions. Use the higher rates for hard to control brush species. Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED section for application rates. Higher spray volumes may be required for sites with high density brush. Generally, high volume ground applications will require 100 to 400 gallons per acre. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly and uniformly wet foliage and stems but don't over apply causing excessive run-off. The spray solution should reach the crown of the plants and trickle down into the canopy.

Do not apply more than 18 fluid ounces of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE per acre per year.

INDIVIDUAL PLANT TREATMENTS (IPT)

Apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE utilizing an application method which targets individual woody species including foliar applications, cut stump and stem treatments, injection or hack and squirt, or basal bark treatments.

FOLIAR

The total spray volume should be adjusted according to the size and density of the target plant species. Where taller/denser vegetation is present, higher spray volumes may be necessary to ensure good coverage. Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED section of the label for specific use rate information. For best results include a MSO-type adjuvant at the rate of 1% v/v. Refer to Table 1 for mixing instructions. Spray the vegetation starting at the top and covering the sides. Ensure complete coverage of the plant for best results. Avoid spraying to the point of excessive runoff as injury to desirable species or ground cover may occur. Refer to Low and High – Volume Foliar Application sections above for application use directions and rates.

CUT STUMP/ STEM TREATMENTS

Make a dilute solution by mixing 5 to 10 gallons of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE in enough basal oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture, or equivalent ratio. Some basal oils may be incompatible with METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE causing a precipitant to form. Test for compatibility by adding METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE to a small quantity of desired basal oil at the proper ratio, allow to stand for 30 minutes and check for physical incompatibility or precipitates. The addition of an emulsifier may be needed to ensure compatibility. Apply with a sprayer using low pressure and solid cone or flat fan nozzles. Spray the cut surface soon after cutting, thoroughly wetting the cambium layer next to the bark. On larger trees, treat only the outer 2-3 inches of the stump. On trees 3 inches or less in diameter treat the entire cut surface. In addition to the cut surface, treat the sides of the stump/stem and the root collar area to prevent resprouting. Apply anytime except when snow or water prevents treating to the ground line of the stump. Moisture stress may affect optimum control.

INJECTION OR HACK AND SQUIRT

Inject or use a hatchet, machetes, or similar equipment to make downward cuts into the cambium (inner bark) of the stem in such a way as to make a "pocket" large enough to retain the applied solution. Cuts/injections may be made at a height convenient to the applicator. Make one cut/injection for every 2 inches of diameter at breast height (DBH) on the target stem. For example, an 8-inch DBH stem would require 4 cuts. Cuts should be made at equal intervals around the tree. Spray ½ - 1 milliliter (mL) of undiluted METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE into each cut.

BASAL BARK TREATMENTS

Make a dilute solution by mixing 5 to 10 gallons of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE in enough basal oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture, or equivalent ratio. Some basal oils may be incompatible with METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE causing a precipitant to form. Test for compatibility by adding METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE to a small quantity of desired basal oil at the proper ratio, allow to stand for 30 minutes and check for physical incompatibility or precipitates. The addition of an emulsifier may be needed to ensure compatibility. Apply with a sprayer using low pressure and solid cone or narrow flat fan nozzles. Make applications to susceptible brush or tree species with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter. Thoroughly wet the lower 12 to 18 inches of the trunk or stem (from ground line). Treat until run-off at the ground line is noticeable. Brush or trees with old or rough bark will require more spray solution than smooth young bark. Applications can be made anytime of the year except when snow or water prevents treating to the ground line of the brush or tree trunk.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

CUT STUBBLE TREATMENTS

For the prevention of re-sprouting, after hand cutting or mechanical mowing of susceptible brush species along rights-of- way and other non-crop sites, apply a broadcast application of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE up to 18 fluid ounces product per acre. Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Make applications soon after cutting. The addition of a penetrating agent at 5% V/V or more can aid in uptake through the bark or exposed roots of the cut brush. For best results, make applications before or during periods of active root growth. Do not apply when the soil is frozen or covered by standing water or snow.

BAREGROUND

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be used in non-crop sites for bareground (total vegetation control) weed control. Preemergence or postemergence applications of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE provide control of many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. Apply at up to 18 fluid ounces product per acre in tank mixes with other products registered for use on bareground sites. Consult the manufacturer's labels for specific rates, weeds controlled, and use restrictions.

Make a thorough and uniform application with calibrated spray equipment per label directions. Apply at any time of the year. Use the higher rates of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE for fall applications and in previously untreated areas or areas with high weed infestations. For postemergence applications always include a spray adjuvant. For faster brown-out or burn down results, add glyphosate or similar products to the tank. For added residual weed control, or to broaden the weed control spectrum, tank mix with other residual products registered for use on bareground sites. The level and length of control will depend on the herbicide rate applied, amount of rainfall, soil texture, and environmental and applications conditions.

UNIMPROVED TURFGRASS

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be used in non-crop industrial sites, such as utility rights-of-way and highways/roadsides, for general weed control in established industrial turf grasses. Apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE at rates of 4-18 fluid ounces product per acre. Rates exceeding 8 fluid ounces product per acre may result in unacceptable injury to desirable turfgrasses. Treatments made prior to the full green-up stage may delay green-up. Apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE by ground equipment only. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. The addition of a MSO adjuvant may increase the potential for turf grass injury.

For species not listed below, determine the tolerance of the turfgrass by treating a small area at the desired application rate. Prior to treatment of larger areas, the treated area must be observed for any signs of herbicidal injury during 30 days of normal growing conditions to determine if the treatment is safe to the target species. The user assumes the responsibility for any plant damage or other liability resulting from use of METHO 240SL HERBICIDE on a turfgrass species not listed on this label.

TURFGRASS TYPE	APPLICATION RATE (FLUID OUNCES/ACRE)
Bermudagrass	4 to 8
Bahiagrass	4 to 8
Bluegrass, Kentucky	4 to 8
Tall Fescue	4 to 8
Ryegrass, perennial	4 to 8
Wheatgrass species[1]	4 to 7.5
Smooth brome[1]	4 to 7.5

[1] Injury from higher rates during the season of application may be severe.

Important: Temporary chlorosis (yellowing), reddening, stunting, droopy or twisted grass leaves, and seed head suppression may occur. Do not apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE until the grass becomes well established. Do not apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE to grass under stress from disease, insects, drought, or other environmental conditions.

RESTORATION AREAS

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is labeled for the control of broadleaf weeds and brush, listed in the WEEDS CONTROLLED section, in areas as follows: non-crop areas such as airports, highways/roadsides, railroad, pipeline and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas, industrial areas, such as electrical substations, rail yards or other industrial rock areas, farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, barrier strips, lumberyards, pumping stations and tank farms, restoration areas, natural areas, wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitats in unimproved industrial turf, on roadsides, airports, industrial sites, or on other similar non-crop sites in order to establish or release desirable introduced or native perennial grass species for site stabilization.

To maximize and extend the weed and brush control provided by METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE, it is critical that other vegetation management practices, including mowing, fertilization, etc., be incorporated into the restoration program to help extend or build on the weed control benefits and promote the growth of introduced or established grasses and/or desirable plants or plant communities.

Unacceptable injury may occur if METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is applied before the introduced or native perennial grasses are well established. The grass must have a good secondary root system and show good vigor. METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE may suppress certain established grasses especially when the grass plants are stressed by adverse environmental conditions. Temporary reddening, stunting, droopy or twisted leaves may occur. Do not apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE to grass under stress from disease, insects, drought, or other environmental causes.

Apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE in the fall, before the soil freezes, or in the spring after the soil thaws. When applied at lower rates, METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE provides short-term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control spectrum is broadened and extended. Do not apply when the soil is frozen.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Use the higher spray volumes and herbicide rates for heavy weed and brush infestations, hard to control species, and tall brush or dense hardwood canopies. Do not apply more than 18 fluid ounces product broadcast per acre per year.

BROADLEAF WEEDS		Rate (fluid ounces per acre)
Bitter sneezeweed[3]	*Helenium amarum*	4 to 8
Clover, bush	*Lespedeza* sp.	
Clover, Dutch (white)	*Trifolium repens*	
Clover, large hop[3]	*Trifolium campestre*	
Croton, woolly[3]	*Croton capitatus*	
Dandelion, common	*Taraxacum officinale*	
Dogfennel[3]	*Eupatorium capillifolium*	
Henbit[3]	*Lamium amplexicaule*	
Ironweed, tall	*Vernonia gigantea*	
Lambsquarters, common[3]	*Chenopodium album*	

continued

WEEDS CONTROLLED *(continued)*

Use the higher spray volumes and herbicide rates for heavy weed and brush infestations, hard to control species, and tall brush or dense hardwood canopies. Do not apply more than 18 fluid ounces product broadcast per acre per year.

BROADLEAF WEEDS		**Rate (fluid ounces per acre)**
Lespedeza, common[3]	*Kummerowia striata*	
Lespedeza, hairy[3]	*Lespedeza hirta*	
Lespedeza, serecia	*Lespedeza cuneata*	
Lettuce, prickly	*Lactuca serriola*	
Lettuce, tall[3]	*Lactuca canadensis*	
Mullein, common	*Verbascum thapsus*	
Mullein, turkey	*Eremocarpus setigerus*	
Ragweed, western	*Ambrosia psilostachya*	
Sida, prickly[3]	*Sida spinosa*	
Sowthistle, common	*Sonchus oleraceus*	
Sowthistle, field[3]	*Sonchus arvensis*	
Spanish needle[3]	*Bidens alba*	
Speedwell[3]	*Veronica* spp.	
Starthistle, yellow	*Centaurea solstitialis*	
Sweetclover, yellow[3]	*Melliotus officinalis*	
Vervain, blue[3]	*Verbena hastata*	
Chicory, wild	*Cichorium intybus*	8 to 18
Burclover, California	*Medicago polymorpha*	
Cocklebur, common[3]	*Xanthium strumarium*	
Common cat's ear	*Hypochoeris radicata*	
Common spikeweed[3]	*Centromadia pungens*	
Copperleaf[3]	*Acalypha* spp.	
Crownvetch, common[3]	*Coronila varia*	
Cudweed[3]	*Gnaphalium* spp.	
Daisy, oxeye[3]	*Leucanthemum vulgare*	
Filaree, broadleaf	*Erodium botrys*	
Filaree, redstem	*Erodium cicutarium*	
Filaree, whitestem	*Erodium moschatum*	
Fleabane, hairy	*Erigeron bonariensis*	
Geranium, Carolina[3]	*Geranium carolinianum*	
Goldenaster [3]	*Heterotheca* spp.	
Hawkweed, orange	*Hieracium aurantiacum*	
Horsenettle, Carolina[3]	*Solanum carolinense*	
Knapweed, diffuse	*Centaurea diffusa*	
Knapweed, Russian	*Acroptilon repens*	
Knapweed, spotted	*Centaurea stoebe*	
Kochia (Up to 6 inches)[1]	*Kochia scoparia*	
Marestail/horseweed	*Conyza canadensis*	
Medic[3]	*Medicago* spp.	
Milkthistle, blessed	*Silybum marianum*	
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	
Rush skeletonweed	*Chondrilla juncea*	
Shepherd's-purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	
Spurge, leafy	*Euphorbia esula*	
Spurge, nodding[3]	*Euphorbia nutans*	
St. John's wort	*Hypericum perforatum*	
Thistle, Canada	*Cirsium arvense*	
Thistle, cotton	Onopordum acanthium	
Thistle, musk	*Carduus nutans*	
Thistle, Russian	*Salsola tragus*	
Toadflax, dalmatian	*Linaria dalmatica*	
Vetch	*Vicia* spp.	
Wild carrot[3]	*Daucus carota*	
Willow weed	*Epilobium paniculatum*	
Plantain	*Plantago* spp.	10 to 18
Aster, whiteheath	*Symphyotrichum pilosum*	
Bindweed, field	*Convolvulus arvensis*	
Burdock, common[3]	*Arctium minus*	
Cinquefoil, sulfur	*Pontentilla recta*	
Coast fiddleneck	*Amsinckia intermedia*	
Flixweed[3]	*Descurainia sophia*	
Fleabane, annual[3]	*Erigeron annuus*	
Goldenrod, Canada[3]	*Solidago canadensis*	12 to 18
Goldenrod, common[3]	*Solidago virgaurea*	
Gumweed, curlycup[3]	*Grindelia squarrosa*	
Hemlock, poison	*Conium imaculatum*	
Honeysuckle, Japanese	*Lonicera japonica*	
Matchweed[3]	*Mat lippia*	
Medusahead	*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*	
Poison-ivy, eastern	*Toxicodendron radicans*	
Ragweed, giant[3]	*Ambrosia trifida*	
Teasel, common	*Dipsacus fullonum*	
Yarrow, common	*Achillea millefolium*	

continued

WEEDS CONTROLLED *(continued)*

Use the higher spray volumes and herbicide rates for heavy weed and brush infestations, hard to control species, and tall brush or dense hardwood canopies. Do not apply more than 18 fluid ounces product broadcast per acre per year.

BRUSH		**Rate (fluid ounces per acre)**
American beautyberry[3]	*Calicarpa americana*	
Ash (Green, White)	*Fraxinus* spp.	
Aspen, quaking[3]	*Populus tremuloides*	
Autumn Olive[3]	*Eleagnus umbellata*	
Baccharis, Eastern[3]	*Baccharis halimifolia*	
Brazilian pepper[3]	*Schinus terebinthifolius*	
Callery Pear[3]	*Pyrus calleryana*	
Catalpa, northern	*Catalpa speciosa*	
Cherry[3]	*Prunus* spp.	
Chinaberry[3]	*Melia azedarach*	
Chinese tallowtree[3]	*Triadica sebifera*	
Cottonwood	*Populus deltoides*	
Elder, box	*Acer negundo*	
Elm, American	*Ulmus americana*	
Grape, fox[3]	*Vitis labrusca*	
Grape, crimson gloryvine[3]	*Vitis coignetiae*	10 to 18
Grape, wild	*Vitis rotundifolia*	
Hackberry, common	*Celtis occidentalis*	
Lantana, largeleaf[3]	*Lantana camara*	
Locust, black	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	
Locust, honey	*Gleditsia triacanthos*	
Maple, red	*Acer rubrum*	
Maple, silver	*Acer sacharinum*	
Persimmon, common[3]	*Diospyros virginiana*	
Pine, loblolly[3]	*Pinus taeda*	
Poplar, yellow	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	
Sugarberry	*Celtis laevigata*	
Sumac	*Rhus* sp.	
Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	
Tupelo, black	*Nyssa sylvatica*	
Willow	*Salix* spp.	
Blackberry/Dewberry[3]	*Rubus* spp.	
Buckthorn, common[3]	*Rhamnus carthartica*	
Oak, northern red	*Quercus borealis*	16
Pine, Virginia[2]	*Pinus virginiana*	
Sassafras	*Sassafras albidum*	
Huisache	*Acacia farnesiana*	
Lotebush[3]	*Ziziphus obtusifolia*	
Mesquite	*Prosopis juliflora*	18

[1]See specific weed directions.
[2]Suppression: a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to an untreated area.
[3]**Not for use in California.**

Specific Weed Directions:

Kochia: For non-selective applications, tank mixing glyphosate with METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE may improve control under dry conditions.

Cogongrass: In highways/roadsides turfgrass sites, apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE at a minimum rate of 8 fluid ounces per acre for seedhead suppression of cogongrass. For suppression of vegetative growth, apply 16 to 18 fluid ounces per acre. The addition of imazapyr may improve control. For best results, make applications in the fall, prior to frost. Note: cogongrass biotypes may differ in their response to applications of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or"Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 5 Gallons):

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 5 Gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and

continued

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration, and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour, or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

All Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE containing aminocyclopyrachlor potassium salt only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use container; contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container; Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration, and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour, or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Do not transport if container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking, or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at 1-800-334-7577, day or night.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, plant injury, other property damage, as well as other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of Bayer CropScience LP. Those factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Bayer CropScience LP is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

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For product information call: 1-800-331-2867

Produced for:
Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513

Bayer

GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

DO NOT USE PLANT MATERIAL TREATED WITH METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE FOR MULCH OR COMPOST

Method® 240SL HERBICIDE

Soluble Liquid
For Non-Crop Use

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	By Weight
Potassium salt of aminocyclopyrachlor Potassium salt of 6-amino-5-chloro-2-cyclopropyl-4-pyrimidinecarboxylic acid*	25%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	75%
TOTAL:	100%

*Acid Equivalent:6-Amino-5-chloro-2-cyclopropyl-4-pyrimidinecarboxylic acid - 2 pounds acid per gallon or 21.2%

EPA Reg. No. 432-1565

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Not for sale, sale into, distribution, and/or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State.

See Panel for First Aid Instructions and Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

FIRST AID

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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-334-7577 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Mixers, loaders, and applicators must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of aminocyclopyrachlor from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

Ground Water Advisory

Aminocyclopyrachlor 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.

Nonrefillable Container
Net Contents

2.5 Gallons

84099295 84942561D 200928AV1

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 5 Gallons):

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 5 Gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration, and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour, or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Do not transport if container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking, or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at 1-800-334-7577, day or night.

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Produced for:
Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513

Bayer

(01)10785740186012

PULL HERE TO OPEN

Specimen Label

TRICLOPYR	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

CORTEVA™ agriscience

Garlon® 4 Ultra

HERBICIDE

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

For the control of woody plants and vines, and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds on:

- **forest sites;**
- **non cropland areas including: electrical power and utility rights-of-way, industrial sites, non-irrigation ditch banks, pipelines, railroads, roadsides; and**
- **natural areas and wildlife habitat and management areas;**
- **including grazed areas on all of these listed sites.**

Active Ingredient:	
triclopyr: 2-[(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl)oxy] acetic acid, butoxyethyl ester	60.45%
Other Ingredients	39.55%
Total	100.00%

Acid equivalent: triclopyr – 43.46% - 4 lb/gal

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-527

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation • Harmful If Swallowed • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions In Some Individuals

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

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, or viton ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- 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 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 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 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

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.

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, or viton ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

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.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store above 28°F or agitate before use.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Open dumping is prohibited.

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:
Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Product Information

Garlon 4 Ultra herbicide is recommended for the control of woody plants and vines, and herbaceous broadleaf weeds on forest sites, conifer plantations, non-cropland areas, including airports, barrow ditches, communication transmission lines, electrical power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military lands, mining and drilling areas, non-irrigation ditch banks, oil and gas pads, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, railroads, roadsides, storage areas, storm water retention areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses, vacant lots and other non-crop residential areas; and natural areas (open space) for example campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trials and trialheads, recreation areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitat and management areas including grazed area on all these listed sites.

Use Precautions

When applying this product in tank mix combination, follow all applicable use directions and precautions on each manufacturer's label. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Sprays applied directly to Christmas trees may result in conifer injury. When treating unwanted vegetation in Christmas tree plantations, care should be taken to direct sprays away from conifers.

Garlon 4 Ultra is formulated as a low volatile ester. However, the combination of spray contact with impervious surfaces, such as roads and rocks, and increasing ambient air temperatures, may result in an increase in the volatility potential for this herbicide, increasing a risk for off-target injury to sensitive crops such as grapes and tomatoes.

Use Restrictions

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not apply Garlon 4 Ultra directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with cotton, grapes, peanuts, soybeans, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, citrus, or other desirable broadleaf plants. Do not permit spray mists containing it to drift onto such plants.

It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks, seasonally dry wetlands (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, or bogs) and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites where surface water is not present except in isolated pockets due to uneven or unlevel conditions. Do not apply to open water (such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, creeks, salt water bays, or estuaries).

Do not apply on ditches that are used to transport irrigation water. Do not apply where runoff or irrigation water may flow onto agricultural land as injury to crops may result.

Do not apply this product using mist blowers.

Maximum Use Rates

- Apply no more than 2 lb ae of triclopyr (2 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra) per acre per growing season on range and pasture sites, or any area where grazing or harvesting hay is allowed.
- On forestry sites, apply no more than 6 lb ae of triclopyr (6 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra) per acre per year.
- For all use sites other than range, pasture, forestry sites, and grazed /hayed areas, apply no more than 8 lb ae triclopyr (8 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra) per acre per year.
- See Table 1 below for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume, and maximum application rate.

Grazing
- There are no grazing restrictions for livestock or dairy animals on treated areas
- Portions of grazed areas that intersect treated non-cropland and rights-of-way sites may be treated at up to 8 lb ae per acre if the area to be treated on the day of application comprises no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

Haying (harvesting of dried forage)
- Do not harvest hay for 14 days after application.

Slaughter Restriction: During the season of application, withdraw livestock from grazing treated grass at least 3 days before slaughter.

Avoid Injurious Spray Drift
Make applications only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible plants. Do not spray when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants that are near enough to be injured. It is suggested that a continuous smoke column at or near the spray site or a smoke generator on the spray equipment be used to detect air movement, lapse conditions, or temperature inversions (stable air). If the smoke layers or indicates a potential of hazardous spray drift, do not spray.

Aerial Application (Helicopter Only): For aerial application on rights-of-way or other areas near susceptible crops, apply through a Microfoil[1] or Thru-Valve[1] boom, or other drift control application equipment and/or use an agriculturally labeled drift control additive. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label. Spray only when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid application during air inversions.

[1] Reference within this label to a particular piece of equipment produced by or available from other parties is provided without consideration for use by the reader at its discretion and subject to the reader's independent circumstances, evaluation, and expertise. Such reference by Dow AgroSciences is not intended as an endorsement of such equipment, shall not constitute a warranty (express or implied) of such equipment, and is not intended to imply that other equipment is not available and equally suitable. Any discussion of methods of use of such equipment does not imply that the reader should use the equipment other than is advised in directions available from the equipment's manufacturer. The reader is responsible for exercising its own judgment and expertise, or consulting with sources other than Dow AgroSciences, in selecting and determining how to use its equipment.

Spray Drift Management
Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

- The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the rotor.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory. [This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.]

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory
Information on Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size:
- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note**: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Ground Equipment: To aid in reducing spray drift potential when making ground applications near susceptible crops or other desirable broadleaf plants, Garlon 4 Ultra should be used in thickened (high viscosity) spray mixtures using an agriculturally labeled drift control additive, high viscosity invert system, or equivalent as directed by the manufacturer. When using a spray thickening or inverting additive, follow all use directions and precautions on the product label. With ground equipment, spray drift can be reduced by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the lower end of the manufacturer's recommended pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); and by spraying when wind velocity is low. Do not apply with nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray. Select nozzles and pressures which provide adequate plant coverage, but minimize the production of fine spray particles.

High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment: To minimize spray drift, keep sprays no higher than brush tops and keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets. A agriculturally labeled thickening agent may be used to reduce spray drift.

Mixing Directions for all use sites

Garlon 4 Ultra may be foliarly applied by diluting with water or by preparing an oil-water emulsion. For woody plant control, an oil-water emulsion performs more dependably under a broader range of conditions than a straight water dilution and is recommended for aerial applications.

Oil-Water Mixture Sprays
Prepare a premix of oil, surfactant and Garlon 4 Ultra in a separate container using diesel fuel, fuel oil, or kerosene plus an emulsifier such as Sponto 712 or Triton X-100. Use a jar test to check spray mix compatibility before preparing oil-water emulsion sprays in the mixing tank. Do not allow any water or mixtures containing water to get into the premix or Garlon 4 Ultra since a thick "invert" (water in oil) emulsion may form that will be difficult to break. Such an emulsion may also be formed if the premix of Garlon 4 Ultra is put into the mixing tank before the addition of water. Fill the spray tank about one-half full with water, then slowly add the premix with continuous agitation and complete filling the tank with water. Continue moderate agitation.

Oil Mixture Sprays for Basal Treatment
Prepare oil-based spray mixtures using either a commercially available basal oil, kerosene diesel fuel, or No. 1 or No. 2 fuel oil. Substitute other oils or diluents only as recommended by the oil or diluent's manufacturer. When mixing an oil mixture, read and follow the use directions and precautions on the manufacturer's product label. Add Garlon 4 Ultra to the required amount of oil in the spray tank or mixing tank and mix thoroughly. If the mixture stands over four hours, reagitation is required.

Oil Mixtures of Garlon 4 Ultra and Tordon 22K: Tordon 22K and Garlon 4 Ultra may be used in tank mix combination for basal bark treatment of woody plants. These herbicides are incompatible and will not form a stable mixture when mixed together directly in oil. Make a stable tank mixture for basal bark application by first combining each product with a compatibility agent prior to final mixing in the desired ratio. Tordon 22K is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Herbicide Resistance Management

Triclopyr, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 4 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

Any weed population may contain or develop plants resistant to Group 4 herbicides. Resistant weeds may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Such resistant weed plants may not be effectively managed using Group 4 herbicides but may be effectively managed utilizing other herbicides alone or in mixtures from a different herbicide Groups that are labeled for control of these weeds and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. However, a herbicide mode of action classification by itself may not adequately address specific weeds that are resistant to specific herbicides.

Rotate the use of Garlon 4 Ultra or other Group 4 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.

Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use less the resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is less prone to resistance.

Adopt an integrated weed management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural, biological, and other management practices.

Scout after a herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by mechanical method such as hoeing, mowing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.

If a weed population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for additional pesticide resistance management or integrated weed management recommendations for specific use sites.

Plants Controlled by Garlon 4 Ultra

Woody Plants Controlled

Common Name	Scientific Name	Life Cycle	Plant Family
acacia, twisted	*Acacia tortuosa*	perennial	Fabaceae
alder	*Aldus spp.*	perennial	Betulaceae
arrowwood	*Viburnum ventanum*	perennial	Caprifoliaceae
ash	*Fraxinus spp.*	perennial	Oleaceae
aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	perennial	Salicaceae
bear clover (bearmat)	*Chamaebatia foliolosa*	perennial	Fabaceae
beech	*Fagus spp.*	perennial	Fagaceae
birch	*Betula spp.*	perennial	Betulaceae
blackberry	*Rubus spp.*	perennial	Rosaceae
blackbrush	*Acacia rigidula*	perennial	Fabaceae
blackgum	*Nyssa salvatica*	perennial	Cornaceae
boxelder (1)	*Acer negundo*	perennial	Aceraceae
Brazilian pepper	*Schinus terebinthifolius*	perennial	Anacardiaceae
buckthorn	*Rhamnus spp.*	perennial	Rhamnaceae
cascara	*Rhamnus pushiana*	perennial	Rhamnaceae
ceanothus	*Ceanothus spp.*	perennial	Rhamnaceae
cherry	*Prunus spp.*	perennial	Rosaceae
cherry, choke	*Prunus virginiana*	perennial	Rosaceae
chinquapin	*Quercus muhlenbergii*	perennial	Fagaceae
cottonwood	*Populus deltoides*	perennial	Salicaceae
crataegus (hawthorn)	*Crataegus spp.*	perennial	Rosaceae
creeper, Virginia (1)	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*	perennial	Vitaceae
dogwood	*Cornus spp.*	perennial	Cornaceae
Douglas-fir	*Psuedotsuga menziesii*	perennial	Pinaceae
elderberry	*Sambucus Canadensis*	perennial	Caprifoliaceae
elm	*Ulmus, spp*	perennial	Ulmaceae
elm, winged	*Ulmus alata*	perennial	Ulmaceae
gallberry	*Ilex coriacea*	perennial	Aquifoliaceae
granjeno	*Celtis ehrenbergiana*	perennial	Ulmaceae
guajillo	*Acacia berlandieri*	perennial	Fabaceae
guava	*Psidium guajava*	perennial	Myrtaceae
gorse	*Ulex europaeus*	perennial	Fabaceae
hazel	*Corylus americana*	perennial	Betulaceae
hickory	*Carya spp.*	perennial	Juglandaceae
hornbeam	*Carpinus spp.*	perennial	Betulaceae
huisache (suppression)	*Acacia farnesiana*	perennial	Fabaceae
ivy, poison	*Tooxicodendron radicans*	perennial	Anacardiaceae
kudzu	*Pueraria lobata*	perennial	Fabaceae
locust	*Robinia spp.*	perennial	Fabaceae
madrone	*Arbutus spp.*	perennial	Ericaceae
magnolia, sweetbay	*Magnolia viginiana*	perennial	Magnoliaceae
maples	*Acer spp.*	perennial	Aceraceae
maple, bigleaf (1)	*Acer macrophyllum*	perennial	Aceraceae
milkweed vine (1)	*Asclepias spp.*	perennial	Asclepiaceae
mulberry	*Morus spp.*	perennial	Moraceae
myrtle. wax	*Morella cerifera*	perennial	Myricaceae
oaks	*Quercus spp.*	perennial	Fagaceae

Plants Controlled by Garlon 4 Ultra (Cont.)

Woody Plants Controlled

Common Name	Scientific Name	Life Cycle	Plant Family
oak, poison	*Toxicodendron diversilobum*	perennial	Anacardiaceae
Osage orange	*Maclura pomifera*	perennial	Moraceae
peppervine	*Ampelopsis arborea*	perennial	Vitaceae
persimmon	*Disospyros spp.*	perennial	Ebenaceae
pine	*Pinus spp.*	perennial	Pinaceae
poplar	*Populus spp.*	perennial	Salicaceae
poplar, tulip	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	perennial	Magnoliaceae
primrose, willow	*Ludwigia peruviana*	perennial	Onagraceae
rose, wild	*Rosa spp.*	perennial	Rosaceae
salmonberry	*Rubus spectabalis*	perennial	Rosaceae
saltbush (silver myrtle)	*Baccharis spp*	perennial	Asteraceae
saltcedar	*Tamarix spp.*	perennial	Tamariaceae
sassafrass	*Sassafras spp.*	perennial	Lauraceae
scotchbroom	*Cytisus scoparius*	perennial	Fabaceae
sumac	*Rhus spp.*	perennial	Anacardiaceae
sweetgum	*Liquidamber styraciflura*	perennial	Hamamelidaceae
sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*	perennial	Plantanaceae
tanoak	*Notholithocarpus densiflorus*	perennial	Fagaceae
tree of heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	perennial	Simaroubaceae
trumpet creeper (1)	*Campsis radicans*	perennial	Bignoniaceae
willow	*Salix spp.*	perennial	Saliciaceae

[1] For best control, use either a basal bark or cut stump treatment.
[2] For complete control, re-treatment may be necessary.

Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds

Common Name	Scientific Name	Life Cycle	Plant Family
beggarweed, creeping	*Desmodium incanum*	perennial	Fabaceae
bindweed, field (top growth)	*Convolvulus arvensis*	perennial	Convolulaceae
burdock, common	*Arctium minus*	biennial	Asteraceae
carrot, wild	*Daucus carota*	biennial	Apiaceae
chicory	*Cichorium intybus*	perennial	Asteraceae
cinquefoil, sulfur (2)	*Potentilla recta*	perennial	Rosaceae
clover	*Trifolium spp.*	perennial	Fabaceae
dandelion (top growth)	*Taraxacum oficinale*	perennial	Asteraceae
dock, curly	*Rumex crispus*	perennial	Polygonaceae
dogfennel	*Eupatorium capillifolium*	perennial	Asteraceae
goldenrod	*Solidago spp.*	perennial	Asteraceae
ivy, ground	*Glecoma hederacea*	perennial	Lamiaceae
kudzu	*Pueraria montana*	perennial	Fabaceae
lambsquarters	*Chenopodium spp.*	annual	Chenopodiaceae
lespedeza, annual	*Lespedeza striata*	annual	Fabaceae
lespedeza, Sericea (1)	*Lespedeza cuneata*	perennial	Fabaceae
lettuce, prickly	*Latuca serriola*	annual	Asteraceae
matchweed	*Lippia nodiflora*	perennial	Verbanaceae
medic, black	*Medicago lupulina*	perennial	Fabaceae
mustard	*Brassica spp.*	annual	Brassicaceae
mustard, garlic (4)	*Alliaria petiolata*	biennial	Brassicaceae
plantain	*Plantago spp.*	annual	Plantaginaceae
ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	annual	Asteraceae
ragweed, western	*Ambrosia psilostachya*	perennial	Asteraceae
smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	annual	Polygonaceae
soda apple, tropical (3)	*Solanum viarum*	perennial	Solanaceae
thistle, bull	*Cirsium vulgare*	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, Canada	*Cirsium arvense*	perennial	Asteraceae
Vetch	*Vicia spp.*	perennial	Fabaceae
violet, wild	*Viola papilionacea*	perennial	Violaceae
yarrow, common	*Achillea millefolium*	perennial	Asteraceae

1. **Sericea lespedeza:** Apply 1 to 2 pints of Garlon 4 Ultra per acre. For best results, apply after maximum foliage development in the late spring to early summer, but prior to bloom.
2. **Sulfur cinquefoil:** Apply 1 to 2 pints of Garlon 4 Ultra per acre. For best results, apply to plants in the rosette stage.
3. **Tropical soda apple:** Apply 2 pints of Garlon 4 Ultra per acre when tropical soda apple plants reach the first flower stage. For best results, apply in a total spray volume of 40 gallons per acre using ground equipment. An agricultural surfactant may be added at the manufacturer's recommended rate to provide more complete wetting and coverage of the foliage. Spot treatments may be used to control sparse plant stands. For spot treatment use a 1 to 1.5% solution of Garlon 4 Ultra in water (1 to 1 1/2 gallons of Garlon 4 Ultra in 100 gallons total spray mixture) and spray the entire plant to completely wet the foliage. **In Florida**, control of tropical soda apple may be improved by using the following management practices:
   - Mow plants to a height of 3 inches every 50 to 60 days or whenever they reach flowering. Continue the mowing operation through April.
   - In late May to June (50 to 60 days after the April mowing), apply Garlon 4 Ultra as a broadcast treatment.
   - Use spot treatment to control any remaining plants or thin stands of plants that germinate following a broadcast treatment
4. **Garlic mustard:** apply as a 1.25 to 2.5% v/v foliar spray-to-wet application

Use Information

Use Garlon 4 Ultra at rates of 1 to 8 quarts per acre to control broadleaf weeds and woody plants. It is suggested that rates higher in this rate range be used to control woody plants. In all cases, use the amount specified in enough water to give uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. The order of addition to the spray tank is water, spray thickening agent (if used), surfactant (if used), additional herbicide (if used), and Garlon 4 Ultra. If a standard agricultural surfactant is used, use at a rate of 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Use continuous adequate agitation.

Before using any recommended tank mixtures, read the directions and all precautions on both labels.

For best results apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. When hard to control species such as ash, blackgum, choke cherry, elm, maples (other than vine or big leaf), oaks, pines, or winged elm are prevalent, during applications made during late summer when the plants are mature, or during drought conditions, use the higher rates of Garlon 4 Ultra alone or in combination with Graslan L or Tordon 22K herbicide. Graslan L and Tordon 22K are restricted use pesticides. Graslan L and Tordon 22K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

When using Garlon 4 Ultra in combination with Freelexx or a 2,4-D low volatile ester herbicide, generally the higher rates of Garlon 4 Ultra should be used for satisfactory brush control.

Use the higher dosage rates when brush approaches an average of 15 feet in height or when the brush covers more than 60% of the area to be treated. If lower rates are used on hard to control species, resprouting may occur the year following treatment.

On sites where easy to control brush species dominate, rates less than those listed may be effective. Consult state or local extension personnel for such information.

Foliage Treatment With Ground Equipment

High Volume Foliage Treatment

For control of woody plants, use Garlon 4 Ultra at the rate of 2 to 6 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture, or Garlon 4 Ultra at 2 to 4 quarts may be tank mixed with labeled rates of Freelexx or a 2,4-D low volatile ester herbicide, Graslan L, or Tordon 22K and diluted to make 100 gallons of spray. Do not apply more than 2 gallons of Garlon 4 Ultra per acre. Apply at a volume of 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending upon size and density of woody plants. Graslan L and Tordon 22K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida. When tank mixing, follow applicable use directions and precautions on each manufacturer's label.

Depending upon the size and density of the woody plants, apply sufficient spray volume to thoroughly wet all leaves, stems, and root collars. To minimize spray drift, select the minimum spray pressure that provides adequate plant coverage without forming a mist and direct sprays no higher than the top of the target plants. Use a drift control additive cleared for application to growing crops to reduce spray drift. Before using any tank mixture, read the directions and use precautions on both labels. For best results, apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing.

Table 1: The following table is provided as a guide to the user to achieve the proper rate of Garlon 4 Ultra on forestry and non-cropland sites.

Total Spray Volume (gallons/acre)	Rate of Garlon 4 Ultra	
	Forestry Sites (qt/100 gallons of spray)[1]	Non-Cropland Sites (qt/100 gallons of spray)[2]
400	1.5	2
300	2	2.7
200	3	4
100	6	8
50	12	16
40	15	20
30	20	26.7
20	30	40
10	60	80

[1] Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 6 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra (6 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per year.

[2] Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 8 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra (8 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per year for non-grazable areas, or 2 quarts (2 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per year for grazed areas, except on portions of grazed areas that meet the following requirement. Portions of grazed areas that intersect treated non-cropland, rights-of-way and forestry sites may be treated at up to 8 lb ae per acre if the area to be treated on the day of application comprises no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

Low Volume Foliar Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants, mix up to 5% v/v of Garlon 4 Ultra in water and apply 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. The spray concentration of Garlon 4 Ultra and total spray volume per acre should be adjusted according to the size and density of target woody plants and kind of spray equipment used. With low volume sprays, use sufficient spray volume to obtain uniform coverage of target plants including the surfaces of all foliage, stems, and root collars (see Use Precautions and Restrictions). For best results, a surfactant should be added to all spray mixtures. Match equipment and delivery rate of spray nozzles to height and density of woody plants. When treating tall, dense brush, a truck mounted spray gun with spray tips that deliver up to 2 gallons per minute at 40 to 60 psi may be required. Backpack or other types of specialized spray equipment with spray tips that deliver less than 1 gallon of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

See Table 1 for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Tank Mixing: As a low volume foliar spray, up to 9 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Tordon 22K or Graslan L in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. Graslan L and Tordon 22K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Broadcast Applications With Ground Equipment

Apply Garlon 4 Ultra using equipment that will assure thorough and uniform coverage at spray volumes applied. See Table 1 for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Woody Plant Control

Foliage Treatment: Use 4 to 8 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra in enough water to make 5 gallons or more per acre of total spray, or 1 1/2 to 3 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra may be combined with labeled rates of Freelexx or a 2,4-D low volatile ester, Graslan L, or Tordon 22K in sufficient water to make 5 gallons or more per acre of total spray. Graslan L and Tordon 22K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Broadleaf Weed Control

Use Garlon 4 Ultra at rates of 1 to 4 quarts in a total volume of 5 gallons or more per acre as a water spray mixture. Apply anytime weeds are actively growing. Garlon 4 Ultra at 0.25 to 3 quarts may be tank mixed with labeled rates of Freelexx or a 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester, Tordon 22K, or Graslan L to improve the spectrum of activity. For thickened (high viscosity) spray mixtures, Garlon 4 Ultra can be mixed with diesel oil or other inverting agent. When using an inverting agent, read and follow the use directions and precautions on the product label. Graslan L and Tordon 22K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Aerial Application (Helicopter Only)

Aerial sprays should be applied using suitable drift control (see Use Precautions and Restrictions).

Foliage Treatment (Utility and Pipeline Rights-of-Way)

Use 4 to 8 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra alone, or 3 to 4 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra in a tank mix combination with labeled rates of Freelexx or a 2,4-D low volatile ester, Graslan L or Tordon 22K and apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions. Graslan L and Tordon 22K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Portions of grazed areas that intersect treated non-cropland, rights-of-way and forestry sites may be treated at up to 8 lb ae per acre if the area to be treated on the day of application comprises no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

Basal Bark, Dormant Stem and Cut Surface Treatments for use on all sites

Individual plant treatments such as basal bark and cut surface applications may be used on any use site listed on this label at a maximum use rate of 8 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra (8 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre. These types of applications are made directly to ungrazed parts of plants and, therefore, are not restricted by the grazing maximum rate of 2 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra (2 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre.

Conventional Basal Bark Treatment
To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 1 to 5 gallons of Garlon 4 Ultra in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with backpack sprayer or power spraying equipment using low pressure (20 to 40 psi). Spray the basal parts of brush and tree trunks to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground, thoroughly wetting the indicated area. Spray until runoff at the ground line is noticeable. Old or rough bark requires more spray than smooth young bark. Apply anytime, including the winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line. **Mixing with oil requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Low Volume Basal Bark Treatment
To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 20 to 30 gallons of Garlon 4 Ultra in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or sprayer using low pressure and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Spray the basal parts of brush and tree trunks to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground in a manner that thoroughly wets the lower stems, including the root collar area, but not to the point of runoff. Herbicide concentration should vary with size and susceptibility of species treated. Treatments may be applied throughout the year including when snow is present. Efficacy may be reduced when stem surfaces are saturated with water. See Table 1 for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate. **Mixing with oil requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Garlon 4 Ultra Plus Milestone for basal bark applications
Mix Garlon 4 Ultra with Milestone in a commercially available basal diluent (or other oils or basal diluents as recommended by the manufacturer); the basal oil should be compatible with a water soluble herbicide such as Milestone. Make a stable tank mixture for basal bark application by first combining each product with a compatibility agent prior to final mixing in the desired ratio. If using a tank mix, mix the oil-based products such as Garlon 4 Ultra thoroughly with basal oil and add any other oil-based products before adding the water based products. If the mixture stands for more than 30 minutes, reagitation may be required. Oil and water based mixtures can separate over time. Long-term storage is not recommended without vigorous agitation prior to use or without a recommended compatibility agent.

Garlon 4 Ultra Plus Tordon 22K in Oil Tank Mix: Garlon 4 Ultra and Tordon 22K may be used in tank mix combination as a low volume basal bark treatment to improve control of certain woody species such as ash, elm, maple, poplar, aspen, hackberry, oak, oceanspray, birch, hickory, pine, tanoak, cherry, locust, sassafras, and multiflora rose. (See product bulletin for mixing instructions.) Tordon 22K is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Streamline Basal Bark Treatment (Southern States)
To control or suppress susceptible woody plants for conifer release, mix 20 to 30 gallons of Garlon 4 Ultra in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Streamline basal bark treatments are most effective on stems less than 4 inches in basal diameter. Apply with a backpack sprayer or using equipment that provides a directed straight stream spray. Apply the spray in a 2- to 3-inch wide band to one side of stems less than 3 inches in basal diameter. When the optimum amount of spray mixture is applied, the treated zone should widen to encircle the stem within approximately 30 minutes. Treat both sides of stems which are 3 to 4 inches in basal diameter. Direct the spray at bark that is approximately 12 to 24 inches above ground. Pines (loblolly, slash, shortleaf, and Virginia) up to 2 inches in diameter breast height (dbh) can be controlled by directing the spray at a point approximately 4 feet above ground. Vary spray mixture concentration with size and susceptibility of the species being treated. Better control is achieved when spray is applied to thin juvenile bark and above rough thickened mature bark. This technique is not recommended for scrub and live oak species, including blackjack, turkey, post, live, bluejack and laurel oaks, or bigleaf maple. Apply anytime, including winter months, except when snow or water prevents spraying at the desired height above ground level. **Note:** Best results with some hardwood species occur when applications are made from approximately 6 weeks prior to leaf expansion in the spring until approximately 2 months after leaf expansion is completed. **Mixing with oil requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Low Volume Stem Bark Band Treatment (North Central and Lake States)
The treatment band may be positioned at any height up to the first major branch. For best results apply the band as low as possible. Spray mixture concentration should vary with size and susceptibility of species to be treated. **Mixing with oil requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Thinline Basal Bark Treatment
To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in diameter, apply Garlon 4 Ultra, either undiluted or mixed at 50 to 75% v/v with oil, in a thin stream to all sides of the lower stems. The stream should be directed horizontally to apply a narrow band of Garlon 4 Ultra around each stem or clump. Use a minimum of 2 to 15 milliliters of Garlon 4 Ultra or oil mixture with Garlon 4 Ultra to treat single stems and from 25 to 100 milliliters to treat clumps of stems. Use an applicator metered or calibrated to deliver the small amounts required. **Mixing with oil requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Dormant Stem Treatment
Dormant stem treatments will control susceptible woody plants and vines with stems less than 2 inches in diameter. Plants with stems greater than 2 inches in diameter may not be controlled and resprouting may occur. This treatment method is best suited for sites with dense, small diameter brush. Dormant stem treatments of Garlon 4 Ultra can also be used as a chemical side-trim for controlling lateral branches of larger trees that encroach onto roadside, utility, or other rights-of-way.

High volume and low volume applications using backpacks deliver approximately the same amount of herbicide per acre but differ in delivery volumes to achieve that rate.

High Volume Applications
Mix 4 to 8 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra in 2 to 3 gallons of crop oil concentrate or other recommended oil and add this mixture to enough water to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Use continuous adequate agitation. Apply using low pressure (20 to 40 psi). In western states, apply anytime after woody plants are dormant and most of the foliage has dropped. In other areas apply anytime within 10 weeks of budbreak, generally February through April. Garlon 4 Ultra may be mixed with 4 quarts of Weedone 170 herbicide to improve the control of black cherry and broaden the spectrum of herbicidal activity. Do not apply to wet or saturated bark as poor control may result.

Low Volume Applications
Mix Garlon 4 Ultra at 4 to 6 gallons and 2 to 3 gallons of crop oil concentrate or other recommended oil and add this mixture to enough water to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Use continuous adequate agitation. Apply with backpack or other low volume spraying equipment, using low pressure (20 to 40 psi). Garlon 4 Ultra may be mixed with other herbicides to broaden the spectrum of herbicidal activity. Do not apply to wet or saturated bark as poor control may result.

Cut Surface
Cut surface applications with Garlon 4 Ultra can be made anytime after cutting up to re-sprouting. After re-sprouting basal bark or foliar applications are more suitable.

Basal Cut Stump Treatment
To control resprouting, mix 20 to 30 gallons of Garlon 4 Ultra in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or sprayer using low pressures and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Spray the root collar area and any exposed roots of root suckering species, sides of the stump, and the outer portion of the cut surface, including the cambium, until thoroughly wet, but not to the point of runoff. Spray mixture concentration should vary with size and susceptibility of species treated, using the higher rate for larger stumps, stumps with thicker bark or harder to control plants. Apply anytime, including in winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line. **Mixing with oil requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Cut Stump Treatment
To control resprouting of difficult to control species like saltcedar and other *Tamarix* species, bigleaf maple, tanoak, Oregon myrtle, and other susceptible species, apply Garlon 4 Ultra as a 50% dilution v/v in water by spraying all the exposed cambium layer on the freshly cut surface, or use undiluted Garlon 4 Ultra immediately after cutting. Use of undiluted Garlon 4 Ultra is most effective for hard-to-control species. Treatments may be applied throughout the year; however, control may be reduced with treatment during periods of moisture stress as in late summer or

early spring sap flow. Cut stumps so that they are approximately level to facilitate uniform coverage of Garlon 4 Ultra. Use an applicator that can be calibrated to deliver the small amounts of material required.

Forest Management Applications

All application methods described on this label may be used on forest management sites.

For broadcast applications, apply 1 to 6 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra per acre in a total spray volume of 5 to 25 gallons per acre by air or 10 to 100 gallons per acre by ground. Use spray volumes sufficient to provide thorough coverage of treated foliage. Nozzles or additives that produce larger droplets of spray may require higher spray volumes to provide adequate coverage.

Plant Back Interval for Conifers: Conifers planted sooner than one month after treatment with Garlon 4 Ultra at less than 4 quarts per acre or sooner than two months after treatment at 4 to 6 quarts per acre may be injured. When tank mixtures of herbicides are used for forest site preparation, labels for all products in the mixture should be consulted and the longest recommended waiting period observed.

Forest Site Preparation (Not For Conifer Release)
Southern States Including Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia: To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply Garlon 4 Ultra at a rate of 4 to 6 quarts per acre. To broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled, apply 2 to 4 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra per acre in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Graslan L or Tordon 22K. Graslan L and Tordon 22K are not registered for use in the state of Florida. Where grass control is also desired, Garlon 4 Ultra, alone or in combination with Tordon 22K or Graslan L, may be applied with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for grass control in forests. Use of tank mix products must be in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed labeled application rates. Garlon 4 Ultra cannot be tank mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

In Western, Northeastern, North Central, and Lake States (States Not Listed Above as Southern States): To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply Garlon 4 Ultra at a rate of 3 to 6 quarts per acre. To broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled, apply 1.5 to 3 quarts per acre of Garlon 4 Ultra in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Graslan L, Tordon 22K, or Freelexx or a 2,4-D low volatile ester or Freelexx. Graslan L and Tordon 22K are not registered for use in the state of California. Where grass control is also desired, Garlon 4 Ultra, alone or in tank mix combination with Graslan L or Tordon 22K, may be applied with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for grass control in forests. When applying tank mixes, follow applicable use directions and precautions on each product label.

Southern Coastal Flatwoods: To control susceptible broadleaf weeds and woody species such as gallberry and wax-myrtle, and for partial control of saw-palmetto, apply 2 to 4 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra per acre. To broaden the spectrum of species controlled to include fetterbush, staggerbush, titi, and grasses, apply 2 to 3 quarts per acre of Garlon 4 Ultra in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate herbicide. Where control of gallberry, wax-myrtle, broadleaf weeds, and grasses is desired, apply 2 to 3 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra per acre in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Accord Concentrate or Accord SP herbicide.

These treatments may be broadcast during site preparation of flat planted or bedded sites or, on bedded sites, applied in bands over the top of beds. For best results, apply in late summer or fall. Efficacy may not be satisfactory when applications are made in early season prior to August. **Note:** Do not apply after planting pines.

Directed Sprays Applications for Conifer Release
To release conifers from competing hardwoods and brush such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, sweetgum, red and white oaks, ash, hickory, alder, birch, aspen, pin cherry, *Ceanothus* spp., blackberry, chinquapin, and poison oak, mix 4 to 20 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. This spray mixture should be directed onto foliage of competitive hardwoods using backpack sprayers with flat fan nozzles or equivalent anytime after the hardwoods and brush have reached full leaf size, but before autumn coloration. The majority of treated hardwoods and brush should be less than 6 feet in height to ensure adequate spray coverage. Care should be taken to direct spray solutions away from contact with conifer foliage, particularly foliage of desirable pines. See Table 1 for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Note: Spray may cause temporary damage and growth suppression where contact with conifers occurs; however, injured conifers should recover and grow normally. Over-the-top spray applications can kill pines.

Broadcast Applications for Mid-Rotation Understory Brush Control in Southern Coastal Flatwoods Pine Stands (Ground Equipment Only)
For control of susceptible species, such as gallberry and wax-myrtle, and broadleaf weeds, apply 2 to 4 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra per acre. To broaden the spectrum of woody plants controlled to include fetterbush, staggerbush, and titi, apply 2 to 3 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra per acre in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate. Saw-palmetto will be partially controlled by use of Garlon 4 Ultra at 4 quarts per acre or by mixtures of Garlon 4 Ultra at 2 to 3 quarts per acre in tank mix combination with either Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate or Escort herbicide. These mixtures should be broadcast applied over target understory brush species, **but to prevent injury to pines, make applications underneath the foliage of pines.** Apply sprays in 30 gallons or more per acre of total volume. For best results, apply in late summer or fall. Efficacy may not be satisfactory when applications are made in early season prior to August.

Broadcast Applications for Conifer Release in the Pacific Northwest and California
Dormant Conifers Before Bud Swell (Excluding Pines): To control or suppress deciduous hardwoods such as vine maple, bigleaf maple, alder, scotch broom, or willow **before leaf-out**, or evergreen hardwoods such as madrone, chinquapin, and *Ceanothus* spp., use Garlon 4 Ultra at 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Use diesel or fuel oil as a diluent, or use water plus 1 to 2 gallons per acre of diesel oil or a suitable surfactant or oil substitute at manufacturer's recommended rates. **Mixing with oil as the only diluent requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Conifer Plantations (Excluding Pines) After Hardwoods Begin Growth and Before Conifer Bud Break ("Early Foliar" Hardwood Stage): Use Garlon 4 Ultra at 1 to 1.5 quarts alone or with Freelexx or 2,4-D low volatile ester herbicide in water carrier to provide no more than 3 lb ae per acre from both products. After conifer bud break, these sprays may cause more serious injury to the crop trees. Use of a surfactant may cause unacceptable injury to conifers especially after bud break.

Conifer Plantations (Excluding Pines) After Conifers Harden Off In Late Summer and While Hardwoods Are Still Growing Actively: Use Garlon 4 Ultra at rates of 1 to 1.5 quarts per acre alone or with Freelexx or a 2,4-D low volatile ester. Treat as soon after conifer bud hardening as possible so that hardwoods and brush are actively growing. Use of oil, oil substitute, or surfactant may cause unacceptable injury to the conifers.

Broadcast Applications for Conifer Release in the Eastern United States
To release spruce, fir, red pine, and white pine from competing hardwoods such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, alder, birch (white, yellow, and grey), aspen, ash, pin cherry, and *Rubus* spp. and perennial and annual broadleaf weeds, use Garlon 4 Ultra at rates of 1.5 to 3 quarts per acre alone or with Freelexx or a 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester. Apply in late summer or early fall after conifers have formed their overwintering buds and hardwoods are in full leaf and prior to autumn coloration.

Broadcast Applications for Conifer Release in the Lake States Region
To release spruce, fir, and red pine from competing hardwoods such as aspen, birch, maple, cherry, willow, oak, hazel, and *Rubus* spp. and perennial and annual broadleaf weeds, use Garlon 4 Ultra at rates of 1.5 to 3 quarts per acre. Apply in late summer or early fall after conifers have formed their overwintering buds and hardwoods are in full leaf and prior to autumn coloration.

Basal Bark and Dormant Stem Treatments

Individual plant treatments such as basal bark and cut surface applications may be used on any use site listed on this label at a maximum use rate of 8 lb ae of triclopyr per acre. See above in the section **Basal Bark, Dormant Stem and Cut Surface Treatments for use on all site** for more use information.

Low Volume Basal Bark Treatment
To control susceptible woody plants such as mesquite, huisache, red maple, red and white oak, birches and aspen with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter.

Streamline Basal Bark Treatment
To control or suppress susceptible woody plants such as mesquite, huisache, red maple, white and red oak, elbowbush, greenbriar, hackberry, pricklyash, yaupon and wild grape

Cut Stump, Basal Cut Stump, Dormant Stem, Thinline Basal Bark Treatments
To control resprouting, apply undiluted Garlon 4 Ultra to wet the cambium and adjacent wood around the entire circumference of cut stumps. Treatments may be applied throughout the year; however, control may be reduced with treatment during periods of moisture stress as in late summer. Cut stumps so that they are approximately level to facilitate uniform coverage of Garlon 4 Ultra. Use an applicator which can be calibrated to deliver the small amounts of material required.

Growing Point and Leaf Base (Crown) Treatment of Yucca
Prepare a 2% v/v solution of Garlon 4 Ultra in basal oil, diesel or fuel oil (13 fl oz of Garlon 4 Ultra in 5 gallons of spray mixture). Thoroughly wet the center of the plant including growing point and leaf bases to the soil surface. Complete coverage of leaves is not necessary.

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 Limitation of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Dow AgroSciences warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperature, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

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

To the extent permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Dow AgroSciences or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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

Label Code: CD02-329-020
Replaced Label: D02-329-005

EPA accepted 02/05/18

Specimen Label

AMINOPYRALID	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

CORTEVA™ agriscience

Milestone®

HERBICIDE

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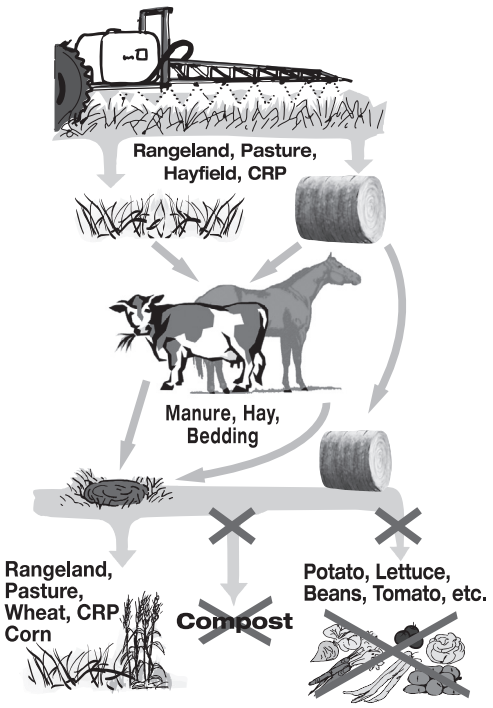
- **For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds including invasive and noxious weeds, certain annual grasses, and certain woody plants and vines on:**
  - **rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay*), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP);**
  - **non-crop areas for example, airports, barrow ditches, communication transmission lines, electric power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military sites, mining and drilling areas, oil and gas pads, non-irrigation ditch banks, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, storage areas, dry storm water retention areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses;**
  - **natural areas (open space) for example, campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trailheads and trails, recreation areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitat and management areas including seasonally dry flood plains, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools;**
  - **including grazed areas in and around these sites.**

***Hay from grass treated with Milestone within the preceding 18 months can only be used on the farm or ranch where the product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.**

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS

- Carefully read the section ***"Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use."***
- It is mandatory to follow the ***"Use Precautions and Restrictions"*** section of this label.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming grass or hay treated with this product may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Hay can only be used on the farm or ranch where product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the Use Precautions and Use Restrictions. **Call 1-800-258-3033 Customer Information Group**.

Forage and Manure Management



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Not for Sale, Sale into, Distribution, and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State.

Active Ingredient:	
Triisopropanolammonium salt of 2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-	40.6%
Other Ingredients	59.4%
Total	100.0%

Acid Equivalent: aminopyralid (2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-) - 21.1% - 2 lb/gal

Container Use Directions

1 - Tip



Tilt container to angle as shown and fill head to desired amount – use vertical scale for measuring. Container should be closed.

2 - Level



Hold container up-right and check the amount for accuracy. Add or subtract as needed, using pour-back scale as guide.

3 - Dispense



Remove cap on head and pour into sprayer or other devices. No fluid will pour from the main container. Replace cap for storage in sealed condition.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-519

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

First Aid

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. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water. Take care to minimize the incidental overspray along the shoreline when applying to terrestrial plants at the water's edge or to water in areas where surface water is present. Do not apply directly to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

Directions for Use

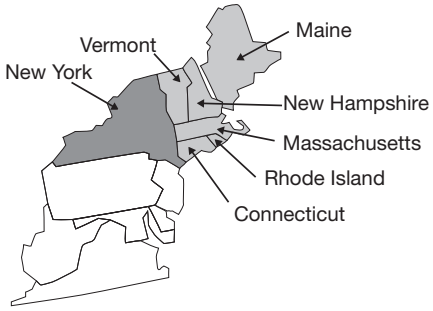
It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

This product is not intended for reformulation or repackaging into other end-use products.

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.

Not for Sale, Sale into, Distribution, and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State.

Not for use on pastures in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont. All other labeled uses are permitted in these states including grazed areas in and around these sites.



Grey = states where use in pasture is not permitted

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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 does not pertain to non-agricultural use on sites, such as, rangeland, permanent grass pastures, or non-cropland. See the Agricultural Use Requirements section below for information where the WPS applies.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: For applications on rangeland and permanent grass pastures (not harvested for hay) and non-cropland areas, do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, feed, or fertilizer by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.
Pesticide Storage: If this product is exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the active ingredient may crystallize and settle out of solution. Under these conditions the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and agitated well to dissolve any crystallized active ingredient prior to use.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:
Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Resistance Management Guidelines

This product contains aminopyralid, a Group 4 synthetic auxin. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

- Development of plant populations resistant to this herbicide mode of action is usually not a problem on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), or non-cropland sites since these sites receive infrequent pesticide applications.
- In croplands, use an effective integrated pest management (IPM) program, integrating tillage or other mechanical methods, crop rotation, or other cultural control methods into weed control programs whenever practical.
- Similar looking biotypes of a given weed species occurring in a treated area may vary in their susceptibility to a herbicide. Application of a herbicide below its labeled rate may allow more tolerant weeds to survive and a shift to more tolerant biotypes within the treated area.
- Where identified, spreading of resistant weeds to other fields may be prevented by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment before moving to other areas and by planting weed-free seed.
- Contact your extension specialist, certified crop consultant, or a Dow AgroSciences customer service representative 1-800-258-3033 for the latest resistance-management information.

Use Precautions

- Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of Milestone. Injury to crops may result if treated soil and/or runoff water containing Milestone is washed or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to Milestone may injure or kill susceptible crops and other plants such as grapes, soybeans, tobacco, sensitive ornamentals.
- **Grass revegetation**:
  - Milestone can be used to control broadleaf plants in grass revegetation programs. Consult Dow AgroSciences literature for more details about Milestone applications and grass stand establishment.
- **Application before seeding grasses**
  - Milestone can be applied to control broadleaf weeds prior to grass planting. Grass seed germination and seedling development can be adversely effected by many factors such as seed viability and seedling vigor, soil condition (sub-optimal soil temperatures or soil water content), weather after planting, seedbed preparation and seed placement, disease, insects, or animals. Milestone applications will help to reduce competition from weeds and improve the chance for successful grass stand establishment. Some grass species are more sensitive to Milestone; consult Dow AgroSciences literature for more details.
  - **Postemergence applications on grass:** During the season of establishment, Milestone should be applied only after perennial grasses are well established (have developed a good secondary root system and show good vigor). Most perennial grasses are tolerant to Milestone at this stage of development. Milestone may suppress certain established grasses such as smooth bromegrass (*Bromus inermis*), especially when plants are stressed by adverse environmental conditions. Plants should recover from this transient suppression with the onset of environmental conditions favorable to grass growth and upon release from weed competition.
- **Seeding Broadleaf Plants (Forbs) and Wildflowers**
  Milestone can be applied in the summer to control broadleaf weeds prior to forb planting. Forbs can be seeded 90 days after a summer application as a dormant fall planting or the following spring. Consult Dow AgroSciences literature for details.
- **Field Bioassay Instructions:** In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, rainfall pattern, or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated one year after the last application of aminopyralid in that field. Observe the test crop for symptoms of herbicidal activity such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), epinasty, necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the intended rotational crop; plant only to wheat, forage grasses, native grasses, or grasses grown for hay.

Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the Use Precautions and Use Restrictions. Call 1-800-258-3033 for more information.

Pasture and Rangeland Restrictions

- **Do not use grasses treated with Milestone in the preceding 18 months for hay intended for export outside the United States.**
- **Hay from areas treated with Milestone in the preceding 18 months CANNOT be distributed or made available for sale off the farm or ranch where harvested unless allowed by supplemental labeling.**
- **Hay from areas treated with Milestone in the preceding 18 months CANNOT be used for silage, haylage, baylage, and green chop unless allowed by supplemental labeling.**
- **Do not move hay made from grass treated with Milestone within the preceding 18 months off farm unless allowed by supplemental labeling.**
- **Do not use hay or straw from areas treated with Milestone within the preceding 18 months or manure from animals feeding on hay treated with Milestone in compost.**
- **Do not use grasses treated with Milestone in the preceding 18 months for seed production.**

Restrictions for All Uses

Maximum Application Rate: On all labeled use sites, do not broadcast apply more than 7 fl oz per acre of Milestone per year. The total amount of Milestone applied broadcast, as a re-treatment, and/or spot treatment cannot exceed 7 fl oz per acre per year. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 0.22 lb acid equivalent (14 fl oz of Milestone) per acre per year; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 0.11 lb acid equivalent (7 fl oz) per acre of Milestone per year as a result of broadcast, spot, or repeat applications.

Obtain Required Permits: Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product around public waters. State or local public agencies may require permits.

- **Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants:** Do not aerially apply Milestone within 50 feet of a border downwind (in the direction of wind movement), or allow spray drift to come in contact with any broadleaf crop or other desirable broadleaf plants, including, but not limited to, alfalfa, cotton, dry beans, flowers, grapes, lettuce, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes or other broadleaf or vegetable crop, fruit trees, ornamental plants, or soil where sensitive crops are growing or will be planted. Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift because very small quantities of spray may seriously injure susceptible crops. Read and consider the Spray Drift Management and Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory to help minimize the potential for spray drift.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes.** Do not treat inside banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
- Do not apply this product to lawns, turf, ornamental plantings, urban walkways, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas, or similar areas.
- Trees adjacent to or in a treated area can occasionally be affected by root uptake of Milestone. Do not apply Milestone within the root zone of desirable trees unless such injury can be tolerated. Use special caution near roses and leguminous trees such as locusts, redbud, mimosa, and caragana.
- Do not treat frozen soil where runoff could damage sensitive plants.
- **Grazing and Haying Restrictions:** There are no restrictions on grazing or grass hay harvest following application of Milestone at labeled rates. Cutting hay too soon after spraying weeds will reduce weed control. Wait 14 days after herbicide application to cut grass hay to allow herbicide to work. Do not transfer grazing animals from areas treated with Milestone to areas where sensitive broadleaf crops occur without first allowing 3 days of grazing on an untreated pasture. Otherwise, urine and manure may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- **Grazing Poisonous Plants:** Herbicide application may increase palatability of certain poisonous plants. Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable to livestock.
- **Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use:**
  - ♦ Do not use aminopyralid-treated plant residues, including grass, wood plants, trees, hay, or straw from areas treated within the preceding 18 months, in compost, mulch wood chips, or mushroom spawn.
  - ♦ Do not use manure from animals that have eaten aminopyralid-treated forage or hay within the previous 3 days in compost, mulch, or mushroom spawn. Livestock must have 3 days of eating non-aminopyralid-treated materials in order to clear their system of aminopyralid. Do not use aminopyralid-treated plants in areas where commercially grown mushrooms or susceptible broadleaf plants may be grown.
  - ♦ Do not spread manure from animals that have consumed aminopyralid-treated forage or hay within the previous 3 days on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops.
  - ♦ Manure from animals that have consumed aminopyralid-treated forage or hay within the previous 3 days may only be used on areas used for pasture, grass grown for seed, wheat, and corn.
  - ♦ Do not plant a broadleaf crop (including soybeans, sunflower, tobacco, vegetables, field beans, peanuts, and potatoes) in fields or areas treated with aminopyralid or manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from aminopyralid-treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
  - ♦ Do not plant a broadleaf crop in fields or areas treated in the previous year with manure from animals that have consumed aminopyralid-treated forage or hay until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
  - ♦ To promote herbicide decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated in the surface soil or burned. Breakdown of aminopyralid in plant residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.
- **Crop Rotation:** Do not rotate to any crop from rangeland, permanent pasture, or CRP acres within one year following treatment. Cereals and corn can be planted one year after treatment. Broadleaf crops are sensitive to aminopyralid residues in the soil and prediction of crop safety by field bioassay (see instructions below) is the BEST way to determine planting options. Broadleaf crops such as canola, flax, and alfalfa can require **at least** 2 to 3 years depending on the crop and environmental conditions. More sensitive crops such as soybeans, tobacco, peanuts, potatoes, and peas may require a longer plant-back interval and should not be planted until a field bioassay shows that the level of aminopyralid present in the soil will not adversely affect that broadleaf crop.

Spray Drift Management

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

Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift because very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may injure susceptible crops. This product should be applied only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, non-target crops, and other plants) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). A drift control aid may be added to the spray solution to further reduce the potential for drift. If a drift control aid is used, follow the use directions and precautions on the manufacturer's label. Do not use a thickening agent with Microfoil, Thru-Valve booms, or other spray delivery systems that cannot accommodate thickened spray solutions.

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

Ground Equipment: With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 10 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the manufacturer's specified minimum pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); and by spraying when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid calm conditions which may be conducive to thermal inversions. Direct sprays no higher than the tops of target vegetation and keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets to minimize drift.

Aerial Application: Avoid spray drift at the application site. The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. Users are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

1. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the fixed wing span and must be located at least 8 to 10 inches below the trailing edge of the fixed wing; the boom length must not exceed 85% of the rotary blade.
2. Nozzles should be pointed backward parallel with the air stream or not pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

State and local regulations must be followed.

The applicator should be familiar with, and take into account, the information covered in the following **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory**. This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

Information on Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that will provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orient nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream to produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of wingspan for airplanes or 85% of rotor blade diameter for helicopters.

Application Height: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided when wind speeds are below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note**: Local terrain such as valleys and ravines can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a local, low-level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sprayer Clean-Out Instructions

It is recommended to use separate spray equipment on highly sensitive crops such as tobacco, soybeans, potatoes, peanuts, and tomatoes.

Do not use spray equipment used to apply Milestone for other applications to land planted to, or to be planted to, broadleaf plants unless it has been determined that all residues of this herbicide have been removed by thorough cleaning of equipment.

Equipment used to apply Milestone should be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals as follows:

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use. Dispose of rinse water in non-cropland area away from water supplies.
2. Rinse a second time, adding 1 quart of household ammonia or tank cleaning agent for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 minutes). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Spray nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately.

- Do not apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Use of mist blower equipment can reduce control achieved with the herbicide and increase spray drift potential.

Use Information

Apply the specified rate of Milestone as a coarse low-pressure spray. Do not apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Spray volume should be sufficient to uniformly cover foliage or intended application site. Increase the spray volume to ensure thorough and uniform coverage when target vegetation is tall and/or dense. To enhance foliage wetting and coverage, a non-ionic agricultural surfactant or other adjuvant may be added to the spray mixture as specified by the adjuvant label.

Milestone may be applied by ground or aerial application equipment on any registered use site specified on this label.

Ground Broadcast Application: Higher spray volumes (greater than 10 gallons per acre) generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.

Aerial Broadcast Application: Do not apply less than 2 gallons per acre total spray volume. Five gallons per acre or greater will generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.

High-Volume Foliar Application: High volume foliar treatments may be applied at rates equivalent to a maximum of 7 fl oz per acre per year. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly and uniformly wet foliage and stems.

For basal bark and cut stubble and all types of cut surface applications, see woody plant section.

Low-Volume Foliar Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants, use Milestone alone or in tank mixes with other herbicides in water. The spray concentration of Milestone tank mixes and total spray volume per acre should be adjusted according to the size and density of target woody plants and type of spray equipment used. With low-volume application, use sufficient spray volume to obtain uniform coverage of target plants including the surfaces of all foliage, stems, and root collars.

For best results, an adjuvant should be added to all spray mixtures. Match equipment and delivery rate of spray nozzles to height and density of woody plants. When treating tall, dense brush, a truck-mounted spray gun with spray tips that deliver up to 2 gallons per minute at 40 to 60 psi may be required. Backpack or other types of specialized spray equipment with spray tips that deliver less than 1 gallon of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

Spot Application: Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 0.22 lb acid equivalent (14 fl oz of Milestone) per acre per year; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 0.11 lb acid equivalent (7 fl oz) per acre of Milestone per year as a result of broadcast, spot, or repeat applications. Spray volume should be sufficient to thoroughly and uniformly wet the weed foliage, but not to the point of runoff. Repeat treatments may be made, but the total amount of Milestone applied must not exceed 7 fl oz per acre per year. To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated sprayer with a known volume per acre. Table 1 shows Milestone amount to mix for various sprayer outputs in gallons per acre (GPA).

Table 1: Amount of Milestone **(in mL)** to mix in **1 gallon of water**

Gallons per acre	Milestone amount (in mL) to mix to achieve target application rates		
GPA	**5 fl oz/a**	**7 fl oz/a**	**14 fl oz/a**
20	7.5	10.5	21.0
30	5.0	7.0	14.0
40	3.8	5.3	10.5
50	3.0	4.2	8.4
60	2.5	3.5	7.0
70	2.1	3.0	6.0
80	1.9	2.6	5.3
90	1.7	2.3	4.7
100	1.5	2.1	4.2

Use a syringe to measure cc

Note: Table 1 above shows mixes for various sprayer outputs in gallons per acre (GPA).

Conversions:

1 tsp = 5 mL	30 ml = 1 fluid ounce	1 cc = 1 mL
3 tsp = 1 Tbsp	2 Tbsp = 1 fluid ounce	

Mixing Instructions

Mixing with Water: To prepare the spray, add about half the required amount of water in the spray tank. Then, with agitation, add the specified amount of Milestone and other herbicides (if tank mixing). Finally, with continued agitation, add the rest of the water and additives such as adjuvants, surfactants, or drift control and deposition aids.

Addition of Surfactants or Adjuvants on All Labeled Use Sites: The addition of a high quality non-ionic surfactant (of at least 80% active principal) or adjuvant at 0.25 to 0.5% volume per volume (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray) is recommended to enhance herbicide activity under adverse environmental conditions (such as, high temperature, low relative humidity, drought conditions, dusty plant surfaces) or when weeds are heavily pubescent or more mature.

Tank Mixing with Other Herbicides: Milestone may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other herbicides provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated, (2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product(s), and (3) that the tank mix combination is physically compatible (see tank mix compatibility testing below). When tank mixing, use only in accordance with the restrictions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.

- It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.
- Do not exceed specified application rates. If products containing the same active ingredient are mixed, do not exceed the maximum allowable active ingredient use rates.
- For direct injection or other spray equipment where the product formulations will be mixed in undiluted form, special care should be taken to ensure tank mix compatibility.
- Always perform a compatibility test (jar test) to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: Perform a jar test prior to mixing in a spray tank to ensure compatibility of Milestone and other pesticides or carriers. Use a clear glass jar with lid and mix ingredients in the same order and proportions as will be used in the spray tank. The mixture is compatible if the materials mix readily when the jar is inverted several times. The mixture should remain stable after standing for 30 minutes or, if separation occurs, should readily remix if agitated. An incompatible mixture is indicated by separation into distinct layers that do not readily remix when agitated, and/or the presence of flakes, precipitates, gels, or heavy oily film in the jar. Use of an appropriate compatibility aid may resolve mix incompatibility. If the mixture is incompatible do not use that tank mix partner in tank mixtures.

Invert Emulsion Spray Mixtures
Milestone can be applied in an invert emulsion using oil and an appropriate inverting agent. Follow label directions of the inverting agent.

Mixing with Sprayable Liquid Fertilizer Solutions: Milestone is usually compatible with liquid fertilizer solutions. It is anticipated that Milestone will not require a compatibility agent for mixing with fertilizers; however, a compatibility test (jar test) should be made prior to mixing. Jar tests are particularly important when a new batch of fertilizer or pesticide is used, when water sources change, or when tank mixture ingredients or concentrations are changed. Compatibility may be determined by mixing the spray components in the desired order and proportions in a clear glass jar before large scale mixing of spray components in the spray tank.

Note: The lower the temperature of the liquid fertilizer, the greater the likelihood of mixing problems. Use of a compatibility aid may be required if Milestone is mixed with a 2,4-D-containing product and liquid fertilizer. **Mixing Milestone and 2,4-D in N-P or N-P-K liquid fertilizer solutions is more difficult than mixing with straight nitrogen fertilizer and should not be attempted without first conducting a successful compatibility jar test.** Agitation in the spray tank must be vigorous to be comparable with jar test agitation. Apply the spray mixture the same day it is prepared while maintaining continuous agitation. Rinse the spray tank thoroughly after use.

Note: Foliar-applied liquid fertilizers themselves can cause yellowing of the foliage of forage grasses and other vegetation.

Use Rates and Timing

Milestone may be applied as a broadcast spray by ground or aerial equipment or as a spot application to control weeds including, but not limited to, those listed on this label. When a rate range is given, use the higher rate to control weeds at advanced growth stages or when under less-than-favorable growing conditions. For optimum uptake and translocation of Milestone, avoid mowing, haying, shredding, burning, or soil disturbance in treated areas for at least 14 days following application.

Milestone provides post emergence control and preemergence control of emerging seedlings of susceptible weeds and re-growth of certain perennial weeds following application. Preventing establishment of weeds will depend upon application rate, season of application, and environmental conditions after application.

Milestone can provide long-term control of susceptible weeds. The length of control is dependent upon the application rate, condition and growth stage of target weeds, environmental conditions at and following application, and the density and vigor of competing desirable vegetation. Long-term weed control is most effective where grass vegetation is allowed to recover from overgrazing, drought, etc., and compete with weeds.

Milestone can be an important component of integrated vegetation management programs designed to renovate or restore desired plant communities. To maximize and extend the benefits of weed control provided by Milestone, it is important that other vegetation management practices, including proper grazing management, biological control agents, replanting, fertilization, prescribed fire, etc., be used in appropriate sequences and combinations to further alleviate the adverse effects of weeds on desirable plant species and to promote development of desired plant communities. Agricultural and natural resources specialists with federal and state government agencies can provide guidance on best management practices and development of integrated vegetation management programs.

Plants Controlled

The following weeds and woody plants will be controlled with the rates of Milestone indicated below in Table 2. For best results, most weeds and woody plants should be treated when they are actively growing and under conditions favorable for growth. Use a higher rate in the rate range when growing conditions are less than favorable or when weed foliage is tall and dense, or when optimal longer term residual control is desired. Milestone also provides preemergence control of germinating seeds or seedlings of susceptible weeds following application.

Table 2: Weeds and Woody Plants Controlled
Note: Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to specific use directions for a particular weed species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl oz/acre)	Life Cycle	Plant Family
amaranth, spiny	*Amaranthus spinosus*	4 to 7	annual	Amaranthaceae
bedstraw	*Galium spp.*	4 to 7	perennial	Rubiaceae
beggarticks	*Bidens spp.*	4 to 7	annual	Asteracea
broomweed, annual	*Amphiachyris dracunculoides*	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
burdock, common	*Arctium minus*	4 to 7	biennial	Asteraceae
buttercup, hairy	*Ranunculus sardous*	4 to 7	annual	Ranunculaceae
buttercup, tall	*Ranunculus acris*	4 to 7	perennial	Ranunculaceae
buttercup spp	*Ranunculus spp*	4 to 7	various	Ranunculaceae

Table 2: Weeds and Woody Plants Controlled (Cont.)
Note: Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to specific use directions for a particular weeds species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl oz/acre)	Life Cycle	Plant Family
camelthorn	*Alhagi pseudalhagi*	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
cat's ear, common	*Hypochaeris radicata*	5 to 7	perennial	Asteracea
cat's ear	*Hypochaeris spp*	5 to 7	perennial	Asteracea
chamomile, scentless	*Matricaria inodora*	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
chicory	*Cichorium intybus*	4 to 6	perennial	Asteraceae
chickweed	*Stellaria media*	7	annual	Caryophyllaceae
cinquefoil, sulfur (1)	*Potentilla recta*	4 to 7	perennial	Rosaceae
cocklebur	*Xanthium strumarium*	3 to 5	annual	Asteraceae
clover	*Trifolium spp.*	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
crazyweed	*Oxytropisp*	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
croton, tropic	*Croton glandulosus*	3 to 5	annual	Euphorbiaceae
crownvetch	*Securigera varia*	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
cudweed, purple	*Gamochaeta purpurea*	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
daisy, oxeye (1)	*Leucanthemum vulgare*	4 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
dock, curly	*Rumex crispus*	4 to 7	perennial	Polygonaceae
evening primrose, cutleaf	*Oenothera laciniata*	4 to 7	annual	Onagraceae
fiddleneck	*Amsinckia spp*	4 to 7	annual	Boraginaceae
fireweed	*Epilobium angustifolium*	5 to 7	perennial	Onagraceae
fleabane, flax-leaf	*Conyza bonariensis*	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
fleabane, hairy	*Conyza bonariensis*	5 to 7	annual/biennial	Asteraceae
hawkweed, orange (2)	*Hieracium aurantiacum*	4 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
hawkweed, yellow (2)	*Hieracium caespitosum*	4 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
henbane, black	*Hyoscyamus niger*	5 to 7	annual/biennial	Solanaceae
henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*	5 to 7	annual/ biennial	Lamiaceae
hogweed, giant	*Heracleum mantegazzianum*	7	perennial	Apiaceae
horsenettle, Carolina	*Solanum carolinense*	4 to 7	perennial	Solanaceae
horseweed (marestail)	*Conyza canadensis*	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
ironweed, tall	*Vernonia gigantea*	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
ironweed, western	*Vernonia baldwinii*	7	perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, diffuse (3)	*Centaurea diffusa*	5 to 7	biennial/ perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, meadow	*Centaurea debeauxii*	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, Russian (4)	*Acroptilon repens*	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, spotted (3)	*Centaurea stoebe*	5 to 7	biennial/ perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, squarrose	*Centaurea virgata*	5 to 7	biennial/ perennial	Asteraceae
knapweeds	*Centaurea spp.*	5 to 7	biennial/ perennial	Asteraceae
knotweeds, Japanese, bohemian (11)	*Reynoutria japonica*	7 to 14	perennial	Polygonaceae
kudzu	*Pueraria montana*	7	perennial	Fabaceae
lady's thumb	*Polygonum persicaria*	3 to 5	annual	Polygonaceae
lambsquarters	*Chenopodium album*	5 to 7	annual	Chenopodiaceae
lespedeza, annual	*Lespedeza striata*	5 to 7	annual	Fabaceae
licorice, wild	*Glycyrrhiza lepidota*	7	perennial	Fabaceae
locoweed	*Astragalus spp.*	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
locust, black	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae
locust, honey	*Gleditsia triacanthos*	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae
loosestrife, purple (12)	*Lythrum salicaria*	7 to 14	perennial	Lythraceae
mayweed, scentless	*Tripleurospermum perforate*	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
mayweed, stinking	*Anthemis cotula*	7	annual	Asteraceae
medic, black	*Medicago lupulina*	4 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
mimosa	*Albizia julibrissin*	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae
mullein (5)	*Verbascum spp.*	7	biennial	Scrophulariaceae
nightshade, silverleaf	*Solanum elaeagnifolium*	4 to 7	perennial	Solanaceae
oxtongue, bristly	*Picris echioides*	5 to 7	biennial	Asteraceae
pea, Swainson	*Sphaerophysa salsula*	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae

Table 2: Weeds and Woody Plants Controlled (Cont.)
Note: Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to specific use directions for a particular weeds species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl oz/acre)	Life Cycle	Plant Family
povertyweed	*Iva axillaris*	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	3 to 5	annual	Asteraceae
ragweed, western	*Ambrosia psilostachya*	4 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
ragwort, tansy	*Senecio jacobaea*	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
redbud	*Cercis Canadensis*	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae
rush skeletonweed	*Chondrilla juncea*	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
sicklepod	*Cassia obtusifolia*	7	perennial	Fabaceae
smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	3 to 5	annual	Polygonaceae
sneezeweed, bitter	*Helenium amarum*	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
soda apple, tropical (6)	*Solanum viarum*	5 to 7	perennial	Solanaceae
sowthistle, annual	*Sonchus oleraceae*	7	annual	Asteraceae
sowthistle, perennial	*Sonchus arvensis*	3 to 5	perennial	Asteraceae
spanishneedles	*Bidens bipinnata*	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
St. Johnswort, common	*Hypericum perforatum*	5 to 7	perennial	Clusiaceae
stiltgrass, Japanese	*Microstegium vimineum*	5 to 7	annual	Poaceae
starthistle, Malta (7)	*Centaurea melitensis*	3 to 5	annual	Asteraceae
starthistle, purple (7)	*Centaurea calcitrapa*	3 to 5	biennial	Asteraceae
starthistle, yellow (7)	*Centaurea solstitialis*	3 to 5	annual	Asteraceae
sunflower, common	*Helianthus annuus*	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
sweetclover, white	*Melilotus albus*	5 to 7	biennial	Fabaceae
sweetclover, yellow	*Melilotus officinalis*	5 to 7	biennial	Fabaceae
teasel	*Dipsacus spp.*	4 to 7	biennial	Dipsacaceae
thistle, artichoke	*Cynara cardunculus*	5 to 7	perennial	Asteracea
thistle, blessed milk	*Silybum marianum*	4 to 7	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, bull (8)	*Cirsium vulgare*	3 to 5	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, Canada (9)	*Cirsium arvense*	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
thistle, woolly distaff	*Carthamus lanatus*	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
thistle, Italian	*Carduus pycnocephalus*	7	annual	Asteraceae
thistle, musk (8)	*Carduus nutans*	3 to 5	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, plumeless (8)	*Carduus acanthoides*	3 to 5	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, Scotch	*Onopordum acanthium*	5 to 7	biennial	Asteracea
thistle, Russian (preemergence)	*Salsola spp*	7	annual	Chenopodiaceae
tree of heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	7	perennial	Simaroubaceae
vetch	*Vicia spp.*	3 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
willoweed, panicle	*Epilobium brachycarpum*	5 to 7	annual	Onagraceae
wisteria	*Wisteria brachybotris*	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae
wormwood, absinth(10)	*Artemisia absinthium*	6 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
yarrow, common	*Achillea millefolium*	7	perennial	Asteraceae

(1) **Sulfur cinquefoil or oxeye daisy:** Apply Milestone at 4 to 6 fl oz per acre to plants in the pre-bud stage of development.
(2) **Orange or yellow hawkweeds:** Apply Milestone at 4 to 7 fl oz per acre to plants in the bolting stage of development.
(3) **Diffuse, spotted, and squarrose knapweeds:** Apply Milestone at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre when plants are actively growing with the optimum time of application occurring from rosette to the bolting stages of development or in the fall. Plants will be controlled by mid-summer and fall applications even though plants may not show any changes in form or stature the year of application.
(4) **Russian knapweed:** Apply Milestone at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre to plants in the spring and summer at early bud to flowering stages and to dormant plants in the fall.
(5) M**ullein**: Apply to the rosette stage
(6) **Tropical soda apple:** Apply Milestone at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre at any growth stage, but application by flowering will reduce seed production potential.
(7) **Malta, purple, and yellow starthistle:** Apply Milestone at 3 to 5 fl oz per acre to plants at the rosette through bolting growth stages.
(8) **Bull, musk, and plumeless thistles:** Apply Milestone at 3 to 5 fl oz per acre in the spring and early summer to rosette or bolting plants or in the fall to seedlings and rosettes. Apply at 4 to 5 fl oz when plants are at the late bolt through early flowering growth stages. 2,4-D at 1 lb ae per acre should be tank-mixed with Milestone starting at the late bud stages
(9) **Canada thistle:** Apply Milestone at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre in the spring after all plants have fully emerged (some may be budding) until the oldest plants are in full flower stage. Use the higher rate when applying to the flower stage. Applications are also effective in the fall before a killing frost. Use higher rates for older/dense stands or for longer residual control.

(10) **Absinth wormwood:** Apply 6 to 7 fl oz per acre before wormwood is 12 inches tall. When applying by air on CRP, coverage is important and a minimum of 3 GPA is specified. Remove old duff and litter by fire or mowing for best results

(11) **Invasive knotweeds:** Japanese, Bohemian, giant knotweeds: Optimum suppression of invasive knotweeds with Milestone herbicide is obtained when applications are made to plants that are at least 3 to 4 feet tall. Results of field trials conducted in the western U.S. indicate that high volume applications (100 gpa or greater) of Milestone at 7 fl oz per acre or a spot treatment rate up to 14 fl oz per acre applied in summer will provide good control of invasive knotweeds. In the upper Midwest, mowing in summer followed by fall application of Milestone (prior to frost) provided the best control. Infestations of invasive knotweed that are mowed should be allowed to regrow to at least 3 feet in height prior to herbicide treatment. Monitoring and follow-up herbicide treatments on regrowth will be necessary to control resprouts and achieve long-term control.

(12) **Purple loosestrife:** For optimum control apply Milestone at 7 fl oz per acre plus 1 pint to 1 quart of 2,4-D amine or 1 to 2 quarts of Garlon 3A. Spot treatments may also be made by applying Milestone at 14 fl oz (see Spot treatment section of the label) with or without the addition of 2,4-D or Garlon 3A.

(13) **Fiddleneck:** For optimum control apply Milestone at 4 to 7 fl oz per acre when the plants are young and before flowering. Use higher rates if the plants are older and larger. In California optimal application timing is November through March.

For Control or Suppression of Medusahead Rye

Milestone applied broadcast at 7 to14 fl oz per acre can suppress or control medusahead rye (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae)* and downy brome *(Bromus tectorum,* also called cheatgrass*)*. The key to optimum results is the timing of application. Applications should be made in late summer prior to rains and seed germination in order to provide the best possibility of suppression or control. In general, control or suppression will be poor if any of the seeds have germinated prior to application even if they have not yet emerged through the soil surface. Tank mixes with Accord XRT II at 12 fl oz per acre, where a non-selective herbicide can be used or where desired grasses are dormant and will not be harmed, will aid in control. Spot treatment restrictions (see spot treatment section) apply for rates above 7 fl oz per acre for broadcast applications.

Control of Terrestrial Weeds Near and Up to the Water's Edge

Milestone can be used to treat terrestrial weeds that extend up to the water's edge. **Do not apply directly to water.** This product must not be used to treat vegetation standing in the water. When controlling terrestrial weed species near and up to the water's edge, take precautions to minimize incidental overspray to the adjacent water. Consult local public water control authorities before applying this product near public waters. Permits may be required to treat such areas. Apply the specified rate (listed in Table 2) of Milestone as a coarse low-pressure spray as ground broadcast or spot applications. Do not apply aerially for control of weeds growing at or near the water's edge. Spray volume should be sufficient to uniformly cover foliage. Increase the spray volume to ensure thorough and uniform coverage when target vegetation is tall and/or dense. It is also permissible to treat target weeds within dry non-irrigation ditches and seasonally dry transitional areas between upland and lowland sites (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools) but only at times when those sites are dry and are forecasted or managed by water control systems to remain dry for at least 2 weeks following application.

Use Rate Restrictions:
Do not broadcast apply more than 7 fl oz per acre of Milestone per year.

The total amount of Milestone applied broadcast, as a re-treatment, and/or spot treatment cannot exceed 7 fl oz per acre per year. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 0.22 lb acid equivalent (14 fl oz of Milestone) per acre per year; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 0.11 lb acid equivalent (7 fl oz) per acre of Milestone per year as a result of broadcast, spot, or repeat applications.

Woody Plant Control

Milestone may be applied to control woody plants by any application method listed on the label on any site listed.

Milestone may be applied alone or in tank-mix combinations with labeled rates of other herbicides provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated, and (2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the registered tank mixed products. Use as directed in the Directions For Use section of the tank-mix partner. Follow Mixing Instructions.

Add Milestone to tank mixes for improved brush control on species such as alder, aspen, blackberry, boxelder, cherry, coyote brush, conifers, cottonwood, elm, maple, poplar, oak, brooms (Scotch, Spanish, French, Portuguese), gorse, hackberry, Russian and Autumn olive, salt-cedar.

Low or High Volume Foliar Applications:
For broad spectrum brush control using a foliar application, Milestone may be added to tank mixes with the following products or other products labeled for use on the intended site:

Tank Mix Product	EPA Reg. No.	Active Ingredient(s)
Accord XRT II	62719-556	Glycine, N-(phosphonomethyl)-, compd. with N-methylmethanamine (1:1)
Arsenal Powerline Herbicide	241-431	Imazapyr, isopropylamine salt
DMA 4 Herbicide	62719-3	2,4-D, dimethylamine salt
Garlon 4 Ultra	62719-527	Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester
Remedy Ultra	62719-552	Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester
Tordon 101 Mixture	62719-5	2,4-D triisopropanolamine salt; Picloram triisopropanolamine salt
Tordon 22K	62719-6	Picloram-potassium
Tordon K	62719-17	Picloram-potassium
Transline	62719-259	Clopyralid, monoethanolamine salt
Garlon XRT	62719-553	Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester
Garlon 3A	62719-37	Triclopyr, triethylamine salt
Rodeo	62719-324	Glyphosate; Glyphosate-isopropylammonium

Low Volume Basal Bark Applications:
To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, apply herbicide mix (see below for rates) with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressure and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Spray the basal parts of brush and tree trunks to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground in a manner that thoroughly wets the lower stems but not to the point of runoff. The use of a Spraying Systems Y2 nozzle or similar nozzle is recommended, which will narrow the spray pattern to target individual stems. Herbicide concentration should vary with tree diameter, bark thickness, volume used per acre, and susceptibility of species treated. Apply anytime, including the winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line or when stem surfaces are saturated with water.

Milestone may be used as a low volume basal treatment alone, for sensitive woody species in the Fabaceae family (legumes), or in combination with other products such as Garlon 4 Ultra, Garlon XRT, or Remedy Ultra for broader control of other sensitive woody species. Applications should not exceed the maximum use rate per acre for the site.

Mix Milestone at 0.5 to 5% v/v alone or with Garlon 4 Ultra or Garlon XRT in a commercially available basal diluent (or other oils or basal diluents as recommended by the manufacturer). The basal oil should be compatible with a water soluble herbicides such as Milestone. See Table 3 to calculate the amount of Milestone that can be applied per acre at the various volumes and rates. Make a stable tank mixture for basal bark application by first combining each product with a compatibility agent prior to final mixing in the desired ratio. If using a tank mix, mix the oil-based products such as Garlon 4 Ultra thoroughly with basal oil and add any other oil-based products before adding the water-based products. If the mixture stands for more than 30 minutes, reagitation may be required.

Oil and water based mixtures can separate over time. Long-term storage is not recommended without vigorous agitation prior to use or without a recommended compatibility agent.

Use caution when treating areas adjacent to susceptible and desirable species to avoid root uptake and possible injury when using Milestone or other soil active herbicides

Low Volume Stem Bark Band Treatment
To control susceptible woody plants (see Table 2) with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 0.5 to 5 gallons of Milestone in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressure and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle.

Apply the spray in a 6-inch to 10-inch wide band that completely encircles the stem. Spray in a manner that completely wets the bark, but not to the point of runoff. The treatment band may be positioned at any height up to the first major branch. For best results apply the band as low as possible. Spray mixture concentration should vary with size and susceptibility of species to be treated. Applications may be made anytime, including winter months.

Table 3:

% of Milestone in Basal Mix	Fluid ounces of Milestone by GPA (gallons per acre)						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.0	1.3	2.6	3.8	5.1	6.4	7.7	9.0
1.5	1.9	3.8	5.8	7.7	9.6	11.5	13.4
2.0	2.6	5.1	7.7	10.2	12.8		
2.5	3.2	6.4	9.6	12.8			
3.0	3.8	7.7	11.5				
3.5	4.5	9.0	13.4				
4.0	5.1	10.2					
5.0	6.4	12.8					

within spot treatment labeled rate

in excess of spot treatment labeled rate

NOTE: Avoid treating high density of stems adjacent to desirable trees with roots in the treatment zone. See Table 4 for guidance on estimated volume per acre by treated stem density. Trees adjacent to or in a treated area can occasionally be affected by root uptake of Milestone. Applications of Milestone within the root zone of desirable trees should not be made unless injury can be tolerated. Severe injury or plant death can occur if used near roses or leguminous trees such as locusts, redbud, mimosa, and caragana.

Table 4:

Estimated gallons of spray solution per acre for basal bark applications on various stem densities per acre		
	Volume Range	Target Spacing
Number of Stems per Acre	(gallons per acre)	(feet between brush/trees)
250	1.0 to 1.7	8.4
500	2.0 to 3.3	5.9
750	3.0 to 5.0	4.9
1000	4.0 to 6.6	4.2
1250	5.0 to 8.3	3.8
1500	5.9 to 9.9	3.4

Cut surface

Apply Milestone in the cut surface applications listed below for control of susceptible tree species such as legumes like albizia, mimosa, locust, etc. Mixtures of Milestone and Garlon 3A or Garlon 4 Ultra may be effective on species other than legumes such as elm, maple, oak and conifers.

Cut surface applications may be used successfully at any season except during periods of heavy sap flow of certain species - for example, maples in the spring.

Cut-Stump Treatment

Apply Milestone as a 10% dilution v/v in water, by spraying or painting all the exposed cambium layer on the freshly cut surface. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

With Tree Injector Method

Apply by injecting 1 milliliter of 10% v/v Milestone in water through the bark at intervals of 3 to 4 inches between centers of the injector wound. The injections should completely surround the tree at any convenient height. Note: No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is injected directly into plants.

With Hack and Squirt Method

Make cuts around the tree trunk at a convenient height with a hatchet or similar equipment so that the cuts overlap slightly and make a continuous circle around the trunk. Spray 1 milliliter of 10% v/v Milestone in water into the pocket created between the bark and the inner stem/trunk by each cut.

With Frill or Girdle Method

Make a single girdle through the bark completely around the tree at a convenient height. The frill should allow for the herbicide to remain next to the inner stem and absorb into the plant. Wet the cut surface with 10% v/v Milestone in water.

For use in Hawaii only:
Incision Point Application (IPA) also known as Tree Injection or Hack and Squirt

For control of susceptible tree species such as albizia and other legumes and susceptible tree species, make cuts around the tree trunk at a convenient height with a machete, hatchet, or similar equipment so that the cuts are about 6 inches apart between centers. Inject 0.5 to 1 milliliter of undiluted Milestone into the pocket created between the bark and the inner stem/trunk by each cut as soon as possible after cutting. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

Preemergent Weed Control

Typically Milestone is used as a post emergent herbicide but it has preemergent activity on susceptible weeds. Use Milestone as a preemergence spray prior to weed seed germination. Control will depend upon species susceptibility, application timing, and environmental conditions such as precipitation following application. When applied at rates lower than 7 fl oz per acre, Milestone can provide short-term control of some susceptible weeds, but when applied at 7 fl oz (broadcast) or 14 fl oz (spot treatment), weed control is extended.

Best results for use as a preemergent application for total vegetation control are obtained if Milestone at 7 fl oz per acre is tank mixed with other herbicides to broaden the weed spectrum and to control grasses. If grasses and broadleaf weeds tolerant to Milestone are present at the time of application or will germinate on the site, then tank mixtures with other herbicides such as the products listed below, or flumioxazin, diuron, or other herbicides labeled for total vegetation control applications.

Tank Mix Product	EPA Reg. No.	Active Ingredient(s)
Accord XRT II	62719-556	Glycine, N-(phosphonomethyl)-, compd. with N-methylmethanamine (1:1)
Rodeo	62719-324	Glyphosate; Glyphosate-isopropylammonium
Dimension 2EW	62719-542	Dithiopyr
Dimension EC	62719-426	Dithiopyr
Oust X Herbicide	432-1552	Sulfometuron
Esplanade 200 SC	432-1516	Indaziflam

SPOT TREATMENTS FOR AREAS SUCH AS SUBJECT POLES, SUBSTATIONS, AND OTHER SMALL AREAS

Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 0.22 lb acid equivalent (14 fl oz of Milestone) per acre per year to small spots for clearing around utility subject poles to help prevent fire damage, on small substations, and other spot areas. To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated sprayer**.**

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 Limitation of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Dow AgroSciences warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of

other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

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

To the extent permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Dow AgroSciences or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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

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Replaced Label: CD02-879-020

EPA accepted 06/02/2020

Revisions:

1. Removed restriction “Not For Sale, Distribution, or Use in the San Luis Valley of Colorado.”
2. Updated customer service phone number
3. Updated Spray Drift Management
4. Added tables for tank-mix partner product information

Loveland PRODUCTS

MSO® CONCENTRATE with LECI-TECH

LECI-TECH INSIDE

Methylated Seed Oil
MODIFIED VEGETABLE OIL and SURFACTANT BLEND

Principal Functioning Agents:
Methylated vegetable oil, alcohol ethoxylate, phosphatidylcholine.....100%
TOTAL.....100%
Surfactant content: 15%
CA Reg. No. 34704-50053; WA Reg. No. 34704-07001

CPDA Certified

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

Hazard Statements: May be harmful if swallowed, or in contact with skin. Harmful if inhaled. Causes mild skin irritation. Causes eye irritation.
Precautionary Statements: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Personal Protective Equipment: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection.

First Aid: If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. **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. **If swallowed:** Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **If inhaled:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.
FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL 1-866-944-8565.

NET CONTENTS:
☐ 30 GAL. (113 L)
☐ 275 GAL. (1040 L)
_____GAL. (_____ L)

GENERAL: MSO® Concentrate with Leci-Tech® is a spray adjuvant formulated to enhance activity of post-applied herbicides. Post-applied herbicides such as, but not limited to, Pursuit®, Accent®, and Poast® have demonstrated improved performances when used with methylated seed oil. Refer to pesticide label being used regarding specific adjuvant use recommendations. MSO Concentrate with Leci-Tech is designed to replace petroleum-based crop oils and other esterified oil adjuvants. MSO Concentrate with Leci-Tech is formulated from agriculturally derived oil. MSO Concentrate with Leci-Tech contains high-quality surfactants and emulsifiers for easy mixing in spray solutions. For tank mix compatibility concerns, conduct a jar test of the proposed mixture to ensure compatibility of all components. Mix components in the same ratio as the proposed tank mix.

THIS PRODUCT CAN BE USED IN THE FOLLOWING SETTINGS: AGRICULTURAL, AQUATIC (WETLANDS), FORESTRY, INDUSTRIAL, MUNICIPAL, NON-CROPLAND, ORNAMENTAL, RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND TURF.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: Fill spray tank ½ full with water and begin agitation. Add pesticides, as directed by label, while maintaining agitation. After pesticides are thoroughly mixed, add MSO Concentrate with Leci-Tech at recommended rate. The rates listed are suggested use rates. Refer to pesticide label being used regarding specific adjuvant use recommendations. The higher rate should be used if plants are stressed at the time of treatment. MSO Concentrate with Leci-Tech may be mixed with UAN solutions when directed by the pesticide label. Do not add adjuvant at a level that would exceed 5% of the finished spray volume unless otherwise specified by the pesticide label.

SUGGESTED USE RATES:
1 to 2 pints per acre MSO Concentrate with Leci-Tech

Important: This product has demonstrated excellent plant safety; however, not all species and varieties have been tested. Before treating a large area, treat a small area and observe prior to full scale application.
NOTE: Before the use in aquatic settings, please refer to the Pesticide label being used and follow all environmental protection measures for aquatic species.
Environmental Precautions: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not contaminate water. Do not allow to enter drains, sewers, or watercourses.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Store in cool, dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed. Do not reuse empty container.
DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Dispose of contents/containers on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Triple rinse (or equivalent) adding rinse water to spray tank. Offer container for recycling or dispose of container in sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by appropriate authorities. Recycling decontaminated containers is the best option of container disposal. The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) operates the national recycling program. To contact your state and local ACRC recycler visit the ACRC web page at www.acrecycle.org.
For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT, read the Directions for Use and the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability. By buying or using this product, the buyer or user accepts the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which no employee or agent of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. or the seller is authorized to vary. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, when the product is used in accordance with such Directions for Use under normal conditions of use. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE BUYER'S OR USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY FOR ANY INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE HANDLING OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT SHALL BE LIMITED TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING, AT THE ELECTION OF LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. OR THE SELLER: DIRECT DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. AND THE SELLER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO THE BUYER OR USER OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES, OR DAMAGES IN THE NATURE OF A PENALTY.

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SPECIMEN

Loveland Products, Inc.® • PO Box 1286 • Greeley, CO 80632-1286

GROUP 2 HERBICIDE

Oust® EXTRA

HERBICIDE

Dispersible Granules

Active Ingredient	**By Weight**
Sulfometuron-methyl {Methyl 2-[[[[(4,6-dimethyl-2- pyrimidinyl) amino]-carbonyl]amino] sulfonyl]benzoate}	56.25%
Metsulfuron-methyl Methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]-carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl] benzoate	15.00%
Other Ingredients	28.75%
Total	100%

EPA Reg. No. 432-1557

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Nonrefillable Container
Net Weight

4 Pounds

85787128

85805304E 180308AV3

See Back Panel for First Aid Instructions and Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

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

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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 five minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-334-7577 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All mixers, loaders applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants

Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

Engineering Control Statement: Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in Worker

Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing.
As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.
Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, except under the forest canopy, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment washwaters or rinsate.
This herbicide is injurious to plants at extremely low concentrations. Nontarget plants may be adversely effected from drift and run-off.
Exposure to OUST® EXTRA HERBICIDE can injure or kill plants. Damage to susceptible plants can occur when soil particles are blown or washed off target onto cropland. Sulfometuron-methyl and metsulfuron-methyl are known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. These chemicals may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.
This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of sulfometuron-methyl from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP supplemental labeling.

BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically instructed by BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP. User assumes all risks associated with such non-labeled use to the extent consistent with applicable law.

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 in your State responsible for pesticide regulation.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT REQUIREMENTS

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use an Extremely Coarse or Coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or target vegetation, unless making an industrial turf application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the crop or target vegetation.

continued)

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT REQUIREMENTS *(continued)*

- Applicators are required to use an Extremely Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use an Extremely Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

WIND

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

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further

guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

WINDBLOWN SOIL PARTICLES RESTRICTION

Applications may not be made to soil that is subject to wind erosion when less than a 60% chance of rainfall is predicted to occur in the treatment area within 48 hours. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions. Soils with low organic matter also tend to be prone to wind erosion.

Maximum Rate - Annual

- Do not apply more than 10 2/3 ounces OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE per acre per year*.
- Do not apply more than 0.375 pounds of the active ingredient sulfometuron-methyl per acre per year when using any combination of products containing sulfometuron-methyl.
- Do not apply more than 0.15 pounds of the active ingredient metsulfuron-methyl per acre per year when using any combination of products containing metsulfuron-methyl.
- Do not apply more than two applications per year for all uses with a minimum of 30 days between applications.

* 10 2/3 ounces OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE contains 0.375 pounds of the active ingredient sulfometuron-methyl and 0.10 pounds active ingredient metsulfuron-methyl.

Maximum Rate – Single Application on an Agricultural site

- Do not apply more than 5 2/3 ounces OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE per acre*.
- Do not apply more than 0.199 pounds of the active ingredient sulfometuron-methyl per acre when using any combination of products containing sulfometuron-methyl.

* 5 2/3 ounces OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE contains 0.199 pounds of the active ingredient sulfometuron-methyl and 0.053 pounds of the active ingredient metsulfuron-methyl.)

Maximum Rate – Single Application on a Non-Agricultural site

- Do not apply more than 8 ounces OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE per acre*.
- Do not apply more than 0.281 pounds of the active ingredient sulfometuron-methyl per acre when using any combination of products containing sulfometuron-methyl.

* 8 ounces OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE contains 0.281 pounds of the active ingredient sulfometuron-methyl and 0.075 pounds of the active ingredient metsulfuron-methyl.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray or impregnated on dry, bulk fertilizer. OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE controls many annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in conifer plantations and non-crop sites. It also may be used to control certain hardwoods and vines when applied in site preparation treatments.

OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE may be used for general weed control on terrestrial non-agricultural sites and for selective weed control in certain types of industrial turfgrasses on these same sites. OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE may be used for the control of certain woody plants, vines, and herbaceous weeds in site preparation and release of various conifers. OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE can be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in conifer plantations and non-crop sites; when tank mixing, use the most restrictive limitations from the labeling of both products. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Herbaceous weed are controlled by both preemergence and postemergence activity. The best results are obtained when the application is made before or during the early stages of weed growth before weeds develop an established root system. Moisture is required to move OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE into the root zone of weeds for preemergence control. The best results on undesirable hardwoods and vines are obtained with a foliar spray between full leaf expansion in the spring and normal defoliation in the fall.

This product may be applied on conifer plantations and non-crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas. Do not make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams and canals.

In the application of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE, a drift control agent may be used per the manufacturer's guideline.

OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

For best postemergence results, apply OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the weed species, weed size at application, and soil texture. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment
- soil pH, soil moisture, and soil organic matter

Use a high rate on established plants and on fine-textured soils and a lower rate on smaller weeds and coarse-textured soils.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

When applied as a spray, OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE is absorbed by both the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. When applied on dry fertilizer, OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE is absorbed primarily by the roots. Two to 3 weeks after application to weeds, leaf growth slows, and the growing points turn reddish-purple. Within 4 to 6 weeks of application, leaf veins and leaves become discolored, and the growing points subsequently die.

Warm, moist conditions following application accelerate the herbicidal activity of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE; cold, dry conditions delay the herbicidal activity. In addition, undesirable hardwoods, vines and weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE. Moisture is needed to move OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE into the soil for preemergence weed control.

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

This product may be considered for use on public, private, and tribal lands to treat certain weed species infestations that have been determined to be invasive, consistent with the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) National Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive plants. Effective EDRR systems address invasions by eradicating the invader where possible, and controlling them when the invasive species is too established to be feasibly eradicated. Once an EDRR assessment has been completed and action is recommended, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to quickly contain, deny reproduction, and if possible eliminate the invader. Consult your appropriate state extension service, forest service, or regional multidisciplinary invasive species management coordination team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response provisions and allowed treatments in your area.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE contains the active ingredients sulfometuron-methyl and metsulfuron-methyl which are Group 2 Herbicides based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field,

naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected.
Follow the best management practices listed below to delay the development of herbicide resistant weeds.

- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- 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.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions for each target weed.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Bayer distributor, Bayer representative or call 1-800-331-2867.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- To the extent possible, do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weeds in the field.
- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a

weed-control program.

- Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

PREPARING FOR USE – Site Specific Considerations

Understanding the risks associated with the application of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE is essential to aid in preventing off-site injury to desirable vegetation and agricultural crops. The risk of off-site movement both during and after application may be affected by a number of site specific factors such as the nature, texture and stability of the soil, the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, drainage patterns, and other local physical and environmental conditions. A careful evaluation of the potential for off-site movement from the intended application site, including movement of treated soil by wind or water erosion, must be made prior to using OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE. This evaluation is particularly critical where desirable vegetation or crops are grown on neighboring land for which the use of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE is not labeled. If prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement and cause damage to neighboring desirable vegetation or agricultural crops, do not apply OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE.

Before applying OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE the user must read and understand all label directions, precautions and restrictions completely, including these requirements for a site specific evaluation. If you do not understand any of the instructions or precautions on the label, or are unable to make a site specific evaluation yourself, consult your local agricultural dealer, cooperative extension service, land managers, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities familiar with the area to be treated. If you still have questions regarding the need for site specific considerations, please call 1-800-331-2867.

AGRICULTURAL USES

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

CONIFER PLANTATIONS

APPLICATION INFORMATION

When applied as a spray, OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE controls certain undesirable woody plants, vines and many broadleaf weeds and grasses in conifer plantation sites. Apply sprays by ground equipment or by helicopter. Apply impregnated fertilizer by ground equipment or by air (helicopter or fixed wing aircraft) to control broadleaf weeds and grasses.

When applied as a spray, OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE controls woody plants and vines by postemergent foliar activity. The best results are obtained with a foliar spray between full leaf expansion in the spring and normal defoliation in the fall.

OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in conifer plantations; when tank mixing use the most restrictive limitations from the labels of both products. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use

on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

APPLICATION TIMING

To control broadleaf weeds and grasses, apply OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE sprays before herbaceous weeds emerge or shortly thereafter. Apply impregnated fertilizer before weeds emerge.

APPLICATION RATES

Apply OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE at the rates indicated by conifer species. Use a lower rate on coarse-textured soils (i.e., loamy sands, sandy loams) and a higher rate on fine textured soils (i.e. sandy clay loams and silty clay loams).

WEEDS CONTROLLED

OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE effectively controls or suppresses the weeds and vines listed under the WEEDS CONTROLLED in the NON-AGRICULTURAL USE section of this label when applied at the rates specified.

CONIFER SITE PREPARATION

APPLICATION BEFORE TRANSPLANTING

Make all applications before transplanting to control specified hardwoods, vines, broadleaf weeds and grasses. To improve control of targeted pests, add a surfactant at the rate specified on the manufacturer's label or as limited by the companion product (tank mixtures) label.

USE RATES FOR SELECTED SPECIES

USE RATES BEFORE TRANSPLANTING CONIFERS

Species	Rate ounces/acre	When to Transplant into Treated Areas
Loblolly Pine	3 to 5 1/3	Planting season following application
Longleaf Pine	3 to 4*	Planting season following application
Slash Pine	3 to 4	Planting season following application
Black Spruce	2 2/3 to 5 1/3	Not less than 13 months following application
Red Pine	1 1/3 to 2 2/3	The following spring or summer but not less than 3 months after application. Areas receiving 2/3 to 1 1/3 oz/acre may be transplanted in a min. of

		30 days following application
Douglas Fir	2 2/3 to 5 1/3	Planting season following application
Sitka Spruce	2 2/3 to 5 1/3	Planting season following application
Western Hemlock	2 2/3 to 5 1/3	Planting season following application
Ponderosa Pine	2 2/3 to 5 1/3	Arid regions: Apply in fall and plant the next spring West of Cascades: Planting season following application
Western Red Cedar	2.0 to 3.0	Planting season following application
Grand Fir	2.0 to 3.0	Planting season following application

Other species of conifers may be planted providing the user has experience indicating acceptable crop safety to OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE. Without prior experience, it is advised that small area plantings be tested for crop safety to OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE before large scale plantings are made. The user accepts all responsibility for injury on any conifer species not listed above to the extent consistent with applicable law.

TANK MIXTURES

South/Southeast US

OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with site preparation treatments applied beginning in the late summer to broaden the spectrum of undesirable hardwoods controlled and provide herbaceous weed control in the year following transplanting. The list of herbicides that can be tank mixed with OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE include but is not limited to ESPLANADE® F, glyphosate, imazapyr, and triclopyr. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

IMPROVED BRUSH CONTROL Following a spring VELPAR® DF VU HERBICIDE, or VELPAR® L VU HERBICIDE application, a tank mixture of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE at 4 ounces per acre plus imazapyr will provide improved brush control. A minimum of 2.5 ounces of active ingredient imazapyr (isopropylamine salt) per acre will provide improved brush control.

These brush species include but are not limited to:

American beautyberry *Calicarpa americana* Southern dewberry *Rubus* spp Huckleberry *Vaccinium* spp.

Application must be made in the summer or fall following a spring application of VELPAR DF VU HERBICIDE, or VELPAR L VU HERBICIDE. For best results make the application after brush species have completely defoliated twice following the VELPAR DF VU HERBICIDE, or VELPAR L VU HERBICIDE application and refoliation of target brush species is evident.

OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE applied at this time will provide herbaceous weed control into the early growing season of the year following application. This treatment also targets brush species remaining after a spring VELPAR DF VU HERBICIDE, or VELPAR L VU HERBICIDE application.

Loblolly, slash, and longleaf pine may be transplanted the planting season following application.

Where burning is desired, burn only after adequate rainfall has occurred to move OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE into the soil. Soil disturbance from bedding or plowing may reduce spring herbaceous weed control.

CONIFER RELEASE

APPLICATION AFTER TRANSPLANTING

Apply OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE after transplanting to control certain species of hardwoods, broadleaf weeds and grasses as listed in the Weeds Controlled list in the Non-Crop section of this label.

USE RATES FOR SELECTED SPECIES

Use Rates After Transplanting Conifers

Species	Rate (ounces/acre)
Loblolly Pine	2 2/3 to 4
Slash Pine	2 2/3 to 3

TANK MIXTURES

HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL

For loblolly pines, apply OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE at 2 to 4 ounces per acre plus imazapyr (4 pound active per gallon) at 4 to 6 fluid ounces per acre.

For slash pines, apply OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE at 2 ounces per acre plus imazapyr at 4 fluid ounces per acre.

This tank mixture controls:

Common ragweed	Fireweed	Panicgrass
Dogfennel	Late boneset	Pokeweed

In addition to the herbaceous weeds listed, this tank mixture will aid in the suppression of perennial grasses, such as, bermuda-grass and johnsongrass.

UNDESIRABLE HARDWOOD CONTROL

BROADCAST APPLICATIONS

For loblolly pine, apply 4 ounces of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE with 8 to16 fluid ounces of imazapyr (4 pound active per gallon) per acre to control herbaceous weeds, grasses and undesirable hardwoods. Some minor conifer growth inhibition may be observed when release treatments are made during periods of active conifer growth. To minimize potential conifer height growth inhibition, broadcast release treatments may be made late in the growing season.

For slash pine, over the top broadcast release treatments must be made after mid-August and only in stands 2 to 5 years old. Apply 3 to 4 ounces of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE with 8 to 12 fluid ounces of imazapyr (4 lbs a.i. per gallon) per acre to suppress undesirable hardwoods and control herbaceous weeds and grasses. For over the top applications to slash pine do not add a surfactant.

For understory applications OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with any herbicide product registered for use on the site. The list of herbicides that can be tank mixed with OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE include but is not limited to ESPLANADE F, glyphosate, imazapyr and triclopyr. In addition to loblolly and slash, stands of other conifer species may be treated providing the user has experience indicating acceptable crop safety to OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE. Without prior experience it is advised that a small area be tested for crop safety to OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE before large scale applications are made. The user accepts all responsibility for injury on any conifer species noted above to the extent consistent with applicable law.

FERTILIZER IMPREGNATION

Dry bulk fertilizer may be impregnated or coated with OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE for application in the establishment of conifer plantations.

IMPREGNATION

To impregnate the fertilizer, use a system consisting of a conveyor or closed drum used to blend dry bulk fertilizer. Some fertilizers such as potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate and triple super phosphate are not compatible with OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE. Diammonium phosphate, potassium chloride, 16-16-16 and 24-4-4 have been used successfully. Do not use OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE on limestone.

If fertilizer materials are excessively dusty, use a suitable additive to reduce dust prior to impregnation. Dusty fertilizer may result in poor distribution and excessive risk of drift during application. The dry fertilizer must be properly impregnated and uniformly applied to avoid potential tree injury or mortality and poor weed control.

Consult the Application Rates section of this label for the appropriate rate of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE to be used per acre. Apply this amount of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE to the volume of fertilizer to be applied per acre. To impregnate dry bulk fertilizer, mix the amount of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE as prescribed above in a sufficient quantity of water to uniformly coat the desired amount of fertilizer. Suspensions of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE will require thorough agitation. Direct the spray nozzles to deliver a fine spray of the mixture toward the fertilizer for uniform coverage. The use of a colorant may be beneficial to visually determine the uniformity of impregnation.

Impregnation of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE to dry bulk fertilizer may vary. If absorption of the impregnating spray by the fertilizer is not adequate, the use of an absorptive powder or additive, such as Microcel E (Johns Manville Product Company) or HiSil - 233 (Pittsburg Plate Glass) may be required to produce a dry, free-flowing mixture.

Apply impregnated fertilizer as soon as possible after impregnation for optimum performance. Impregnated fertilizer may become lumpy and difficult to apply following storage. Uniform and precise application of the fertilizer impregnated with OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE is essential for satisfactory weed control and to minimize tree injury.

Follow the instructions for spray tank cleanout on this label for cleaning the equipment used to impregnate, transport, and apply the fertilizer.

Low rates of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE or its active ingredients are not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

BROADCAST APPLICATION

Applications may be made by ground or air (helicopter or fixed wing aircraft). Accurate calibration of the application equipment is essential for uniform distribution on the soil surface. Overlaps or skips between adjoining swaths or non-uniform distribution of impregnated fertilizer within the swath will deliver poor results and may result in tree injury or mortality.

USE RESTRICTIONS CONIFER PLANTATIONS

- Do not apply OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE to conifers grown for Christmas trees or ornamentals.
- Do not use a surfactant with OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE for herbaceous weed control when making over the top applications to conifer seedlings in the spring after transplanting. A surfactant specifically registered for conifer release may be used when targeting specific weed problems, such as, undesirable hardwoods. Refer to the surfactant label for use rates.
- Do not apply more than 10 2/3 ounces OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE per acre per year (contains 0.375 pounds sulfometuron-methyl and 0.10 pounds metsulfuron-methyl.)
- Do not apply more than 5 2/3 ounces OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE per acre per single application to an Agricultural site (contains 0.199 pounds sulfometuron-methyl and 0.053 pounds of metsulfuron-methyl).
- Do not apply more than two applications per year for all uses with a minimum of 30 days between applications.

USE PRECAUTIONS CONIFER PLANTATIONS

- Applications of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE made to conifers that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, diseases, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, previous agricultural practices, or other stresses, may injure or kill the trees.
- After transplanting, apply OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE only after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots of the pine seedlings.
- OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE applications may result in damage and mortality to other species of trees when they are present on sites with those listed in the preceding instructions for conifer plantations uses.

HYBRID POPLAR PLANTATIONS NEW MEXICO

SITE PREPARATION: APPLICATION BEFORE TRANSPLANTING

For hybrid poplar, apply 1 to 3 ounces per acre of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE. Use 2 to 3 ounces per acre of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE for heavy weed infestations and where maximum residual control is desired. Use 1 to 2 ounces per acre of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE for light weed infestations or when small diameter cuttings have been planted. Allow a minimum of 3 days between application and planting. Limit the first use to a small area to determine the selectivity of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE on specific clones. OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE must be activated by rainfall or overhead irrigation before weeds become well established. Use of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE may cause temporary chlorosis (yellowing) or a small reduction in tree height during the year of use.

RELEASE: APPLICATION AFTER TRANSPLANTING

For hybrid poplar, apply 1 to 3 ounces per acre of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE. Use 2 to 3 ounces per acre of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE for heavy weed infestations and where maximum residual control is desired. Use 1 to 2 ounces per acre of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE for light weed infestations or when small diameter cuttings have been planted.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS KOCHIA AND RUSSIAN THISTLE

Since biotypes of kochia and Russian thistle are known to be resistant to OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE, tank mixture combinations with herbicides having different modes of action should be used. To slow the development of resistant biotypes, minimize kochia or Russian thistle forming mature seed.

TANK MIXES

OUST EXTRA herbicide HERBICIDE can be tank mixed with other products that are registered for use on hybrid poplars and where the labeled method of application and timing of application are the same as for OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

USE RESTRICTIONS HYBRID POPLAR PLANTATIONS

- Do not apply more than 10 2/3 ounces OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE per acre per year (contains 0.375 pounds sulfometuron-methyl and 0.10 pounds metsulfuron-methyl.)
- Do not apply more than 5 2/3 ounces OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE per acre per single application to an Agricultural site (contains 0.199 pounds sulfometuron-methyl and 0.053 pounds of metsulfuron-methyl).
- Do not apply more than two applications per year for all uses with a minimum of 30 days between applications.

USE PRECAUTIONS HYBRID POPLAR PLANTATIONS

- Apply only to trees which have been established for a minimum of 1 year. Apply when the trees are dormant and avoid contact of the spray with green buds or tissue as injury to the trees may result. Avoid applications during the period when the hybrid poplar are actively growing; from bud-swell in the spring to leaf drop in the fall. Limit the first use to a small area to determine the selectivity of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE on specific clones. OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE must be activated by rainfall or overhead irrigation before weeds become well established. Use of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE may cause temporary chlorosis (yellowing)

or a small reduction in tree height during the year of use.

- Applications of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE made to hybrid poplar trees that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, diseases, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, previous agricultural practices, or other stresses, may injure or kill the trees.
- Applications of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE made for release (trees present) must only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- If a surfactant is used with OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE, allowing the spray to contact tree foliage may injure or kill trees. The user assumes all responsibility for tree injury if a surfactant is used with OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE treatments applied after planting to the extent consistent with applicable law.
- OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE applications may result in damage and mortality to other species of trees when they are present on sites.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

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 Part170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Use on non-crop sites, including industrial turfgrasses, are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

NON-AGRICULTURAL SITES

APPLICATION INFORMATION

OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE is labeled for general weed control on private, public and military lands as follows: Uncultivated nonagricultural areas (including airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way (ROW), sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas—noncrop producing (including farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, barrier strips); industrial sites--outdoor (including lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms).

OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE is not labeled for use on recreation areas, sod farms, or for direct application to paved areas (surfaces).

Apply OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE as a preemergence or early postemergence spray before or during the rainy season when weeds

are actively germinating or growing.
Apply by ground or helicopter.
Combination with other herbicides broadens the spectrum of weeds controlled. In addition, total vegetation control can be achieved with higher rates of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE plus residual-type companion herbicides. To improve the control of weeds, add surfactant at the rate of 0.25% by volume or at the rate specified on the manufacturer's label.
Apply OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE at the rates indicated by weed type. When applied at lower rates, OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE provides short term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is extended.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE effectively controls the following broadleaf weeds and grasses when applied at the rates shown in non-crop sites:

OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE — 2 2/3 TO 3 OUNCES PER ACRE

Annual bluegrass	Bur clover	Common vetch	Foxtail barley
Annual sowthistle	Carolina geranium	Common yarrow	Foxtail fescue
Aster	Chicory	Conical catchfly	Goldenrod
Bahiagrass	Clover	Corn cockle	Green foxtail
Barnyard grass	Cocklebur	Cow cockle	Hairy vetch
Beackchervil (bur, woodland)	Common chickweed	Crown vetch	Hop clover
Bearded sprangletop	Common groundsel	Dandelion	Houndstongue
Beebalm	Common mallow	Downy brome (cheat)	Italian ryegrass
Bitter sneezeweed	Common mullein	False chamomile	Japanese stiltgrass
Black mustard	Common pokeweed	Fescue	Johnsongrass
Blackeyed-susan	Common purslane	Fiddleneck tarweed	Jointed goatgrass
Blue mustard	Common ragweed	Field pennycress	Lambsquarters
Bouncingbet	Common speedwell	Flixweed	Little barley
Bur buttercup	Common tansy	Florida pusley	Marestail/horseweed*

Maximillion sunflower
Medusahead
Miners lettuce
Mouseear chickweed
Oxeye daisy
Pennsylvania smartweed
Pepperweed
Plains coreopsis
Plantain
Poison hemlock
Prickly coontail
Red brome
Red fescue
Redroot pigweed
Redstem filaree
Reed Canarygrass
Ripgut brome
Rough fleabane
Rye
Salsify
Sandbur (southern, field)
Seashore saltgrass
Seaside heliotrope
Shepherd's purse
Signalgrass
Silky crazyweed
Smallseed falseflax
Smooth pigweed
Snowberry, western
Spreading orach
Sweet clover
Tansy ragwort
Tansymustard
Treacle mustard
Tumble mustard
Tumble pigweed
Western ragweed
Wheat
Whitetop
Whitestem filaree
Wild barley
Wild carrot
Wild garlic
Wild lettuce
Wild mustard
Wild oat
Wood sorrel
Wooly croton
Yankeweed
Yellow foxtail

* Certain biotypes of marestail/horseweed are less sensitive to OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE and may be controlled by tank mixes with herbicides with a different mode of action.

OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE — 3 TO 4 OUNCES PER ACRE

Black henbane
Blackberry
Broom snakeweed
Buckhorn plantain
Bull thistle
Common crupina
Common sunflower
Crabgrass
Curly dock
Dewberry
Dogfennel
Fireweed
Gorse
Gumweed
Halogeton
Henbit
Honeysuckle
Multiflora rose (wild roses)
Musk thistle
Panicums (annual)
Plumeless thistle
Poorjoe
Prostrate knotweed
Rosering gaillardia
Scotch thistle
Seaside arrowgrass
Sericea lespedeza
Snowberry
St. Johnswort
Teasel
White snakeroot
Whitetop, hairy
Wild caraway
Dyer's woad

OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE — 4 TO 5 1/3* OUNCES PER ACRE

Crimson clover	Giant ragweed	Perennial pepperweed	Yellow nutsedge
Dogfennel	Little mallow	Purple starthistle	Yellow rocket
Giant foxtail	Palmer pigweed	Rush	

* 5 1/3 ounces of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE contains 0.187 pounds of the active ingredient sulfometuron-methyl and 0.050 pounds of the active ingredient metsulfuron-methyl

NOTE: Use the higher level of the labeled rate ranges under the following conditions:

- heavy weed growth
- soils containing more than 2 1/2% organic matter
- high soil moisture areas, such as along road edges or railroad shoulders

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

KOCHIA, RUSSIAN THISTLE, AND PRICKLY LETTUCE

Since biotypes of kochia, marestail, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are known to be resistant to OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE, tank mixture combinations with herbicides having different modes of action, such as HYVAR® X HERBICIDE or KROVAR® I DF HERBICIDE, must be used. In areas where resistance is known to exist, these weeds must be treated postemergence with other herbicides registered for their control, such as 2,4- D or dicamba. Do not allow kochia, Russian thistle, or prickly lettuce to form mature seed.

KUDZU

OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE applied at 8 ounces (0.281 pounds of the active ingredient sulfometuron-methyl and 0.075 pounds of the active ingredient metsulfuron-methyl) per acre may be used as part of a kudzu abatement program. Retreatment of any re-sprouting kudzu crowns following the initial treatment is necessary to fully control kudzu. Make applications to kudzu after leaves are fully mature and the plant has begun to bloom. Applications may continue until first frost. Apply OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE as a broadcast treatment for the initial application. Use spot-spray or broadcast follow-up applications as needed for thorough coverage. Thoroughly treat foliage and stems (spray-to-wet) without excess runoff. For handgun applications use a minimum of 100 gallons per acre. Boom or boom-less sprayer applications made by ground or air (helicopter only) equipment must use a minimum of 30 gallons per acre per application pass. Double pass applications from different directions can improve spray

coverage. Use a non-ionic surfactant (minimum 70% active ingredient) or crop oil concentrate at the rate of 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.25% v/v).

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS

To improve preemergence to early postemergence control of weeds and grasses, add 2 2/3 to 5 1/3 ounces of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE per acre to the labeled rates of the following herbicides: HYVAR® X HERBICIDE, KROVAR® I DF HERBICIDE, VELPAR L VU HERBICIDE, VELPAR DF VU HERBICIDE, TELAR® HERBICIDE, diuron, glyphosate, dicamba, or 2,4-D.

Apply OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE plus a companion herbicide at the rates and timing as shown on package labels for target weeds. For application method and other use specifications, use the most restrictive directions for the intended combination. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Do not tank mix OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE with HYVAR X-L HERBICIDE.

INDUSTRIAL TURFGRASS

APPLICATION INFORMATION

OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE may be used to control weeds on industrial turfgrass, on roadsides, or on other non-crop sites where the turfgrass is well established as a ground cover. Applications may temporarily suppress grass growth and inhibit seedhead formation (chemical mowing).

BERMUDAGRASS RELEASE

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE at 1/2 to 2 ounces per acre after bermudagrass has broken dormancy and is well established, usually 30 days after initial spring flush. If additional applications are necessary, apply OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE again during late spring to early summer. On established weeds, apply OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE 1 to 2 weeks after mowing for the best results.

OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE may also be applied in late fall or early winter. Use the lower rates on small seedling weeds and a higher rate on larger weeds.

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS—BERMUDAGRASS (SOUTH ONLY)

Apply 1 to 2 ounces OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE per acre as a tank mix with 3 to 4 pounds active ingredient of MSMA per acre on

well established bermudagrass during the summer. Refer to the MSMA package label for a list of additional weeds that may be controlled. Two or more sequential applications of MSMA alone may be necessary to maintain weed control. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

CENTIPEDEGRASS RELEASE

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply 1/2 to 2 ounces per acre of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE in the fall or early winter, or in the early summer following green-up of the centipede. Refer to the listing of Weeds Controlled in this section for use rates and species controlled by OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE.

SMOOTH BROME AND CRESTED WHEATGRASS RELEASE AND SUPPRESSION

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply 1/2 to 1 1/2 ounce per acre of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE per acre to turfgrass after green-up and before seedheads emerge (boot stage). Ensure that desirable grasses are well-established at application, as premature treatment may result in top kill and stand reduction of desirable turfgrass. Make only one application per year.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE may be used to control the following weeds in industrial turfgrass when applied at the use rates shown.

OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE — 1/2 TO 1 OUNCE PER ACRE

Asters (except heath aster)	Common sunflower	Field pennycress	Redroot pigweed
Buttercups	Common vetch	Fleabanes	Sweetclover
Common broomweed	Common yarrow	Goldenrod	Tansymustard
Common chickory	Curly dock	Little barley	White clover
Common chickweed	False chamomile	Mousear chickweed	Wild garlic

OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE — 1 TO 2 OUNCES PER ACRE

Bitter sneezeweed	Common ragweed	Hopclover	Redstem filaree
Buckhorn plantain	Crimson clover	Japanese stiltgrass	Tumble mustard
Carolina geranium	Eveningprimrose	Jointed goatgrass	Wild carrot
Cheat (Downy brome)	Foxtail barley	Medusahead	Wild oats
Common dandelion	Giant ragweed	Musk thistle	Wild parsnip
Common mullein	Hairy vetch	Prairie coneflower	

USE RESTRICTIONS INDUSTRIAL TURFGRASS

- Do not apply more than 10 2/3 ounces OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE per acre per year (contains 0.375 pounds sulfometuron-methyl and 0.10 pounds metsulfuron-methyl.)
- Do not apply more than 8 ounces OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE per acre per year (contains 0.281 pounds sulfometuron-methyl and 0.075 pounds metsulfuron-methyl.)
- Do not apply more than two applications per year for all uses with a minimum of 30 days between applications.

USE PRECAUTIONS INDUSTRIAL TURFGRASS

- Excessive injury to turfgrass may result if a surfactant is used with OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE applications made to actively growing turfgrass. The user assumes all responsibility for turfgrass injury if a surfactant is used with OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE treatments applied to actively growing turfgrass to the extent consistent with applicable law.
- OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE may temporarily discolor or cause top kill of turfgrass. Applications made while turfgrass is dormant may delay green-up in the spring.
- Annual retreatments may reduce vigor, particularly at the higher labeled rates, where bahiagrass, crested wheatgrass and smooth brome are grown.
- OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE application on turfgrass that is under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures or late spring frost, may result in injury.

GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS

Following a treatment with OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE at use rates up to 2 ounces per acre the following grasses may be replanted:

Alta fescue	Orchardgrass	Sheep fescue
Meadow foxtail	Smooth brome	Western wheatgrass

The replant intervals are for soils with a pH of less than 7.5.
Soils having a pH greater than 7.5 will require longer intervals. The replant intervals are for applications made in the spring. Because OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made in the fall must consider the intervals as beginning in the spring following treatment.
Testing has indicated that there is considerable variation in response among species of grasses when seeded into areas treated with OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE. If species other than listed above are to be planted into areas treated with OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE a field bioassay must be performed, or previous experience may be used to determine the feasibility of replanting treated areas.

ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS AGRICULTURAL AND NON- AGRICULTURAL USES

- Do not treat frozen or snow covered soil.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Do not apply in or on irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.
- Do not use this product in California.
- Do not apply more than 10 2/3 ounces OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE per acre per year (contains 0.375 pounds of sulfometuron-methyl and 0.10 pounds of metsulfuron-methyl).
- Do not apply more than 5 2/3 ounces OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE per acre per single application to an Agricultural site (contains 0.199 pounds of sulfometuron-methyl and 0.053 pounds of metsulfuron-methyl).
- Do not apply more than 8 ounces OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE per acre per single application to a Non-Agricultural site (contains 0.281 pounds of sulfometuron-methyl and 0.075 pounds of metsulfuron-methyl).
- Do not apply more than two applications per year for all uses with a minimum of 30 days between applications.
- Do not use on food or feed crops.
- Do not use on sod farms.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS, PRECAUTIONS AGRICULTURAL AND NON- AGRICULTURAL USES

- Injury to or loss of desirable species may result if equipment is drained or flushed on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE may injure or kill most crops. Injury may be more severe when the crops are irrigated. Do not apply OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light or sandy soil are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated.
- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops. Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE.
- Leave treated soil undisturbed to reduce the potential for OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds.
- Low rates of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most crops. Following an OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE is not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.
- If non-crop sites treated with OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE are to be converted to a food, feed, or fiber agricultural crop, or to a horticultural crop, do not plant the treated sites for at least one year after the OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE application. A field bioassay must then be completed before planting to crops.

FIELD BIOASSAY

To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the crop(s) you plan to grow the following year. The test strips must

cross the entire field including knolls and low areas. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the crops(s) grown in the test strips. In the case of suspected off-site movement of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE to cropland, soil samples may be quantitatively analyzed for OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE or any other herbicide which could be having an adverse effect on the crop, in addition to conducting the above-described bioassay.

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS

OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides and/or adjuvants registered for use in conifer plantations, noncrop sites, and industrial turfgrass.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Low rates of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE or its active ingredients are not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

APPLICATION

GROUND

Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage when applying OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE as a broadcast or directed spray. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to desired species.

AIR

Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning or slowing to avoid injury to desired species

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill spray tank 1/2 full of water.

2. With the agitator running, add the proper amount of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE.
3. If using a companion product, add the labeled amount.
4. For postemergent applications, add the proper amount of spray adjuvants.
5. Add the remaining water.
6. Agitate the spray tank thoroughly.

OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE spray preparations are stable if they are pH neutral or alkaline and stored at or below 100° F.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment following applications of OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia (contains 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
   Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a commercial cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. If a commercial cleaner is used, carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. Dispose of the rinsate on a labeled site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If a commercial cleaner is used follow the directions for rinsate disposal on the label.

Notes:

1. Do not use chlorine bleach in combination with ammonia when cleaning spray equipment. Do not clean spray equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is advised before performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures must be examined and

the most rigorous procedure followed.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, that it is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVIES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

UPWIND SWATH DISPLACEMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind the swath will be displaced downwind. An adjustment for swath displacement is made on the downwind edge of the application site by shifting the path of the application equipment upwind. Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain,

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE containing sulfometuron-methyl and metsulfuron-methyl, only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment.

Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with OUST EXTRA HERBICIDE containing sulfometuron-methyl and metsulfuron-methyl, only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

closure devices. If damage is found, do not use the container, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Outer Foil Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously.

Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at 1-800-334-7577, day or night.

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CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, plant injury, other property damage, as well as other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of Bayer CropScience LP. Those factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer to the extent consistent with applicable law.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Bayer CropScience LP is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

For product information call: 1-800-331-2867

Produced for:
Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513

Bayer

GROUP 2 HERBICIDE

BAYER

Oust®

EXTRA HERBICIDE

Dispersible Granules

Active Ingredient	**By Weight**
Sulfometuron-methyl {Methyl 2-[[[[(4,6-dimethyl-2-pyrimidinyl)amino] -carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate}	56.25%
Metsulfuron-methyl Methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin -2-yl)amino]-carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	15.00%
Other Ingredients	28.75%
Total	100%

EPA Reg. No. 432-1557

Nonrefillable Container
Net Weight
4 Pounds
85787128
85805304E 180308AV3

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See Back Panel for First Aid Instructions and Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

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

PULL HERE TO OPEN

BAYER

Oust® XP

HERBICIDE

GROUP 2 HERBICIDE

Dispersible Granules

Active Ingredient	**By Weight**
Sulfometuron-methyl {Methyl 2-[[[[(4,6-dimethyl-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]-carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate}	75%
Other Ingredients	25%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 432-1552

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See Panel for First Aid Instructions and Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

Nonrefillable Container
Net Weight
3 Pounds

85854615

85834355B 180308AV2

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

FIRST AID

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 five minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-334-7577 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
Shoes plus socks
Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.
Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.
Engineering Control Statement: Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40CFR 170.240(d)(6)].
When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, except for uses under the forest canopy, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Exposure to OUST® XP HERBICIDE can injure or kill plants. Damage to susceptible plants can occur when soil particles are blown or washed off target onto cropland.

Sulfometuron-methyl is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow. This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of sulfometuron-methyl from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

OUST XP HERBICIDE must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in separately published BAYER CROP-

SCIENCE LP labeling.
BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically instructed by the label. User assumes all risks associated with such non-labeled use to the extent consistent with applicable law.
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 in your State responsible for pesticide regulation.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT REQUIREMENTS

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use an Extremely Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or target vegetation unless making an industrial turf application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the crop or target vegetation.
- Applicators are required to use an Extremely Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

continued)

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT REQUIREMENTS *(continued)*

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use an Extremely Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

WINDBLOWN SOIL PARTICLES RESTRICTION

Applications may not be made to soil that is subject to wind erosion when less than a 60% chance of rainfall is predicted to

occur in the treatment area within 48 hours. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions. Soils with low organic matter also tend to be prone to wind erosion.

Maximum Rate – Annual

- Do not apply more than 8 ounces OUST XP per acre per year*.
- Do not apply more than 0.375 pounds of the active ingredient sulfometuron-methyl per acre per year when using any combination of products containing sulfometuron-methyl.
- Do not apply more than two applications per year for all uses with a minimum of 30 days between applications.

* 8 ounces OUST XP contains 0.375 pounds of the active ingredient sulfometuron-methyl

Maximum Rate – Single Application on an Agricultural site

- Do not apply more than 4.25 ounces OUST XP per acre*.
- Do not apply more than 0.199 pounds of the active ingredient sulfometuron-methyl per acre when using any combination of products containing sulfometuron-methyl.

* 4.25 ounces OUST XP contains 0.199 pounds of the active ingredient sulfometuron-methyl

Maximum Rate – Single Application on a Non-Agricultural site

- Do not apply more than 6 ounces OUST XP per acre*.
- Do not apply more than 0.281 pounds of the active ingredient sulfometuron-methyl per acre when using any combination of products containing sulfometuron-methyl.

*6 ounces OUST XP contains 0.281 pounds of the active ingredient sulfometuron-methyl

PRODUCT INFORMATION

OUST XP HERBICIDE is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray or impregnated on dry, bulk fertilizer. OUST XP HERBICIDE controls many annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in forestry and noncrop sites.

OUST XP HERBICIDE may be used for general weed control on terrestrial noncrop sites and for selective weed control in certain types of unimproved turf grasses on these same sites. OUST XP HERBICIDE may also be used for selective weed control in forest site preparation and in the release of certain conifers and hardwoods. OUST XP HERBICIDE can be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in forestry and noncrop sites; when tank mixing, use the most restrictive limitations from the labeling of both products. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow

the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

When applied as spray, OUST XP HERBICIDE controls weeds by both preemergence and postemergence activity. When applied on dry fertilizer, OUST XP HERBICIDE controls weeds by preemergence activity. When applied on dry fertilizer, the best results are obtained when the application is made before weed emergence. The best results are obtained when the application is made before or during the early stages of weed growth before weeds develop an established root system. The best results are obtained when the application is made before or during the early stages of weed growth before weeds develop an established root system. Moisture is required to move OUST XP HERBICIDE into the root zone of weeds for preemergence control.

This product may be applied on forestry and non-agricultural sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonal dry flood plains, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps, and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas. DO NOT make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams and canals.

A drift control agent may be used at the manufacturer's listed rate in the application of OUST XP HERBICIDE. OUST XP HERBICIDE is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile and does not freeze.

For best postemergence results, apply OUST XP HERBICIDE to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the weed species, weed size at application, and soil texture. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment
- soil pH, soil moisture, and soil organic matter

Use a high rate on established plants and on fine-textured soils and a lower rate on smaller weeds and coarse-textured soils.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

When applied as a spray, OUST XP HERBICIDE is absorbed by both the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. When applied on dry fertilizer, OUST XP HERBICIDE is absorbed primarily by the roots. 2 to 3 weeks after

application to weeds, leaf growth slows, and the growing points turn reddish-purple. Within 4 to 6 weeks of application, leaf veins and leaves become discolored, and the growing points subsequently die.

Warm, moist conditions following application accelerate the herbicidal activity of OUST XP HERBICIDE; cold, dry conditions delay the herbicidal activity. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to OUST XP HERBICIDE. Moisture is needed to move OUST XP HERBICIDE into the soil for preemergence weed control.

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

This product may be considered for use on public, private, and tribal lands to treat certain weed species infestations that have been determined to be invasive, consistent with the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) National Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive plants. Effective EDRR systems address invasions by eradicating the invader where possible, and controlling them when the invasive species is too established to be feasibly eradicated. Once an EDRR assessment has been completed and action is recommended, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to quickly contain, deny reproduction, and if possible eliminate the invader. Consult your appropriate state extension service, forest service, or regional multidisciplinary invasive species management coordination team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response provisions and allowed treatments in your area.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

OUST XP HERBICIDE contains the active ingredient sulfometuron-methyl which is a Group 2 Herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected.

Follow the best management practices listed below to delay the development of herbicide resistant weeds.

- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- 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.

- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions for each target weed.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Bayer distributor, Bayer representative or call 1-800-331-2867.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- To the extent possible, do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weeds in the field.
- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program.
- Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally de-

termined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

PREPARING FOR USE - SITE SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS

Understanding the risks associated with the application is essential to aid in preventing off-site injury to desirable vegetation and agricultural crops. The risk of off-site movement both during and after application may be affected by a number of site specific factors such as the nature, texture, and stability of the soil, the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, drainage patterns, and other local physical and environmental conditions. A careful evaluation of the potential for off-site movement from the intended application site, including movement of treated soil by wind or water erosion, must be made prior to using OUST XP HERBICIDE. This evaluation is particularly critical where desirable vegetation or crops are grown on neighboring land for which the use of OUST XP HERBICIDE is not labeled. If prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement and cause damage to neighboring desirable vegetation or agricultural crops, do not apply OUST XP HERBICIDE.

Before applying OUST XP HERBICIDE the user must read and understand all label directions, precautions and restrictions completely, including these requirements for a site specific evaluation. If you do not understand any of the instructions or precautions on the label, or are unable to make a site specific evaluation yourself, consult your local agricultural dealer, cooperative extension service, land managers, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities familiar with the area to be treated. If you still have questions regarding the need for site specific considerations, please call 1-800-331-2867.

AGRICULTURAL USES

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

continued)

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS *(continued)*

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

FORESTRY

Application Information

OUST XP HERBICIDE is labeled to control many broadleaf weeds and grasses in forestry sites. Apply sprays by ground equipment or by helicopter or as otherwise directed by Special Local Need labeling. Apply impregnated fertilizer by ground equipment or by air (helicopter or fixed-wing aircraft).

OUST XP HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in forestry; when tank mixing use the most restrictive limitations from the labels of both products. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Application Timing

Apply OUST XP HERBICIDE sprays before herbaceous weeds emerge or shortly thereafter. Apply impregnated fertilizer before weeds emerge.

Weeds Controlled

OUST XP HERBICIDE effectively controls the following weeds when applied at the use rates indicated for the respective crop species:

Chickweed	Dogfennel	Fireweed (willowweed)	Horseweed
Crabgrass	Fescue	Goldenrod	Kentucky bluegrass

Nutsedge (yellow)	Pokeweed	Shepherd's purse	Yellow sweetclover
Panicums (broadleaf, fall, narrow)	Ragweed	White snakeroot	

See also weeds controlled under **Application Information—Non-Agricultural (Industrial) Sites**

Application Rates

Apply OUST XP HERBICIDE at the rates indicated by region. Use a low rate on coarse-textured soils (i.e., loamy sands, sandy loams) and a higher rate on fine-textured soils (i.e. sandy clay loams and silty clay loams).

CONIFERS

Conifer Site Preparation Application Before Transplanting

Make all applications before transplanting to control herbaceous weeds.

Southeast—Apply 2 to 4.25 ounces (0.094 - 0.199 pounds of the active ingredient sulfomethuron-methyl) per acre for loblolly, longleaf, slash, and Virginia pine. Pines may be transplanted in treated areas in the planting season following application.

Northeast and Lake States—Apply 2 to 4 ounces per acre for black spruce. Transplant not less than 13 months after treatment.

Apply 1 to 2 ounces per acre for red pine. Transplant the following spring or summer but not less than 3 months after application. Areas receiving 1/2 to 1 ounce per acre may be transplanted a minimum of 30 days following application.

West—Apply 2 to 4 ounces per acre for coastal redwood, Douglas fir, grand fir, hemlock, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, western larch, western white pine and white fir. Where western red cedar is a primary species apply 2 to 3 ounces per acre, as higher rates may cause unacceptable injury. Without prior experience, it is advised that small area plantings be tested for crop safety to OUST XP HERBICIDE before large scale plantings are made. The user accepts all responsibility for injury on any conifer species not listed above to the extent consistent with applicable law.

For ponderosa pine in California and other arid areas, apply in the fall and transplant the following spring.

All Regions - Other species of conifers may be planted providing the user has experience indicating acceptable crop safety to OUST XP HERBICIDE.

Conifer Release Application After Transplanting

Apply OUST XP HERBICIDE after transplanting to control herbaceous weeds.

Southeast—Apply 2 to 4.25 ounces per acre for loblolly, longleaf, slash or Virginia pine. Apply 1 to 1 1/2 ounces per acre for eastern white pine. Apply 1 to 2 ounces per acre for shortleaf pine.

To control a broader spectrum of weeds in loblolly, slash, or longleaf plantings apply 2 - 4 ounces OUST XP HERBICIDE plus 1 1/2 - 3 pints of Velpar L VU herbicide or 8 - 16 ounces of Velpar DF VU. Use lower rates of both products on coarse sandy textured soils low in organic matter. Use higher rates on fine textured soils high in clay content or organic matter. For bare root seedlings application may be made after sufficient rainfall has closed the planting slits. For containerized seedlings assure there is significant root growth outside the plug prior to application. It is suggested several trees be dug, inspected, and replanted to confirm root growth prior to application.

To enhance control of bermudagrass and Johnsongrass in stands of loblolly pine, apply 2 ounces of OUST XP HERBICIDE plus 4 to 6 fluid ounces of imazapyr (4 pounds active per gallon). For the best results, make the application during late winter through spring when weeds first emerge. Imazapyr may temporarily inhibit pine growth if it is applied when pine is actively growing.

Northeast and Lake States—

Apply 2 to 4.25 ounces per acre for jack or Virginia pine.

Apply 1 to 1 1/2 ounces per acre for eastern white pine.

Apply 1 1/2 to 3 ounces per acre white spruce.

Apply 1/2 to 2 ounces per acre for red pine not less than 1 year following transplanting.

Make applications when trees are dormant. Applications at budbreak and later stages of active growth may severely injure or kill trees.

West—Apply 2 to 4 ounces per acre for coastal redwood, Douglas fir, grand fir, hemlock, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, western larch, western white pine and white fir. Where western red cedar is a primary species apply 2 to 3 ounces per acre, as higher rates may cause unacceptable injury. Other species of conifers may be treated providing the user has experience indicating acceptable crop safety to OUST XP HERBICIDE. Without prior experience, it is advised that small areas be treated with OUST XP HERBICIDE to determine selectivity on specific conifer species before large scale treatments are made. The user accepts all responsibility for injury on any conifer species not listed above to the extent consistent with applicable law. Dormant trees are less susceptible to injury. Applications where the spray comes into direct contact with conifers after dormancy break in the spring or before the final resting bud has hardened in the fall may severely injure or kill the trees. For ponderosa pine in California and

other arid areas, OUST XP HERBICIDE should be applied over dormant seedlings in the spring following fall planting or in the fall over dormant trees following spring planting.

FERTILIZER IMPREGNATION

OUST XP HERBICIDE may be used to impregnate or coat dry bulk fertilizer to be applied on forested areas. Dry bulk fertilizer may be impregnated with OUST XP HERBICIDE for application in the establishment of loblolly and slash pine.

IMPREGNATION

To impregnate the fertilizer, use a system consisting of a conveyor or closed drum used to blend dry bulk fertilizer. Some fertilizers such as potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate and triple super phosphate are not compatible with OUST XP HERBICIDE. Diammonium phosphate, potassium chloride, 16-16-16 and 24-4-4 have been successfully used. Do not use OUST XP HERBICIDE on limestone.

If fertilizer materials are excessively dusty, use a suitable additive to reduce dust prior to impregnation. Dusty fertilizer may result in poor distribution and excessive risk of drift during application. The dry fertilizer must be properly impregnated and uniformly applied to avoid potential tree injury/mortality and poor weed control.

Consult the Application Rates section of this label for the appropriate rate of OUST XP HERBICIDE to be used per acre. Apply this amount of OUST XP HERBICIDE to the volume of fertilizer to be applied per acre. To impregnate dry bulk fertilizer, mix the amount of OUST XP HERBICIDE as prescribed above in a sufficient quantity of water to uniformly coat the desired amount of fertilizer. Suspensions of OUST XP HERBICIDE will require thorough agitation. Direct the spray nozzles to deliver a fine spray of the mixture toward the fertilizer for uniform coverage. The use of a colorant or dye may be beneficial to visually determine the uniformity of impregnation.

Impregnation of OUST XP HERBICIDE to dry bulk fertilizer may vary. If absorption of the impregnating spray by the fertilizer is not adequate, the use of an absorptive powder or additive, such as MicroCel E (Celite Corporation) or HiSill - 233 (PPG Industries Ohio, Inc.) may be required to produce a dry, free-flowing mixture.

Apply impregnated fertilizer as soon as possible after impregnation for optimum performance. Impregnated fertilizer may become lumpy and difficult to apply following storage. Uniform and precise application of the fertilizer impregnated with OUST XP HERBICIDE is essential for satisfactory weed control and to minimize tree injury.

Follow the instructions for spray tank cleanout on this label for cleaning the equipment used to impregnate, transport, and apply

the fertilizer.
Low rates of OUST XP HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most crops. Following an OUST XP HERBICIDE application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which OUST XP HERBICIDE is not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

BROADCAST APPLICATION

Applications may be made by ground or air (helicopter or fixed wing aircraft).
Accurate calibration of the application equipment is essential for uniform distribution on the soil surface. Overlaps or skips between adjoining swaths or non-uniform distribution of impregnated fertilizer within the swath will deliver poor results and may result in tree injury or mortality.

HARDWOODS

Hardwood Site Preparation Application Before Transplanting

Apply 3 to 4.25 ounces per acre on sites where northern red oak, white oak, chestnut oak, American sycamore, ash (white or green), red maple, sweetgum, or yellow poplar are to be planted. Make all applications before transplanting.
West—For hybrid poplar west of the Cascade mountains, apply 1/2 to 1 1/4 ounces per acre. Use 1 to 1 1/4 ounces per acre for heavy weed infestations and where maximum residual control is desired. Use 1/2 to 3/4 ounce per acre for light weed infestations or where small diameter cuttings are to be planted. Allow a minimum of 3 days between application and planting. Limit the first use to a small area to determine the selectivity of OUST XP HERBICIDE on specific clones. OUST XP HERBICIDE must be activated by rainfall or overhead irrigation before weeds become well established. Use of OUST XP HERBICIDE may cause temporary chlorosis (yellowing) or a small reduction in tree height during the year of use.

Hardwood Release Application After Transplanting

Apply 1 to 4 ounces per acre in stands of American sycamore, ash (white or green), bald cypress, oaks (such as chestnut, northern red, southern red, overcup, pin, swamp chestnut, cherry bark, water, white, pin, etc.), red maple, sweetgum, or yellow poplar.
Apply OUST XP HERBICIDE before hardwood tree seedlings or transplants break dormancy (bud swell stage). Applications made over the top after the trees have broken dormancy may injure or kill the trees.
West—For hybrid poplar west of the Cascade mountains, apply 1/2 to 1 1/4 ounces per acre. Use 1 to 1 1/4 ounces per acre for heavy weed infestations and where maximum residual control is desired. Use 0.5 to 0.75 ounce per acre for light weed in-

festations or when small diameter cuttings have been planted. Apply only to trees which have been established for a minimum of 1 year. Apply when the trees are dormant and avoid contact of the spray with green buds or tissue as injury to the trees may result. Avoid applications during the period when the hybrid poplar are actively growing; from bud-swell in the spring to leaf drop in the fall. Limit the first use to a small area to determine the selectivity of OUST XP HERBICIDE on specific clones. OUST XP HERBICIDE must be activated by rainfall or overhead irrigation before weeds become well established. Use of OUST XP HERBICIDE may cause temporary chlorosis (yellowing) or a small reduction in tree height during the year of use.

Lake States—For hybrid poplar in the Lake States, apply at the rate of 1 to 2 ounces per acre in the fall or early winter. When late winter or early spring applications are made use 1 ounce per acre. Apply when the trees are dormant and avoid contact of the spray with green buds or tissue as injury to the trees may result. Avoid applications during the period when the hybrid poplar are actively growing; from bud-swell in the spring to leaf drop in the fall. Apply only to trees which have been established for a minimum of 1 year. Limit the first use to a small area to determine the selectivity of OUST XP HERBICIDE on specific clones. Use of OUST XP HERBICIDE may cause temporary chlorosis (yellowing) or a small reduction in tree height during the year of use.

Natural Hardwood Regeneration

OUST XP HERBICIDE is labeled for herbaceous weed control in commercial reforestation areas where hardwood seedling regeneration is desired following shelterwood seed cuts. Apply 2 to 4.25 ounces per acre using appropriate ground equipment. For control of striped maple and beech, tank mix with 1 to 2 quarts per acre of glyphosate. For best results, apply from late summer to mid- fall. Note that hardwood seedlings present at the time of application may be severely injured or killed.

USE RESTRICTIONS FORESTRY

- Do not apply more than 8 ounces OUST HERBICIDE per acre per year (contains 0.375 pounds of sulfometuron-methyl).
- Do not apply more than 4.25 ounces OUST HERBICIDE per acre per single application to an Agricultural site (contains 0.199 pounds of sulfometuron-methyl).
- Do not apply more than two applications per year for all uses with a minimum of 30 days between applications.
- Do not apply OUST XP HERBICIDE to conifers or hardwoods grown for Christmas trees or ornamentals.

USE PRECAUTIONS FORESTRY

- OUST XP HERBICIDE applications made with boomless nozzle spray equipment may cause severe injury to conifers and/or poor weed control performance due to the inherent variability (rate and coverage) in the application.

- Leave treated soil undisturbed to reduce the potential for OUST XP HERBICIDE movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- Applications of OUST XP HERBICIDE made to trees, conifers, or hardwoods that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, diseases, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, previous agricultural practices, or other stresses, may injure or kill the trees.
- Applications of OUST XP HERBICIDE made for release (trees present) must only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- If a surfactant is used with OUST XP HERBICIDE, allowing the spray to contact tree foliage may injure or kill trees. The user assumes all responsibility for tree injury if a surfactant is used with OUST XP HERBICIDE treatments applied after planting to the extent consistent with applicable law.
- OUST XP HERBICIDE applications may result in damage and mortality to other species of trees when they are present on sites with those listed in the preceding directions for forestry uses.
- Use on hardwood trees growing in soils having a pH of 7 or greater may injure or kill the trees.
- Careful consideration must be given by an experienced and knowledgeable forester to match the requirements of the hardwood tree species to the conditions of the site. Treatment of species mismatched to the site may injure or kill the trees.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

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 Part170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Use on noncrop sites and turf (unimproved) are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

NON-AGRICULTURAL (INDUSTRIAL) SITES

Application Information

OUST XP HERBICIDE is labeled for general weed control on private, public and military lands as follows: Uncultivated nonagri-

cultural areas (including airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way (ROW), sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas--noncrop producing (including farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, barrier strips); industrial sites--outdoor (including lumberyards, pipeline, and tank farms).

OUST XP HERBICIDE is not labeled for use on recreation areas, sod farms or for direct application to paved areas (surfaces).

In the states of Louisiana and Texas, OUST XP HERBICIDE may be used for weed control on dry, drainage ditch banks. Do not apply in or on irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.

Apply by ground or helicopter or as otherwise directed by Special Local Need Labeling.

Combination with other herbicides broadens the spectrum of weeds controlled. In addition, total vegetation control can be achieved with higher rates of OUST XP HERBICIDE plus residual-type companion herbicides. To improve the control of weeds, add surfactant at 0.25% by volume.

AREAS OF 20" OR LESS ANNUAL RAINFALL (ARID AREAS)

Application Timing

Apply OUST XP HERBICIDE as a preemergence or early postemergence spray before or during the rainy season when weeds are actively germinating or growing.

Weeds Controlled

OUST XP HERBICIDE effectively controls the following broadleaf weeds and grasses when applied at the rates shown.

Application Rates

Apply OUST XP HERBICIDE at the rates indicated by weed type. When applied at lower rates, OUST XP HERBICIDE provides short-term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is extended.

Broadleaf Weeds	**1 1/3 to 2 ounces per acre**		
Annual sowthistle	Carolina geranium	Common yarrow	Spreading orach
Black mustard	Chickweed	Curly dock	Sunflower
Buckhorn plantain	Common mallow	Prickly coontail	Western ragweed
Burclover	Common speedwell	Seaside heliotrope	Whitestem filaree

Grasses (up to 6 to 12" tall)	**3/4 to 1 1/2 ounces per acre**	
Cheat	Downy brome	Medusahead

Grasses (up to 6 to 12” tall)	**1 1/3 to 2 ounces per acre**		
Annual bluegrass	Foxtail fescue	Red brome	Seashore saltgrass
Barnyardgrass	Italian ryegrass	Reed Canarygrass	Signalgrass
Foxtail barley	Jointed goatgrass	Ripgut brome	Yellow foxtail

Grasses	**2 to 3 ounces per acre**
Smooth brome	

The weeds listed in **Areas of 20” Or More Annual Rainfall** can also be controlled in arid areas; however, OUST XP HERBICIDE must be applied at 3 to 6 ounces per acre to control those weeds. These higher rates also provide control of severe infestations and longer term control of weeds listed for arid areas.

AREAS OF 20” OR MORE ANNUAL RAINFALL

Application Timing

Apply OUST XP HERBICIDE as a preemergence or early postemergence spray before or during the rainy season when weeds are actively germinating or growing.

Weeds Controlled

OUST XP HERBICIDE effectively controls the following broadleaf weeds and grasses when applied at the rates shown.

Application Rates

Apply OUST XP HERBICIDE at the rates indicated by weed type. When applied at lower rates, OUST XP HERBICIDE provides short term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is extended.

Broadleaf Weeds	**3 to 5 ounces per acre**			
Annual sowthistle	Burclover	Common chickweed	Common speedwell	Crimson clover
Bouncingbet	Carolina geranium	Common dandelion	Common yarrow	Dogfennel

Hoary cress (whitetop)	Pepperweed	Sunflower	Tumble mustard	Yellow rocket
Little mallow	Pigweed	Sweet clover	Vetch	
Mustard	Purple starthistle	Tansymustard	Wild carrot	
Ox-eye daisy	Ragweed	Tansy ragwort	Wild oats	

Broadleaf Weeds **6 ounces (0.281 lbs a.i.) per acre**

Bedstraw	Curly dock	Goldenrod	Kudzu	Turkey mullein
Canada thistle	Redstem filaree	Horsetail (Equisetum)	Musk thistle	Wild blackberry

Grasses **3 to 5 ounces per acre**

Alta fescue	Downy brome	Italian ryegrass	Reed canarygrass	Wheat (volunteer)
Annual bluegrass	Fescue	Kentucky bluegrass	Ripgut brome	
Annual ryegrass	Foxtails (except green)	Little barley	Ryegrass	
Bahiagrass	Foxtail barley	Red brome	Smooth brome	
Barnyardgrass	Indiangrass	Red fescue	Sprangletop (annual)	

Grasses **6 ounces per acre**

Johnsongrass

For short-term (up to 3 months) control of Johnsongrass, apply early postemergence.
Note: Use the higher level of listed dosage ranges under the following conditions:

- heavy weed growth
- soils containing more than 2 1/2% organic matter
- high soil moisture areas, including along road edges or railroad shoulders

For planting areas treated with OUST XP HERBICIDE refer to the GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS section of this label.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS NON-CROP SITES

Kochia, Russian Thistle, and Prickly Lettuce

Since biotypes of kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are known to be resistant to OUST XP HERBICIDE, tank mixture combinations with herbicides having different modes of action, such as diuron, HYVAR® X HERBICIDE or KROVAR® I DF HERBICIDE, must be used. In areas where resistance is known to exist, these weeds should be treated postemergence with other herbicides registered for their control, such as 2,4-D or dicamba. Do not allow kochia, Russian thistle, or prickly lettuce to form mature seed.

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS

To improve preemergence to early postemergence control of weeds and grasses, add 2 to 6 ounces of OUST XP HERBICIDE per acre to the labeled rates of the following herbicides: HYVAR X HERBICIDE, KROVAR I DF HERBICIDE, VELPAR® L VU HERBICIDE, VELPAR® DF VU HERBICIDE, ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE (do not use in California), TELAR® XP HERBICIDE, diuron, glyphosate, dicamba, or 2,4-D.

Apply OUST XP HERBICIDE plus a companion herbicide at the rates and timing as shown on package labels for target weeds. For application method and other use specifications, use the most restrictive directions for the intended combination. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Do not tank mix OUST XP HERBICIDE with HYVAR X-L HERBICIDE.

UNDER ASPHALT AND CONCRETE PAVEMENT

Application Information

OUST XP HERBICIDE can be used to control weeds under asphalt and concrete pavement, including that used in parking lots, highway shoulders, median strips, roadways, and other industrial sites.

OUST XP HERBICIDE will not control tubers, rhizomes, woody vegetation such as small trees, brush or woody vines.

OUST XP HERBICIDE must only be used in an area that has been prepared according to good construction practices. Use sufficient water to ensure uniform coverage, generally 100 gallons per acre. Agitate the tank continuously to keep OUST XP HERBICIDE in suspension.

Application Timing

OUST XP HERBICIDE must be applied immediately before paving to avoid lateral movement of the herbicide as a result of soil movement due to rainfall or mechanical means.

Application Rate

Apply OUST XP HERBICIDE at 4 to 6 ounces (0.188 - 0.281 pounds of the active ingredient sulfomethuron-methyl) per acre. Use a higher rate on hard-to-control weeds and for long-term control.

Tank Mix Combinations Under Asphalt and Concrete Pavement

For broader spectrum control or for an extended period of control under asphalt or concrete pavement, OUST XP HERBICIDE may be applied as a tank mix with HYVAR® X HERBICIDE at 6 to 15 pounds per acre or KROVAR® I DF HERBICIDE at 7 to 15 pounds per acre.

USE RESTRICTIONS UNDER ASPHALT

- Do not use OUST XP HERBICIDE under pavement in residential properties including driveways, or in recreational areas, including jogging or bike paths, tennis courts, or golf cart paths.

USE PRECAUTIONS UNDER ASPHALT

- Desirable plants may be injured if their roots extend into treated areas or if planted in treated areas.

INDUSTRIAL TURFGRASS

Application Information

OUST XP HERBICIDE may be used to control weeds on industrial turfgrass, on roadsides, or on other noncrop sites where the turfgrass is well established as a ground cover. Applications may temporarily suppress grass growth and inhibit seedhead formation (chemical mowing).

Bermudagrass Release

Application Timing

Apply OUST XP HERBICIDE after bermudagrass has broken dormancy and is well established, usually 30 days after initial spring flush. If additional applications are necessary, apply OUST XP HERBICIDE again during late spring to early summer. On established weeds, apply OUST XP HERBICIDE 1 to 2 weeks after mowing for the best results.

OUST XP HERBICIDE may also be applied in late fall or early winter. Use the lower rates on small seedling weeds and a higher

rate on larger weeds. Also, refer to the listing of Weeds Controlled under Noncrop Weed Control.

Weeds Controlled

OUST XP HERBICIDE may be used to control the following weeds when applied at the use rates shown.

Late Spring to Early Summer	**1 to 2 ounces/acre**	
Carolina Geranium	Foxtail	Spotted Spurge
Fescue	Goldenrod	Wild carrot
Spring to Fall	**2 to 3 ounces/acre**	
Johnsongrass		
Late Fall to Early Winter	**1 to 4 ounces/acre**	
Carolina geranium	Fescue	Wild blackberry
Common chickweed	Little barley	

Tank Mix Combinations—Bermudagrass (South Only)

Apply 1 to 2 ounces OUST XP HERBICIDE per acre as a tank mix with 3 to 4 pounds active ingredient of MSMA per acre on well established bermudagrass during the summer. Refer to the MSMA package label for a list of additional weeds that may be controlled. Two or more sequential applications of MSMA alone may be necessary to maintain weed control. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Centipedegrass Release

Application Timing

Apply 1 to 2 ounces per acre of OUST XP HERBICIDE in the fall or early winter, or in the early summer following greenup of the centipede. Refer to the listing of Weeds Controlled under Bermudagrass Release.

Bahiagrass Release and Seedhead Suppression

Application Timing

Apply 1/2 to 1 ounce OUST XP HERBICIDE per acre to turfgrass after green-up and before seedheads emerge (boot stage). Ensure that desirable grasses are well established at application, as premature treatment may result in top kill and stand reduction of desirable turfgrass. Make only one application per year.

Smooth Brome and Crested Wheatgrass Release and Suppression

Application Timing

Apply 1 ounce OUST XP HERBICIDE per acre to turfgrass after green-up and before seedheads emerge (boot stage). Ensure that desirable grasses are well established at application, as premature treatment may result in top kill and stand reduction of desirable turfgrass. Make only one application per year.

Weeds Controlled

OUST XP HERBICIDE may be used to control the following weeds when applied at the use rates shown.

Late Spring to Early Summer	**1 ounce/acre**
Downy Brome	Goldenrod
Foxtail	

USE RESTRICTIONS INDUSTRIAL TURFGRASS

- Do not apply more than 8 ounces OUST HERBICIDE per acre per year (contains 0.375 pounds of sulfometuron-methyl).
- Do not apply more than 6 ounces OUST HERBICIDE per acre per single application to a Non-Agricultural site (contains 0.281 pounds of sulfometuron-methyl).
- Do not apply more than two applications per year for all uses with a minimum of 30 days between applications.

USE PRECAUTIONS INDUSTRIAL TURFGRASS

- Excessive injury to turf may result if a surfactant is used with OUST XP HERBICIDE applications made to actively growing turf. The user assumes all responsibility for turf injury if a surfactant is used with OUST XP HERBICIDE treatments applied to actively growing turf to the extent consistent with applicable law.

- OUST XP HERBICIDE may temporarily discolor or cause top kill of turf grasses. Applications made while turf is dormant may delay green-up in the spring.
- Annual retreatments may reduce vigor, particularly at the higher labeled use rates, where bahiagrass, crested wheatgrass, and smooth brome are grown.
- OUST XP HERBICIDE application on turf that is under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures, or late spring frost, may result in injury.

GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS

Following a treatment with OUST XP HERBICIDE at use rates up to 2 ounces per acre the following grasses may be replanted at least 3 months after a spring application:

Green needlegrass, meadow brome, Russian wild rye, and switchgrass.

The following grasses may be replanted at least 6 months after a spring application:

Alta fescue, meadow foxtail, orchard grass, smooth brome, sheep fescue, and western wheatgrass.

The intervals are for soils with a pH of less than 7.5. Soils having a pH greater than 7.5 will require longer intervals. The intervals are for applications made in the spring. Because OUST XP HERBICIDE degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made in the fall should consider the intervals as beginning in the spring following treatment.

Testing has indicated that there is considerable variation in response among species and types of grasses when seeded into areas treated with OUST XP HERBICIDE. If species other those listed above are to be planted into areas treated with OUST XP HERBICIDE a field bioassay must be performed, or previous experience may be used to determine the feasibility of replanting treated areas.

To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the grass(es) you plan to grow the following year. The test strips must cross the entire field including knolls and low areas. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the grass(es) grown in the test strips.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS, AND RESTRICTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

- Do not apply more than 8 ounces OUST HERBICIDE per acre per year (contains 0.375 pounds sulfometuron-methyl).
- Do not apply more than 4.25 ounces OUST HERBICIDE per acre per single application to an Agricultural site (contains 0.199

pounds of sulfometuron-methyl).
- Do not apply more than 6 ounces OUST HERBICIDE per acre per single application to a Non-Agricultural site (contains 0.281 pounds of sulfometuron-methyl).
- Do not apply more than two applications per year for all uses.
- Do not treat frozen or snow covered soil.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Do not apply in or on irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.
- Do not use on food or feed crops. Do not use on sod farms.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS, PRECAUTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

- Injury to or loss may occur if equipment is drained or flushed on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Leave treated soil undisturbed to reduce the potential for OUST XP HERBICIDE movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to OUST XP HERBICIDE may injure or kill most crops. Injury may be more severe when the crops are irrigated. Do not apply OUST XP HERBICIDE when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil, or light or sandy soil are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated.
- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops. Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials including asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of OUST XP HERBICIDE.
- Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds.
- Low rates of OUST XP HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most crops. Following an OUST XP HERBICIDE application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which OUST XP HERBICIDE is not registered may result in their

damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

- If noncrop or forested sites treated with OUST XP HERBICIDE are to be converted to a food, feed, or fiber agricultural crop, or to a horticultural crop, do not plant the treated sites for at least one year after the OUST XP HERBICIDE application. A field bioassay must then be completed before planting to crops.

FIELD BIOASSAY

To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the crop(s) you plan to grow the following year. The test strips should cross the entire field including knolls and low areas. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the crops(s) grown in the test strips. In the case of suspected offsite movement of OUST XP HERBICIDE to cropland, soil samples should be quantitatively analyzed for OUST XP HERBICIDE or any other herbicide which could be having an adverse effect on the crop, in addition to conducting the above-described bioassay.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Low rates of OUST XP HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most crops. Following an OUST XP HERBICIDE application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which OUST XP HERBICIDE is not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

APPLICATION

Ground

Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage when applying OUST XP HERBICIDE as a broadcast or directed spray. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stoping to avoid injury to desired species.

Air

Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning or slowing to avoid injury to desired species.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill spray tank 1/2 full of water.
2. With the agitator running, add the proper amount of OUST XP HERBICIDE.

3. If using a companion product, add the directed amount.
4. For postemergent applications, add the proper amount of spray adjuvants.
5. Add the remaining water.
6. Agitate the spray tank thoroughly.

OUST XP HERBICIDE spray preparations are stable if they are pH neutral or alkaline and stored at or below 100°F.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment following applications of OUST XP HERBICIDE as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gallon of household ammonia (contains 3% active) for every 100 gallons of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
   Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a commercial cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. If a commercial cleaner is used, carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. Dispose of the rinsate on a labeled site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If a commercial cleaner is used follow the directions for rinsate disposal on the label.

Notes:

1. **Caution:** Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended before performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When OUST XP HERBICIDE is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, that it is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

UPWIND SWATH DISPLACEMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind the swath will be displaced downwind. An adjustment for swath displacement is made on the downwind edge of the application site by shifting the path of the application equipment upwind. Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not

continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse

continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour, or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with OUST® XP HERBICIDE containing sulfometuron-methyl and chlorsulfuron only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment.

Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with OUST XP HERBICIDE containing sulfometuron-methyl only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure

continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

devices. If damage is found, do not use the container, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour, or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.
Outer Foil Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously.
Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at 1-800-334-7577, day or night.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.
By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, plant injury, other property damage, as well as other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of Bayer CropScience LP. Those factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer to the extent consistent with applicable law.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Bayer CropScience LP is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

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Produced for:
Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513

Bayer

GROUP 2 HERBICIDE

BAYER

Oust®

XP HERBICIDE

Dispersible Granules

Active Ingredient	By Weight
Sulfometuron-methyl {Methyl 2-[[[[(4,6-dimethyl-2-pyrimidinyl) amino]-carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate}	75%
Other Ingredients	25%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 432-1552

See Panel for First Aid Instructions and Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

Nonrefillable Container
Net Weight
3 Pounds
85854615
85834355B 180308AV2

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID

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 five minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-334-7577 for emergency medical treatment information.

PULL HERE TO OPEN

GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

VALENT®

Outrider®

Herbicide

Complete Directions for Use Pamphlet

EPA Reg. No. 59639-223

WATER DISPERSIBLE GRANULE

Outrider® Herbicide is a selective herbicide for the control of certain annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in select pasture grasses and rangelands, non-crop areas and in winter and spring wheat.

Read the entire label before using this product.

Use only according to label instructions.

Not all products referred to in this label are registered for use in California. Check the registration status of each product in California before using.

Read **LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY** before buying or using. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

THIS IS AN END-USE PRODUCT. VALENT U.S.A. CORPORATION DOES NOT INTEND AND HAS NOT REGISTERED IT FOR REFORMULATION OR REPACKAGING.

1.0 INGREDIENTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Sulfosulfuron	75.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	25.0%
	100.0%

2.0 IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

FOR PRODUCT INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE IN USING THIS PRODUCT, CALL TOLL-FREE, 800-682-5368

IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, OR FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, CALL, DAY OR NIGHT, 800-892-0099

3.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

3.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

CAUSES MODERATE EYE IRRITATION

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes.
Call a poison control center or physician for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or physician, or going for treatment.
In case of an emergency involving this product, call, day or night, **800-892-0099.**
This product is identified as ***Outrider*** **Herbicide, EPA Reg. No. 59639-223.**

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants and shoes plus socks. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Users should 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.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

3.2 Environmental Hazards

This chemical demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

This pesticide is highly toxic to non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to plants in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of washwaters or rinsate.

SPECIMEN

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of Federal Laws.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. This product can only be used in accordance with the Directions for Use on this label or in separately published Valent U.S.A. Corporation Supplemental Labeling. Supplemental labeling can be obtained by contacting your Authorized Valent U.S.A. Corporation Retailer or Valent U.S.A. Corporation Representative.

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is coveralls, shoes plus socks, chemical-resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber or polyethylene. For more options, follow instructions for category A (dry and water-based formulations) on an EPA chemical resistant category selection chart.

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 (40 CFR Part 170) for agricultural pesticides. The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Keep people and pets off treated areas until spray solution has dried.

4.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Proper pesticide storage and disposal are essential to protect against exposure to people and the environment due to leaks and spills, excess product or waste, and vandalism. Do not allow this product to contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store pesticides away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: To avoid wastes, use all material in this container, including rinsate, by application in accordance with label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program. Such programs are often run by state or local governments or by industry. All disposal must be in accordance with applicable Federal, State and local procedures.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available.

Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

5.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Description: *Outrider* Herbicide is a selective, systemic herbicide, formulated as a water dispersible granule (WDG) for control of many annual and perennial weeds in listed non-crop sites, pastures and rangeland, and for control of certain grasses and broadleaf weeds in winter and spring wheat.

Time to Symptoms: This product is absorbed through the roots and foliage of plants. Soon after application, growth of susceptible weeds is inhibited and in cropping situations susceptible weeds are no longer competitive with the crop. Following growth inhibition, affected plants may appear dark green and stunted, affected leaves will turn yellow and/or red, and the growing point of the plant may turn reddish-purple. These visible effects of control may not be observed for 1 to 3 weeks after application. Within 6 weeks after application the growing points die. Warm and moist conditions following application will accelerate herbicidal activity. Cool, dry conditions

will delay herbicidal activity. Weeds stressed by drought are less susceptible to this product.

Rainfastness: Heavy rainfall soon after application (less than 2 hours) may wash this product off of the foliage and a repeat application may be required for adequate control.

Maximum Annual Use Rate for Non-Crop, Pasture and Rangeland Uses (Refer to the Wheat Use section for maximum use rates for that use.): The combined total of all applications of this product must not exceed 2.66 ounces of product per acre per year.

5.1 Weed Resistance Management

Biotypes of certain plants have demonstrated resistance to sulfonylurea herbicides or other herbicides with the same mode of action. Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of a species that are identical in appearance but have slightly different genetic composition.

Sulfosulfuron, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 2 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population can contain plants naturally resistant to Group 2 herbicides. Weed species resistant to Group 2 herbicides may be effectively managed utilizing another herbicide from a different Group, or by using other cultural or mechanical practices.

General principles of herbicide resistance management:

1. Apply integrated weed management practices. Use multiple herbicide modes-of-action with overlapping weed spectrums in rotation, sequences, or mixtures.
2. Use the full herbicide rate and proper application timing for the hardest to control weed species present in the field.
3. Scout fields after herbicide application to ensure control has been achieved. Avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively.
4. Monitor site and clean equipment between sites.

For annual cropping situations also consider the following:

- Start with a clean field and control weeds early by using a burndown treatment or tillage in combination with a preemergence residual herbicide as appropriate.
- Use cultural practices such as cultivation and crop rotation, where appropriate.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop competitiveness.
- Use new commercial seed that is as free of weed seed as possible.

Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of this product on a particular weed to your Valent U.S.A. Corporation representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.

6.0 MIXING

Thoroughly clean mixing and application equipment prior to mixing spray solution.

Eliminate any risk of siphoning the contents of the spray or mixing tank back into the carrier source while mixing. Use approved anti-back-siphoning devices where required by State or local regulations.

APPLY SPRAY SOLUTIONS WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER MIXING.

6.1 Water Carrier

This product mixes readily with water. Mix spray solutions of this product as follows. Fill the spray tank with three-fourths of the desired final volume. Add the appropriate amount of this product to achieve the desired application rate as defined on this label (see the appropriate section of this label for application rates). Continue the filling process while maintaining agitation. When using a nonionic surfactant in non-crop uses or in postemergence applications in wheat, add the nonionic surfactant near the end of the filling process.

6.2 Surfactants and Adjuvants

A nonionic surfactant is required for all postemergence applications of this product and is the only adjuvant required to be added to the spray solution. For in-crop applications, use only nonionic surfactants that are approved by EPA for use on food crops. Use only nonionic surfactants that contain at least 90 percent active ingredient. Add nonionic surfactants to a concentration of 0.25 to 0.5 percent by volume (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution), unless otherwise directed. **DO NOT USE NONIONIC SURFACTANTS OR OTHER ADDITIVES THAT ALTER THE pH OF THE SPRAY SOLUTION BELOW pH 5.**

Oil-based adjuvants or adjuvants containing oils are not recommended when this herbicide is tank-mixed with emulsifiable concentrate pesticide formulations.

Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for surfactant.

6.3 pH Adjustment

Spray solutions of between pH 6.0 and 8.0 are required for optimal performance of this product. Failure to adjust the pH of the spray solution may result in reduced weed control. Follow the mixing procedure described on this label and adjust the pH of the spray solution after the addition of nonionic surfactant. To adjust the pH, add between 2 to 4 quarts (depending on the starting pH of your water carrier) of a 7-percent solution of ammonia for every 100 gallons of spray solution.

CAUTION: Do not use ammonia with chlorine bleach as your pH adjuster, as dangerous gases will form.

6.4 Tank Mixtures

Tank mixtures of this product with other herbicide products may be used to provide a broader spectrum

of weed control and an alternate mode of herbicidal action. Tank-mix this product with other herbicides or materials that are listed in the specific use site sections of this label. Refer to each individual product label or supplemental labeling for all products in the tank mixture, and observe all instructions, precautions and limitations on the label, including application rates and restrictions related to soil texture, soil organic matter, wheat growth stage and crop rotation. Use the mixture according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the tank mixture.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of this product with herbicides or other materials that are not expressly listed on this label. Mixing this product with herbicides or other materials that are not listed on this label may result in reduced performance.

Tank mixtures with broadleaf herbicides formulated as amines (including 2,4-D and others) may decrease the effectiveness.

When a generic active ingredient, such as 2,4-D, dicamba, diuron or MSMA is listed on this label for tank-mixing with this product, the user is responsible for ensuring that the specific application being made is included on the label of the product being used in the tank mixture.

Always predetermine the compatibility of all tank-mix products together in the carrier by mixing small proportional quantities before mixing in the spray tank. When preparing tank mixtures, add individual components to the spray tank in the following sequence: water, water dispersible granules (this product), water-soluble bags, dry flowables, emulsifiable concentrates, drift control additives, water-soluble liquids, nonionic surfactants.

7.0 APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

This product may be applied using either ground or aerial (fixed-wing or helicopter) spray application equipment. Apply spray solutions of this product using properly maintained and calibrated equipment capable of delivering desired volumes. Use equipment that is capable of continuous and vigorous agitation. Use an agitation system capable of creating a rippling or rolling action on the liquid surface when the tank is full.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not allow this herbicide solution to mist, drift, or splash onto desirable vegetation or soil areas where sensitive crops will be planted, as minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to susceptible plants on which treatment was not intended.

7.1 Aerial Application

All treatments described on this label may be made using aerial equipment where appropriate, except where specifically prohibited, provided that the applicator complies with the precautions and restrictions described in the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label.

7.2 Injection Systems

This product may be used in ground applicator injection spray systems. It may be diluted prior to injecting into the spray stream. Do not mix this product with the undiluted concentrate of other products when using injections systems, unless specifically directed.

7.3 Equipment Cleaning

Thoroughly clean application equipment with a 1-percent solution of ammonia (one quart of ammonia for every 25 gallons of rinse water) promptly after using this product. Use a sufficient volume of cleaning solution to thoroughly rinse all surfaces and to flush all hoses. Rinse with water and repeat the cleaning procedure with the ammonia solution. Complete the cleaning procedure by rinsing thoroughly with clean water.

If visible residue is present in the spray tank, use a 1-percent solution of ammonia plus 0.25 percent nonionic surfactant (8 fluid ounces for every 25 gallons of rinse water) as the cleaning solution.

8.0 SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications.

Care must be used when applying this product to prevent injury to desirable plants and crops. Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drift, or splash onto sensitive vegetation or soil areas where sensitive crops will be planted since minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to plants on which treatment was not intended. Drift potential increases at wind speeds less than 3 miles per hour or more than 10 miles per hour. However, equipment type, nozzle size, and other factors influence drift potential at any given wind speed. When spraying, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in splatter or fine particles (mist) which are likely to drift. Do not apply at excessive speed or pressure. AVOID WINDLESS AND GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT REQUIREMENTS

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Importance of droplet size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see the **Wind, Temperature and Humidity,** and **Temperature Inversions** sections of this label).

Controlling droplet size

- **Volume:** Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with the higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure:** Use the lower spray pressures for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles:** Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation:** Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the air stream, will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type:** Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length:** For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- **Application Height:** Applications must not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces the exposure of the droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 miles per hour. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application must be avoided below 2 miles per hour due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity

Set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation when making applications in low relative humidity. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications must not be made during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

Apply the pesticide when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

9.0 NON-CROP, PASTURES AND RANGELAND

Use Sites:

Non-crop Use Sites: Use this product for weed control on non-crop sites including airports, conservation areas, ditch banks, dry ditches, dry canals, fallow areas, fencerows, industrial sites, lumberyards, manufacturing sites, natural areas, petroleum tank farms and pumping installations, railroads, roadsides, storage areas, utility rights-of-way, utility sites and substations, warehouse areas and wildlife areas.

Pasture and Rangeland Use Sites: Use this product for weed control in pastures, hayfields and rangelands as defined in this label. It can be used for weed control in perennial native grasses as defined on the label.

Do not use this product on or around athletic fields, commercial turf sites, golf courses, residential turf sites or sod and turfgrass seed farms.

IMPORTANT: Do not allow this product to contact roots or foliage of desirable vegetation, areas where roots of desirable vegetation may extend, or areas where this product may be washed or moved into contact with roots of desirable vegetation. Desirable plants may be injured if planted into treated areas.

Application Equipment and Techniques
Best results are obtained when weeds are actively growing and not disturbed by mowing for at least 14 days before and 14 days after application.

Ground Broadcast Application
Apply this product uniformly with properly calibrated ground application equipment at rates specified on this label in 10 to 50 gallons of water per acre. Select spray volumes that ensure thorough and uniform weed coverage. Spray booms should be equipped with nozzles that provide optimum spray distribution and uniform coverage at the appropriate spray pressure to minimize streaking, skips, overlaps and spray drift during application.

Aerial Application
Apply this product at rates specified on this label in 5 to 15 gallons of water per acre when making aerial applications, unless otherwise specified.

Hand-Held and High-Volume Application
Hand-held spray guns, backpack sprayers and other similar types of sprayers may be used to apply this product. Follow the use directions for hand-held and high-volume application in the specific use sections of this label. Apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled at a rate of approximately 2 gallons of spray solution per 1000 square feet. Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff. Use coarse sprays only.

9.1 Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass Non-Crop Sites
Use this product to control or partially control many annual and perennial weeds for effective release of bermudagrass and bahiagrass on roadsides and other non-crop sites listed in this section of this label.

Ground Broadcast Application
Apply at 0.75 to 2 ounces of product per acre in a spray solution containing a nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.25 percent by volume. Use the higher application rate of this product within the range for control of large established weeds or when weed growth is heavy or dense. Follow-up applications can be made after suitable re-growth of weeds but no sooner than 30 days after the previous application.

Hand-Held and High-Volume Application
With hand-held and high-volume spray equipment, apply a spray solution consisting of 1 ounce of this product plus 1 quart of a nonionic surfactant (0.25 percent) per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Tank Mixtures
ESTABLISHED STANDS OF BERMUDAGRASS AND BAHIAGRASS ARE TOLERANT TO THIS PRODUCT AT RATES SPECIFIED ON THIS LABEL; HOWEVER, TANK MIXTURES OF THIS PRODUCT WITH OTHER HERBICIDES MAY INCREASE GRASS INJURY. USE THESE TANK MIXTURES ONLY WHEN SOME TEMPORARY INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE BERMUDAGRASS AND BAHIAGRASS CAN BE TOLERATED.

Tank mixtures of this product with other herbicides may be used to increase the spectrum of weed control in bermudagrass and bahiagrass.

This product may be applied at a rate of 0.75 to 2 ounces per acre in a tank-mix with the following products.

2,4-D, chlorsulfuron, clopyralid, dicamba, diuron, glyphosate, imazapic, metsulfuron methyl, MSMA, sulfometuron methyl, triclopyr
Campaign®, Escort, Escort XP, Garlon 3A, Garlon 4, MSMA, Oust, Oust XP, Plateau, Roundup PROMAX®, Roundup PRO® Concentrate, Telar DF, Transline, Vanquish

Refer to the label of each individual product included in the tank mixture for application rates and use instructions for weed control on bermudagrass and bahiagrass turf sites.

A surfactant does not need to be added to the spray solution when this product is tank-mixed with Campaign, Roundup PROMAX, or Roundup PRO Concentrate herbicides.

Release of Dormant Bermudagrass or Bahiagrass
This product may be tank-mixed with Campaign, Roundup PROMAX, or Roundup PRO Concentrate herbicides to control or partially control many winter annual weeds in dormant bermudagrass and bahiagrass prior to spring green-up.

In dormant bermudagrass or bahiagrass, apply 0.75 to 2 ounces of this product per acre, alone or in a tank mixture with one of the following herbicide products at an application rate within the range indicated.

Tank-Mix Product	Application Rate
Campaign	16 to 64 fluid ounces per acre
Roundup PROMAX	5 to 44 fluid ounces per acre
Roundup PRO Concentrate	6.4 to 51 fluid ounces per acre

In dormant bermudagrass only, up to 1 ounce per acre of Escort may be applied along with 0.75 to 2 ounces of this product, alone or in a three-way tank mixture with Roundup PROMAX or Roundup PRO Concentrate herbicides at the rates indicated in the previous table, to increase the spectrum of broadleaf weeds controlled. Addition of Escort may delay green-up of bermudagrass in the spring. TANK MIXTURES OF THIS PRODUCT WITH ESCORT IN HIGHLY

MAINTAINED TURFGRASS AREAS WILL RESULT IN UNACCEPTABLE TURF INJURY.

In the state of Texas, applications of this product applied before September 30 will not delay green-up of bermudagrass the following spring; however some temporary discoloration of desirable spring germinating wildflowers may occur.

Release of Actively Growing Bermudagrass
This product may be tank-mixed with Roundup PROMAX or Roundup PRO Concentrate herbicides to control or partially control johnsongrass and other weeds in bermudagrass when it is actively growing. Use only on well-established stands of bermudagrass. Apply 0.75 to 2 ounces of this product alone or in a tank mixture with one of the following herbicide products within the range of application rates indicated. Use the higher application rate within the range to control perennial weeds or annual weeds greater than 6 inches in height.

Tank-Mix Product	Application Rate
Roundup PROMAX	5 to 22 fluid ounces per acre
Roundup PRO Concentrate	6.4 to 26 fluid ounces per acre

The following herbicide products can also be applied at the application rates indicated in a tank mixture with 0.75 to 2 ounces of this product per acre, alone or in a three-way tank mixture with Roundup PROMAX or Roundup PRO Concentrate herbicides at the application rates indicated in the previous table.

Tank-Mix Product	Application Rate
Escort	1 ounce per acre
Oust	0.5 ounce per acre
Telar	0.5 ounce per acre

DO NOT apply this product in tank mixtures with Escort, Oust, or Telar in highly maintained turfgrass areas.

Release of Actively Growing Bahiagrass
This product may be tank-mixed with Roundup PROMAX or Roundup PRO Concentrate herbicides to control or partially control johnsongrass and other weeds in bahiagrass while it is actively growing. Use only on well-established stands of bahiagrass. Apply 0.75 to 2 ounces of this product per acre, alone or in a tank mixture with one of the following herbicide products at the application rate indicated.

Tank-Mix Product	Application Rate
Roundup PROMAX	4 fluid ounces per acre
Roundup PRO Concentrate	5 fluid ounces per acre

9.2 Tall Fescue Non-Crop Sites
This product may be used to control or partially control johnsongrass and other weeds listed in the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section of this label in tall fescue on roadsides and other non-crop sites listed on this label.

Use this product only on well-established stands of tall fescue. Even at rates listed in this section, use of this product may result in temporary chlorosis and discoloration, and may result in transient growth reduction of the desirable turf. These symptoms generally appear 7 to 10 days after application and are typically gone within 21 to 28 days.

Ground Broadcast Application
Apply this product at 0.75 to 1 ounce per acre in a spray solution containing a nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.25 percent by volume. Do not exceed 1 ounce of this product per acre per year. Use the higher application rate of this product within the range for control of large established weeds or when weed growth is heavy or dense.

Hand-Held and High-Volume Application
With hand-held and high-volume spray equipment, apply a spray solution consisting of 1 ounce of this product plus 1 quart of a nonionic surfactant (0.25 percent) per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Tank Mixtures
Tank mixtures of this product may be used to increase the spectrum of vegetation controlled in tall fescue. This product may be applied at 0.75 to 1 ounce per acre in a tank-mix with the following products.

2,4-D, clopyralid, dicamba, metsulfuron methyl, MSMA, triclopyr
Escort, Escort XP, Garlon 3A, Garlon 4, MSMA, Transline

Refer to the label of each individual product included in the tank mixture for application rates and use instructions for weed control on tall fescue sites.

9.3 Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass Pasture Sites
This product may be used in early spring through the fall to control or partially control the weeds listed in the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section of this label in well-established bermudagrass and bahiagrass pastures.

Grass forage may be grazed immediately after application. However, for best weed control, do not mow or harvest the pasture to be treated for 2 weeks before or 2 weeks after application. For best control of johnsongrass, make application when the johnsongrass is actively growing, is at least 18 to 24 inches tall and up to the heading stage.

For control of large established weeds or when weed growth is particularly heavy or dense, a single application of up to 2 ounces of this product can be made.

Ground Broadcast Application
Apply 1.33 ounces of this product per acre along with a nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.25 percent by volume (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution) in 10-50 gallons of spray solution per acre. A follow-up application can be made after suitable regrowth of weeds but no sooner than 40 days after the previous application.

Hand-Held and High-Volume Application
With hand-held and high-volume spray equipment, apply a spray solution consisting of 1.33 ounces of this product plus 1 quart of a nonionic surfactant (0.25 percent) per 100 gallons of spray solution. A follow-up application can be made after suitable regrowth of weeds but no sooner than 40 days after the previous application.

9.4 Pasture and Rangeland Sites in States West of the Mississippi River

This product may be used in pasture and rangeland grasses in States west of the Mississippi River in the fall or spring to provide selective post-emergent control or partial control of the weeds specified in the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section of this label.

This product is selective in crested wheatgrass and selectivity in other pasture grasses is increased when they are not actively growing. Temporary stunting or chlorosis of grasses may occur but desirable grasses will recover. If concern exists about selectivity on desirable grasses, a small area should be treated to confirm selectivity.

Grass forage may be grazed immediately after application. However, for best weed control do not mow or graze the pasture or rangeland for 2 weeks before or after application.

Ground Broadcast and Aerial Application
Apply 0.75 to 1.33 ounces of this product per acre along with a nonionic surfactant. Use the higher rate when weeds are in advanced growth stage. The level of weed control following application is dependent on weed species and weed stage of growth at application. For best results, weeds should be actively growing and in an early vegetative stage.

Refer to the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label for guidelines regarding spray drift management.

Dormant Pastures and Rangelands
Apply 0.75 to 1.33 ounces of this product per acre in a tank mix with Roundup PRO Concentrate at 10 to 13 fluid ounces per acre or Roundup PROMAX at 8 to 11 fluid ounces per acre for control of weeds in dormant pastures. Tank mixing this product with Roundup PROMAX herbicide at rates below 12 ounces per acre requires the addition of a nonionic surfactant to the spray solution at a concentration of 0.25 percent by volume (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution). Make these applications when the desirable pasture grass species are dormant and a new flush of the target weeds is emerged and actively growing.

9.5 Native Grasses and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Sites

This product may be used to selectively control the weeds listed in the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section of this label in perennial native grassland areas, including land enrolled in the Federal Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). This product may be applied to the following native perennial grasses:

- big bluestem
- little bluestem
- bushy bluestem
- blue oats grama
- side oats grama
- buffalograss
- Indiangrass
- lovegrass
- switchgrass

For selective weed control in the native grasses listed in this section, apply 1.33 to 2 ounces of this product per acre. Use the higher application rate of 2.0 ounces per acre of this product for control of large established weeds, or when weed growth is heavy or dense.

Addition of a nonionic surfactant to the spray solution at a concentration of 0.25 percent by volume (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution) is required for this application.

Sequential applications of this product may be made at a minimum of 30 days between applications, up to a maximum use rate of 2.66 ounces of product per acre per year.

Do not apply this product to newly seeded perennial native grasses prior to the 3-leaf growth stage. Native grasses listed in this section may be reseeded into treated areas, but no sooner than 14 days after treatment.

9.6 Crop Rotation Restrictions

No crop, except wheat, may be planted into pasturelands, rangelands, or land taken out of the CRP that has been treated with this product within 12 months after application. For all crops, except wheat, a successful field bioassay, as described in this section, must be completed before planting.

Do not seed any crop, except wheat, any sooner than 3 months after the last application of this product. There are no crop rotation restrictions for wheat.

Field Bioassay
To conduct an effective field bioassay, plant strips of the crop you plan to grow the following season in the fields previously treated with this product. Crop response to the bioassay will determine if the crop(s) planted in the test strips can be safely grown in the previously treated fields.

9.7 Non-Crop Tree Sites

This product may be applied as a broadcast application around or over the top of select hardwood and conifer tree species in conservation and wildlife areas to control johnsongrass, tall fescue, purple and yellow nutsedge, and other weed species listed in the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section of this label.

This product has been shown to provide selective control on the following tree species:

- American Plum
- Bald Cypress
- Bur Oak
- Cottonwood
- Green Ash
- Pecan
- Pin Oak
- Swamp White Oak
- Sycamore
- Walnut

Treated trees must be growing in areas where commercial fruit or nut harvest will not occur. Make over-the-top applications to non-bearing trees only. Treat over the top of transplanted trees after they are well established. Temporary yellowing and growth reduction may occur in some species.

Do not apply by air.

Apply up to 1.33 ounces of this product per acre with a nonionic surfactant concentration of 0.25 percent (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution). Sequential applications of this product can be made at a minimum of 21 days between applications, up to a maximum use rate of 2.66 ounces per acre per year.

9.8 Weeds Controlled

Barley, volunteer
Hordeum vulgare

Bedstraw, catchweed
Galium aparine

Bentgrass, creeping
Agrostis stolonifera

Bluegrass, bulbous
Poa bulbosa

Bluegrass, roughstalk
Poa trivialis

Brome, downy
Bromus tectorum

Brome, ripgut
Bromus rigidus

Buttercup
Ranunculus arvensis

Chamomile, mayweed
Anthemis cotula

Cheat
Bromus secalinus

Chess, hairy
Bromus commutatus

Chickweed, common
Stellaria media

Cocklebur, common
Xanthium strumarium

Fiddleneck, tarweed
Amsinckia lycopsoides

Flixweed
Descurainia sophia

Horseweed
Conyza canadensis

Johnsongrass
Sorghum halepense

Mustard, tumble
Sisymbrium altissimum

Mustard, wild
Sinapis arvensis

Nutsedge, purple
Cyperus rotundus

Nutsedge, yellow
Cyperus esculentus

Pennycress, field
Thlaspi arvense

Quackgrass
Elytrigia repens

Shepherd's-purse
Capsella bursa-pastoris

Sunflower, common
Helianthus annuus

Tansymustard, pinnate
Descurainia pinnata

10.0 WINTER WHEAT AND SPRING WHEAT

Not for use on wheat in California and New York.

Use sites: Winter wheat and spring wheat

Preharvest Interval: Wheat forage may be grazed immediately after application of this product. Do not harvest wheat for hay within 30 days of *Outrider* Herbicide application. Do not harvest wheat for grain within 55 days of application of this product.

Application Equipment and Techniques
Select spray volumes that ensure thorough and uniform weed coverage. Use nozzles that provide optimum spray distribution and coverage at the appropriate spray pressure. Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good weed control without streaking, skips, overlaps, and spray drift during application.

Valent U.S.A. Corporation will not be liable for rotational crop injury resulting from spray overlaps.

Ground Broadcast Application
Apply this product uniformly as a broadcast spray with properly calibrated ground equipment in 5 to 20 gallons of water per acre, or in 10 to 40 gallons of liquid fertilizer solution per acre.

Aerial Application
Apply with aerial equipment in 5 to 15 gallons of water per acre.

Applications in Fluid Fertilizer Carrier
APPLICATION OF THIS HERBICIDE IN LIQUID FERTILIZER SOLUTIONS MAY RESULT IN LEAF BURN AND REDUCED FORAGE GROWTH.

This herbicide provides most consistent performance when applied with water as the spray carrier and surfactant is added to the spray solution. Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions (28-0-0 or 32-0-0) may, however, be used as a spray carrier in place of all or part of the water when the label directions are followed.

DO NOT USE IN FERTILIZER SOLUTIONS OF pH 5 OR LESS.

Fall applications of this herbicide in liquid fertilizer solutions may cause rapid leaf burn, resulting in reduced weed control and reduced forage growth.

Fertilizer solutions should contain less than 50 percent liquid nitrogen and not exceed 30 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre.

Nonionic surfactants should be added at 0.25 percent by volume (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution) to spray solutions containing fluid fertilizer.

Tank mixtures with Insecticides

This product may be tank-mixed or used sequentially with insecticides labeled for use in wheat, except Malathion. DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT PLUS MALATHION, AS CROP INJURY MAY RESULT.

Do not use tank mixtures of this product plus insecticides when the wheat crop has significant insect damage, is under drought stress, or when growth is

negatively influenced by other environmental stresses, such as nutrient deficiency, poor soil pH, or disease.

Do not apply this product within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result.

10.1 Winter Wheat

When applied to winter wheat as directed in this section, the following weeds are either controlled or suppressed by this product as indicated for either preemergence application, postemergence application in the fall, or postemergence application in the spring.

WEED SPECIES	PRE	FALL POST	SPRING POST
Barley, volunteer *Hordeum vulgare*	C	C	S
Bedstraw, catchweed *Galium aparine*	S	C	C
Bluegrass, bulbous *Poa bulbosa*	•	•	C
Bluegrass, roughstalk *Poa tirvialis*	•	C	•
Brome, downy *Bromus tectorum*	C	C	S
Brome, Japanese *Bromus japonicus*	C	C	S
Brome, ripgut *Bromus rigidus*	•	S	S
Chamomile, mayweed *Anthemis cotula*	•	C	C
Cheat *Bromus secalinus*	C	C	S
Chess, hairy *Bromus commutatus*	C	C	S
Chickweed, common *Stellaria media*	•	S	C
Fiddleneck, tarweed *Amsinckia lycopsoides*	•	S	S
Flixweed *Descurainia Sophia*	S	S	S
Henbit *Lamium amplexicaule*	S	S	•
Lady's-thumb *Polygonum persicaria*	•	•	S
Mustard, tumble *Sisymbrium altissimum*	S	C	C
Mustard, wild *Sinapis arvensis*	C	C	C
Oat, wild (fall germinating) *Avena fatua*	•	S	S
Oat, wild (spring germinating) *Avena fatua*	•	•	S
Pennycress, field *Thlaspi arvense*	S	S	S
Quackgrass *Elytrigia repens*	•	•	C
Rescuegrass *Bromus catharticus*	•	S	S
Ryegrass, Italian *Lolium multiflorum*	•	S	S**
Shepherd's-purse *Capsella bursa-pastoris*	•	•	C
Tansymustard, pinnate *Descurainia pinnata*	S	S	S
Wallflower, bushy *Erysimum repandum*	•	C	C

(continued)

**Spring application will provide suppression only in WA, ID, OR.

C = Control S = Suppression
• = Not Controlled or Suppressed

This product can be applied in winter wheat either as a single preemergence application, a single postemergence application, or as a split postemergence application to control or suppress the weeds listed in this section. Best weed control is obtained when soil moisture is adequate to support vigorous wheat and weed growth.

Choose one of the following application scenarios.

Preemergence in Winter Wheat

Apply *Outrider* Herbicide preemergence to winter wheat at 2/3 ounce of product per acre in a single application. Preemergence applications of *Outrider* Herbicide should be applied after drilling wheat but before wheat or weed emergence. Do not use preemergence application if dry soil conditions will cause delayed wheat and/or weed emergence. Preemergence applications under dry soil conditions can:

1.) Increase the risk of wheat injury due to slow and inconsistent winter wheat germination and growth prior to winter dormancy. (If winter wheat does not reach the 3-leaf stage prior to winter dormancy, a negative crop response the following spring can be expected.)

2.) Result in poor weed control performance.

3.) Make this product vulnerable to wind erosion until fall moisture is received.

Under these conditions wait until crop and weeds have emerged and are showing good vigor, and then follow directions for postemergence application.

Do not use preemergence applications for no-till systems or when high crop residue levels (plant material) are present on the soil surface.

Postemergence in Winter Wheat—Single Application

Apply this product at 2/3 ounce of product per acre in a single application when the target weeds listed in this section are actively growing. Use a nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.5 percent by volume (2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution) with this postemergence application.

In the states of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Montana, the single postemergence application can be made after the wheat is in the 2-leaf stage, but prior to the jointing stage (Feekes' Scale 6). In all other states, postemergence application can be made after the wheat emerges, but prior to the jointing stage (Feekes' Scale 6).

Brome (Cheat, Downy Brome, Japanese Brome)

For best control of brome species, apply this product as a single postemergence fall application of 2/3 ounce of product per acre when brome is in the 2- to 3-leaf stage of growth. Best performance with fall applications of this product will occur with good soil moisture and/or rainfall soon after application.

For spring postemergence suppression of brome species, apply a single application of 2/3 ounce of this product per acre when brome has recovered from cold weather (majority of foliage is green and not red or purple) and is actively growing. For best control, apply when brome is less than the 5-tiller stage of growth.

Mustards and other winter annual broadleaf weeds

For fall postemergence control of mustards and other winter annual broadleaf weeds, apply 2/3 ounce of this product per acre in a single application. For best control, apply when weeds are less than 2 inches in diameter. Best performance with fall application of this product will occur with good soil moisture and/or rainfall soon after application.

For spring postemergence control of winter annual broadleaf weeds, apply 2/3 ounce of this product per acre. For best control, make application when weeds are less than 2 inches in diameter. Use tank mixtures with broadleaf herbicides when winter annual broadleaf weeds are greater than 2 inches in diameter.

Postemergence in Winter Wheat—Split Application

For use only in the following states: Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming

As an alternative to a single postemergence application, this product may be applied to winter wheat in a split application. Start with an initial application of 3/8 ounce of product per acre after winter wheat and target weeds have emerged and are beyond the 2-leaf stage, followed by a second application of 3/8 ounce of this product per acre in the spring, no sooner than two weeks following the initial application but prior to boot stage (Feeke's scale 9). Add a nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.5 percent by volume (2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution) with this postemergence application.

FOR SPLIT APPLICATION ONLY, DO NOT EXCEED 3/4 OUNCE OF PRODUCT PER ACRE PER CROPPING SEASON.

Tank Mixtures for Winter Wheat

For additional broadleaf weed control, this product may be applied as a spring postemergence application to winter wheat in a tank mixture with the following herbicides:

2,4-D amine[1,2,3]
2,4-D LV ester[2]
Bronate (bromoxynil + MCPA)
Buctril (bromoxynil)
Buctril 4EC
MCPA amine[1,2,3]
MCPA LV ester[2]
Puma (fenoxaprop)[3]

[1] Tank mixtures with this herbicide may result in reduced control of brome species.
[2] Tank mixtures with this product may be made provided the specific product being used is registered for postemergence application to wheat.
[3] Not recommended for use with split application rate of 3/8 ounce of *Outrider* Herbicide.

Tank mixtures with herbicides formulated as amines may decrease the effectiveness of this product.

Refer to individual tank-mix product label for application rate and restrictions related to soil texture, soil organic matter, and wheat growth stage.

See the **MIXING** section of this label for additional information on Tank Mixtures.

10.2 Spring Wheat

When this product is applied to spring wheat as directed in this section, the following weeds are either controlled or suppressed as indicated for either preemergence or postemergence application:

WEED SPECIES	PRE	POST
Oat, wild *Avena fatua*	•	C
Sunflower, common *Helianthus annuus*	C	C
Quackgrass *Elytrigia repens*	•	S
Barley, volunteer *Hordeum vulgare*	S	S

C = Control S = Suppression
• = Not Controlled or Suppressed

In spring wheat, apply a single postemergence application of 2/3 ounce of this product per acre when soil moisture is adequate to support vigorous wheat

and weed growth, and prior to jointing stage (Feekes' scale 6). Use a nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.5 percent by volume (2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution) with this postemergence application.

Do not apply this product postemergence to durum wheat.

For wild oat control, apply 2/3 ounce of this product per acre when wild oat are in the 1 to 4 true leaf stage.

Tank Mixtures for Spring Wheat
For additional broadleaf weed control, this product may be applied to spring wheat in a tank mixture with the following herbicides:

2,4-D amine[1, 2]
2,4-D LV ester[2]
Bronate (bromoxynil + MCPA)
Buctril (bromoxynil)
Buctril 4EC
Cheyenne
Curtail (clopyralid + 2,4-D)[1]
Dakota (fenoxaprop + MCPA)
MCPA amine[1, 2]
MCPA LV ester[2]
Puma (fenoxaprop)
Stinger (clopyralid)
Tiller (fenoxaprop + 2,4-D + MCPA)

[1] Tank mixtures with this herbicide may result in reduced control of grass species.
[2] Tank mixtures with this herbicide may be made provided the specific product is registered for this use.

10.3 Crop Rotation
No crop other than wheat may be planted sooner than 3 months after application of this product.

The following tables provide crop rotation intervals (months) for selected crops based on soil pH and cumulative precipitation by geographic region. For soils with pH higher than listed or for cumulative precipitation less than listed, a successful field bioassay must be completed before planting, as described in this section under **Field Bioassay**. If a shorter rotation interval other than that listed for a crop is desired, a successful field bioassay must be completed before planting.

All crops other than those listed in these tables may be seeded into fields treated with this product only after the completion of a successful field bioassay.

Field Bioassay
To conduct an effective field bioassay, plant strips of the crop you plan to grow the following season in fields previously treated with this product. Crop response will determine if the crop(s) planted in the test strips can be adequately grown in these areas.

Table 1 - OK, KS, NE, TX

Crop	Soil pH	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
Millet	< 7.5	18	3
Corn – IR	< 7.5	18	3
Soybean – STS	< 7.5	18	3
Winter Canola (varieties that exhibit tolerance to sulfonylurea herbicides)	< 7.5	18	3
Corn – normal	< 7.5	30	12
Cotton	< 7.5	30	12
Soybean	< 7.5	30	12
Sorghum (grain)	6.0 - 7.5	30	22
Sunflower	< 6.0	30	17
Winter Canola (varieties that do not exhibit tolerance to sulfonylurea herbicides)	6.0 - 7.5	30	22

Table 2 - WA, OR, ID

Crop	Soil pH	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
Millet	< 7.5	18	3
CLEARFIELD Canola	< 7.5	18	3
Corn – IR	< 7.5	18	3
Soybean – STS	< 7.5	18	3
Potato	< 7.5	18	12
Barley	< 7.5	24	22
Canola	< 7.5	24	22
Corn – normal	< 7.5	24	22
Lentils	< 7.5	24	22
Peas* – all classes (including chickpeas)	> 6.5 < 6.5	24 30	22 17
Soybean	< 7.5	24	22

* Peas should not be planted on clay or eroded hillsides treated with *Outrider* Herbicide without conducting a field bioassay as described in this section.

Table 3 - CO, SD, WY

Crop	Soil pH	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
Millet	< 7.5	18	3
Corn – IR	< 7.5	18	3
Soybean – STS	< 7.5	18	3
Corn – normal	< 7.5	24	22
Soybean	< 7.5	24	22
Sorghum (grain)	6.5 - 7.5	45	34
Sunflower	< 6.5	35	22

Table 4 - MT, ND

Crop	Soil pH	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
CLEARFIELD Canola	< 7.5	12	12

Table 5 - All Other Regions

Crop	Soil pH	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
Soybean – STS	< 6.5	30	3
Soybean	< 6.5 < 7.5	30 24	5 12

11.0 LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

This Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes set forth in the Complete Directions for Use label pamphlet ("Directions") when used in accordance with those Directions under the conditions described therein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, NO OTHER EXPRESS WARRANTY OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR MERCHANTABILITY IS MADE. This warranty is also subject to the conditions and limitations stated herein.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer and all users shall promptly notify this Company of any claims whether based in contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise.

Buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage from use or handling which results from conditions beyond the control of this Company to the extent consistent with applicable law, including, but not limited to, incompatibility with products other than those set forth in the Directions, application to or contact with desirable vegetation, unusual weather, weather conditions which are outside the range considered normal at the application site and for the time period when the product is applied, as well as weather conditions which are outside the application ranges set forth in the Directions, application in any manner not explicitly set forth in the Directions, moisture conditions outside the moisture range specified in the Directions, or the presence of products other than those set forth in the Directions in or on the soil, crop or treated vegetation.

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Upon opening and using this product, buyer and all users are deemed to have accepted the terms of this LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY which may not be varied by any verbal or written agreement. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

EPA Reg. No. 59639-223

In case of an emergency involving this product, call, day or night, 800-892-0099.

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Valent U.S.A. Corporation
P.O. Box 8025
Walnut Creek CA 94596-8025
Made in U.S.A.
Form 2082-A

Formulated in the United States Using Active Ingredient Made in Japan.

Information contained in this booklet is accurate at the time of printing. Since product testing is a continuous process, please read and follow the directions on the product label for the most current directions and precautionary statements.

Always check with your state to verify state registration status or call 800-6-VALENT (682-5368).

For state registration and/or supplemental labels, please call or visit us online.
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SPECIMEN

Pendimethalin	Group	3	Herbicide

Pendulum® AquaCap

Herbicide

For use as a preemergence weed control herbicide in turfgrass, landscape or grounds maintenance, noncropland areas, and ornamental production

Active Ingredient:	
pendimethalin: N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine	38.7%
Other Ingredients:	61.3%
Total:	100.0%

1 gallon contains 3.8 lbs of microencapsulated pendimethalin in an aqueous carrier.

EPA Reg. No. 241-416

EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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

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

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

Net Contents:

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

BASF
We create chemistry

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night, 1-800-832-HELP (4357).	

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks

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

Engineering Controls

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

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

Directions For Use

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

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

BASF Corporation does not recommend or authorize the use of this product in manufacturing, processing or preparing custom blends with other products for application to turf or ornamentals.

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

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

DO NOT apply **Pendulum® AquaCap herbicide** in greenhouses, shadehouses, or other enclosed structures.

Not for use for commercial seed production.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of **24 hours**.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks

NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

DO NOT enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL OR CROP INJURY.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

DO NOT store below 15° F. Extended storage at temperatures below 15° F can result in the formation of crystals on the bottom of container. If crystallization does occur, store the container on its side at room temperature (70° F) and rock occasionally until crystals dissolve.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling

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

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

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

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

Container Handling *(continued)*

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

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

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

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

Product Information

Pendulum® AquaCap herbicide controls most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate. When susceptible weeds germinate in the treated area, they contact the herbicide and both shoot and root growth stops. Translocation of the herbicide within the plant is limited. Affected weeds die shortly after growth is stopped, usually before emergence from the soil.

Mode of Action

Pendimethalin, the active ingredient in **Pendulum AquaCap**, is a **Group 3 (WSSA)/Group K_1 (HRAC)** herbicide belonging to the dinitroaniline chemistry class. **Pendulum AquaCap** is a meristematic inhibitor that interferes with meristematic plant cell division or mitosis inhibiting germinating seedling growth.

Herbicide Resistance Management

While weed resistance to **Group 3** herbicides is infrequent, populations of resistant biotypes are known to exist. Weeds resistant to **Group 3** herbicides should be managed using herbicide(s) from a different group (mode or site of action) that are effective against the target weeds. Resistance management should be part of a diversified weed control strategy that integrates chemical, cultural, and mechanical (tillage) control tactics. Consult your local BASF representative, state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authority to determine appropriate actions if you suspect resistant weeds.

Chemical Control

- Start clean with mechanical control measure or an effective burndown herbicide program.
- **DO NOT** rely on a single herbicide site of action for weed control.
- Follow labeled application rate and weed growth stage specifications.
- Avoid application of herbicides with the same site of action more than twice a season.
- Use tank mixes and sequential applications with other herbicides possessing different sites of action that are also effective on the target weeds.

Scouting and Containment

- Scout treated areas after herbicide application to identify areas where weed control was ineffective.
- Control weed escapes with herbicides possessing a different site of action or use a mechanical control measure. Weed escapes should not be allowed to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively.
- Contact your **Pendulum AquaCap** supplier and/or your local BASF representative to report weed escapes.
- Clean equipment before moving to a different treatment area to avoid spread of resistant weeds.

Weeds Controlled

Pendulum AquaCap will not control established weeds. If weeds germinate before herbicide activation, shallow cultivate to destroy existing weeds or, where practical, remove by hand. When cultivating for any reason, it should be shallow. Use **Pendulum AquaCap** with herbicides registered for postemergence application (i.e. **Roundup® herbicide** or **Finale® herbicide**) for the control of established weeds. **DO NOT** apply sprays containing **Roundup** or **Finale** over the top of desirable plants. A **Pendulum AquaCap** treatment may be followed by any registered herbicide to control weeds not listed on the **Pendulum AquaCap** label.

The efficacy of **Pendulum AquaCap** will be improved if the application is followed by 1/2 inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. Erratic weed control may result if **Pendulum AquaCap** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days.

The following grass and broadleaf weeds are controlled by preemergence treatments of **Pendulum AquaCap** at the specified rates.

Table 1. Weeds Controlled

Common Name	Scientific Name
Grasses	
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*
Crabgrass	*Digitaria* spp.
Crowfootgrass	*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*
Foxtail, giant	*Setaria faberi*
Foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*
Foxtail, yellow	*Setaria glauca*
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*
Itchgrass	*Rottboellia exaltata*
Johnsongrass (from seed)	*Sorghum halepense*
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colona*
Lovegrass (from seed)	*Eragrostis* spp.
Panicum, browntop	*Panicum fasciculatum*
Panicum, fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
Panicum, Texas	*Panicum texanum*
Sandbur, field	*Cenchrus incertus*
Signalgrass	*Brachiaria platyphylla*
Sprangletop, Mexican	*Leptochloa uninervia*
Sprangletop, red	*Leptochloa filiformis*
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*
Woolly cupgrass	*Eriochloa villosa*
Broadleaf Weeds	
Burweed, lawn	*Soliva pterosperma*
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
Chickweed, mouseear	*Cerastium vulgatum*
Clover, hop	*Trifolium procumbens*
Cudweed	*Gnaphalium* spp.
Evening primrose	*Oenothera biennis*
Fiddleneck	*Amsinckia intermedia*
Filaree	*Erodium* spp.
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Knotweed, prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*
Lambsquarters	*Chenopodium album*
Pigweed	*Amaranthus* spp.
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*
Purslane	*Portulaca oleracea*
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*

(continued)

Table 1. Weeds Controlled *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Broadleaf Weeds *(continued)*	
Rocket, London	*Sisymbrium irio*
Shepherdspurse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Speedwell, corn	*Veronica arvensis*
Spurge, annual	*Euphorbia* spp.
Spurge, prostrate	*Chamaesyce humistrata*
Woodsorrel, yellow	*Oxalis stricta*
Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)	*Abutilon theophrasti*

Application Use Sites

Use **Pendulum® AquaCap herbicide** for preemergence control of grass and certain broadleaf weed species as they germinate **in any turfgrass site** (golf courses, lawns, sod farms and other turf areas) and **landscape ornamental maintenance areas**. Examples of such sites include, but are not limited to: grounds or lawns around residential and commercial establishments, multifamily dwellings, military and other institutions, parks, airports, roadsides, schools, picnic grounds, athletic fields, houses of worship, cemeteries, golf courses, prairie grass areas, and sod farms.

Pendulum AquaCap can be applied for general grounds maintenance in areas such as parking lots, driveways and roadsides, alleyways, bike and jogging paths, vacant lots, buildings, stone gardens and gravel yards, markers and fence lines, and mulch beds. It may be used under asphalt or concrete treatments as part of a site preparation program.

Use **Pendulum AquaCap** for preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate **in any noncropland area** such as railroad, utility, highway, and pipeline rights-of-way; highway guardrails, delineators, and sign posts; bridge abutments and approaches; utility substations; petroleum tank farms; pumping installations; storage areas; fence rows; windbreaks and shelterbelts; paved or gravel surfaces; and established wildflower plantings where weed control is desired.

Pendulum AquaCap can also be used **in bulb plantings, nonbearing fruit and nut tree nurseries**, **conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries**, and **tree plantations for site preparation and maintenance**. Applications can be made, but are not limited to, plant species listed on this label such as trees, shrubs, groundcovers, perennials, bulbs, ornamental grasses, and bedding plants.

Pendulum AquaCap can be used **in and around field, liner, and container ornamental production**.

Application Instructions

Pendulum® AquaCap herbicide will not control established weeds. Therefore, areas to be treated should be free of established weeds at the time of treatment, or **Pendulum AquaCap** may be used with herbicides registered for postemergence use in managed turf sites, landscape ornamentals, and in other noncropland areas. Consult the labels of those herbicides for suggested treatments, rates, and precautions or restrictions for use in these areas. The efficacy of **Pendulum AquaCap** will improve if the application is followed by 1/2 inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. If **Pendulum AquaCap** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days, erratic weed control may result.

Applied according to label directions and under normal growing conditions, **Pendulum AquaCap** or **Pendulum AquaCap** tank mix combinations will not cause crop injury. Overapplication can result in crop stand loss, crop injury, or soil residues. Uneven application can decrease weed control or cause crop injury.

Seedling diseases, cold weather, excessive moisture, high soil pH, high soil salt concentration, or drought can weaken seedlings and plants and increase the possibility of plant damage from **Pendulum AquaCap**.

Mixing Instructions

Pendulum AquaCap may be applied in a tank mix or a sequential application with other herbicides registered for use in a given crop. Refer to the companion label for weeds controlled in addition to **Pendulum AquaCap** alone.

When using tank mixtures or sequential applications with **Pendulum AquaCap**, always read the companion product label(s) to determine the specific use rates by soil types, weed species, and weed or crop growth stage. In addition, follow all precautions and restrictions including state and local use restrictions that may apply to specific products. Always follow the most restrictive label.

Fill tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water or liquid fertilizer and agitate. Before mixing **Pendulum AquaCap** or **Pendulum AquaCap** tank mixtures in liquid fertilizer, refer to appropriate label sections for recommended uses in liquid fertilizer, application instructions, and compatibility determinations.

Pendulum AquaCap Alone

When using **Pendulum AquaCap** alone, add **Pendulum AquaCap** to the partially filled tank while agitating; then fill the remainder of the tank with water or liquid fertilizer.

Pendulum AquaCap Tank Mixes

Add the tank mixture ingredients in the following order:

1. **Wettable Powder (WP) formulations** - Make a slurry of the WP in water (1:2 ratio). Add the slurry slowly into the partially filled tank while agitating.
2. **Dry Flowable/Water Dispersible Granule (DF/WDG) formulations** - Add the granules to the partially filled tank while agitating. Make a slurry of the granules in water before adding to liquid fertilizer.
3. **Flowable (F) formulations** - Add the F formulation to the partially filled tank while agitating.
4. Add **Pendulum AquaCap** to the partially filled tank while agitating.
5. **Water-soluble Concentrate (WSC) formulations** - Add the WSC formulation to the partially filled tank while agitating.
6. **Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC) formulations** - Add the EC formulation to the partially filled tank while agitating.

Fill the remainder of the tank with water or liquid fertilizer while agitating.

Maintain continuous agitation while adding herbicides and until spraying is completed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time, thorough agitation is essential to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed.

Backpack Sprayer

Begin with a clean spray tank. Fill the spray tank 1/2 full with clean water and add the required amount of **Pendulum AquaCap** to the sprayer. Cap sprayer and agitate to ensure mixing. Uncap sprayer and finish filling tank to desired level. Cap sprayer and agitate once again. During application it is desirable to agitate the mixture on occasion to ensure mixing. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time, thorough agitation is essential before spraying is resumed.

Liquid Fertilizers

Before mixing, always test small quantities with a simple jar test. Add the required amount of **Pendulum AquaCap** to a half-filled spray tank while agitating; then add the fertilizer product. Complete filling spray tank to desired level.

Spraying Instructions

Avoid unintentional contact of spray solution with driveways, stone, wood, or other porous surfaces. Rinse immediately with water to avoid staining. Avoid mechanically scrubbing until surface area is thoroughly rinsed. Treated turfgrass should be dry before entering to avoid staining onto nontreated surfaces.

Ground Application (spray boom)

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in sufficient water per acre to uniformly treat the area with a spray pressure of 25 to 50 psi. Suggested spray volumes are 20 to 200 gpa for professional turfgrass, landscape and ornamental applications, and 10 to 200 gpa for all other noncrop applications such as roadsides, utility rights-of-way, or soft-residual bareground applications. Maintain continuous agitation during spraying with good mechanical or bypass agitation. Avoid overlaps that will increase rates above those specified.

Ground Application (hand-held equipment)

Use **Table 2** or **Table 3** to determine the amount of **Pendulum® AquaCap herbicide** to apply per 1,000 square feet of treated area. The amount of water used for the application is not critical but should be sufficient for thorough coverage without runoff. Calibration of backpack or other hand-held equipment will vary with each operator. Determine the amount of water needed to treat 1,000 square feet before mixing the spray solution. Follow information in **Mixing Instructions** section of this label.

Aerial Application

Uniformly apply in 5 or more gallons of water per acre.

Spray Drift Management

Ground Application (spray boom)

- Applicators must only apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or plant canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Application (hand-held)

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Spray Drift Management

Aerial Application

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or plant canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft or 75% of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft or 90% of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Spray Drift Advisories

The applicator is responsible for avoiding off-site spray drift. Be aware of nearby non-target sites and environmental conditions.

Importance of Droplet Size

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

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles** - Follow nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

Boom Height - Ground Boom

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

Release Height - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

Shielded Sprayers

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

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversion

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

Wind

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.**

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Turfgrass

Use **Pendulum® AquaCap herbicide** for preemergence control of grasses and certain broadleaf weed species as they germinate in any turfgrass site (golf courses, lawns, sod farms and other turf areas) and landscape ornamental maintenance areas. Examples of such sites include, but are not limited to: grounds or lawns around residential and commercial establishments, multifamily dwellings, military and other institutions, parks, airports, roadsides, schools, picnic grounds, athletic fields, houses of worship, cemeteries, golf courses, prairie grass areas, and sod farms.

The efficacy of **Pendulum AquaCap** will be improved if the application is followed by 1/2 inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. If **Pendulum AquaCap** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days, erratic weed control may result.

To prevent establishment of weeds along the edges of treated area, it may be necessary to overlap the spray 3 to 6 inches onto sidewalks or driveways, etc., to ensure effective application rates in these especially vulnerable sites. Where temporary discoloration of pavement is to be avoided, **DO NOT** rub or scrub surface. Rinse area immediately using a heavy spray of water to avoid staining. Treated turfgrass should be dry before entering to avoid staining onto nontreated surfaces.

Turfgrass Tank Mixes

Pendulum AquaCap can be mixed with postemergence herbicides to control emerged weeds in nonresidential turfgrass. For annual grass control, applications can be made with **Drive® 75 DF herbicide**, **Drive® XLR8 herbicide**, or MSMA to control emerged weeds.

Broadleaf weeds can be controlled using **Trimec® herbicide**, **Three-Way™ herbicide**, 2-4,D and other similar products.

Before tank mixing, use a simple jar test to ensure compatibility of herbicides.

Refer to manufacturer's labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before tank mixing with **Pendulum AquaCap**. Follow those that are most restrictive.

Turfgrass Restrictions

- Use on well-established turfgrass with a dense and uniform stand. On turf that has been thinned or damaged due to winter injury, excessive moisture, etc., allow for turf recovery before application.
- On newly planted areas, application should not be made until the turfgrass has filled in and has been mowed at least four times. Applications made to overseeded warm-season turfgrass may cause thinning or injury of the overseeded species.
- **DO NOT** use on bentgrass or *Poa annua* greens and tees or injury may occur.
- Delay reseeding or winter overseeding treated turfgrass for at least three (3) months following the last **Pendulum AquaCap** application.
- Delay sprigging turfgrass for five (5) months after application.

Table 2. Pendulum® AquaCap herbicide Residential, Golf Course, Commercial, and Other Nonresidential Turfgrass Uses for Preemergence Weed Control[1]

Cool Season Turfgrass	Weed	Product per 1,000 sq ft (fl ozs)	Product per acre (pts)	Comment
Bluegrass, Kentucky Fescue, fine Fescue, tall Ryegrass, perennial	barnyardgrass crabgrass evening primrose fall panicum foxtail hop clover knotweed oxalis *Poa annua* prostrate spurge purslane	**All Turf Uses:**		Apply a repeat application of 2.2 to 3.1 pts/A (0.86 to 1.1 fl ozs/ 1,000 sq ft) after 5 to 8 weeks for extended control or where heavy weed infestations are expected.
		1.1 to 1.6	3.1 to 4.2	
		Initial application before weed germination in spring		
	goosegrass	**Residential and Sod Farm Turf Uses Only[2]:**		Apply a repeat application of 3.1 pts/A (1.1 fl ozs/1,000 sq ft) if the lower rate was used initially or for extended goosegrass control after 5 to 8 weeks.
		1.1 to 1.6	3.1 to 4.2	
		Golf Course, Commercial and Other Nonresidential Turf Uses Only:		
		1.1 to 2.3	3.1 to 6.3	
		Initial application before weed germination in spring		
	chickweed corn speedwell cudweed henbit lawn burweed *Poa annua*	**All Turf Uses:**		Apply in late summer or early fall before weed germination. Apply a repeat application of 3.1 to 4.2 pts/A (1.1 to 1.6 fl ozs/1,000 sq ft) after 5 to 8 weeks for extended *Poa annua* control.
		1.1 to 1.6	3.1 to 4.2	
Bentgrass or established *Poa annua*[3] (1/2-inch high or taller)	barnyardgrass crabgrass evening primrose fall panicum foxtail hop clover knotweed oxalis *Poa annua* prostrate spurge purslane	**All Turf Uses (Non-greens and Tees):**		Apply a repeat application of 2.2 to 3.1 pts/A (0.86 to 1.1 fl ozs/ 1,000 sq ft) after 5 to 8 weeks for extended control or where heavy weed infestations are expected.
		1.1	3.1	
		Initial application before weed germination in spring		
	goosegrass	**All Turf Uses (Non-greens and Tees):**		Apply a repeat application of 3.1 pts/A (1.1 fl ozs/1,000 sq ft) for extended goosegrass control after 5 to 8 weeks.
		1.1	3.1	
		Initial application before weed germination in spring		
	chickweed corn speedwell cudweed henbit lawn burweed *Poa annua*	**All Turf Uses (Non-greens and Tees):**		Apply in late summer or early fall before weed germination.
		1.1 to 1.6	3.1 to 4.2	

(continued)

Table 2. Pendulum® AquaCap herbicide Residential, Golf Course, Commercial, and Other Nonresidential Turfgrass Uses for Preemergence Weed Control[1] *(continued)*

Warm Season Turfgrass	Weed	Product per 1,000 sq ft (fl ozs)	Product per acre (pts)	Comment
Bahiagrass Bermudagrass Buffalograss Centipedegrass Fescue, tall *Paspalum*, seashore St. Augustinegrass Zoysiagrass	barnyardgrass crabgrass evening primrose fall panicum foxtail hop clover knotweed oxalis *Poa annua* prostrate spurge purslane	**Residential and Sod Farm Turf Uses Only:**		Apply a repeat application of 2.2 to 3.1 pts/A (0.86 to 1.1 fl ozs/ 1,000 sq ft) after 5 to 8 weeks if necessary.
		1.1 to 1.6	3.1 to 4.2	
		Golf Course, Commercial and Other Nonresidential Turf Uses Only:		
		1.1 to 2.3	3.1 to 6.3	
		Initial application before weed germination in spring		
	goosegrass	**All Turf Uses (Non-greens and Tees):**		An additional application of 3.1 pts/A (1.1 fl ozs/1,000 sq ft) may be made for extended goosegrass control 8 weeks after the second application.
		1.1	3.1	
		Apply before weed germination in spring. Make a second application at 3.1 pts/A (1.1 fl ozs/1,000 sq ft) 5 to 8 weeks later.		
	chickweed corn speedwell cudweed henbit lawn burweed *Poa annua*	**All Turf Uses:**		Apply in late summer or early fall before weed germination. Apply a repeat application of 3.1 to 4.2 pts/A (1.1 to 1.6 fl ozs/1,000 sq ft) after 5 to 8 weeks for extended *Poa annua* control.
		1.1 to 1.6	3.1 to 4.2	

[1] **DO NOT** exceed a maximum of 4.2 pints (2.1 quarts)/A or 1.6 fl ozs/1,000 sq ft product **per application** for use on residential and sod farm turfgrass. **DO NOT** exceed a maximum rate of 6.3 pints (3.1 quarts)/A or 2.3 fl ozs/1,000 sq ft product **per application** for use on golf course turfgrass, commercial, or other nonresidential turfgrass.

[2] Residential is defined as turf in any residential situation as well as home lawns, schools, parks, and playgrounds.

[3] **DO NOT** use on bentgrass or *Poa annua* greens or tees.

Weeds Controlled

Pendulum AquaCap will not control established weeds. If weeds should germinate before activation of herbicide, shallow cultivate to destroy existing weeds or, where practical, remove by hand. When cultivating for any reason, it should be shallow. **Pendulum AquaCap** may be used with herbicides registered for postemergence application (i.e. **Roundup® herbicide** or **Finale® herbicide**) for control of established weeds. **DO NOT** apply sprays containing **Roundup** or **Finale** over the top of desirable plants. A **Pendulum AquaCap** treatment may be followed by any registered herbicide to control weeds not listed on the **Pendulum AquaCap** label.

Landscape and Grounds Maintenance

Pendulum AquaCap can be incorporated into landscape and grounds maintenance programs to provide extended preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds. Areas to be treated, such as mulch beds, parking areas and roadsides, fencelines and borders, and around statuary or monuments, should be free of emerged weeds before application. To remove emerged weeds, either cultivate or tank mix **Pendulum AquaCap** with a postemergence product labeled for such use.

Not all ornamental species or cultivars of species can be tested for plant safety. Refer to the list of ornamental plant species found in this label (**Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species**). **Pendulum AquaCap** may be used on plant species not listed on this label; however, testing a small number plants at the specified rate and evaluating for suitability before a broad-use application is advised. Refer to **Table 3. Weed Control in All Nonturfgrass Sites** for application rates. Avoid unintentional contact of spray solution with stone, wood, or other porous surfaces because staining may occur. Rinse surfaces immediately using a heavy spray of water to avoid staining.

Table 3. Weed Control in All Nonturfgrass Sites*

For preemergence control of the weed species listed, apply **Pendulum® AquaCap herbicide** at the specified rates:

Length of Control (months)	Pendulum AquaCap (qts/A)	Required to Treat 1,000 sq ft (fl ozs)
Short term (2 to 4)	2.1	1.6
Long term (6 to 8)	4.2	3.2

* For all turfgrass weed control rates, refer to **Table 2. Pendulum® AquaCap herbicide Residential, Golf Course, Commercial, and Other Nonresidential Turfgrass Uses for Preemergence Weed Control**.

For extended weed control, repeat applications of **Pendulum AquaCap** can be made.

Ornamental Plantings and Tree Plantations including Noncropland Areas

Use **Pendulum AquaCap** for grounds maintenance in noncropland areas, for preemergence control of the weed species listed in and around established tree plantations for site preparation, and for maintenance of conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries and pulpwood and fiber farms. **Pendulum AquaCap** may be used for hardwood and conifer regeneration on conservation reserve program land. **Pendulum AquaCap** can also be used in Christmas trees and nonbearing fruit and nutcrops and vineyards established, or bulb and wildflower field plantings, in and around established ornamentals planted in noncropland areas such as highway rights-of-way and utility substations. Refer to **Table 3. Weed Control in All Nonturfgrass Sites** for application rates.

Applications at Planting or to Established Trees

When applying at planting, it is important to achieve slit closure to prevent **Pendulum AquaCap** from directly contacting the tree roots or being washed into the root zone via the open slit, or root stunting may occur. Refer to **Landscape and Ornamental Plantings Instructions and Restrictions** chart before application.

For postemergence weed control, tank mix combinations of **Pendulum AquaCap** plus **Segment® herbicide**, **Roundup® herbicide**, **Finale® herbicide**, or other labeled herbicides are recommended. Refer to approved labeling for species recommendations. Determine rates for tank mix compounds from the product labels of **Pendulum AquaCap** and partner herbicides before use. Use caution to prevent combination sprays from direct contact with desirable foliage or injury may result. **Pendulum AquaCap** plus diuron or simazine combinations will broaden weed control spectrum; however, use of combinations may restrict **Pendulum AquaCap** use in sensitive areas. Refer to manufacturer's labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before application and follow those that are most restrictive.

Ornamental Bulbs

Pendulum AquaCap may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in ornamental bulbs listed in the **Perennials** section in **Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species** (crocus, daffodil [narcissus], gladiolus, lily, tulip, etc.). Apply **Pendulum AquaCap** before, during, or after bulb emergence. If weeds have already germinated, add a labeled postemergence herbicide to control emerged weeds.

Wildflowers

Pendulum AquaCap may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in plantings of wildflowers listed in the **Perennials** section in **Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species**. The perennial species noted[1] (black-eyed Susan, California poppy, coreopsis, oxeye daisy, etc.) have been evaluated for plant tolerance to applications of **Pendulum AquaCap** at 4.2 pints (2.1 quarts) per acre. **Pendulum AquaCap** may be applied to established perennial wildflowers before emergence of weeds or wildflowers. For wildflowers being established from seed, apply **Pendulum AquaCap** no sooner than 4 weeks after wildflowers have emerged, but before weed germination. If weeds have already germinated, add a labeled postemergence product to control emerged weeds. Refer to all label restrictions before application.

Due to the diversity of species and varieties that exist in areas where wildflowers are grown, the response to **Pendulum AquaCap** may vary greatly. Careful testing on desirable species is recommended to determine if area-wide applications can be made.

Nonbearing Fruit and Nutcrops and Vineyards

Pendulum AquaCap may be applied for preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds on the following nonbearing crops:

Almond	Grape	Pistachio
Apple	Nectarine	Plum
Apricot	Olive	Prune
Cherry	Peach	Walnut, English
Citrus	Pear	
Fig	Pecan	

Noncropland

Use **Pendulum AquaCap** for preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate on noncropland areas such as railroad, utility, highway, and pipeline rights-of-way; highway guardrails, delineators, and sign posts; utility substations, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, fence rows, storage areas, windbreaks and shelterbelts.

Industrial (Unimproved) Turf

Pendulum® AquaCap herbicide will provide pre-emergence control of the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 1. Weeds Controlled** that might germinate in established grass in rights-of-way, roadsides, construction sites, parks, substations, or lots.

Apply before weeds germinate. A postemergence herbicide such as 2,4-D, **Drive® 75 DF herbicide**, **Drive® XLR8 herbicide**, **Segment® herbicide**, MSMA, or similar products may be tank mixed to control established weeds. Apply according to label instructions for the respective products and follow the most restrictive wording.

Total Vegetation Control

Pendulum AquaCap may be tank mixed with **Arsenal® herbicide**, **Sahara® DG herbicide**, **Plateau® herbicide**, **Segment**, **Roundup PRO® herbicide**, **Karmex® herbicide**, **Finale® herbicide**, **Oust® herbicide**, diuron, glyphosate or other products to provide bareground or total vegetation control. **Pendulum AquaCap** can be used to provide greater plant selectivity in areas where such action may be desired. Such sites might have roots of landscape vegetation, ornamentals, or desirable trees encroaching into the treated zone. Refer to tank mix partner labels regarding effects on desirable plants. **DO NOT** tank mix with **Arsenal**, **Sahara DG**, or **Plateau herbicides** in California.

Applications may be made to existing weeds controlled by the partner herbicide. Determine rates from the product labels before use. Follow the most restrictive label instructions.

For kochia control, combinations of **Pendulum AquaCap** with **Arsenal** or diuron are recommended if control has been a problem for other herbicides.

Landscape and Ornamental Plantings Instructions and Restrictions[1]

Site	Application Instructions and Restrictions
Landscape plantings[2]	1. **DO NOT** apply to newly transplanted ornamentals until plants have been watered and soil has been thoroughly packed and settled around roots. 2. Apply as a directed or over-the-top spray. 3. Use the lowest labeled rate when making applications to annuals. Repeat applications can be made for extended landscape weed control.
Ornamental bulbs[3]	1. **Pendulum AquaCap** may be applied to bulb species listed on the label. 2. Apply before bulb emergence.

(continued)

Landscape and Ornamental Plantings Instructions and Restrictions[1] *(continued)*

Site	Application Instructions and Restrictions
Wildflowers[3]	1. **Pendulum AquaCap** may be applied in plantings of wildflowers listed on the label. Refer to specific instructions for rate and plant tolerance. 2. For wildflowers being established from seed, apply at 4 weeks after wildflowers have germinated, but before weed seed germination.

[1] Plant only those desirable plant species listed on this label into soil treated the previous season with **Pendulum AquaCap** or injury may occur.

[2] Before treating a large number of plants, spray a few plants and observe for 1 to 2 months for plant damage before full-scale application.

[3] **DO NOT** treat plants grown for food or feed. **DO NOT** use treated plants for food or feed.

Weeds Controlled

Pendulum AquaCap will not control established weeds. If weeds germinate before herbicide activation, shallow cultivate to destroy existing weeds or, where practical, remove by hand. When cultivating for any reason, it should be shallow.

Use **Pendulum AquaCap** with herbicides registered for postemergence application (i.e. **Roundup® herbicide** or **Finale**) for control of established weeds. **DO NOT** apply sprays containing **Roundup** or **Finale** over the top of desirable plants. A **Pendulum AquaCap** treatment may be followed by any registered herbicide to control weeds not listed on the **Pendulum AquaCap** label.

The efficacy of **Pendulum AquaCap** will be improved if the application is followed by 1/2 inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. Erratic weed control may result if **Pendulum AquaCap** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days.

Commercial Ornamental Production

Application Use Sites

Pendulum AquaCap can be used in and around field, liner, and container ornamental production.

Pendulum AquaCap sprays are safe around and over the top of the established plants listed in **Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species**. However, not all varieties or strains of the plant species listed have been tested. Refer to ornamental instructions and restrictions in this label before any application of **Pendulum AquaCap**. Unintentional consequences such as crop injury may result because of certain environmental or growing conditions, manner of use, or application. Therefore, before treating a large number of plants, spray a few plants and observe for plant damage before full-scale application.

Application Instructions

Pendulum® AquaCap herbicide will not control established weeds. Therefore, areas to be treated should be free of established weeds at the time of treatment, or use **Pendulum AquaCap** with herbicides registered for postemergence use in ornamentals and vegetation control sites. Consult the labels of those herbicides for suggested treatments, rates, and precautions or restrictions for use in these areas.

The efficacy of **Pendulum AquaCap** will improve if the application is followed by 1/2 inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. If **Pendulum AquaCap** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days, erratic weed control may result.

Applied according to label directions and under normal growing conditions, **Pendulum AquaCap** or **Pendulum AquaCap** tank mix combinations will not cause crop injury. Overapplication can result in crop-stand loss, crop injury, or soil residues. Uneven application can decrease weed control or cause crop injury.

Seedling diseases, cold weather, excessive moisture, high soil pH, high soil salt concentration, or drought can weaken seedlings and plants and increase the possibility of plant damage from **Pendulum AquaCap**.

Production Ornamentals Instructions and Restrictions[1]

Site	Application Instructions and Restrictions
Newly transplanted field-grown nursery stock[2,3]	1. **DO NOT** make over-the-top applications at time of field transplanting. Use shielded sprayer until plantings have been established for one (1) year or more in the field. 2. **DO NOT** apply until transplants have been watered and soil has been thoroughly packed and settled around transplants. Take care to ensure there are no cracks in the soil where **Pendulum AquaCap** could come into contact with the roots. 3. **DO NOT** apply during bud swell, bud break, or at time of first flush of new growth. 4. Direct sprays away from grafted or budded tissue on transplants at all times.
Ornamental bulbs[3]	1. **Pendulum AquaCap** may be applied to bulb species listed on the label. 2. Apply before bulb emergence.

(continued)

Production Ornamentals Instructions and Restrictions[1] *(continued)*

Site	Application Instructions and Restrictions
Newly transplanted container-grown nursery stock[2,3]	1. **DO NOT** apply until transplants have been watered and soil has been thoroughly packed and settled around transplants. Take care to ensure there are no cracks in the soil where **Pendulum AquaCap** could come into contact with the roots. 2. For container-grown ornamentals, delay first application of the product to bareroot liners for two (2) weeks after transplanting. 3. **DO NOT** apply during bud swell, bud break, or at time of first flush of new growth. 4. Direct sprays away from grafted or budded tissue on transplants at all times.
Established container or field-grown nursery stock[2,3]	1. **DO NOT** apply during bud swell, bud break, or at time of first flush of new growth. 2. Apply as a directed or over-the-top spray. 3. If newly budded or grafted rootstock, apply with a shielded sprayer. 4. Take care to ensure there are no cracks in the soil where **Pendulum AquaCap** could come into contact with the roots.
Bareground for container placement	Apply to soil (including mulch, gravel, wood chips, or other permeable base); then water in. Replace containerized ornamentals onto pad.
Greenhouses, shadehouses, or other enclosed structures	**DO NOT** apply in greenhouses, shadehouses, or other enclosed structures.

[1] Plant only those desirable plant species listed on this label into soil treated the previous season with **Pendulum AquaCap** or injury may occur.

[2] Before treating a large number of plants, spray a few plants and observe for 1 to 2 months for plant damage before full-scale application.

[3] **DO NOT** treat plants grown for food or feed. **DO NOT** use treated plants for food or feed.

Refer to **Table 3. Weed Control in All Nonturfgrass Sites** for application rates.

Ornamental Tank Mixes

Emerged weeds in ornamentals can be controlled using tank mixes containing **Segment® herbicide**, **Roundup® herbicide**, **Finale® herbicide**, **Ornamec® herbicide**, **Gallery® herbicide**, **Princep® herbicide**, and other similar products. **DO NOT** apply sprays containing **Roundup** or **Finale** over the top of ornamental plants.

Before tank mixing, use a simple jar test to ensure compatibility of herbicides.

Refer to manufacturer's labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before tank mixing with **Pendulum® AquaCap herbicide**. Follow those that are most restrictive.

Christmas Tree Plantations

Use **Pendulum AquaCap** in and around Christmas tree plantations. Apply **Pendulum AquaCap** at planting or to established trees. When applying at planting, it is important to achieve slit closure to prevent **Pendulum AquaCap** from directly contacting the tree roots or being washed into the root zone via the open slit or root stunting may occur.

For postemergence weed control, tank mix combinations of **Pendulum AquaCap** plus **Segment**, **Roundup**, **Finale**, or other labeled herbicides are recommended. Refer to approved labeling for species recommendations. Determine rates for tank mix combinations from the product labels of **Pendulum AquaCap** and partner herbicides before use. Use caution to prevent combination sprays from direct contact with desirable foliage or injury may result. **Pendulum AquaCap** plus diuron or simazine combinations will broaden weed control spectrum; however, use of combinations may restrict **Pendulum AquaCap** use in sensitive areas. Refer to manufacturer's labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before application. Follow those that are most restrictive. Refer to **Table 3. Weed Control in All Nonturfgrass Sites** for **Pendulum AquaCap** application rates.

Vegetation Control in Ornamental Production

Use **Pendulum AquaCap** for preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate on noncropland areas such as sign posts, pumping installations, fence rows, storage areas, and windbreaks and shelterbelts. **Pendulum AquaCap** may be tank mixed with **Segment**, **Roundup PRO® herbicide**, **Karmex® herbicide**, **Finale**, diuron, glyphosate or other products to provide bareground or total vegetation control. **Pendulum AquaCap** can be used to provide greater plant selectivity in areas where such action may be desired. Such sites might have roots of landscape vegetation, ornamentals, or desirable trees encroaching into the treated zone. Refer to tank mix partner labels regarding effects on desirable plants. Applications may be made to existing weeds controlled by the partner herbicide. Determine rates from the product labels before use. Follow the most restrictive label instructions. Refer to **Table 3. Weed Control in All Nonturfgrass Sites** for **Pendulum AquaCap** application rates.

Weeds Controlled

Pendulum AquaCap will not control established weeds. If weeds germinate before herbicide activation, shallow cultivate to destroy existing weeds or, where practical, remove by hand. When cultivating for any reason, it should be shallow. **Pendulum AquaCap** may be used with herbicides registered for postemergence application (i.e. **Roundup** or **Finale**) for the control of established weeds. **DO NOT** apply sprays containing **Roundup** or **Finale** over the top of desirable plants. A **Pendulum AquaCap** treatment may be followed by any registered herbicide to control weeds not listed on the **Pendulum AquaCap** label.

The efficacy of **Pendulum AquaCap** will be improved if the application is followed by 1/2 inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. Erratic weed control may result if **Pendulum AquaCap** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days.

Pendulum AquaCap may be used on plant species not listed on this label. Determine the suitability for such uses by treating a small number of such plants at the specified rate. Evaluate treated plants 1 to 2 months following treatment for possible injury.

Pendulum AquaCap sprays are safe around and over the top of the established plants listed in **Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species**. Refer to ornamentals instructions and restrictions before application. Refer to **Table 3. Weed Control in All Nonturfgrass Sites** for application rates.

Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bedding Plants	
Ageratum	*Ageratum houstonianum*
Alyssum[1]	*Alyssum saxatile*
Anemone, poppy-flowered	*Anemone coronaria*
Artemesia	*Artemesia* spp.
Balloonflower	*Platycodon grandiflorum*
Begonia[1]	*Begonia* spp.
Cabbage, ornamental	*Brassica olereacea*
Caladium	*Caladium* spp.
Cast-iron plant	*Aspidistra elatior*
China aster[1]	*Callistephus chinensis*
Crocosmia, montebretia	*Crocosmia* x *crocosmiiflora*
Dahlia[1]	*Dahlia* spp.
Dianthus	*Dianthus barbatus*

(continued)

Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species
(continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bedding Plants *(continued)*	
Dusty miller	*Senecio cineraria*
Gayfeather	*Liatris* spp.
Gazania, treasure flower	*Gazania rigens*
Gazania, trailing	*Gazania rigens leucolaena*
Gloxinia	*Gloxinia simningia*
Kale, ornamental	*Brassica napus*
Marigold, African	*Tagetes erecta*
Moss rose[1]	*Portulaca grandiflora*
Mum, garden	*Chrysanthemum* spp.
Periwinkle[1]	*Vinca major*
Periwinkle, rose	*Catharanthus roseus*
Petunia[1]	*Petunia* spp.
Plumosa cockscomb	*Celosia cristata*
Portulaca[1]	*Portulaca grandiflora*
Salvia[1]	*Salvia splendens*
Snapdragon	*Antirrhinum majus*
Statice[1]	*Limonium* spp.
Sweet William	*Dianthus barbatus*
Vinca[1]	*Vinca major*

[1] Application of **Pendulum® AquaCap herbicide** should not be made sooner than four weeks after transplanting for these annuals. Use the lower labeled rate.

Ground Covers	
Ajuga	*Ajuga reptans*
Baby sun rose	*Aptenia cordifolia*
Beach strawberry	*Fragaria chiloensis*
Capeweed	*Arctotheca calendula*
Cinquefoil, spring	*Potentilla verna*
Coyotebrush, dwarf	*Baccharis pitularis*
Daisy, trailing African	*Osteospermum fruticosum*
Dymondia	*Dymondia margaretae*
Gazania	*Gazania splendens*
Iceplant, large leaf	*Carpobrotus edulis*
Ivy, English	*Hedera helix*
Ivy, geranium	*Pelargonium peltatum*
Jasmine, Asiatic	*Trachelospermum asiaticum*
Jasmine, primrose	*Jasminum mesnyi*
Jessamine, Carolina	*Gelsemium sempervirens*

(continued)

Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species
(continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ground Covers *(continued)*	
Manzanita, bearberry	*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*
Miscanthus	*Miscanthus* spp.
Mondograss	*Ophiopogon japonica*
Morningglory	*Convolvulus* spp.
Myoporum	*Myoporum parviflolium*
Pachysandra	*Pachysandra terminalis*
Potentilla	*Potentilla fruticosa*
Red apple	*Aptenia cordifolia*
Rosemary	*Rosemarinus officinalis*
Rose-of-Sharon	*Hypericum calycinum*
St. Johnswort, creeping	*Hypericum calycinum*
Sand strawberry	*Fragaria chiloensis*
Sedum	*Sedum spurium*
Stonecrop	*Sedum spurium*
Verbena, Peruvian	*Verbena peruviana*
Vervain	*Verbena peruviana*
Vetch, crown	*Vicia sativa*
Vinca	*Vinca minor*
Wintercreeper	*Euonymous fortunei*

Ornamental Grasses	
Beach grass	*Ammophila breviligulata*
Fescue, blue	*Festuca ovina*
Fescue, sheep	*Festuca ovina*
Fountain grass	*Pennisetum setaceum*
Pampas grass	*Cortaderia selloana*
Reed canary grass	*Phalaris arundinacea*
Reed, giant	*Arundo* spp.
Ribbon grass	*Phalaris arundinacea*
Tufted hair grass	*Deschampsia caespitosa*

Perennials	
Acacia	*Acacia redolens*
Asparagus	*Asparagus* spp.
Aster, New York	*Aster novi-belgii*
Aster, Stokes	*Stokesia laevis*
Astilibe (False spirea)	*Astilibe* spp.
Avens	*Geum triflorum*
Baby's breath	*Gypsophila elegans*

(continued)

Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species
(continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Perennials *(continued)*	
Baby's breath	*Gypsophila paniculata*
Beard-tongue	*Penstemon* spp.
Bellflower	*Campanula* spp.
Bellflower, willow	*Campanula persicifolia*
Bird of paradise	*Caesalpinia pulcherrima*
Black-eyed Susan[1]	*Rudbeckia hirta*
Blanket flower[1]	*Gaillardia aristata*
Blanket flower[1]	*Gaillardia* x *grandiflora*
Bleeding heart	*Dicentra spectabilis*
Butterfly weed	*Asclepias tuberosa*
California poppy[1]	*Eschscholzia california*
Calla lily	*Zantedeschia aethiopica*
Canna, common garden	*Canna generalis* 'Lucifer'
Carex	*Carex* spp.
Chincherinchee	*Ornithogalum thyrsoides*
Clover, crimson[1]	*Trifolium incarnatum*
Columbine	*Aquilegia* 'McKana Giant'
Columbine	*Aquilegia* x *hybrida*
Coreopsis (Tickseed)[1]	*Coreopsis lanceolata*
Crinum lily	*Crinum* spp.
Crocus	*Crocus* spp.
Daffodil (Narcissus)	*Narcissus* spp.
Daylily	*Hemerocallis* spp.
Fairy duster	*Calliandra eriophylla*
Fern, asparagus	*Asparagus officinalis*
Fern, Boston	*Nephrolepis exaltata*
Fern, hay-scented	*Dennstaedtia punctilobula*
Fern, leatherleaf[2]	*Rumohra adiantiformis*
Fortnight lily	*Moraea* spp.
Foxglove	*Digitalis purpurea*
Freesia	*Freesia* x *hybrida*
Gaillardia	*Gaillardia pulchella*
Geum	*Geum* spp.
Gladiolus	*Gladiolus* spp.
Heather, dwarf	*Calluna vulgaris*
Hosta	*Hosta* spp.
Indian blanket[1]	*Gaillardia pulchella*
Iris, Japanese	*Iris kaemphera*

(continued)

Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species
(continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Perennials *(continued)*	
Lantana, weeping	*Lantana montevidensis*
Leopard's bane	*Doronicum cordatum*
Lily	*Lillium* spp.
Liriope, big blue	*Liriope muscari*
Liriope, creeping	*Liriope spicata*
Liriope, variegated	*Liriope muscari*
Montbretia	*Crocosmia crocosmiiflora*
Moonbeam	*Coreopsis verticillata*
Mugwort, Western	*Artemesia ludoviciana*
Nightshade	*Solanum* spp.
Orchid, peacock	*Acidanthera bicolor*
Oxeye daisy[1]	*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*
Palm, areca	*Chysalidocarpus lutescens*
Palm, pygmy date	*Phoenix roebelence*
Palm, Washington	*Washington robusta*
Peony, Chinese	*Paeonia lactiflora*
Purple coneflower[1]	*Echinacea purpurea*
Purple gay-feather	*Liatris pycnostachya*
Purple loosestrife	*Lythrum virgatum*
Rodgersia	*Rodgersia henricie*
Rosemary	*Rosmarinus officinalis*
Sedge	*Carex* spp.
Shasta daisy[1]	*Chrysanthemum* x *superbum*
Statice	*Limonium latifolia*
Statice, German	*Goniolimon tartaricum*
Sweet flag	*Acorus calamus*
Tickseed[1]	*Coreopsis lanceolata*
Texas bluebonnet	*Lupinus texenis*
Tulip	*Tulipa* spp.
Wonder flower	*Ornithogalum thyrsoides*
Yarrow[1]	*Achillea millefolium*
Zephyr lily	*Zephyranthes* spp.

[1] These plants have shown tolerance to **Pendulum® AquaCap herbicide** applications of 4.2 pints/A (2.1 quarts/A) in wildflower plantings established from seed.

[2] Applications of **Pendulum AquaCap** to immature ferns (during periods of new growth of fronds) may result in some injury.

(continued)

Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species
(continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Shrubs	
Abelia, glossy	*Abelia grandiflora*
Alder, witch	*Fothergilla gardenii*
Aucuba, gold	*Aucuba japonica*
Azalea	*Rhododendron* spp.
Bamboo, heavenly	*Nandina domestica*
Barberry	*Berberis gladwynensis*
Barberry, Japanese	*Berberis thunbergii*
Blue indigo bush	*Dalea gregii*
Bottlebrush, lemon	*Callistemon citrinus*
Boxwood, common	*Buxus sempervirens*
Boxwood, Japanese	*Buxus microphylla*
Brittlebush	*Encelia farinosa*
Buttonbush	*Cephalanthus occidentalis*
Camellia	*Camellia japonica*
Cape jasmine	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Cassia, feathery	*Cassia artemisioides*
Cordyline	*Cordyline* spp.
Correa	*Correa* spp.
Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster apiculatus*
Cotoneaster, bearberry	*Cotoneaster dammeri*
Cotoneaster, rock	*Cotoneaster horizontalis*
Cypress, Italian	*Cupressus sempervirens*
Cypress, Leyland	*Cupressocyparis leylandii*
Deutzia, slender	*Deutzia gracilis*
Dogwood, red twig	*Cornus sericea*
Elaeagnus	*Elaeagnus ebbingei*
Escallonia	*Escallonia fradesii*
Euonymus	*Euonymus fortunei*
Euonymus, golden	*Euonymus japonica*
Euonymus, winged	*Euonymus alata*
Firethorn	*Pyracantha coccinea*
Forsythia, border	*Forsythia intermedia*
Fragrant olive	*Osmanthus fragrans*
Fuchsia, California	*Zauschineria californica*
Gardenia	*Gardenia jasminoides*
Hawthorne, Indian	*Raphiolepis indica*
Hibiscus	*Hibiscus syriacus*
Holly, Chinese	*Ilex cornuta*

(continued)

Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species
(continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Shrubs *(continued)*	
Holly, Japanese	*Ilex crenata*
Holly, Fosters	*Ilex attenuata* 'Fosteri'
Holly, Savannah	*Ilex attenuata*
Holly, Yaupon	*Ilex vomitoria*
Honeysuckle, bush	*Diervilla lonicera*
Hopseed bush	*Dodonaea viscosa*
Hopbush	*Dodonaea viscosa*
Hydrangea	*Hydrangea macrophylla*
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp.
Juniper, Chinese	*Juniperus chinensis* v. *pfitzer*
Juniper, shore	*Juniperus conferta*
Juniper, trailing	*Juniperus horizontalis*
Laurel, cherry	*Prunus laurocerasus*
Laurel, mountain	*Kalmia latifolia*
Laurel, Otto Luyken	*Prunus laurocerasus*
Laurel, Schipka	*Prunus schipkanensis*
Laurustinus	*Viburnum tinus*
Lavender, English	*Lavandula angustifolia*
Leucothoe	*Leucothoe fontanesiana*
Leucothoe, coast	*Leucothoe axillaris*
Lilac, cut-leaf	*Syringa laciniata*
Lily-of-the-Nile	*Agapanthus africanus*
Mahonia	*Mahonia aquifolium*
Mock orange	*Pittosporum tobira*
Myrtle, compact	*Myrtus communis*
Myrtle, wax	*Myrica cerifera*
Nandina	*Nandina domestica*
Oleander	*Nerium oleander*
Oregon grape	*Mahonia aquifolium*
Osmanthus	*Osmanthus fragrans*
Palm, European fan	*Chamaerops humilis*
Palm, Mediterranean fan	*Chamaerops* spp.
Phlox, prickly	*Leptodactylon californicum*
Photinia, Fraser	*Photinia* x *fraseri*
Pieris, Japanese	*Pieris japonica*
Pine, Mugo	*Pinus mugo*
Plum, Natal	*Carissa grandiflora*
Privet, California	*Ligustrum ovalifolium*

(continued)

Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species
(continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Shrubs *(continued)*	
Privet, glossy	*Ligustrum lucidum*
Privet, variegated	*Ligustrum sinensis*
Privet, waxleaf	*Ligustrum japonicum*
Pyracantha	*Pyracantha coccinea*
Quince, flowering	*Chaenomeles japonica*
Ranger, Texas	*Leucophyllum frutescens*
Redroot	*Ceanothus* spp.
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* spp.
Robira	*Pittosporum tobira*
Rose	*Rosa* spp.
Spice plant	*Illicium parviflorum*
Spiraea	*Spiraea vanhouttei*
Spiraea, Anthony Waterer	*Spiraea* x *bumalda*
Spiraea, Japanese	*Spiraea japonica*
Sweet bay	*Laurus nobilis*
Trumpet bush	*Tecoma stans*
Verbena, lemon	*Aloysia triphylla*
Viburnum	*Viburnum suspensum*
Vitex	*Vitex* spp.
Weigela	*Weigela florida*
Wild lilac	*Ceanothus* spp.
Wisteria	*Wisteria* spp.
Xylosma	*Xylosma congestum*
Yellowbells	*Tecoma stans*
Yew[1]	*Taxus media*
Yew, Japanese[1]	*Taxus cuspidata*
Yew, Southern[1]	*Podocarpus macrophyllus*
Yucca, Adam's needle	*Yucca filamentosa*
Yucca, weeping	*Yucca pendula*

[1] Applications of **Pendulum® AquaCap herbicide** should not be made during spring growth or injury to terminals may occur.

Trees	
Alder, European black	*Alnus glutinosa*
Apple	*Malus* spp.
Arborvitae, American	*Thuja occidentalis*
Arbutus	*Arbutus* spp.
Ash, red	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*

(continued)

Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species
(continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Trees *(continued)*	
Ash, white	*Fraxinus americana*
Aspen, bigtooth	*Populus grandidentata*
Aspen, quaking	*Populus tremuloides*
Basswood	*Tilia* spp.
Birch, European weeping	*Betula pendula*
Birch, river	*Betula nigra*
Buckeye, red	*Aesculus pavia*
Cedar, white	*Thuja occidentalis*
Chamaecyparis, Boulevard	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*
Cherry, black	*Prunus serotina*
Cherry, choke	*Prunus virginiana*
Cherry, Kwanzan	*Prunus serrulata*
Cherry, Nanking	*Prunus tomentosa*
Cottonwood	*Populus deltoides*
Crabapple	*Malus* spp.
Crape myrtle	*Lagerstroemia indica*
Cryptomeria, Japanese cedar	*Cryptomeria japonica*
Cypress, bald	*Taxodium distichum*
Cypress, Leyland	*Cupressocyparis leylandii*
Dogwood, flowering	*Cornus florida*
Dogwood, Korean	*Cornus kousa*
Dogwood, shrub	*Cornus* spp.
Dogwood, silky	*Cornus amomum*
Elm	*Ulmus japonica*
Elm, winged	*Ulmus alata*
Eucalyptus (Silver-dollar) tree	*Eucalyptus cinerea*
Fir, balsam	*Abies balsamae*
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Fir, Fraser	*Abies fraseri*
Fir, white	*Abies concolor*
Franklinia	*Franklinia* spp.
Fringe tree	*Chlonenthus retusus*
Ginkgo	*Ginkgo biloba*
Gum, black	*Nyssa sylvatica*
Gum, sour	*Nyssa sylvatica*
Haw, black	*Viburnum prunifolium*

(continued)

Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species
(continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Trees *(continued)*	
Hawthorn	*Crataegus* spp.
Hemlock, Canada	*Tsuga canadensis*
Hemlock, Eastern	*Tsuga canadensis*
Holly, American	*Ilex opaca*
Honeylocust	*Gleditsia triacanthos*
Lilac, common	*Syringa vulgaris*
Lilac, Japanese tree	*Syringa reticulata*
Linden	*Tilia* spp.
Magnolia, saucer	*Magnolia soulangiana*
Magnolia, Southern	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Magnolia, star	*Magnolia stellata*
Maidenhair tree	*Ginkgo biloba*
Maple, Japanese	*Acer palmatum*
Maple, Norway	*Acer platanoides*
Maple, red	*Acer rubrum*
Maple, sugar	*Acer saccharum*
Nannyberry, rusty	*Viburnum rufidulum*
Oak, chinquapin	*Quercus muehlenbergii*
Oak, live	*Quercus virginiana*
Oak, pin	*Quercus palustris*
Oak, red	*Quercus rubra*
Oak, swamp chestnut	*Quercus michauxii*
Oak, water	*Quercus nigra*
Oak, white	*Quercus alba*
Oak, willow	*Quercus phellos*
Olive	*Olea europaea*
Palm, date	*Phoenix* spp.
Palm, fan	*Washingtonia* spp.
Palm, pindo	*Butia* spp.
Palm, Washington	*Washingtonia* spp.
Peach	*Prunus persica*
Pear, Bradford	*Pyrus calleryana* 'Bradford'
Pecan	*Carya illinoensis*
Pine, Austrian	*Pinus nigra*
Pine, Italian stone	*Pinus pinea*
Pine, loblolly	*Pinus taeda*
Pine, Monterey	*Pinus radiata*
Pine, red	*Pinus resinosa*

(continued)

Table 4. Tolerant Ornamental Species
(continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Trees *(continued)*	
Pine, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
Pine, Virginia	*Pinus virginiana*
Pine, white	*Pinus strobus*
Plum, purple leaf	*Prunus cerasifera*
Poplar, black	*Populus nigra*
Redcedar, Eastern	*Juniperus virginiana*
Redcedar, Western	*Thuja plicata*
Red ironbark	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon* 'Rosea'
Redwood, dawn	*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*
Sequoia, giant	*Sequoiadendron giganteum*
Serviceberry	*Amelanchier laevis*
Sourwood	*Oxydendrum arboreum*
Spruce, Colorado blue	*Picea pungens*
Spruce, dwarf Alberta	*Picea glauca* 'Albertiana'
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Spruce, white	*Picea glauca*
Sweetgum	*Liquidambar styraciflua*
Sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*
Trachycarpus	*Trachycarpus* spp.
Tulip tree	*Liriodendron tulipifera*
Walnut, black	*Juglans nigra*
Willow, weeping	*Salix babylonica*
Yellowwood	*Cladrastis lutea*

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

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TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BASF AND THE SELLER DISCLAIM ANY LIABILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, EXEMPLARY, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

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BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

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Specimen Label

GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

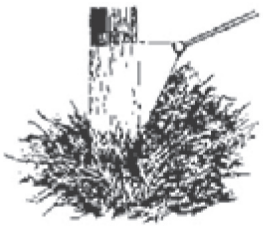
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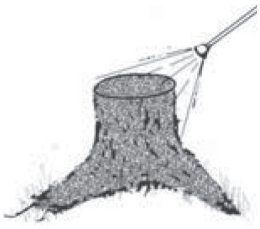
HERBICIDE

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For the control of woody plants in forests, in rangeland and permanent pastures, and in non-crop areas including industrial manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, road sides and railroads, and commercial and residential landscapes, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks and around farm buildings. Use on these sites may include application to grazed areas as well as establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings.



Basal Bark



Cut Stump

Active Ingredient:
triclopyr: 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyloxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester 13.6%
Other Ingredients 86.4%
Total 100.0%

Acid Equivalent: triclopyr – 9.81% – 0.75 lb/gal

Precautionary Statements

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-176

Keep Out Of Reach Of Children

CAUTION

Harmful If Swallowed • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions In Some Individuals

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or viton
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exists, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations

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

First Aid

If swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious 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 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

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.

Ready-to-Use, No Mixing Required.

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:
- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or viton
- Shoes plus socks

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.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage and disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.
Pesticide Storage: Store above 28°F or agitate before use.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:
Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container.
Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Product Information

Pathfinder® II specialty herbicide is a ready-to-use product which is recommended for the control of woody plants through the use of basal bark, cut stump, streamline basal application techniques in forests, in rangeland and permanent pastures, and in non-crop areas including industrial manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, road sides and railroads, and commercial and residential landscapes, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks and around farm buildings. Use on these sites may include application to grazed areas as well as establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings.

Use Precautions

Apply this product only as specified on this label.

Pathfinder II is formulated as a low volatile ester. However, the combination of spray contact with impervious surfaces, such as roads and rocks, and increasing ambient air temperatures, may result in an increase in the volatility potential for this herbicide, increasing a risk for off-target injury to sensitive crops such as grapes and tomatoes.

Use Restrictions

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not apply using aerial applications.

It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks, seasonally dry wetlands, flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, bogs, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites. Do not apply to open water (such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, creeks, salt water bays or estuaries) nor to water present in fresh water wetlands, deltas, marshes, swamps, bogs or potholes, or to salt water marshes below the mean high water mark.

Do not apply Pathfinder II directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with, grapes, tobacco, cotton, vegetable crops, flowers or other desirable broadleaf plants, and do not permit spray mists containing it to drift onto them.

Haying Restrictions

Haying (harvesting of dried forage)
- Do not harvest hay for 14 days after application.

Slaughter Restrictions: During the season of application, withdraw livestock from grazing treated grass at least 3 days before slaughter.

Maximum Use Rates:
- Apply no more than 2.7 gallons (2 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per year on rangeland and permanent pastures except for Individual Plant Treatments like low volume basal or cut stump applications.
- Individual Plant Treatments are made directly to ungrazed parts of plants and, therefore, are not restricted by the grazing maximum rate of 2.7 gallons of Pathfinder II (2 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre.
- Apply no more than 8 gallons (6 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per year on forestry sites.
- Apply no more than 10.7 gallons (8 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per year on non-crop areas.

Avoiding Injurious Spray Drift
Applications should be made only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible plants. Do not spray when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants near enough to be injured.

Spray drift can be reduced by using spray pressures no greater than are required to obtain adequate coverage; by using large droplet producing nozzle tips; and by spraying when wind velocity is low. Do not apply with nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray. Do not apply with an orchard type mist blower.

Do not apply on snow or frozen ground.

Untreated trees occasionally can be affected by movement of the herbicide through root grafting with the treated trees.

Since this herbicide moves within the treated plant, do not use Pathfinder II on parts of a multiple stem plant if injury to the untreated portions (cut or standing stems) cannot be tolerated.

Do not apply on ditches used to transport irrigation water. Do not apply where runoff or irrigation water may flow onto agricultural land as injury to crops may result.

Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations.

Weed Resistance Management:

Triclopyr, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 4 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population may contain or develop plants resistant to Group 4 herbicides. Resistant weeds may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Such resistant weed plants may not be effectively managed using Group 4 herbicides but may be effectively managed utilizing other herbicides alone or in mixtures from a different herbicide Groups that are labeled for control of these weeds and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. However, a herbicide mode of action classification by itself may not adequately address specific weeds that are resistant to specific herbicides. Consult your local company representative, state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weeds.

Best Management Practices:

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is recommended. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistant

weeds. Scouting after a herbicide application is important because it can facilitate the early identification of weed shifts and/or weed resistance and thus provide direction on future weed management practices. One of the best ways to contain resistant weed populations is to implement measures to avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively. Cleaning equipment between sites and avoiding movement of plant material between sites will greatly aid in reducing the spread of resistant weed seed.

Woody Plant Species Controlled

ailanthus
alder, red
alder, speckled
ash, green
ash, white
aspen[1]
Australian pine
basswood
beech, American
birch, black
birch, gray
birch, paper
blackberry
blackgum
boxelder
bois d'arc
briar, green
Brazilian pepper
cherry, black[1]
cherry, choke
cherry, pin
chinaberry
Chinese tallow tree
cottonwood
dogwood, flowering
dogwood, red-osier
elbow bush
elm, American
elm, winged[1]
gallberry
greenbriar[1]
guava
hackberry
hawthorne
hazel
hedge
hercules club
hickory, mockernut
hickory, pignut
honeylocust
hornbeam (blue beach)
huisache
locust, black[1]
lotebush
madrone, Pacific
manzanita, greenleaf
maple, bigleaf[1]
maple, mountain
maple, red
maple, silver
maple, striped
maple, sugar
maple, vine
mesquite[1,3]
mountain-laurel
oak, black[2]
oak, blackjack[2]
oak, chestnut
oak, post[2]
oak, red
oak, scarlet
oak, water
oak, white
olive, autumn
olive, Russian
osage orange
pecan
persimmon, common
pine, jack
pine, loblolly
pine, ponderosa
pine, red
pine, white
plum (*Prunus* spp.)
plum, sand
plum, wild
poison ivy
poison oak
poplar, balsam
privet[1]
redcedar, eastern
rose, multiflora
salt cedar[1]
sassafras[1]
sumac, smooth[1]
sumac, staghorn[1]
sweetgum
sycamore
tamarack
tanoak
walnut
waxmyrtle
willow
yaupon
yellow poplar
yucca

[1]Some resprouting may occur.
[2]Not recommended for streamline basal treatment.
[3]Suppression only with streamline basal bark treatment.

Application Methods

Application in Forests, in Rangeland and Permanent Pastures, and in Non-Crop Areas

Individual plant treatments such as basal bark and cut surface applications may be used on any use site listed on this label at a maximum use rate of 10.7 gallons of Pathfinder II (8 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre. These types of applications are made directly to ungrazed parts of plants and, therefore, are not restricted by the grazing maximum rate of 2.7 gallons of Pathfinder II (2 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre.

Low Volume Basal Bark Treatment
To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, apply Pathfinder II with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressure and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Spray the basal parts of brush and tree trunks in a manner which thoroughly wets the lower 12 to 15 inches of stems, including the root collar area, but not to the point of runoff. Herbicide concentration should vary with size and susceptibility of species treated. Apply at any time, including the winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line.

Cut Stumps Treatment
To control resprouting, apply undiluted Pathfinder II to wet the area adjacent to the cambium and bark around the entire circumference and the sides of cut stumps. Sides of stumps should be thoroughly wetted down to the root collar area, but not to the point of runoff. Treatments may be applied throughout the year, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line. Control may be reduced with treatment during periods of moisture stress as in late summer.

Streamline Basal Bark Treatment (Southern States)
To control or suppress susceptible woody plants for conifer release or in rangeland and pasture, apply Pathfinder II with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using equipment which provides a directed straight-stream spray. Apply sufficient spray to one side of stems less than 3 inches in basal diameter to form a treated zone that is 6 inches in height. When the optimum amount of spray mixture is applied, the treated zone should widen to encircle the stem within approximately 30 minutes. Treat both sides of stems which are 3 to 4 inches in basal diameter. Direct the spray at bark that is approximately 12 to 24 inches above ground. Pines (loblolly, slash, shortleaf, and Virginia) up to 2 inches in diameter breast height (dbh) can be controlled by directing the spray at the point approximately 4 feet above ground. Best results are achieved when applications are made to young vigorously growing stems that have not developed the thicker bark characteristic of slower growing, understory trees in older stands. This technique is not recommended for scrub and live oak species, including blackjack, turkey, post, live, bluejack and laurel oaks. Apply from approximately 6 weeks prior to hardwood leaf expansion in the spring until approximately 2 months after leaf expansion is completed. Do not apply when snow or water prevent spraying at the desired height above ground level.

Weed Control in Commercial and Residential Landscapes

Pathfinder II may be used as an individual plant treatment for the control of small brush, trees and woody plants in mixed commercial and residential landscapes. This treatment is intended for use on smooth-barked stems less than 4 inches in diameter.

For control of small trees and woody plants growing in and around landscaped or turfgrass areas, apply Pathfinder II as a cut stump or low volume basal bark treatment only. Spray to wet but not to runoff. Always keep spray pressure low and directed at close range toward the target plant.

Specific Use Restrictions:
- Do not mix Pathfinder II in water.
- Do not use on or around edible food or food crops.
- Do not apply Pathfinder II to foliage or stems of desirable plants.
- Do not allow spray drift to contact desirable plants.
- Do not spray when wind is blowing toward desirable herbaceous ornamentals, flowers and gardens near enough to be injured.
- Do not apply this product in a way that will contact any person or pet, either directly or through drift. Keep people and pets out of the area during application.

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. 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

Dow AgroSciences warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, Dow AgroSciences MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperature, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

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

To the extent permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Dow AgroSciences or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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

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

Label Code: CD02-104-020
Replaced label: D02-104-013

EPA accepted 06/21/17

Revisions:

Only minor changes made, including updated trademark statement.

SPREADER 90

NON-IONIC SURFACTANT • SPREADER • ACTIVATOR • ANTIFOAMING AGENT

Principal Functioning Agents:	
1,2-Propanediol, propane-1,2,3-triol, alcohol ethoxylate, dimethylpolysiloxane	90%
Constituents Ineffective as Spray Adjuvants	10%
TOTAL	**100%**

CA Reg No. 34704-50055; WA Reg No. 34704-05002

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

Hazard Statements: Causes serious eye irritation. **Precautionary Statements:** Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Personal Protective Equipment: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

FIRST AID: 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 on skin or 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 swallowed:** Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **If inhaled:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-866-944-8565.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

NET CONTENTS:

☐ 30 GL (113.6 L)
☐ 275 GL (1040.9 L)
☐ _____

Loveland PRODUCTS

Loveland Products, Inc.® • PO Box 1286 • Greeley, CO 80632-1286

GENERAL: SPREADER 90 is a low foaming, non-ionic type spreader, adjuvant. SPREADER 90 provides quick wetting, more uniform distribution, and increases retention of spray by reducing surface tension. SPREADER 90 is formulated alcohol free and non-flammable. SPREADER 90 is readily dispersible in water and compatible with fertilizer and pesticide mixtures. This product can be used in terrestrial or aquatic settings. Some pesticides have stated adjuvant use rates. In all cases, the pesticide manufacturer's label should be consulted regarding specific adjuvant use recommendations and that rate followed. Do not add adjuvant at a level that would exceed 5% of the finished spray volume.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: Fill spray tank 1/2 full with water and begin agitation. Add pesticides as directed by label, while maintaining agitation. After pesticides are thoroughly mixed, add selected rate of SPREADER 90 as suggested by the label of pesticide being used.

	Fluid oz. / 100 gal.
Insecticides, Fungicides, Acaracides	4 to 16
Herbicides, Defoliants, Desiccants	8 to 64
Foliar Nutrients	12 to 32
Industrial spraying rights-of-way, non crop areas	16 to 32

Environmental Precautions: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not contaminate water. Do not allow to enter drains, sewers, or watercourses.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Heated storage not required. Store in cool, dry place. Store in original container. Keep tightly closed. Do not reuse empty container.
DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Dispose of contents/container on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Triple rinse (or equivalent) adding rinse water to spray tank. Offer container for recycling or dispose of container in sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by appropriate authorities. Recycling decontaminated containers is the best option of container disposal. The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) operates the national recycling program. To contact your state and local ACRC recycler visit the ACRC web page at www.acrecycle.org.
For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT, read the Directions for Use and the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability. By buying or using this product, the buyer or user accepts the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which no employee or agent of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. or the seller is authorized to vary. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, when the product is used in accordance with such Directions for Use under normal conditions of use. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE BUYER'S OR USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY FOR ANY INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE HANDLING OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT SHALL BE LIMITED TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING, AT THE ELECTION OF LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. OR THE SELLER: DIRECT DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. AND THE SELLER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO THE BUYER OR USER OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES, OR DAMAGES IN THE NATURE OF A PENALTY.

SPECIMEN LABEL

Telar® XP

CHLORSULFURON | GROUP 2 | HERBICIDE

HERBICIDE

Dry flowable

Active Ingredient	**By Weight**
Chlorsulfuron 2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl]benzenesulfonamide	75%
Other Ingredients	25%
Total	100%

EPA Reg. No. 432-1561

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

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

See Panel for First Aid Instructions and Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

Bayer

Nonrefillable Container
Net Weight
8 Ounces
86796112
86779862D 201005AV1

Produced for:
Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513
Product of China

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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 further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.
You may also contact 1-800-334-7577 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
Shoes plus socks
Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride

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

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS. IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "Applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, e.g., a spill or equipment break-down.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

GROUND WATER ADVISORY

Chlorsulfuron is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for weeks after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of chlorsulfuron from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.
TELAR® XP HERBICIDE must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label.
To the extent consistent with applicable law BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specified by BAYER CROPSCIENCE.

PREPARING FOR USE - Site Specific Considerations

Understanding the risks associated with the application of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE is essential to aid in preventing off-site injury to desirable vegetation and agricultural crops. The risk of off-site movement both during and after application may be affected by a number of site specific factors including the nature, texture, and stability of the soil; the intensity and direction of prevailing winds; vegetative cover; site slope; rainfall; drainage patterns; and other local physical and environmental conditions. A careful evaluation of the potential for off-site movement from the intended application site, including movement of treated soil by wind or water erosion, must be made prior to using TELAR® XP HERBICIDE. This evaluation is particularly critical where desirable vegetation or crops are grown on neighboring land for

which the use of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE is not labeled. If prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement and cause damage to neighboring desirable vegetation or agricultural crops, **DO NOT** apply TELAR® XP HERBICIDE.

Before applying TELAR® XP HERBICIDE the user must read and understand all label directions, precautions, and restrictions completely, including these requirements for a site specific evaluation. If you **DO NOT** understand any of the instructions or precautions on the label, or are unable to make a site specific evaluation yourself, consult with your local BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP representative, local agricultural dealer, university cooperative extension service, land manager, professional applicator, agricultural consultant, or other qualified authorities familiar with the area to be treated. If you still have questions regarding the need for site specific considerations, please call 1-800-331-2867.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or target vegetation unless making an industrial turf, pasture and rangeland applications, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the target vegetation.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

(continued)

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT *(continued)*

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the use site and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the target, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS
Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.
TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY
When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.
TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS
Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.
WIND
Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.
WINDBLOWN SOIL PARTICLES
TELAR® XP HERBICIDE has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affects the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying TELAR® XP HERBICIDE if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.
INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT
This product may be used on public, private, and tribal lands to treat certain weed species infestations that have been determined to be invasive, consistent with the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) National Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive plants. Effective EDRR systems address invasions by eradicating the invader where possible, and controlling them when the invasive species is too established to be feasibly eradicated. Once an EDRR assessment has been completed and action is recommended, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to quickly contain, deny reproduction, and if possible eliminate the invader. Consult your appropriate state extension service, forest service, or regional multidisciplinary invasive species management coordination team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response provisions and allowed treatments in your area.
WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT
TELAR® XP HERBICIDE contains the active ingredient chlorsulfuron which is a Group 2 Herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected.
Follow the best management practices listed below to delay the development of herbicide resistant weeds.

- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- 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.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions for each target weed.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Bayer distributor, Bayer representative or call 1-800-331-2867.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- To the extent possible, **DO NOT** allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weeds in the field.
- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program.
- **DO NOT** use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT
This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include

biological, cultural, and mechanical practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

AGRICULTURAL USES

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

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

Coveralls

Chemical resistant gloves made of any water proof material

Shoes plus socks

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. Use on non-crop sites is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

TELAR® XP HERBICIDE is a dry flowable that is mixed in water and applied as a spray.

TELAR® XP HERBICIDE is for the control of many invasive and noxious broadleaf weeds in pasture, range, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) lands, and non-crop industrial sites, including grazed areas on these sites.

Privately owned or public non-crop sites e.g. industrial sites, banks of dry drainage ditches, banks of dry canals, airports, military installations, farmyards, fence rows, soil bank lands, barrier strips, roadsides and associated rights-of-way, lumberyards, petroleum tank farms, pipeline and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas, pumping installations, railroads, storage areas, and plant sites.

TELAR® XP HERBICIDE is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile and does not freeze.

TELAR® XP HERBICIDE can be applied as a preemergence or postemergence treatment. For best annual weed control, apply TELAR® XP HERBICIDE during early stages of weed growth. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- use rate
- weed spectrum and size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment

For control of perennial weeds with TELAR® XP HERBICIDE alone, best results are obtained when weeds are treated in the bud to bloom or fall rosette stage.

This product may be applied on pasture, range, CRP, and non-crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by the collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittent drainage, intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonably dry flood plains, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps, and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas.

Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity

TELAR® XP HERBICIDE is absorbed by both the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. Two to 3 weeks after application to weeds, leaf growth slows, and the growing points turn reddish-purple. Within 4 to 6 weeks of application, leaf veins and leaves become discolored, and the growing points subsequently die.

Warm, moist conditions following treatment enhance the effectiveness of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE since moisture carries TELAR® XP HERBICIDE into weed roots, preventing roots from developing. Cold, dry conditions delay the activity of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress are less susceptible to TELAR® XP HERBICIDE.

TELAR® XP HERBICIDE is safe to labeled grasses under normal conditions. However, grasses that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (including extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices may be injured by applications of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE. In addition, different species of grass may be sensitive to treatment with TELAR® XP HERBICIDE under otherwise normal conditions. Application of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE to these species may result in injury.

RESTRICTIONS

For All Sites

- **DO NOT** apply TELAR® XP HERBICIDE when powdery, dry soil or light or sandy soils are known to be prevalent in the area being treated and conditions favoring wind erosion exist. Treatment of powdery, dry soil and light, sandy soils when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off-target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated

soil is washed, blown or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to TELAR® XP HERBICIDE may injure or kill most crops (except small grains). Injury may be more severe when crops are irrigated.

- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
  - **DO NOT** apply TELAR® XP HERBICIDE, or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
  - **DO NOT** use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas.
  - **DO NOT** use on grasses grown for seed.
- **DO NOT** apply in or on irrigation ditches including their outer banks.
- **DO NOT** apply in or on drainage ditches that contain water or canals that contain water, including their outer banks.
- **DO NOT** allow TELAR® XP HERBICIDE to drift or move into irrigation ditches.
- **DO NOT** allow TELAR® XP HERBICIDE to drift or move into drainage ditches that contain water or canals that contain water.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla, and Conejos.
- **DO NOT** apply this product in a way that will contact any person or pet, either directly or though drift. Keep people and pets out of the area during application.
- **DO NOT** allow people or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.
- **DO NOT** treat frozen or snow covered soil.
- **DO NOT** make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water including lakes, reservoirs, ponds streams and canals.

For Rangeland, Pastures, or CRP Use Sites

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 ounce (0.047 pounds chlorsulfuron) of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE per acre in a single application on rangeland, pasture, grass, or CRP use sites.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.33 ounces (0.062 pounds chlorsulfuron) per acre per year of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE on rangeland, pasture, grass hay fields, or CRP use sites.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE on rangeland, pasture, or CRP use sites when using reduced application rates. Allow at least 14 days between applications of TELAR® XP HERBICDE to rangeland, pasture, or CRP use sites.
- If tank-mixing or sequentially applying products containing chlorsulfuron to rangeland, pastures, or grasses in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), **DO NOT** apply more than the equivalent of 1.33 ounce (0.062 pounds of chlorsulfuron) per acre per year.

For Non-Crop Use Sites

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.6 ounces (0.122 pounds chlorsulfuron) of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE per acre in a single application on non-crop use sites.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.6 ounces (0.122 pounds chlorsulfuron) per acre per year of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE in broadcast applications on non-crop use sites.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.2 ounces (0.244 pounds chlorsulfuron) per acre per year of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE in spot applications on non-crop use sites.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE on non-crop use sites when using reduced application rates. Allow at least 14 days between applications of TELAR® XP HERBICDE to non-crop use sites.

For Industrial Turf

- **DO NOT** use TELAR® XP HERBICIDE in a tank mix with mefluidide on bahiagrass turf or turf that is under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperature, or poor fertility, as injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply TELAR® XP HERBICIDE to turf less than 1 year old.
- **DO NOT** plant grass seed in treated areas for 6 months following treatment; cultivation prior to planting is advised.
- **DO NOT** exceed 0.5 ounces (0.023 pounds chlorsulfuron) TELAR® XP HERBICIDE within a 12-month period when using broadcast applications. For rates greater than 0.5 ounces per acre and up to 2.6 ounces per acre (0.122 pounds per acre chlorsulfuron), spot applications can be used.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.5 ounces (0023 pounds chlorsulfuron) of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE per acre in a single application for industrial turf sites.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE on industrial turf sites when using reduced application rates. Allow at least 30 days between applications.

PRECAUTIONS

For All Sites

- Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to water saturated soils, to surfaces paved with materials e.g., asphalt or concrete, or to soils through which rainfall will not penetrate may result in runoff and movement of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE.
- Leave untreated soils undisturbed to reduce the potential for TELAR® XP HERBICIDE movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops.
- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP advises that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE to a small area. Components in a grass seed mixture will vary in sensitivity to TELAR® XP HERBICIDE so the final stand may not reflect the seed ratio.
- Under certain conditions including heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide

fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after TELAR® XP HERBICIDE application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. **DO NOT** apply TELAR® XP HERBICIDE to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soils, disease, or insect damage as grass injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application may also result in grass injury.

For Rangeland, Pastures, or Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Use Sites

- Broadleaf forage species, including clover and alfalfa, are sensitive to TELAR® XP HERBICIDE and will be severely stunted or injured by TELAR® XP HERBICIDE.
- Forage grasses which are under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperature, or poor fertility may be injured by TELAR® XP HERBICIDE.
- Forage grasses need to be well established before applying TELAR® XP HERBICIDE as the newly emerged seedlings of some forage grasses are sensitive to TELAR® XP HERBICIDE.
- TELAR® XP HERBICIDE applied before the initiation of flowering may cause seedhead suppression of some cool season grasses.
- Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their sensitivity to TELAR® XP HERBICIDE. Ryegrass (perennial and Italian) may be severely injured. Fescues may be temporarily stunted or yellowed. When using TELAR® XP HERBICIDE on a particular grass for the first time, limit the area treated. If no injury occurs, larger areas may be treated in subsequent years.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR PASTURE, RANGE, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

TELAR® XP HERBICIDE is for the control and suppression of weeds in permanent (non-rotational) pastures, range, and CRP lands when applied according to the directions and under the conditions specified on this label. Best results are obtained when perennial weeds are treated in the bud to bloom stage or the fall rosette growth stage. Annual weeds are controlled best when treated early in their growth cycles.

Application to pasture, rangeland, or Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) lands may be made by ground equipment, fixed-wing aircraft, or helicopter.

GRAZING/HAYING

There are no hay harvest or grazing restrictions for any livestock, including lactating animals, with application rates up to 1.33 ounces of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE (0.062 pounds chlorsulfuron) per acre per year. No exclosure is required for any animals.

Application rates higher than those as specified for specific grasses, up to 1.33 ounces/acre, (0.062 pounds chlorsulfuron) per acre, may be made as a spot treatment provided the resulting injury and possible loss of forage can be tolerated by the grower.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED BY TELAR® XP HERBICIDE section of this label for rates to control various weeds.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR NON-CROP SITES

TELAR® XP HERBICIDE may be used for weed control on privately owned or public non-crop sites e.g. industrial sites, banks industrial sites, banks of dry drainage ditches, banks of dry canals, airports, military installations, farmyards, fence rows, soil bank lands, barrier strips, roadsides and associated rights-of-way, lumberyards, tank farms, pipeline and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas, pumping installations, railroads, storage areas, and plant sites.

Application to non-crop sites, except rights-of-way, is restricted to ground application only. Rights-of-way may also be treated by helicopter.

Application Timing, Rates, and Weeds Controlled

Apply TELAR® XP HERBICIDE as a preemergent spray prior to weed germination or early postemergent spray when weeds are actively growing. For control of perennial weeds with TELAR® XP HERBICIDE alone, best results are obtained when weeds are treated in the bud to bloom or fall rosette stage.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR UNIMPROVED TURF (INDUSTRIAL, ROADSIDES & OTHER NON-CROP SITES)

TELAR® XP HERBICIDE is used to control weeds on unimproved industrial turf, on roadsides, and on other non-crop sites e.g. industrial sites, banks of dry drainage ditches, banks of dry canals, airports, military installations, farmyards,

fence rows, soil bank lands, barrier strips, roadsides and associated rights-of-way, lumberyards, tank farms, pipeline and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas, pumping installations, railroads, storage areas, and plant sites.

Application Timing

Apply TELAR® XP HERBICIDE when desirable grasses are well established, as premature treatment may result in top kill and stand reduction. For best results, treat turf at green-up.

Application Rates For Desired Grass Species and Weeds Controlled

Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED BY TELAR® XP HERBICIDE section below for rates to control various weeds. When applied at lower rates, TELAR® XP HERBICIDE provides short term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is increased.

Refer to the APPLICATION RATES FOR DESIRED GRASS SPECIES section for the list of rates for desired grass species.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR GROWTH SUPPRESSION AND SEEDHEAD INHIBITION

TELAR® XP HERBICIDE may be used as a tank mix with other herbicides registered for the use site to suppress grass growth (chemical mowing) and inhibit seedhead formation.

Application Timing

Apply TELAR® XP HERBICIDE to turf at green-up and before seed heads emerge (boot stage). Ensure that desirable grasses are well established at application, as premature treatment may result in top kill and stand reduction.

Application Rates and Weeds Controlled

Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED BY TELAR® XP HERBICIDE section below for rates to control various

weeds. When applied at lower rates, TELAR® XP HERBICIDE provides short term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is increased.

Tank Mix

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

0.25 ounces/acre (0.012 pounds/acre chlorsulfuron) TELAR® XP HERBICIDE + 0.063 to 0.125 pounds/acre mefluidide

Fescue	*Festuca* spp.
Bluegrass	*Poa* spp.

0.5 ounce/acre (0.023 pounds/acre chlorsulfuron) TELAR® XP HERBICIDE + 0.125 to 0.25 pounds/acre mefluidide (Pacific Northwest Only)

Fescue	*Festuca* spp.
Annual bluegrass	*Poa annua*
Perennial ryegrass	*Lolium perenne*
Smooth brome	*Bromus invermis*
Orchardgrass	*Dactylis glomerata*
Reed canarygrass	*Phalaris arundinacea*

APPLICATION RATES FOR DESIRED GRASS SPECIES

TELAR® XP HERBICIDE may be used on the following desirable grasses when applied at the use rates shown below.

Note: The higher rates and/or the addition of surfactant may result in temporary chlorosis of desirable grasses.

0.25 to 1 ounce/acre (0.012 to 0.047 pounds/acre chlorsulfuron)

Bahiagrass	*Paspalum notatum*
Bermudagrass	*Cynodon dactylon*
Blue gramma	*Bouteloua gracilis*
Bluegrass	*Poa* spp.
Bromegrass (meadow, smooth)	*Bromus* spp
Orchardgrass**	*Dactylis glomerata*
Wheatgrasses (crested, intermediate, pubescent, slender, streambank, tall, thick, spike, western)	*Agropyron* spp.

0.25 to 0.5 ounces/acre (0.012 to 0.023 pounds/acre chlorsulfuron)

Bentgrass	*Agrostis* spp.
Bluestems (big, little, plains, sand, ww spar)	*Andropogon* spp.
Buffalograss	*Buchloe dactyloides*
Fescue*(tall, Kentucky, hard, creeping)	*Festuca* spp
Galleta	*Hilaria jamesii*
Indiangrass	*Sorghastrum nutans*
Indian ricegrass	*Oryzopsis hymenoides*
Kleingrass**	*Panicum coloratum*
Lovegrasses (sand, weeping)	*Eragrostis* spp
Needlegrass, Green**	*Stipa viridula*
Prairie sandreed	*Calamovilfa longifolia*
Sheep fescue	*Festuca ovina*
Sideoats gramma	*Bouteloua curtipendula*
Smooth brome	*Bromus invermis*
Switchgrass	*Panicum virgatum*
Wildrye (beardless, Russian)	*Elymus* spp.

* Some types of fescue are sensitive. Use rates at the lower end of the rate range.

** Not for use in California

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY TELAR® XP HERBICIDE

TELAR® XP HERBICIDE effectively controls the following weeds when applied at the use rates shown. When applied at lower rates, TELAR® XP HERBICIDE provides short term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is increased.

0.25 to 0.5 ounces/acre (0.012 to 0.023 pounds/acre chlorsulfuron)

Annual sowthistle	*Sonchus oleraceus*
Blue mustard	*Chorispora tenella*
Common chickweed	*Stellaria media*
Common speedwell	*Veronica officinalis*
Common spikeweed**	*Hemizonia pungens*
Conical catchfly**	*Silene conoidea*
Cutleaf eveningprimrose**	*Oenothera laciniata*
Fiddleneck (tarweed)**	*Amsinckia lycopsoides*
Field pennycress	*Thlaspi arvense*
Flixweed	*Descurainia sophia*
Hempnettle**	*Galeopsis* spp.
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
London rocket**	*Sisymbrium irio*

Mayweed**	*Anthemis cotula*
Miner's lettuce**	*Montia perfoliata*
Pineapple-weed**	*Matricaria matricarioides*
Prostrate pigweed**	*Amaranthus blitoides*
Redroot pigweed	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Shepherd's purse**	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Smooth pigweed**	*Amaranthus chlorostachys*
Treacle mustard**	*Erysimum* spp.
Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)	*Sisymbrium altissimum*
Wild mustard	S*isymbrium altissimum*

** Not for use in California.

0.5 to 1 ounces/acre (0.023 to 0.047 pounds/acre chlorsulfuron)

Bouncingbet	*Saponaria officinalis*
Bur beakchervil**	*Anthriscus caucalis*
Buttercup	*Ranunculus* spp.
Carolina geranium**	*Geranium carolinianum*
Common lambsquarter	*Chenopodium album*
Common sunflower	*Helianthus annuus*
Dandelion (common)*	*Taraxacum officinale*
Erect knotweed**	*Polygonum erectum*
Goldenrod	*Solidago* spp.
Groundsel (common)**	*Senecio vulgaris*
Halogeton	*Halogeton glomeratus*
Musk thistle	*Carduus nutans*
Sicklepod	*Senna obtusifolia*
Smallseed falseflax**	*Camelina microcarpa*
Sweet clover*	*Melilotus* spp.
Tumble pigweed**	*Amaranthus albus*
Turkey mullein*	*Eremocarpus setigerus*
Whitetop (hoary cress)†	*Cardaria draba*
Wild buckwheat**	*Polygonum convolvulus*
Wild parsnip	*Pastinaca sativa*

* Partial control only.

** Not for use in California.

† Prebloom to bloom and fall rosette.

1 to 2.6 ounces/acre (0.047 to 0.122 pounds/acre chlorsulfuron)

Asters	*Aster* spp
Bedstraw*	*Galium* spp.
Black mustard	*Brassica nigra*
Bull thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*
Burclover	*Medicago* spp.
Canada thistle	*Cirsium arvense*
Common cinquefoil	*Potentilla canadensis*
Common mallow	*Malva neglecta*
Common mullein	*Verbascum thapsus*
Common ragweed*	*Ambrosia elatior*
Common tansy	*Tanacetum vulgare*
Common teasel	*Dipsacus fullonum*
Common yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*
Corn spurry	*Spergula arvensis*
Cow cockle	*Vaccaria pyramidata*
Curly dock	*Rumex crispus*
Dyer's woad	*Isatis tinctoria*
False chamomile**	*Matricaria maritima*
Foxtails*	*Setaria* spp.
Horsetail (Equisetum spp.)	*Equisetum* spp.
Houndstongue, common	*Cynoglossum officinale*
Italian ryegrass*	*Lolium multiflorum*
Marestail/horseweed	*Conyza canadensis*
Pepperweed**	*Lepidium* spp.
Pepperweed (perennial)	*Lepidium latifolium*
Poison-hemlock	*Conium maculatum*
Prostrate knotweed	*Polygonum aviculare*
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*
Red clover**	*Trifolium pratense*
Russian knapweed†	*Acroptilon repens*
Scotch thistle	*Onopordum acanthium*
Scouringrush	*Equisetum hyemale*
Sickleweed	*Falcaria vulgaris*
Spreading orach	*Atriplex patula*
Tansymustard	*Descurainia pinnata*
Tansy ragwort**	*Senecio jacobaea*
White clover	*Trifolium repens*
Wild carrot	*Daucus carota*

Wild garlic/ wild onion	*Allium vineale*
Yellow starthistle*	*Centaurea solstitalis*

* Partial control only.
** Not for use in California.
† Prebloom to bloom and fall rosette.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Dalmatian Toadflax (Linaria genistifolia): Apply 2 to 2.6 ounces (0.094 to 0.122 pounds chlorsulfuron) of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE per acre as a high volume foliar spray using a minimum of 24 gallons of water per acre. Use of a surfactant, as directed on this label, is advised. Fall applications of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE appear to provide the most consistent control.

Yellow Toadflax (Linaria vulgaris): Apply a minimum of 1.5 ounces (0.07 pounds chlorsulfuron) of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE per acre.

Kochia, Russian Thistle, and Prickly Lettuce: Tank mix TELAR® XP HERBICIDE with herbicides with different modes of action (e.g., 2,4-D plus dicamba), and apply postemergence before weeds form mature seeds.

Yellow Starthistle (Centaurea solstitialis): Apply TELAR® XP HERBICIDE at 0.5 to 2.6 ounces (0.023 to 0.122 lb pounds chlorsulfuron) per acre in combination with the specified rates of other herbicides registered for this use (e.g., clopyralid, picloram, or 2,4-D). For application method and other use instructions, use the most restrictive directions for the intended use. To improve postemergence control, a spray adjuvant needs to be added at the manufacturer's specified use rate.

When applied at lower rates, TELAR® XP HERBICIDE provides short term control; when applied at higher rates, weed control spectrum and residual is increased.

Rainfall is needed following the application for activation of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE to provide the preemergence control of yellow starthistle. Applications need to be made from early emergence to bolting stage of growth.

TANK MIXTURES

TELAR® XP HERBICIDE may be applied with other herbicides registered for use in pasture, range, Conservation Reserve Program, or non-crop sites. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, limitations, and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. **DO NOT** tank mix TELAR® XP HERBICIDE with HYVAR® X-L HERBICIDE (hexazinone, EPA Reg. No. 5481-634).

Always perform a jar test to insure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture with TELAR® XP HERBICIDE. Use a clear jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. The tank mixture is compatible if the materials mix readily when the jar is inverted several times. The mixture must remain stable after standing for 1/2 hour or, if separation occurs, must readily mix if agitated. An incompatible mixture is indicated by separation into distinct layers which **DO NOT** readily remix when agitated and/or the presence of flakes, precipitates, gels, or heavy oily film on the jar.

CROP ROTATION

Before using TELAR® XP HERBICIDE, carefully consider your rotation plans and options. If rotational flexibility is desired, **DO NOT** treat all of your pasture, rangeland, or CRP acres at the same time.

BIOASSAY

A successful field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop or grass species/variety not listed in this label.

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop(s) or grass(es) you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with TELAR® XP HERBICIDE. Crop or grass response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) or grass(es) grown in the test strip.

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local dealer or BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS

Following an application of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE, the treated sites may be replanted with various species of grasses at the minimum intervals below.

Species		Soil pH	Application Rate (ounces/acre)*	Replant Interval (months)
Alkali sacaton	*Sporobolus airoides*	pH of 7.5 and greater	0.5	1
			1	3
			2	>3
Bluestern, Big	*Andropogon gerardii*	pH of 7.5 and greater	0.5	3
Brome, meadow	*Bromus erectus*	pH of 7.5 or less	0.5-1	1
			1-2	2
Brome, Mountain	*Bromus marginatus*	pH of 7.5 and greater	0.5	1
			1	2
			2	>3
Brome, smooth	*Bromus invermis*	pH of 7.5 or less	0.5-1	2
			1-2	4
Fescue, alta/tall	*Festuca arundinacea*	pH of 7.5 or less	0.5	2
			1	3
			2	5

(continued)

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Species		Soil pH	Application Rate (ounces/acre)*	Replant Interval (months)
Fescue, sheep	*Festuca ovina*	pH of 7.5 or less	0.5-1	2
			1-2	4
Foxtail, meadow	Alopecurus pratensis	pH of 7.5 or less	0.5	3
			1	4
			2	6
Gramma, Blue	*Bouteloua gracilis*	pH of 7.5 and greater	0.5	1
			1	2
			2	>3
Gramma, Sideoats	*Bouteloua curtipendula*	pH of 7.5 and greater	1-2	>3
Needlegrass, green	*Stipa viridula*	pH of 7.5 or less	0.5-2	1
Orchardgrass	*Dactylis glomerata*	pH of 7.5 or less	0.5	2
			1-2	3
Russian wildrye	*Elymus* spp	pH of 7.5 or less	0.5-2	1
Switchgrass	*Panicum virgatum*	pH of 7.5 or less	0.5-2	3
		pH of 7.5 and greater	1-2	>3
Timothy	*Phleum pratense*	pH of 7.5 or less	0.5	2
			1	4
			2	6
Wheatgrass, Bluebunch	*Agropyron spicatum*	pH of 7.5 and greater	1.33	1
Wheatgrass, Crested	*Agropyron cristatum*	pH of 7.5 and greater	.67	1
			1.33	1

(continued)

(continued)

Species		Soil pH	Application Rate (ounces/acre)*	Replant Interval (months)
Wheatgrass, Intermediate	*Agropyron intermedium*	pH of 7.5 and greater	1.33	1
Wheatgrass, Slender	*Elymus trachycaulum*	pH of 7.5 and greater	1.33	1
Wheatgrass, Siberian	*Agropyron fragile*	pH of 7.5 and greater	1.33	1
Wheatgrass, Streambank	*Agropyron riparium*	pH of 7.5 and greater	1.33	1
Wheatgrass, Thickspike	*Agropyron dasystachyum*	pH of 7.5 and greater	0.5 - 2	1
Wheatgrass, western	*Agropyron smithii*	Across all pH ranges	0.5	1
			1	2
			2	4

The minimum intervals are for applications made in the spring to early summer. Because TELAR® XP HERBICIDE degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made in the late summer or early fall must consider the intervals as beginning in the spring following treatment. Testing has indicated that there is a considerable variation in response among the species of grasses when seeded onto areas treated with TELAR® XP HERBICIDE. If species other than those listed above are to be planted into areas treated with TELAR® XP HERBICIDE a successful field bioassay needs to be performed, or previous experience may be used to determine the feasibility of replanting treated sites.

* 0 .5 ounces of TELAR® XP Herbicide contains 0.023 pounds of chlorsulfuron; 0.67 ounces of TELAR® XP Herbicide contains 0.031 pounds of chlorsulfuron; 1.0 ounce of TELAR® XP Herbicide contains 0.047 pounds of chlorsulfuron; 1.33 ounces of TELAR® XP Herbicide contains 0.062 pounds of chlorsulfuron; 2.0 ounces of TELAR® XP Herbicide contains 0.094 pounds of chlorsulfuron; 3.0 ounces of TELAR® XP Herbicide contains 0.141 pounds of chlorsulfuron; 4.0 ounces of TELAR® XP Herbicide contains 0.188 pounds of chlorsulfuron; 5.0 ounces of TELAR® XP Herbicide contains 0.234 pounds of chlorsulfuron; 6.0 ounces of TELAR® XP Herbicide contains 0.281 pounds of chlorsulfuron.

ADDITIONAL USE INSTRUCTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Application to non-crop sites, except rights-of-way, is restricted to ground application only. Rights-of-way may also be treated by helicopter.

In pasture, range, or Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), treatments of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE may be applied by either ground equipment, fixed wing aircraft, or helicopter.

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's specifications for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc. Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure a uniform spray pattern and thorough coverage of weed pests. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when the weed canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, slowing, or stopping to avoid crop injury.

DO NOT make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or under weather conditions that might cause spray drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of the label.

Continuous agitation is required to keep TELAR® XP HERBICIDE in suspension.

GROUND APPLICATION

BROADCAST APPLICATION

Use sufficient spray volume (minimum of 10 gallons per acre) to help provide uniform coverage of the target weeds. For areas with heavy weed infestations, best results are achieved with higher spray volumes, generally 20 to 40 gallons per acre. Be sure to calibrate sprayers before application. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to desired species.

HIGH VOLUME HANDGUN APPLICATION

Use 50 to 300 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre. Mix TELAR® XP HERBICIDE at 1 to 2.6 ounces (0.047 to 0.122 pounds chlorsulfuron) per acre. Determine spray volume application amount needed for coverage of the site prior to adding TELAR® XP HERBICIDE to the spray tank. Ensure thorough weed and/or site coverage for best results and use the higher rate for harder to control species.

INVERT SPRAY APPLICATION

Apply the high viscosity invert solution at a total volume of 10 to 40 gallons per acre. Mix 0.25 to 2.6 ounces (0.012 to 0.122 pounds chlorsulfuron) of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE per acre in the water phase of the invert solution. Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED BY TELAR® XP HERBICIDE section of this label for selecting the appropriate use rate for the target weeds. Follow all use directions and cautionary statements appearing on the labels of the inverting oils and additives or listed in the operators manual of the inverting equipment by its manufacturer.

SPOT APPLICATION

PASTURE, RANGE, AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

TELAR® XP HERBICIDE is to be used for control of the previously listed weeds in pasture, range, and CRP using spot applications. Spot applications may be made by using equipment including back pack sprayers.

TELAR® XP HERBICIDE needs to be applied as a spray to the foliage and stems. The application volume will vary with the height and density of the weeds and the application equipment used. Regardless of the application volume and equipment used, thorough coverage of the foliage and stems is required to optimize results. To improve postemergence control of weeds, a spray adjuvant needs to be added at 0.25% volume or at the manufacturer's specified rate.

Use the measuring guide enclosed with the TELAR® XP HERBICIDE container to mix one gram of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE per one gallon of water along with a suitable surfactant. Spray to the point of wetting the entire surface of the target weeds, approximately 35 gallons of solution per acre.

NON-CROP SITES

Spot applications in non-crop sites may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 5.2 ounces (0.244 pounds chlorsulfuron) product per acre per year but not more than 50% of an acre may be treated. **DO NOT** apply more than 2.6 ounces (0.122 pounds chlorsulfuron) product per broadcast acre per year as a result of broadcast, spot or repeat applications.

To prevent misapplication, spot applications need to be applied with either a calibrated boom sprayer, a boom-less sprayer, or a hand-held or backpack sprayer.

For smaller areas, the application rates in Table 1 are based on treating an area of 1000 square feet (sq ft). Mix TELAR® XP HERBICIDE in 0.3 to 3 gallons of water, depending on the spray volume necessary to uniformly treat 1000 sq ft. A spray volume of 0.3 to 3 gallons per 1000 sq ft is equivalent to 13 to 130 gallons per acre.

Table 1. Spot Spray Rate Chart – Small Area

Amount of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE per 1000 square feet to Equal a Broadcast Rate		
(ounces/acre)	(ounces)	(grams)*
1.0	0.02	0.6
2.0	0.05	1.3
3.0	0.07	2.0
4.0	0.09	2.6
5.0	0.11	3.1

*0.6 grams of TELAR® XP Herbicide is equivalent to 0.001 pounds of chlorsulfuron; 1.3 grams of TELAR® XP Herbicide is equivalent to 0.002 pounds of chlorsulfuron; 2.0 grams of TELAR® XP Herbicide is equivalent to 0.003 pounds of chlorsulfuron; 2.6 grams of TELAR® XP Herbicide is equivalent to 0.004 pounds of chlorsulfuron; 3.1 grams of TELAR® XP Herbicide is equivalent to 0.005 pounds of chlorsulfuron.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.

Use a minimum of 3 GPA.

When applying TELAR® XP HERBICIDE by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields. See the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

To improve postemergence weed control, a high quality spray adjuvant needs to be added at the manufacturer's specified use rate. **DO NOT** use LI-700 or any acidifying spray adjuvants with TELAR® XP HERBICIDE.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Drift control additives may be used with all spray equipment with the exception of controlled droplet applicators. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the label. It is advised that drift control additives be certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA). **DO NOT** use an adjuvant which increases viscosity with Microfoil, Thru-Valve booms, or other systems that cannot accommodate viscous sprays.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE.
3. Continue agitation until the TELAR® XP HERBICIDE is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the TELAR® XP HERBICIDE is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. TELAR® XP HERBICIDE needs to be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) and then add the necessary volume of spray adjuvants. Always add spray adjuvants last. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply TELAR® XP HERBICIDE spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If TELAR® XP HERBICIDE and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the TELAR® XP HERBICIDE in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the TELAR® XP HERBICIDE.

DO NOT use TELAR® XP HERBICIDE with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 5.0.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment must be cleaned before TELAR® XP HERBICIDE is sprayed. Immediately following application of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE, follow the cleanup procedures specified on the tank mix partner(s) label(s) and the "AT THE END OF THE DAY" section below. If no directions are provided, follow the steps outlined in the SPRAYER CLEANUP section of this label.

AT THE END OF THE DAY

When multiple loads of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE are applied, it is important that at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.

Thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of TELAR® XP HERBICIDE as follows:

1. Drain tank; rinse interior surfaces of tank; then flush tank, boom, and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and add the cleaning solution.* Flush the boom, hoses, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Allow them to sit for 15 minutes with agitation running, and then drain the tank.
3. Repeat Step 2.
4. Repeat Step 1.
5. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately. To remove traces of cleaning solution, rinse the tank thoroughly with clean water and flush through the hoses and boom.

* Use tank cleaners that are approved for use following sulfonylurea herbicides.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled, or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration, and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour, or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with TELAR® XP HERBICIDE containing chlorsulfuron only. **DO NOT** reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: **DO NOT** reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with TELAR® XP HERBICIDE containing chlorsulfuron only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage including cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, **DO NOT** use the container, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, **DO NOT** reuse or transport container, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration, and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour, or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

DO NOT transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking, or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at 1-800-334-7577, day or night.

Bayer (reg'd), the Bayer Cross (reg'd) and Telar® are registered trademarks of Bayer.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, plant injury, other property damage, as well as other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of Bayer CropScience LP. Those factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Bayer CropScience LP is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

CHLORSULFURON | GROUP 2 | HERBICIDE

OPEN HERE

Telar® XP

HERBICIDE

Dry flowable Active Ingredient	By Weight
Chlorsulfuron 2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl]benzenesulfonamide	75%
Other Ingredients	25%
Total	100%

EPA Reg. No. 432-1561

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

See Panel for First Aid Instructions and Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

Nonrefillable Container
Net Weight
8 Ounces
86796112
86779862D 201005AV1

Bayer

Produced for:
Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513

(01)00785740633359

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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 further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.
You may also contact 1-800-334-7577 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION
Harmful if swallowed. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.
Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
Container Handling: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.
Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.
DO NOT transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking, or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at 1-800-334-7577, day or night.

THINVERT®

RTU (Ready to Use)

THINVERT® RTU Deposition Aid is designed for use as a part of the THINVERT® Application System. This system combines a unique spray nozzle and the spray fluid into a coordinated unit for ground and aerial application to railroads, roadsides, rangeland, cropland, industrial sites, forests, and landscape areas, and for control of invasive weed species on wetlands, ditchbanks, and marginal areas using herbicides that are approved for aquatic sites. Add active ingredients according to instructions on the label

Principal functioning agents:

Paraffinic oil blend……31.6%

Emulsifier/surfactant blend……1.8%

Inert ingredients……67%

CAUTION

Keep out of reach of children

Observe other cautions below

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing spray mix or vapors. Wear eye protection when mixing to protect eyes. Liquid may cause eye injury. In case of contact with eyes, flush immediately with clean water and get medical attention for eyes. Observe all precautions on the labels of products mixed with this product.

NET CONTENTS: _____Gallons

WSI

Waldrum Specialties, Inc.
P.O. Box 1146, Southampton, PA 18966
Phone 215 348-5535 FAX 215 348-5541
Web: http://www.waldrumspecialties.com
email info @waldrumspecialties.com

THINVERT® RTU

Directions for use

General Information

THINVERT® RTU is formulated for use as a part of the THINVERT® Application System. It can be used with THINVERT Backpack nozzles, THINVERT Widecast™ nozzles, or the RADIARC® Sprayer to increase spray deposition, reduce spray evaporation, and control spray drift. THINVERT RTU is a ready-to-use thin invert emulsion that can be used with conventional pumps and spray systems to apply herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and plant growth regulators to railroads, rangeland, cropland, industrial sites, forests and landscape areas, and for control of invasive weed species on wetlands, ditchbanks, and marginal areas using herbicides that are approved for aquatic sites. Avoid applications that may leave a sheen on the water surface. Make aquatic applications directly to plant foliage only.

Preparing tank mixes with common herbicides:

Add water soluble or emulsifiable herbicides such as Accord®, Rodeo®, Arsenal®, Habitat®, Garlon® 3A, Garlon® 4 or Krenite® to THINVERT RTU while agitating vigorously. If dry flowable herbicides such as Escort® or Oust® are used, mix them with a small quantity of water and add them slowly to the spray tank. Continue agitation.

Do not add surfactants to THINVERT/herbicide mixtures. If unsprayed mixtures remain in the spray tank over night, agitate thoroughly before spraying and circulate material in the hoses.

Nozzle selection:
THINVERT spray nozzles are patented, specially designed nozzles that form small uniform droplets when used with THINVERT emulsions. They give effective coverage of leaf surfaces with economical low spray volumes, and minimize spray drift and evaporation of spray droplets.

THINVERT* Backpack nozzles:
#71510 – 6" swath for individual plant sprays
#71531 – 2-3' swath for individual plant sprays
#81531 – 2-3' swath for brush and tree control
#15105 – 1-2" swath for tall trees
#73019 – 5-6"swath for broadcast applications

THINVERT* Widecast™ Nozzles
#1534 – for cut stubble and foliar applications mounted on skidder, truck, or ATV

THINVERT - The **RADIARC**®Sprayer with Special Low-volume patterns can be used. (Contact Waldrum Specialties for details)

WSI WaldrumSpecialties, Inc
email:info@Waldrumspecialties.com
web: www.waldrumspecialties.com
215 348-5535 FAX 215 348-5541

Garlon® 3A,Garlon® 4 Ultra, Accord® and Rodeo are registered trademarks of Dow AgroSciences. Escort XP®, Oust XP® and Krenite S® are registered trademarks of DuPont. Arsenal® and Habitat® are registered trademarks of BASF. THINVERT® and RADIARC® are registered trademarks of Waldrum Specialties, Inc. THINVERT formulations and THINVERT spray nozzles are patented products of Waldrum Specialties, Inc.

Ingredients in THINVERT® RTU are exempt from the requirements of crop tolerance under Title 40, CFR, 180.1001 (c)

WSI warrants THINVERT® RTU to conform to the label description. It is suitable for the purposes described on the label. No other warranty is expressed or implied.

Unfoamer®

ANTIFOAMING/DEFOAMING AGENT

Principal Functioning Agents:

Dimethylpolysiloxane, polypropylene glycol, and methylated silicone	12.5%
Constituents ineffective as spray adjuvant	87.5%
TOTAL	**100.0%**

CA Reg. No. 34704-50062; WA Reg. No. 34704-09002

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

Precautionary Statements: May be harmful if swallowed. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. **Environmental Precautions:** Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not contaminate water. Do not allow to enter drains, sewers, or watercourses.

NET CONTENTS: 1 GAL. (3.78 L)

Loveland PRODUCTS

Loveland Products, Inc. • PO Box 1286 • Greeley, CO 80632-1286

0 21077 73840 5

G0814

Personal Protective Equipment: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

First Aid: 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 further treatment advice. **If on skin or 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 swallowed:** Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **If inhaled:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL 1-866-944-8565.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

GENERAL: UNFOAMER Antifoaming/Defoaming Agent is designed to effectively control foam in water-based fertilizer and pesticide spray mixtures. UNFOAMER will reduce mixing time by facilitating faster and more accurate filling. Foam can affect calibration and metering of spray mixtures. UNFOAMER will reduce waste and exposure to pesticides contained in foam running over the top of the tank.

THIS PRODUCT CAN BE USED IN THE FOLLOWING SETTINGS: AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY, INDUSTRIAL, MUNICIPAL, NON-CROPLAND, ORNAMENTAL, RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND TURF. (NOT FOR AQUATIC USE.)

KEEP FROM FREEZING — SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: Use 1 to 6 ounces of UNFOAMER per 100 gallons of spray mixture. For best results, add UNFOAMER to the water before adding the agricultural chemicals. Agitation will aid dispersion. Rate may need to be adjusted. Effectiveness of UNFOAMER depends upon temperature, viscosity and composition of spray mixture. Decrease or increase rate until desired foam control is obtained.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Store in cool, dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed. Do not reuse empty container.

DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Dispose of contents/container on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Triple rinse (or equivalent) adding rinse water to spray tank. Offer container for recycling or dispose of in sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by appropriate authorities. Recycling decontaminated containers is the best option of container disposal. The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) operates the national recycling program. To contact your state and local ACRC recycler visit the ACRC web page at www.acrecycle.org.

For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT, read the Directions for Use and the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability. By buying or using this product, the buyer or user accepts the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which no employee or agent of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. or the seller is authorized to vary. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, when the product is used in accordance with such Directions for Use under normal conditions of use. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE BUYER'S OR USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY FOR ANY INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE HANDLING OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT SHALL BE LIMITED TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING, AT THE ELECTION OF LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. OR THE SELLER: DIRECT DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. AND THE SELLER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO THE BUYER OR USER OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES, OR DAMAGES IN THE NATURE OF A PENALTY.

UNFOAMER® is a registered trademark of Loveland Products, Inc.

SPECIMEN

Specimen Label

TRICLOPYR CHOLINE	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

CORTEVA™ agriscience

Vastlan®

HERBICIDE

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

For the control of woody plant species and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds on

- **range and permanent grass pastures, grasses grown for hay, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) sites;**
- **forest sites, conifer and tree plantations, and Christmas tree plantations;**
- **non-crop areas for example, airports, barrow ditches, communication transmission lines or structures, manufacturing and storage sites, electrical power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military lands, mining and drilling areas, non-irrigation ditch banks, oil and gas pads, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, railroads, roadsides, storage areas, storm water retention areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses, vacant lots and other non-crop residential areas, and around farm buildings;**
- **natural areas (open space) for example, campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trails and trailheads, recreation areas, wildlife openings and wildlife habitat and management areas;**
- **including grazed areas on these sites; and**
- **aquatic sites**

For use in New York State, comply with Section 24(c) Special Local Need labeling for Vastlan, SLN NY-160004.

Active Ingredient:
Triclopyr choline: 2-[(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl)oxy] acetic acid, choline salt 54.72%
Other Ingredients 45.28%
Total 100.0%

Acid equivalent: triclopyr – 39.02% - 4 lb/gal

Precautionary Statements

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-687

Keep Out of Reach of Children

WARNING

May be fatal if swallowed • Causes substantial but temporary eye injury • Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly 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)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Protective eyewear
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/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, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:
- 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 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 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 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Under certain conditions, treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen depletion or loss due to decomposition of dead plants, which may contribute to fish suffocation. This loss can cause fish suffocation. Therefore, to minimize this hazard, do not treat more than one-third to one-half of the water area in a single operation and wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Consult with the State agency for fish and game before applying to public water to determine if a permit is needed.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

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.

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

Agricultural Use Requirements (Cont.)

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

- Protective eyewear
- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves

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.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: For applications to non-cropland areas, do not allow entry into areas until sprays have dried, unless applicator and other handler PPE is worn.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.
Pesticide Storage: Agitate before use.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:
Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Product Information for All Use Sites

Use Vastlan® for the control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds in range and pasture, grasses grown for hay, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) sites; forest sites, conifer and tree plantations, and Christmas tree plantations; non-crop areas for example, airports, barrow ditches, communication transmission lines or structures, manufacturing and storage sites, electrical power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military lands, mining and drilling areas, non-irrigation ditch banks, oil and gas pads, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, railroads, roadsides, storage areas, storm water retention areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses, vacant lots and other non-crop residential areas, and around farm buildings; natural areas (open space) for example, campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trails and trailheads, recreation areas, wildlife openings and wildlife habitat and management areas and aquatic sites.

Obtain Required Permits: Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local public agencies may require permits.

Use Precautions

When making applications to control unwanted plants on banks or shorelines of moving water sites, minimize overspray to open water.

It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks, seasonally dry wetlands (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, or bogs), and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Use Restrictions

For use in New York State, comply with Section 24(c) Special Local Need labeling for Vastlan, SLN NY-160004.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not apply Vastlan directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with, grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, or other desirable broadleaf plants. Do not permit spray mists containing Vastlan to drift onto such plants.

Do not apply to salt water bays or estuaries.

Do not apply directly to un-impounded rivers or streams.

Do not apply where runoff water may flow onto agricultural land as injury to crops may result.

Do not apply with a mistblower.

Irrigation waters:

Do not apply on ditches or canals currently being used to transport irrigation water or that will be used for irrigation within 4 months following treatment. It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks and the outer banks of irrigation ditches.

Water treated with Vastlan may not be used for irrigation purposes for 120 days after application or until residue levels of Vastlan are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less.

Seasonal Irrigation Waters: Vastlan may be applied during the off-season to surface waters that are used for irrigation on a seasonal basis provided that there is a minimum of 120 days between applying Vastlan and the first use of treated water for irrigation purposes, or until residue levels of Vastlan are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less.

Irrigation Canals/Ditches: Do not apply Vastlan to irrigation canals/ditches unless the 120-day restriction on irrigation water usage can be observed or residue levels of Vastlan are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less.

Restrictions for Potable Water Intakes for Emerged Aquatic Weed Control – Lakes, Reservoirs, Ponds:
See chart below for specific setback distances near functioning potable water intakes.
Note: Existing potable water intakes which are no longer in use, such as those replaced by potable water wells or connections to a municipal water system, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes. These setback restrictions do not apply to terrestrial applications made adjacent to potable water intakes.

	Vastlan Application Rate			
Area Treated	**1.5 qt/acre**	**3 qt/acre**	**4.5 qt/acre**	**6 qt/acre**
(acres)	**Setback Distance (ft)**			
4	0	200	400	500
>4 - 8	0	200	700	900
>8 - 16	0	200	700	1000
>16	0	200	900	1300

To apply Vastlan around and within the distances noted above from a functioning potable water intake, the intake must be turned off until the triclopyr level in the intake water is determined to be 0.4 parts per million (ppm) or less by laboratory analysis or immunoassay.

Recreational Use of Water in Treatment Area: There are no restrictions on use of water in the treatment area for recreational purposes, including swimming and fishing.

Livestock Use of Water from Treatment Area: There are no restrictions on livestock consumption of water from the treatment area.

Restrictions for Potable Water Intakes for Submerged Weed Control – Lakes, Reservoirs, Ponds:
For applications of Vastlan to control submerged weeds in lakes, reservoirs, or ponds that contain a functioning potable water intake for human consumption, see the chart below to determine the minimum setback distances of the application from the functioning potable water intakes.

Area Treated (acres)	**Concentration of Triclopyr Acid in Water (ppm ae)**				
	0.75 ppm	1 ppm	1.5 ppm	2 ppm	2.5 ppm
	Required Setback Distance (ft) from Potable Water Intake				
<4	300	400	600	800	1000
>4 – 8	420	560	840	1120	1400
>8 – 16	600	800	1200	1600	2000
>16 – 32	780	1040	1560	2080	2600
>32 acres, calculate a setback using the formula for the appropriate rate	Setback (ft) = (800*ln (acres) – 160)/3.33	Setback (ft) = (800*ln (acres) – 160)/2.50	Setback (ft) = (800*ln (acres) – 160)/1.67	Setback (ft) = (800*ln (acres) – 160)/1.25	Setback (ft) = (800*ln (acres) – 160)

Example Calculation 1: to apply 2.5 ppm Vastlan to 50 acres:

Setback in feet = (800 x ln (50 acres) - 160
= (800 x 3.912) – 160
= 2970 feet

Example Calculation 2: to apply 0.75 ppm Vastlan to 50 acres:

$$\text{Setback in feet} = \frac{(800 \times \ln(50 \text{ acres}) - 160}{3.33}$$
$$= \frac{(800 \times 3.912) - 160}{3.33}$$
= 892 feet

Note: Existing potable water intakes which are no longer in use, such as those replaced by potable water wells or connections to a municipal water system, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes. These setback restrictions do not apply to terrestrial applications made adjacent to potable water intakes.

To apply Vastlan around and within the distances noted above from a functioning potable water intake, the intake must be turned off until the triclopyr level in the intake water is determined to be 0.4 parts per million (ppm) or less by laboratory analysis or immunoassay.

Maximum Use Rates

- Apply no more than 6 lb ae of triclopyr (6 quarts of Vastlan) per acre per year on aquatic sites.
- Apply no more than 2 lb ae of triclopyr (2 quarts of Vastlan) per acre per growing season on range and pasture sites, including rights-of-way, fence rows or any area where grazing or harvesting of hay is allowed.
- On forestry sites, Vastlan may be used at rates up to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (6 quarts of Vastlan) per acre per year.
- For all terrestrial use sites other than range, pasture, forestry sites, and grazed/hayed areas, the maximum application rate is 9 lb ae of triclopyr (9 quarts of Vastlan) per acre per year.
- See Maximum Labeled Rate versus Spray Volume per Acre table below for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Maximum Labeled Rate versus Spray Volume per Acre

Total Spray Volume (gal/acre)	**Maximum Rate of Vastlan**		
	Range and Pasture Sites[1] (gal/100 gal of spray)	**Forestry Sites[2] (gal/100 gal of spray)**	**Non-Cropland Sites[3] (gal/100 gal of spray)**
400	Do not use	0.375	0.57
300	Do not use	0.5	0.75
200	Do not use	0.75	1.125
100	0.5	1.5	2.25
50	1	3	4.5

Maximum Labeled Rate versus Spray Volume per Acre (Cont.)

Total Spray Volume (gal/acre)	**Maximum Rate of Vastlan**		
	Range and Pasture Sites[1] (gal/100 gal of spray)	**Forestry Sites[2] (gal/100 gal of spray)**	**Non-Cropland Sites[3] (gal/100 gal of spray)**
40	1.25	3.75	5.63
30	1.67	5	7.5
20	2.5	7.5	11.25
10	5	15	22.5

[1]Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 2 lb ae of triclopyr (2 quarts of Vastlan)/acre/year.
[2]Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 6 lb ae of triclopyr (6 quarts of Vastlan)/acre/year.
[3]Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 9 lb ae of triclopyr (9 quarts of Vastlan)/acre/year on non-cropland use sites other than rangeland, pasture, forestry, and grazed/hayed areas.

Use the higher dosage rates in the chart when woody plants approach an average of 15 feet in height or when the brush covers more than 60% of the area to be treated. If lower rates are used on hard to control species, resprouting may occur the year following treatment.

Haying Restrictions

Haying (harvesting of dried forage)
- Do not harvest hay for 14 days after application.

Slaughter Restriction: During the season of application, withdraw livestock from grazing treated grass at least 3 days before slaughter.

Avoiding Injurious Spray Drift

Make applications only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible plants. Do not spray when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants that are near enough to be injured. It is suggested that a continuous smoke column at or near the spray site or a smoke generator on the spray equipment be used to detect air movement, lapse conditions, or temperature inversions (stable air). If the smoke layers or indicates a potential of hazardous spray drift, do not spray.

Spray Drift Management
Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

Aerial Application:
The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications with aerial applications:

1. The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory, below.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory
Information on Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

For aerial application on rights-of-way or other areas near susceptible crops, apply through a Microfoil† or Thru-Valve boom†, or use an agriculturally labeled drift control additive. Other drift reducing systems or thickened sprays prepared by using high viscosity inverting systems may be used if they are made as drift-free as mixtures containing agriculturally labeled thickening agents or applications made with the Microfoil or Thru-Valve boom. Do not use a thickening agent with the Microfoil or Thru-Valve booms, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all use directions and precautions on the product label.

†Reference within this label to a particular piece of equipment produced by or available from other parties is provided without consideration for use by the reader at its discretion and subject to the reader's independent circumstances, evaluation, and expertise. Such reference by Dow AgroSciences is not intended as an endorsement of such equipment, shall not constitute a warranty (express or implied) of such equipment, and is not intended to imply that other equipment is not available and equally suitable. Any discussion of methods of use of such equipment does not imply that the reader should use the equipment other than is advised in directions available from the equipment's manufacturer. The reader is responsible for exercising its own judgment and expertise, or consulting with sources other than Dow AgroSciences, in selecting and determining how to use its equipment.

Controlling Droplet Size:
- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of wingspan or rotor diameter.

Application Height: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Ground Equipment: To aid in reducing spray drift, Vastlan should be used in thickened (high viscosity) spray mixtures using an agriculturally labeled drift control additive, high viscosity invert system, or equivalent as directed by the manufacturer. With ground equipment, spray drift can be reduced by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the lower end of the manufacturer's recommended pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); and by spraying when wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). In hand-gun applications, select the minimum spray pressure that will provide adequate plant coverage (without forming a mist). Do not apply with nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment: To minimize spray drift, do not use pressure exceeding 50 psi at the spray nozzle and keep sprays no higher than brush tops. An agriculturally labeled thickening agent may be used to reduce drift.

Use Information

Use Vastlan at rates of 0.75 to 9 quarts of Vastlan per acre to control broadleaf weeds and woody plants. In all cases, use the amount specified in enough water to give uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. Refer to Maximum Use Rates paragraph - follow defined rates restrictions based on use sites and whether or not grazing or haying is involved.

Surfactants
For best results, use a surfactant with foliar applications and apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. When hard to control species such as ash, blackgum, choke cherry, elm, maples, oaks, pines, or winged elm are prevalent and during applications made in late summer when the plants are mature or during drought conditions, use the higher rates of Vastlan alone or in combination with Milestone, Opensight, Tordon® or other herbicides to broaden the spectrum of activity.

Tank Mixing
Before using any recommended tank mixtures, read the directions and all use precautions and restrictions on all labels in the tank mix. Prior to large scale batch mixing, conduct a "jar test" for spray mixture compatibility by mixing each component in the required order and proportion in a clear glass jar. **Note:** If tank mixing with glyphosate herbicides, mix the Vastlan with at least 75% of the total spray volume desired and ensure that Vastlan is well mixed before adding the glyphosate herbicides to avoid incompatibility. When using Vastlan in combination with Freelexx, 2,4-D amine (like DMA 4 IVM) or low volatile ester herbicides, generally the higher rates should be used for satisfactory brush control.

A surfactant should be added to the spray tank last or as recommended on the product label. If combined with emulsifiable concentrate herbicides, moderate continuous adequate agitation is required.
It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Broadcast Applications With Ground Equipment
Apply using equipment that will ensure uniform coverage of the spray volumes applied. To improve spray coverage, add a non-ionic surfactant. See Maximum Labeled Rate versus Spray Volume per Acre table below for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Aerial Application
Aerial sprays should be applied using suitable drift control. (See Use Precautions and Restrictions.) Add a non-ionic surfactant. See Maximum Labeled Rate versus Spray Volume per Acre table above for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Woody Plant Control With Ground Equipment for Noncropland sites

High Volume Foliage Treatment

For control of woody plants, use Vastlan at the rate of 3 to 9 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution, or Vastlan at 0.75 to 3 quarts may be tank mixed with Freelexx, 2,4-D (like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile esters), or products such as Milestone, Opensight, Tordon* and diluted to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Apply at a volume of 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending upon size and density of woody plants. Applications should be sufficient to provide thorough plant coverage. (See Use Precautions and Restrictions.) Do not exceed maximum allowable use rates per acre.

* Tordon is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida. This product is a restricted use pesticide. Check to ensure tank mix partners are state registered before use. See this product label for more information.

Low Volume Foliage Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants, apply up to 9 quarts of Vastlan in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. The maximum volume of the finish spray applied to an acre is limited by the maximum use rate per site type (See Maximum Use Rate section - Range and Pasture, Grazing, Haying sites 2 lb ae, Forestry and aquatic sites 6 lb ae, and all other sites 9 lb ae triclopyr). For best results, a surfactant should be added to all spray mixtures. The spray concentration of Vastlan and total spray volume per acre should be adjusted according to the size and density of target woody plants and kind of spray equipment used. With low volume sprays, use sufficient spray volume to obtain uniform coverage of target plants including the surfaces of all foliage, stems, and root collars (see Use Precautions and Restrictions). Match equipment and delivery rate of spray nozzles to height and density of woody plants. When treating tall, dense brush, a truck mounted spray gun with spray tips that deliver up to 2 gallons per minute at 40 to 60 psi may be required. Backpack or other types of specialized spray equipment with spray tips that deliver less than 1 gallon of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

Tank Mixing: As a low volume foliar spray, up to 9 quarts of Vastlan may be applied in tank mix combination with Tordon* or Graslan L* in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. The maximum volume of the finish spray applied to an acre is limited by the maximum use rate per site type (See Maximum Use Rate section - Range and Pasture, Grazing, Haying sites 2 lb ae, Forestry and aquatic sites 6 lb ae, and all other sites 9 lb ae triclopyr).

* Tordon and Graslan L are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida. These products are restricted use pesticides. See product labels for more information.

Foliage Treatment (Non-Grazed/Non-Hayed Areas)

Use 6 to 9 quarts of Vastlan alone or in a tank mix combination with other herbicides such as Freelexx, 2,4-D (like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile esters) or Milestone, Opensight, Tordon*, or Graslan L* and apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions.

Interspersed areas in non-grazed/hayed rights-of-ways that may be subject to grazing or haying may be spot treated with this rate if the treated area comprises no more than 10% of the total grazed/hayed area.

* Tordon and Graslan L are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida. These products are restricted use pesticides. See product labels for more information.

Foliage Treatment (Range and Pasture and Grazed/Hayed Areas)

Use 1 to 2 quarts of Vastlan per acre. Apply as a broadcast spray in a total volume of 10 gallons or more per acre. Apply anytime the weeds are actively growing. Tank mixtures can be made with other herbicides registered for use on grazed/hayed sites such as Milestone, Opensight, PastureGard HL, Surmount, Freelexx, or Tordon* or Graslan L.*

* Tordon and Graslan L are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida. These products are restricted use pesticides. Check to ensure tank mix partners are state registered before use. See product labels for more information.

Weed Resistance Management

Triclopyr, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 4 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population may contain or develop plants resistant to Group 4 herbicides. Resistant weeds may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Such resistant weed plants may not be effectively managed using Group 4 herbicides but may be effectively managed utilizing other herbicides alone or in mixtures from different herbicide Groups that are labeled for control of these weeds and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. Consult your local company representative, state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weeds.

Best Management Practices:

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

Woody Plants and Weeds Controlled

alder
arrowwood
ash
aspen
Australian pine
bear clover (bearmat)
beech
birch
blackberry
blackgum
Brazilian pepper
broom, Scotch, French, Spanish, Portugese
cascara
ceanothus
cherry
chinquapin
choke cherry
cottonwood
crataegus (hawthorn)
Douglas fir
dogwood
elderberry
elm
gallberry
gorse
hazel
hornbean
kudzu[1]
locust
madrone
maples
melaleuca (seedlings)
mulberry
oaks
persimmon
pine
poison ivy
poison oak
poplar
Russian olive 1/
salt-bush (*Baccharis* spp.)
salt cedar[2]
salmonberry
sassafras
scotch broom
sumac
sweetbay magnolia
sweetgum
sycamore
tanoak
thimbleberry
tulip poplar
waxmyrtle
western hemlock
wild rose
willow
winged elm

[1]For complete control, re-treatment may be necessary.
[2]Use cut surface treatments for best results.

Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds

bindweed
burdock
Canada thistle
chicory
clover
curly dock
dandelion
field bindweed
ground ivy
lambsquarter
lespedeza
Mexican petunia
plantain
purple loosestrife 2/
oxalis
ragweed
smartweed
Spanish needles/ common beggarthicks
tansy ragwort
thistle
tropical soda apple
vetch
wedelia
wild lettuce

Aquatic Weeds

alligatorweed
American lotus
American frogbit
aquatic sodaapple
Eurasian watermilfoil
milfoil species
nuphar (spatterdock)
parrotfeather*
phragmites 3/
pickerelweed
pennywort
purple loosestrife
Waterhyacinth
Waterlily
Waterprimose
Watershield

*Re-treatment may be needed to achieve desired level of control.

1/ Russian olive

Apply Vastlan at 3 quarts per acre plus Milestone® and a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25 to 0.5% v/v or 1 quart/acre of crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil. Treatments can be made to small (usually less than 6 feet in height) trees or to regrowth of trees after cutting, mowing, or shredding operations. For foliar applications, apply until foliage is wet, but not to runoff. When treating regrowth of mowed trees, allow time for the plants to re-grow and develop adequate leaf area for a foliar application. This may mean the application will need to be done the year after cutting or, at least, in September or October after mowing the previous winter or early spring.

These treatments may need to be re-applied in subsequent years to achieve the desired level of long term control if trees resprout after the initial treatment

2/ Purple Loosestrife
Purple loosestrife can be controlled with foliar applications of Vastlan. For broadcast applications, use a minimum of 4.5 to 6 quarts of Vastlan per acre. Apply Vastlan when purple loosestrife is at the bud to mid-flowering stage of growth. Follow-up applications for control of regrowth should be made the following year in order to achieve increased control of this weed species. For all applications, a non-ionic surfactant should be added to the spray mixture. Follow all directions and use precautions on the label of the surfactant. Thorough wetting of the foliage and stems is necessary to achieve satisfactory control. A minimum spray volume of 50 gallons per acre is needed for ground broadcast applications.

If using a backpack sprayer, a spray mixture containing 0.75% to 1.25% Vastlan should be used. All purple loosestrife plants should be thoroughly wetted.

3/ Phragmites (*Phragmites australis*)
Phragmites can be selectively controlled with foliar applications of Vastlan. For broadcast applications, a minimum of 2 1/4 lb ae of triclopyr (2 1/4 quarts of Vastlan) per acre should be used. For optimum control, apply Vastlan when phragmites is in the early state of growth, 1/2 to 3 feet in height, prior to seed head development. Follow-up applications for control of regrowth may be made the following year in order to achieve increased control of this weed species. For all applications, a non-ionic surfactant labeled for aquatics should be added to the spray mixture. Follow all directions and use precautions on the label of the surfactant. Thorough wetting of the foliage and stems is necessary to achieve satisfactory control. A minimum spray volume of 50 gallons per acre is recommended for ground broadcast applications.

If a backpack sprayer is used, a spray mixture containing 0.75% to 1.25% of Vastlan should be used. All phragmites foliage should be thoroughly wetted.

Aerial application by helicopter may be needed when treating restoration sites that are inaccessible, remote, difficult to traverse, isolated, or otherwise unsuited to ground application, or in circumstances where invasive exotic weeds dominate native plant populations over extensive areas and efforts to restore native plant diversity are being conducted. By air, apply in a minimum spray volume of 30 gallons per acre.

Cut Surface Treatments
Individual plant treatments such as cut surface applications may be used on any use site listed on this label at a maximum use rate of 6 or 9 quarts of Vastlan (6 lb ae on forestry sites and 9 lb ae of triclopyr on other sites) per acre. These types of applications are made directly to ungrazed parts of plants and, therefore, are not restricted by the grazing maximum rate of 2 quarts of Vastlan (2 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre on a grazed site.

To control unwanted hardwood trees such as elm, maple, oak and conifers in labeled sites, apply Vastlan, either undiluted or diluted in a 1 to 1 ratio with water, as directed below.

Tree Injector Method
Apply by injecting 1/2 milliliter of undiluted Vastlan or 1 milliliter of the diluted solution through the bark at intervals of 3 to 4 inches between centers of the injector wound. The injections should completely surround the tree at any convenient height. **Note: No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is injected directly into plants.**

Hack and Squirt Method
Make cuts around the tree trunk at a convenient height with a hatchet or similar equipment so that the cuts overlap slightly and make a continuous circle around the trunk. Spray 1/2 milliliter of undiluted Vastlan or 1 milliliter of the diluted solution into the pocket created between the bark and the inner stem/trunk by each cut.

Frill or Girdle Method
Make a single girdle through the bark completely around the tree at a convenient height. The frill should allow for the herbicide to remain next to the inner stem and absorb into the plant. Wet the cut surface with undiluted or diluted solution.

Both of the above methods may be used successfully at any season except during periods of heavy sap flow of certain species - for example, maples.

Stump Treatment
Spray or paint the cut surfaces of freshly cut stumps and stubs with undiluted Vastlan. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

Chemical Mowing
Vastlan may be applied to the cut surfaces of weed or brush stubble under the deck of a rotary mower such as the Brown Brush Monitor or other equipment that is designed to uniformly apply the herbicide. This method of application may be used for control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and for suppression and stem density reduction of woody species. Apply when growing conditions are favorable and there is active plant growth.

Application

Broadleaf Weed Control: Apply at labeled rates for Vastlan under the section “Broadcast Applications with Ground Equipment - Broadleaf Weed Control”. Apply the specified rate in a minimum spray volume of 3 gallons per acre. Follow label directions for herbicides that may be applied in tank mix combination with Vastlan to improve weed control or broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled.

Woody Plant Control: For suppression and stem density reduction of woody species, use 2.25 to 4.5 quarts of Vastlan in a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre. Follow label directions under the woody plant control for herbicides that may be applied in tank mix combination with Vastlan to improve control or broaden the spectrum of woody plants controlled.

Tank mixing: For possible increased effectiveness of this treatment, Vastlan may be tank mixed with other herbicides such as Milestone, Tordon*, Graslan L* or imazapyr. Follow all product use directions and do not exceed maximum labeled use rates.

* Tordon and Graslan L are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida. These products are restricted use pesticides. See product labels for more information.

Forest Management Applications
For best control from broadcast applications of Vastlan, add a surfactant and use a spray volume which will provide thorough plant coverage. Recommended spray volumes are usually 10 to 25 gallons per acre by air or 10 to 100 gallons per acre by ground. For spray volumes less than 50 gallons per acre the addition of a non-ionic surfactant will improve spray coverage. Nozzles or additives that produce larger droplets of spray may require higher spray volumes to maintain brush control.

Forest Site Preparation
Use up to 6 quarts of Vastlan alone and apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre or Vastlan may be used in a tank mix with other herbicides such as Graslan L*, Freelexx, or 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Use a non-ionic surfactant for all foliar applications.

*Graslan L is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida. This product is a restricted use pesticide. Check to ensure tank mix partners are state registered before use. See product label for more information.

Note: Conifers planted sooner than one month after treatment with Vastlan at less than 4 lb ae of triclopyr (4 quarts of Vastlan) per acre or sooner than two months after treatment at 4 to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (4 to 6 quarts of Vastlan) per acre may be injured. When tank mixtures of herbicides are used for forest site preparation, labels for all products in the mixture must be consulted and the longest waiting period before conifer planting must be used.

Directed Spray Applications in Tree Plantations such as for Conifer Release
To release conifers or desirable trees from competing vegetation, mix 3 to 6 quarts of Vastlan in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. To improve spray coverage, add a non-ionic surfactant. The spray mixture should be directed onto foliage of competitive vegetation using knapsack or backpack sprayers with flat fan nozzles or equivalent any time after vegetation has reached full leaf size, but before autumn coloration. When treating woody plants, it is best if the majority of treated plants are less than 6 feet in height to ensure adequate spray coverage. Use care to direct spray away from contact with foliage of conifers and desirable vegetation as injury or death could occur.

Note: Spray may cause temporary damage and growth suppression where contact with conifers occurs; however, injured conifers should recover and grow normally. Over-the-top spray applications can kill pines.

Broadcast Applications for Conifer Release in the Northeastern United States
To release spruce, fir, red pine and white pine from competing hardwoods, such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, alder, birch (white, yellow or gray), aspen, ash, pin cherry and *Rubus* spp. and perennial and annual broadleaf weeds, use Vastlan at rates of 1.5 to 3 quarts per acre alone or with Freelexx, 2,4-D (like DMA 4 IVM), or a low volatile ester to provide no more than 4 lb ae per acre from both products. Apply in late summer or early fall after conifers have formed their over wintering buds and hardwoods are in full leaf and prior to autumn coloration.

Broadcast Applications for Douglas-fir Release in the Pacific Northwest and California

To release Douglas-fir from susceptible competing vegetation such as broadleaf weeds, alder, blackberry, or Scotch broom, apply Vastlan at 1 to 1.5 quarts per acre alone or in combination with other herbicides to broaden the spectrum of activity. Apply in early spring after hardwoods begin growth and before Douglas-fir bud break ("early foliar" hardwood stage) or after Douglas-fir seasonal growth has "hardened off" (set winter buds) in late summer, but while hardwoods are still actively growing. When treating after Douglas-fir bud set, apply prior to onset of autumn coloration in hardwood foliage. **Note:** Treatments applied during active Douglas-fir shoot growth (after spring bud break and prior to bud set) may cause injury to Douglas-fir trees.

Christmas Tree Plantations

Use Vastlan for the control of woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in established Christmas tree plantations. For best results, apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. Vastlan does not control weeds which have not emerged at the time of application. If lower rates are used on hard to control woody species, resprouting may occur the year following treatment. Brush over 8 feet tall is difficult to treat efficiently using hand equipment such as backpack or knapsack sprayers. When treating large brush or trees or hard to control species such as ash, blackgum, choke cherry, elm, hazel, madrone, maples, oaks or sweetgum, and for applications made during drought conditions or in late summer when the leaves are mature, use the higher rates of Vastlan or use cut surface applications (see Cut Surface section above). For foliar applications, use a surfactant and apply in enough water to give uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. Applications made under drought conditions may provide less than desirable results.

Use Precautions:

- Newly seeded turf (alleyways, etc.) should be mowed two or three times before treatment with Vastlan.
- Use Vastlan where legumes, such as clover, are present only if injury and possible control of legumes can be tolerated.

Use Restrictions:

- Do not use on newly seeded grass until well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of secondary root system and tillering
- Do not reseed Christmas tree areas treated with Vastlan for a minimum of three weeks after application.
- Apply Vastlan only to established Christmas trees that were planted at least one full year prior to application.
- **Do not apply with 2,4-D containing products.**

Application

Apply in late summer or early autumn after terminal growth of Christmas trees has hardened off but before leaf drop of the target weeds. Apply at a rate of 0.75 to 1.75 quarts of Vastlan per acre as a foliar spray directed toward the base of Christmas trees. Use sufficient spray volume to provide uniform coverage of target plants (20 to 100 gallons per acre). Application rates of Vastlan directed for Christmas trees will only suppress some well established woody plants that are greater than 2 to 3 years old (see table below). Broadcast sprays may also be applied in bands between the rows of planted trees. Use spray equipment that will ensure uniform coverage of the desired spray volume.

Vastlan can cause needle and branch injury to Christmas trees. To minimize injury to Christmas trees, direct sprays so as to avoid or minimize contact with foliage. Blue spruce, white spruce, balsam fir, and Frasier fir are less susceptible to injury than white pine and Douglas-fir.

Application Rates and Species Controlled (or also see list above):

Vastlan		
0.75 quart/acre	1.25 to 1.5 quarts/acre	1.75 quarts/acre
clover dandelion dock, curly lambsquarters lespedeza plantain, broadleaf plantain, buckhorn ragweed, common vetch	bindweed, field (TG) blackberry[1] chicory (s) fireweed ivy, ground lettuce, wild oxalis poison ivy smartweed (TG) thistle, Canada (TG) violet, wild Virginia creeper[1]	arrowwood (SDL) aspen beech (SDL) birch (SDL) chinquapin cottonwood (SDL) elderberry grape, wild mulberry (SDL) poplar (SDL) sassafras (SDL) sumac (SDL) sycamore (SDL)

(TG) Top growth control, retreatment may be necessary
(S) Suppression
(SDL) Seedlings less than 2 to 3 years old
[1]Use 1.5 quarts per acre rate

Directed Applications

To control hardwoods such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, sweetgum, red and white oaks, ash, alder, birch, aspen, and pin cherry, mix 0.19 to1 pint of Vastlan in enough water to make 3 gallons of spray mixture. For directed applications, do not exceed 6 quarts of Vastlan per acre per year. To improve coverage, add a non-ionic agricultural surfactant to the spray. This spray mixture should be directed onto foliage of competitive hardwoods using knapsack or backpack sprayers with flat fan nozzles or equivalent any time after hardwoods have reached full leaf size, but before autumn coloration (when plants are actively growing). The majority of treated hardwoods should be less than 8 feet in height to ensure adequate spray coverage. **Note:** To prevent Christmas tree injury, care should be taken to direct spray away from contact with Christmas tree foliage.

Aquatic and Wetland Sites

Use Vastlan for control of emersed, submersed and floating aquatic plants in aquatic sites such as ponds, lakes, reservoirs, non-irrigation canals, and ditches which have little or no continuous outflow, marshes and wetlands, including broadleaf and woody vegetation on banks and shores within or adjacent to these and other aquatic sites.

Obtain Required Permits: Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local public agencies may require permits.

Aquatic Application Methods

Use a non-ionic surfactant in the spray mixture to improve control with foliar applications. Follow all directions and use precautions on the aquatic surfactant label.

Surface Application

Use a spray boom, handgun or other similar suitable equipment mounted on a boat or vehicle. Thorough wetting of foliage is essential for maximum effectiveness. Use 20 to 200 gallons per acre of spray mixture. Special precautions such as the use of low spray pressure, large droplet producing nozzles, or addition of a labeled thickening agent may minimize spray drift in areas near sensitive crops.

Aerial Application (Helicopter Only)

Apply with a helicopter using a Microfoil or Thru-Valve boom, or a drift control additive in the spray solution. Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of total spray mix per acre. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift to sensitive areas. See label section on aerial application directions and precautions.

Floating and Emerged Weeds

Apply when plants are actively growing. For control of waterhyacinth, alligatorweed (see specific directions below), and other susceptible emerged and floating herbaceous weeds and woody plants, apply 1.5 to 6 quarts of Vastlan per acre as a foliar application using surface or aerial equipment. Use higher rates in the rate range when plants are mature, when the weed mass is dense, or for difficult to control species. Repeat as necessary to control regrowth and plants missed in the previous operation, but do not exceed a total of 6 quarts of Vastlan per acre per annual growing season.

Aquatic Weeds

alligatorweed	parrotfeather[1]	purple loosestrife
aquatic sodaapple	phragmites	waterprimrose
Eurasian watermilfoil	pickerelweed	
milfoil species	pennywort	

[1]Re-treatment may be needed to achieve desired level of control.

Alligatorweed

Apply Vastlan at 2 to 6 quarts per acre to control alligatorweed. It is important to thoroughly wet all foliage with the spray mixture. For best results, add an approved non-ionic aquatic surfactant to the spray mixture. Alligatorweed growing outside the margins of a body of water can be controlled with this treatment. However, alligatorweed growing in water will only be partially controlled. Top growth above the water will be controlled, but the plant will likely regrow from tissue below the water surface.

Restrictions for Potable Water Intakes for Emerged Aquatic Weed Control – Lakes, Reservoirs, Ponds:

See chart below for specific setback distances near functioning potable water intakes.

Note: Existing potable water intakes which are no longer in use, such as those replaced by potable water wells or connections to a municipal water system, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes. These setback restrictions do not apply to terrestrial applications made adjacent to potable water intakes.

	Vastlan Application Rate			
Area Treated	**1.5 qt/acre**	**3 qt/acre**	**4.5 qt/acre**	**6 qt/acre**
(acres)	**Setback Distance (ft)**			
4	0	200	400	500
>4 - 8	0	200	700	900
>8 - 16	0	200	700	1000
>16	0	200	900	1300

To apply Vastlan around and within the distances noted above from a functioning potable water intake, the intake must be turned off until the triclopyr level in the intake water is determined to be 0.4 parts per million (ppm) or less by laboratory analysis or immunoassay.

Recreational Use of Water in Treatment Area: There are no restrictions on use of water in the treatment area for recreational purposes, including swimming and fishing.
Livestock Use of Water from Treatment Area: There are no restrictions on livestock consumption of water from the treatment area.

Submerged Weeds

For control of Eurasian watermilfoil and other susceptible submerged weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and in non-irrigation canals or ditches that have little or no continuous outflow, apply Vastlan as either a surface or subsurface application. Select rates according to the rate chart below to provide a triclopyr concentration of 0.75 to 2.5 ppm ae in treated water. Use higher rates in the rate range in areas of greater water exchange. These areas may require a repeat application. However, total application of Vastlan must not exceed an application rate of 2.5 ppm of triclopyr for the treatment area per annual growing season.

Apply in spring or early summer when Eurasian watermilfoil or other submersed weeds are actively growing.

Areas near susceptible crops or other desirable broadleaf plants may be treated by subsurface injection applied by boat to avoid spray drift.

Surface Application
Apply the desired amount of Vastlan as either a concentrate or a spray mixture in water. However, use a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift to sensitive areas.

Average water depth (feet) x 0.678 x target concentration (ppm) = gallons of Vastlan per surface acre treated.

Example: to achieve a 2 ppm concentration of triclopyr in water averaging 4 feet deep

4 x 0.678 x 2 ppm = 5.4 gallons of Vastlan per surface acre treated

	Concentration of Triclopyr Acid in Water (ppm ae)				
	0.75 ppm	**1 ppm**	**1.5 ppm**	**2 ppm**	**2.5 ppm**
Water Depth (ft)	**Gallons of Vastlan per Surface Acre at Specified Depth**				
1	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7
2	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.7	3.4
3	1.5	2.0	3.1	4.1	5.1
4	2.0	2.7	4.1	5.4	6.8
5	2.5	3.4	5.1	6.8	8.5
6	3.1	4.1	6.1	8.1	10.2
7	3.6	4.7	7.1	9.5	11.9
8	4.1	5.4	8.1	10.8	13.6
9	4.6	6.1	9.2	12.2	15.3
10	5.1	6.8	10.2	13.6	17.0
15	7.6	10.2	15.3	20.3	25.4
20	10.2	13.6	20.3	27.1	33.9

Subsurface Application
Apply desired amount of Vastlan per acre directly into the water through boat-mounted distribution systems. When treating target plants that are 6 feet below the surface of the water, trailing hoses should be used along with an aquatic approved sinking agent (except California).

Restrictions for Potable Water Intakes for Submerged Weed Control – Lakes, Reservoirs, Ponds:
For applications of Vastlan to control submerged weeds in lakes, reservoirs or ponds that contain a functioning potable water intake for human consumption, see the chart below to determine the minimum setback distances of the application from the functioning potable water intakes.

Area Treated (acres)	Concentration of Triclopyr Acid in Water (ppm ae)				
	0.75 ppm	1 ppm	1.5 ppm	2 ppm	2.5 ppm
	Required Setback Distance (ft) from Potable Water Intake				
<4	300	400	600	800	1000
>4 – 8	420	560	840	1120	1400
>8 – 16	600	800	1200	1600	2000
>16 – 32	780	1040	1560	2080	2600
>32 acres, calculate a setback using the formula for the appropriate rate	Setback (ft) = (800*ln (acres) – 160)/3.33	Setback (ft) = (800*ln (acres) – 160)/2.50	Setback (ft) = (800*ln (acres) – 160)/1.67	Setback (ft) = (800*ln (acres) – 160)/1.25	Setback (ft) = (800*ln (acres) – 160)

Example Calculation 1: to apply 2.5 ppm Vastlan to 50 acres:

Setback in feet = (800 x ln (50 acres) - 160
= (800 x 3.912) – 160
= 2970 feet

Example Calculation 2: to apply 0.75 ppm Vastlan to 50 acres:

Setback in feet = $\frac{(800 \times \ln (50 \text{ acres}) - 160}{3.33}$
= $\frac{(800 \times 3.912) - 160}{3.33}$
= 892 feet

Note: Existing potable water intakes which are no longer in use, such as those replaced by potable water wells or connections to a municipal water system, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes. These setback restrictions do not apply to terrestrial applications made adjacent to potable water intakes.

To apply Vastlan around and within the distances noted above from a functioning potable water intake, the intake must be turned off until the triclopyr level in the intake water is determined to be 0.4 parts per million (ppm) or less by laboratory analysis or immunoassay.

Wetland Sites

Wetlands include flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, bogs, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites. Wetlands may occur within noncropland, rangeland, pastures, forests, wildlife habitat restoration and management areas and similar sites as well as areas adjacent to or surrounding domestic water supply reservoirs, lakes and ponds.

For control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds in wetland sites, follow use directions and application methods on this label for terrestrial sites.

Note: Consult local public water control authorities before applying this product in and around public water. Permits may be required to treat such areas.

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 Limitation of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Dow AgroSciences warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

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

To the extent permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Dow AgroSciences or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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

Label Code: CD02-409-020
Replaced Label: D02-409-002

EPA accepted 12/06/17

Revisions:

Rebranded for Corteva.

HEXAZINONE	GROUP 5	HERBICIDE

NovaSource® Tessenderlo Group

Velpar® L

Water Dispersible Liquid

Active Ingredient	**By Weight**
Hexazinone [3-cyclohexyl-6-(dimethylamino)-1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione]	25%
Other Ingredients	75%
Contains 2 Lbs Active Ingredient per Gallon	**TOTAL 100%**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER PELIGRO

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

See Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

FIRST AID

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 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.

IF ON SKIN: 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.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-866-374-1975 for medical emergencies involving this product.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER! CAUSES EYE DAMAGE.

Corrosive, causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants

Shoes plus socks

Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses)

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

Mixers and loaders supporting aerial application to all non-crop sites (including forestry, Christmas trees, pasture/rangeland, bermudagrass/bahiagrass, and uncultivated areas), and mixers, loaders, and applicators using mechanically pressurized hand-guns must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters

Manufactured for:
Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc.
2910 N. 44th Street, Suite 100
Phoenix, AZ 85018 USA
1-800-525-2803
www.novasource.com

Net Contents: 2.5 gal
Nonrefillable Container

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EPA Reg. No.61842-47
EPA Est. No.

TESSENDERLO GROUP®

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing.As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark.

DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

GROUND WATER ADVISORY

The active ingredient, hexazinone, in this product is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY

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

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

FLAMMABLE. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flames. Keep container closed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

VELPAR® L must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label, or in supplemental labeling.

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

The correct use rates by crop and geographical area, specified on the label, and proper mixing/loading site considerations and application procedures must be followed to minimize potential for hexazinone movement into ground water. Users are encouraged to consult with their state Department of Agriculture, Extension Service, or other pesticide lead agency for information regarding soil permeability, aquifer vulnerability, and best management practices for their area.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT 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.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:
Coveralls
Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
Shoes plus socks
Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses)

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.

Use on non-crop sites including industrial turfgrasses are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

When applied as a spray do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1)
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators muse use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy. For all other ground applications, the nozzle must be no more than 4 feet from the target vegetation.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust nozzles – Follow nozzle manufactures recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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

RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

VELPAR L herbicide is a water-dispersible liquid that is mixed in water and applied as a spray for weed control in certain crops, Christmas trees, forestry site preparation and release areas, and industrial areas. It may also be applied undiluted as a basal soil treatment for brush control in reforestation areas, rangeland, pastures and non-crop areas, or by stem injection for brush control.

VELPAR L is an effective general herbicide providing both contact and residual control of many annual, biennial and perennial weeds and woody plants.

VELPAR L is noncorrosive to equipment.

Care must be exercised when applying VELPAR L near desirable trees or shrubs as they can absorb VELPAR L through roots extending into treated areas.

This product may be applied on agricultural and non-agricultural sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittent drainage, intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas.

Restriction:

- **DO NOT** make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams and canals.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

VELPAR L is absorbed through the roots and foliage. Moisture is required to activate VELPAR L in the soil. Best results are obtained when the soil is moist at the time of application and 1/4 – 1/2 inches of rainfall or irrigation occurs within 2 weeks after application.

For best results, apply VELPAR L preemergence or postemergence when weeds are less than 2 inches in height or diameter. Foliar activity is most effective under conditions of high temperature (above 80°F), high humidity, and good soil moisture. Foliar activity may be reduced when vegetation is dormant, semi-dormant, or under stress.

On herbaceous plants, symptoms usually appear within 2 weeks after application under warm, humid conditions, while 4–6 weeks may be required when weather is cool or dry, or when plants are under stress. If rainfall after application is inadequate to activate VELPAR L in the soil, plants may recover from contact effects and continue to grow.

On woody plants, symptoms usually appear within 3–6 weeks after sufficient rainfall or irrigation has carried the herbicide into the root zone during periods of active growth. Defoliation and refoliation may occur, but susceptible plants are killed. In low rainfall areas of the West, it may take up to two years to see the full effect.

The degree and duration of control will depend on the following:

- Use rate
- Weed spectrum and size at time of application
- Environmental conditions at and following treatment

Where a rate range is shown, use the higher levels of the dosage range on hard-to-control species, fine-textured soils, or soils containing greater than 5% organic matter or carbon. Use the lower levels of the dosage range on coarse-textured soils and/or on soils low in organic matter. Refer to specific uses for rate ranges.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

VELPAR L may be applied by ground equipment and, where permitted, aerial equipment. Use rates, minimum spray gallonage, and other application information are described for the various uses.

Dispose of the equipment washwater by applying it to a use site listed on this label or in accordance with directions given in the "Storage and Disposal" section of this label.

Before spraying, calibrate equipment to determine the quantity of water necessary to uniformly and thoroughly cover the vegetation and soil in a measured area to be treated.

TANK MIXTURES

VELPAR L herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides and /or adjuvants registered for the crops or uses specified in the label.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. If other label instructions conflict with this label do not tank mix the herbicide and/or adjuvant with VELPAR L herbicide.

NOTE: When the air temperature is around 32°F, tank mixtures of paraquat dichloride plus VELPAR L may form a hard sludge in the spray tank. This effect is most likely to occur when the tank mixture comes into contact with aluminum.

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

This product may be considered for use on public, private, and tribal lands to treat certain weed species infestations that have been determined to be invasive, consistent with the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) National Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive plants. Effective EDRR systems address invasions by eradicating the invader where possible and controlling them when the invasive species is too established to be feasibly eradicated. Once an EDRR assessment has been completed and action is advised, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to quickly contain, deny reproduction, and if possible, eliminate the invader. Consult your appropriate state extension service, forest service, or regional multi-disciplinary invasive species management coordination team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response provisions and allowed treatments in your area.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, VELPAR L is a Group 5 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to VELPAR L and other Group 5 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 5 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 5 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by VELPAR L or other Group 5 herbicides. Users should scout before and after application.

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.

To delay herbicide resistance:

- Avoid the consecutive use of VELPAR L or other target site of action Group 5 herbicides that might have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Use tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern (an herbicide mode of action classification by itself may not adequately address specific weeds that are resistant to specific herbicides)
- Base herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.

- Scout fields prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth state to determine if the intended application will be effective.
- Scout fields after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. representative. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemicals means to remove escapes, as practical with the goal of preventing further seed production.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

AGRICULTURAL USES

ALFALFA

VELPAR L is labeled for control of certain weeds in established alfalfa grown for hay or seed production.

Restrictions (Alfalfa):

- **DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest (cutting for hay), or feeding of forage or grazing.
- **DO NOT** exceed 6 pints (1.5 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 6 pints (1.5 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

NON-DORMANT AND SEMI-DORMANT VARIETIES

In the following states, make a single application of VELPAR L during winter months when alfalfa plants are in the least active stage of growth:

Arizona	Montana	Oklahoma	Washington
California	Nebraska	Oregon	Wyoming
Colorado	Nevada	South Dakota	
Idaho	New Mexico	Texas	
Kansas	North Dakota	Utah	

In the following states, make a single application of VELPAR L either in the spring before new growth exceeds 2 inches in height or to alfalfa stubble after cutting, following hay removal and before regrowth exceeds 2 inches in height.

Arkansas	Maine	New Jersey	Vermont
Connecticut	Maryland	New York	Virginia
Delaware	Massachusetts	Ohio	West Virginia
Illinois	Michigan	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin
Indiana	Minnesota	Rhode Island	
Iowa	Missouri	Tennessee	
Kentucky	New Hampshire		

NOTE: Severe alfalfa injury may result following application, if after cutting the regrowth is more than 2 inches high, or there is significant stubble left after cutting or grazing, or the air temperature is above 90°F.

DORMANT VARIETIES

Make a single application of VELPAR L after alfalfa becomes dormant and before new growth exceeds 2 inches in height in the spring. Where weeds have emerged, use a surfactant.

USE RATES

Use higher rates on hard-to-control species, (see **Weeds Controlled** section below) fine textured soils, soils containing greater than 5% organic matter, or under adverse environmental conditions like temperature extremes or when weeds are stressed due to low rainfall.

For dormant alfalfa, use a surfactant approved for crops at the rate of 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution).

Select the appropriate rate for soil texture and organic matter content as follows:

VELPAR L (Pints/Acre)*

Soil Texture

	Percent Organic Matter in Soil		
Description	**<1%**	**1–5%**	**>5%**
Coarse			
Loamy sand, sandy loam	2-3	2-3	4-6
Medium Texture			
Loam, silt loam, silt, clay loam, sandy clay loam	2-3	3-6	4-6
Fine Texture			
Silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	3-6	3-6	4-6

*2 pints VELPAR L has 0.5 lb ai hexazinone. 3 pints VELPAR L has 0.75 lb ai hexazinone. 4 pints VELPAR L has 1 lb ai hexazinone. 5 pints VELPAR L has 1.25 lbs ai hexazinone. 6 pints VELPAR L has 1.5 lbs ai hexazinone.

NOTE:

- In the states of MT, ND, SD, and WY, **DO NOT** exceed a use rate of 4 pints (1 lb ai hexazinone) per acre per application on medium and fine textured soils.
- In the state of Montana (MT), **DO NOT** apply to soils with less than 1.5% organic matter.
- In the state of Wyoming (WY), **DO NOT** apply to soils with less than 0.5% organic matter. Apply to irrigated alfalfa only.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

VELPAR L when applied preemergence or early postemergence at the following rates, will control these weed species in alfalfa:

1 - 2 Pints/Acre (0.25 – 0.5 lb ai hexazinone)

Tansymustard	*Descurainia pinnata*

2 - 4 Pints/Acre (0.5 lb – 1 lb ai hexazinone)

Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*
Brome, downy (cheatgrass)	*Bromus tectorum*
Buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*
Catchfly, English	*Silene gallica*
Chamomile, mayweed (dogfennel)	*Anthemis cotula*
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
Fiddleneck, tarweed	*Amsinckia lycopsoides*
Filaree	*Erodium sp.*
Flixweed	*Descurainin sophia*
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*
Henbit*	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Lettuce, Miner's	*Montia perfoliata*
Mustard, blue	*Chorispora tenella*
Mustard, Jim Hill (tumble)	*Sisymbrium altissimum*
Mustard, wild	*Brassica kaber*
Orchardgrass (seedling)	*Dactylis glomerata*
Pennycress, field	*Thlaspi arvense*
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*

2 - 4 Pints/Acre (0.5 lb – 1 lb ai hexazinone) ***(continued)***

Radish, wild	*Raphanus raphanistrum*
Rocket, London	*Sisymbrium irio*
Rocket, common yellow	*Barbarea orthoceras*
Salsify	*Tragopogon sp.*
Shepherdspurse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Speedwell, purslane	*Veronica peregrina*
Spurry, corn	*Spergula arvensis*

4 - 6 Pints/Acre (1 lb – 1.5 lbs ai hexazinone)

Alfalfa* (seedling)	*Medicago sativa*
Barley, foxtail (seedling)	*Hordeum jubatum*
Bluegrass, perennial*(spring only)	*Poa spp*
Cockle, white*	*Silene alba*
Dandelion, common*	*Tarazacum officinale*
Dandelion, false* (spotted catsear)	*Hypochaeris radicata*
Foxtail*	*Setaria sp.*
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenipodium album*
Lettuce, prickly*	*Lactuca serriola*
Mallow, common	*Malva neglecta*
Quackgrass*	*Elytrigia repens*
Ryegrass, Italian (annual)	*Lolium multiflorum*
Speedwell, ivyleaf	*Veronica hederaefolia*
Tea, Mexican*	*Chenopodium ambrosioides*
Thistle, Canada (seedling)	*Cirsium arvense*
Thistle, Russian	*Salsola iberica*

* Suppression - a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

VELPAR L, when applied to alfalfa in late spring or after cutting at the following rates, will control these species listed below:

2 - 6 PINTS/ACRE (0.5 lb – 1.5 lbs ai hexazinone)

Crabgrass	*Digitaria spp*
Fleabane	*Conyza spp*
Foxtail	*Setaria spp.*
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*

SEED ALFALFA (CA, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA)

VELPAR L may be used for general broadleaf weed and grass control in established alfalfa grown for seed.

DORMANT VARIETIES

Make a single application of VELPAR L after alfalfa becomes dormant and before new growth exceeds 2 inches in height in the spring. Where weeds have emerged, use a surfactant.

NON-DORMANT AND SEMI-DORMANT VARIETIES

Make a single application of VELPAR L during the winter months when alfalfa plants are in the least active stage of growth.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Refer to the Alfalfa - Weeds Controlled section for specific use rates and weeds controlled.

Restrictions (Seed Alfalfa – CA, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA):

- **DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest (cutting for hay), or feeding of forage or grazing.
- **DO NOT** use VELPAR L on fields with sandy loam or loamy sand soils having less than 1% organic matter.

- **DO NOT** exceed 2 pints (0.5 lb ai hexazinone) per acre per application on fields with sandy loam or loamy sand soils having 1–2% organic matter. For all other soil types, DO NOT exceed 6 pints (1.5 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 2 pints (0.5 lb ai hexazinone) per acre per application on seed alfalfa that has been established for only one growing season. For all other applications (except above), DO NOT exceed 6 pints (1.5 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per application.
- Do not exceed 6 pints (1.5 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year is 1.

SEED ALFALFA (WALLA WALLA COUNTY, WA)

VELPAR L herbicide may be used for the suppression of prickly lettuce and quackgrass and control of Canada thistle (seedling), kochia, and certain other weeds in established alfalfa grown for seed.

Use Rates: 4 to 6 pints per acre
(1 lb – 1.5 lb ai hexazinone)

Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*
Lettuce, prickly*	*Lactuca serriola*
Quackgrass*	*Elytrigia repens*
Thistle, Canada (seedling)	*Cirsium arvense*

* Suppression

Restrictions (Seed Alfalfa – Walla Walla County, WA):

- **DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest (cutting for hay), or feeding of forage or grazing.
- **DO NOT** exceed 6 pints (1.5 lbs ai hexazinone) VELPAR L herbicide per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 6 pints (1.5 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Apply VELPAR L using a fixed boom power sprayer or aerial equipment.
For ground applications apply in a minimum of 20 gallons of spray solution per acre and by air in a minimum of 5 gallons per acre. Use at least 5 pints of water per each 1 pint of VELPAR L.

CHEMIGATION

ALFALFA

Apply this product only through center pivot or linear-move sprinkler irrigation systems. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

Severe alfalfa injury may result following application after cutting if either the regrowth is more than 2" high or significant stubble is left after alfalfa cutting.

If you have questions about calibration, you may contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments when needed.

DORMANT APPLICATIONS

Select the appropriate rate, see **Use Rate** section, for soil texture and organic matter content using 0.25" to 0.75" of sprinkler irrigation as a continuous injection during the application. Best results are obtained when soil is moist at time of application, and when weeds have not germinated or are less than 2" tall or across.

APPLICATION AFTER CUTTING

Apply VELPAR L at 1 pint (0.25 lb ai) per acre to stubble after cutting, following hay removal, and before regrowth exceeds 2" in height. Apply VELPAR L using 0.25" to 0.75" of sprinkler irrigation as a continuous injection during the application. Best results are obtained when soil is moist at time of application and when weeds have not germinated or are less than 2" tall or across.

NOTE: Making an application when daily temperatures are forecast to be in the mid-to-high 90 degree temperature range within 3 to 5 days after treatment may increase the potential for crop injury.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, like a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the supply tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of VELPAR L and continue agitation.
3. Once the VELPAR L is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water.
4. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired). Follow use precautions and directions on the tank mix partner label.
5. After thorough mixing, the agitation system can be stopped to prevent excessive foaming in the tank. Once thoroughly mixed the solution in the supply tank does not require additional agitation unless specified on the companion products label. If foaming occurs in the injection supply tank, a defoaming agent (defoamer) may be added.
6. Apply VELPAR L spray mixture within 48 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.

Restrictions (Chemigation):

- **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- Distributing treated water in an uneven manner can result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or over-tolerance pesticide residues in the crop. Therefore, to ensure that the mixture is applied evenly at the labeled rate, use sufficient water, apply the mixture for the proper length of time and ensure sprinkler produces a uniform water pattern.
- **DO NOT** permit run-off during chemigation.

POSTING OF AREAS TO BE TREATED

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas including residential areas, labor camps, businesses, daycare centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes, or any public areas including schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public including golf courses or retail greenhouses.

Posting must conform to all the following requirements:

- Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas.
- The printed side of the sign needs to face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English.
- Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.
- All words shall consist of letters at least 2 1/2 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words “KEEP OUT”, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word “STOP”. Below the symbol shall be the words “PESTICIDE IN IRRIGATION WATER”.
- Posting required for chemigation does not replace other posting and reentry requirements for farm worker safety.

REPLANTING (FOLLOWING ALFALFA)

- Corn may be planted 12 months after the last treatment in areas of moderate to high rainfall (greater than 20 inches), provided the use rate did not exceed 3 pints per acre.

- Root crops including potatoes, sugarbeets, radish and carrots may be planted 12 months after last treatment, provided the use rate does not exceed 2 pints (0.5 lb ai hexazinone) per acre. Sites with use rates higher than 2 pints (0.5 lb ai hexazinone) per acre must not be replanted to any root crop within 2 years after application of VELPAR L, or unacceptable crop injury may result.
- In areas where irrigation is needed to produce the crop, the crop rotation intervals listed may need to be extended if the normal irrigation amount is reduced for any reason.
- Sugarcane may be planted any time following treatment.

Restrictions (Replanting following Alfalfa):

- **DO NOT** replant treated areas to any crop except corn, root crops or sugarcane within two years after treatment, as crop injury may result
- In California, **DO NOT** replant seed alfalfa areas to any crop within two years after treatment, as crop injury may result.

CROP ROTATION

Field Bioassay

In arid climates (10 inches of rainfall or less per year) or areas where drought conditions have prevailed for one or more years, a field bioassay must be completed prior to planting any desired crop. The results of this bioassay may require the rotation intervals listed above to be extended.

A successful bioassay means growing to maturity a test strip of the crop(s) intended for production. The test crop(s) strip must cross the entire field including knolls, low areas, and areas where any berms were located.

In areas where irrigation is needed to produce the crop, the crop rotation intervals listed may need to be extended if the normal irrigation amount is reduced for any reason.

BLUEBERRY

HIGH BUSH BLUEBERRIES

VELPAR L is labeled for control of certain herbaceous and woody weeds in established high bush blueberry fields.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

VELPAR L may be applied to high bush blueberries that have been established for 3 or more years. Apply VELPAR L in the spring before the lower leaves of the blueberry plant have fully expanded. Avoid contact of the leaves with the spray solution.

Using calibrated ground spray equipment, make the application in sufficient water to provide thorough and uniform coverage to the treated area (usually 20 gallons per acre). Shut off spray booms when starting, turning, slowing or stopping, or injury to the crop may result.

Use Precautions (High Bush Blueberries):

- Application to blueberry foliage will result in crop injury.
- Since the effect of VELPAR L on blueberries varies with soil type, plant vigor, uniformity of applications and amount of rainfall, it is suggested that growers limit their first use to small areas.

Restrictions (High Bush Blueberries):

- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** exceed 8 pints VELPAR L (2 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply within 50 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply to flooded field with standing water.
- **DO NOT** exceed 8 pints VELPAR L (2 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

USE RATES (Pints/Acre)
HIGH BUSH BLUEBERRIES

Soil texture	less than or equal to 3% organic matter	greater than 3% organic matter
Coarse loamy sand, sandy loam (50-85% sand)	4	5
Medium loam, silt loam, silt, clay loam, sandy clay loam	4	8
Fine silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	4 - 6*	8

*Use the higher rate as the soil organic matter approaches 3%. 4 pints VELPAR L has 1 lb ai hexazinone. 5 pints VELPAR L has 1.25 lbs ai hexazinone. 6 pints VELPAR L has 1.5 lbs ai hexazinone. 8 pints VELPAR L has 2 lbs ai hexazinone.

LOW BUSH BLUEBERRIES

VELPAR L may be used for the control of certain weeds in low bush blueberries.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

VELPAR L may only be applied to pruned blueberry fields in the spring before leaf emergence. Using calibrated ground spray equipment, make the application in sufficient water to provide thorough and uniform coverage to the treated area (usually 20 gallons per acre). Shut off spray booms when starting, turning, slowing or stopping, or injury to the crop may result.

Use Precautions (Low Bush Blueberries):

- Application to blueberry foliage will result in crop injury.
- Since the effect of VELPAR L on blueberries varies with soil type, plant vigor, uniformity of applications and amount of rainfall, it is suggested that growers limit their first use to small areas. If excessive leaf drop is observed after treatment, reduce rate in future applications.
- Maintain a 50 foot buffer from any well head or water reservoir.

Restrictions (Low Bush Blueberries):

- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply to flooded field with standing water.
- **DO NOT** apply within 450 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** exceed 12 pints VELPAR L (3 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 8 pints (2 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per year if field has been treated with hexazinone within the past 8 years.
- **DO NOT** exceed 12 pints (3 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

USE RATES (Pints/Acre)***
LOW BUSH BLUEBERRIES

Soil texture	less than or equal to 3% organic matter	greater than 3% organic matter
Coarse loamy sand, sandy loam (50-85% sand)	4	5
Medium loam, silt loam, silt, clay loam, sandy clay loam	4	6
Fine silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	4 - 8*	8 -12**

*Use the higher rate as the soil organic matter approaches 3%.
**Use the higher rate for harder to control species.
***4 pints VELPAR L has 1 lb ai hexazinone. 5 pints VELPAR L has 1.25 lbs ai hexazinone. 6 pints VELPAR L has 1.5 lbs ai hexazinone. 8 pints VELPAR L has 2 lbs ai hexazinone. 12 pints VELPAR L has 3 lbs ai hexazinone.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

VELPAR L will control or suppress the following weed species in High and Low Bush Blueberry crops:

Aster, heath*	*Aster ericoides*
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Blackberry* (briar)	*Rubus spp*
Bluegrass, Kentucky (perennial)*	*Poa pratensis*
Brome, downy (cheatgrass)	*Bromus tectorum*
Broomsedge*	*Andropogon virginicus*
Carrot, wild*	*Daucus carota*
Catchfly, English	*Silene gallica*
Chamomile, mayweed	*Anthemis cotula*
Cherry, wild	*Prunus serotia*
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
Cinquefoil	*Potentilla spp*
Cockle, white*	*Melandrium album*
Dandelion, common*	*Taraxacum officinale*
Dandelion, false* (spotted catsear)	*Hypochaeris radicata*
Daisy, oxeye	*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*
Dock, curly*	*Rumex crispus*
Dogfennel	*Eupatorium capillifolium*
Fescue*	*Festuca spp*
Fiddleneck, tarweed	*Amsinckia lycopsoides*
Filaree	*Erodium spp*
Fireweed*(willowweed)	*Epilobium angustifolium*
Fleabane, flax-leaved	*Conyza bonariensis*

Flixweed	*Descurainia sophia*
Foxtail, yellow	*Setaria lutescens*
Goldenrod	*Solidago spp*
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*
Hawkweed	*Hieracium spp*
Horseweed/marestail	*Conyza canadensis*
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
Lettuce, Miner's	*Montia perfoliata*
Lettuce, prickly*	*Lactuca serriola*
Mustard, blue	*Chorispora tenella*
Mustard, Jim Hill (tumble)	*Sisymbrium altissimum*
Orchardgrass *	*Dactylis glomerata*
Orchardgrass (seedling)	*Dactylis glomerata*
Panicgrass (witchgrass)	*Panicum capillare*
Panicum, fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
Pearly everlasting	*Anaphalis margaritacea*
Pennycress, field	*Thlaspi arvense*
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Quackgrass	*Agropyron repens*
Radish, wild	*Raphanus raphanistrum*
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia elatior*
Raspberry* (briar)	*Rubus spp*
Rocket, London	*Sisymbrium irio*
Rocket, common yellow	*Barbarea vulgaris*
Ryegrass, Italian (annual)	*Lolium multiflorum*
Ryegrass, perennial*	*Lolium perenne*
Salsify	*Tragopogon spp*
Shepherdspurse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Sorrel, red	*Rumex acetosella*
Sorrel, sheep	*Rumex angiocarpus*
Spurry, corn	*Spergula arvensis*
Strawberry, wild	*Fragaria virginiana*
Tansymustard (pinnate)	*Descurainia pinnata*
Tea, Mexican*	*Chenopodium ambrosioides*
Velvetgrass	*Holcus lanatus*
Yarrow	*Achillea spp*

8 to 12 Pints/Acre (2 lbs to 3 lbs ai hexazinone)

Dogbane**	*Apocynum spp*
Meadow-sweet	*Filipendula ulmaria*
Blackberry, trailing	*Rubus ursinus*
Laurel, sheep	*Kalmia angustifolia*
Rose, wild**	*Rosa spp*

* Suppression – a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.
** Harder to control species.

CHRISTMAS TREES

VELPAR L is labeled for control of certain weeds where the following species are grown:

Fir, Douglas (western US only)	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Fir, Fraser	*Abies fraseri*
Fir, grand	*Abies grandis*
Fir, noble	*Abies procera*
Pine, Austrian	*Pinus nigra*
Pine, loblolly	*Pinus taeda*
Pine, ponderosa	*Pinus ponderosa*
Pine, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
Spruce, Sitka	*Picea sitchensis*

Unless otherwise directed in separately published instructions, do not use VELPAR L on Christmas trees in the following states:

Alabama	Louisiana	New Jersey	South Carolina
Arkansas	Maine	New York	Texas
Connecticut	Maryland	North Carolina	Vermont
Delaware	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania	Virginia
Georgia	Mississippi	Rhode Island	West Virginia
Florida	New Hampshire		

APPLICATION INFORMATION

EASTERN US

Apply VELPAR L as a broadcast spray in the spring prior to bud break. If application is made after bud break, use directional spray equipment to prevent contact with foliage.

WESTERN US

Areas of greater than 20 inches annual rainfall – Apply VELPAR L as a broadcast spray in the spring prior to conifer bud break. If application is made after bud break, use directional spray equipment to prevent contact with foliage.

Areas of less than 20 inches annual rainfall – Apply VELPAR L in the fall before the soil freezes or in the spring after snow cover melts, but before conifer bud break occurs.

USE RATES

The rates listed below are for broadcast application. For band application, use proportionately less; for example, use 1/2 of the broadcast rates when treating a 3-foot band where row spacing is 6 feet. Use the higher end of the rate range on the heavier soil type.

VELPAR L (Pints/Acre)		
Soils	**First Year Plantings**	**Established Trees**
Coarse Texture Loamy sand, sandy loam (50-85% sand)	4 (1 lb ai hexazinone)	4 – 5 (1-1.25 lbs ai hexazinone)
Medium Texture Loam, silt loam, silt, clay loam, sandy clay loam	4 – 5 (1-1.25 lbs ai hexazinone)	5 – 7 (1.25-1.75 lbs ai hexazinone)
Fine Texture Silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	5 – 6 (1.25-1.5 lbs ai hexazinone)	7 – 8 (1.75-2 lbs ai hexazinone)

First year plantings - Transplant stock must be 2 years old or older (1 year old for loblolly pine). Apply VELPAR L only if rainfall has settled the soil around the base and root systems of the transplants.

Established trees - Trees that have been planted in the plantation for 1 year or more.

For weeds controlled see Herbaceous Plants in the Forestry Plants Controlled Section.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

VELPAR L may be applied by ground equipment or by air. Select a spray volume that will ensure a thorough and uniform application. Apply a minimum of 5 gallons per acre by air and a minimum of 10 gallons per acre by ground equipment.

USE PRECAUTIONS - CHRISTMAS TREES

- Weed control results from spring applications depend on sufficient moisture to activate VELPAR L.
- Poor weed and brush control may result from the following:
  - Heavy duff or slash present at the time of application.
  - Use on poorly drained sites.
  - Applications made when soil is saturated with water and rain is imminent within 24 hours.
  - Applications to soils high in organic matter (greater than 5%).
- Injury may occur when VELPAR L is used on the following:
- Trees that show poor vigor, insect damage, disease, winter injury, or other stress conditions.
- Any soil containing less than 1% organic matter
- Loamy sand or sandy loam with less than 2% organic matter (except Jeffrey Pine and Ponderosa Pine).
- Foliage after bud break.
- Gravelly or rocky soils, exposed subsoils, clay knobs, sand, or sandy soil with 85% or more sand.

USE RESTRICTIONS - CHRISTMAS TREES

- **DO NOT** use VELPAR L in nurseries, seed beds, or ornamental plantings.
- **DO NOT** add a surfactant in applications over the top of conifers.
- **DO NOT** cut treated vegetation for feed, or graze livestock on treated areas for 60 days following application of VELPAR L at broadcast rates exceeding 4.5 pints (1.125 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre.
- Livestock may be grazed immediately following a broadcast application of VELPAR L at rates of 4.5 pints (1.125 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre or less. **DO NOT** feed livestock treated vegetation for 38 days following application. Treated vegetation may be cut, dried, and fed after 38 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 pints (2 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 pints (2 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

FORESTRY

SITE PREPARATION

VELPAR L is labeled for weed and brush control in areas where the following species are grown:

EASTERN US AND LAKE STATES	
Fir, balsam	*Abies balsamea*
Pine, Austrian	*Pinus negra*
Pine, loblolly	*Pinus taeda*
Pine, longleaf	*Pinus palustris*
Pine, ponderosa	*Pinus ponderosa*
Pine, red	*Pinus resinosa*
Pine, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
Pine, shortleaf	*Pinus echinata*
Pine, slash	*Pinus elliottii*
Pine, Virginia	*Pinus virginiana*

EASTERN US AND LAKE STATES ***(continued)***	
Spruce, black	*Picea mariana*
Spruce, red	*Picea rubens*
Spruce, white	*Picea glauca*
WESTERN US	
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Fir, grand	*Abies grandis*
Fir, Noble	*Abies procera*
Fir, white	*Abies concolor*
Pine, Jeffrey	*Pinus jeffreyi*
Pine, lodgepole	*Pinus contorta*
Pine, ponderosa	*Pinus ponderosa*
Spruce, blue	*Picea pungens*
Spruce, Engleman	*Picea englemannii*
Spruce, Sitka	*Picea sitchensis*

BROADCAST APPLICATION
EASTERN US

Apply VELPAR L from early spring to early summer after hardwoods have broken bud and before the foliage has hardened off.

Soil Texture Description	**VELPAR L (Quarts/Acre) Eastern US**
Coarse Sand, Loamy sand, sandy loam	4 – 6 (2-3 lbs ai hexazinone)
Medium Loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam	6 – 8 (3-4 lbs ai hexazinine)
Fine Silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silt, silty clay, clay	8 – 10 (4-5 lbs ai hexazinone)
The rates listed are for broadcast application. Use the lower rates on coarse textured soils and soils low in organic matter. Use the higher rates where weeds identified in this label as "suppression" predominate.	

WESTERN US

For **SITE PREPARATION**, VELPAR L may be applied at 2 to 6 quarts (1-3 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre. Use the lower rates on coarse textured soils and soils low in organic matter. Use the higher rates on fine textured soils and soils high in organic matter. Use the higher rates where weeds identified in this label as "suppression" predominate.

In areas where other conifer species may be mixed in with the conifers listed above, VELPAR L may be applied if the user has prior experience with VELPAR L on the other conifer species. With no prior experience, it is advised that either a small area of plantings be tested for conifer safety prior to treating larger areas or make no application of VELPAR L in these areas. Conifer species that are sensitive to VELPAR L, including, sugar pine and western larch, require 18 months before interplanting on treated sites.

Applications made to shelter wood sites may also result in mortality to over-story conifers. Factors that may influence conifer sensitivity in these sites could include application rate, conifer species, soil characteristics, uniformity of spray distribution across the treatment swath and environmental stress.

Rain Belt (areas of high spring rainfall): For best results, apply in late winter or spring when weeds and brush are actively growing.

Snow Belt (areas of low spring rainfall): For best results, apply in the fall before soil freezes, or in the spring after snow cover melts in anticipation of rainfall. Weed and brush control results from spring applications will be dependent on sufficient rainfall following application to activate VELPAR L.

BURNING

Within several weeks after VELPAR L activation by rainfall, affected vegetation may be burned, if desired. This burn may further enhance control of vegetation. Burn the vegetation only after any residual stand is completely defoliated, at least twice, allowing for sufficient root uptake of VELPAR L.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

When applied as a liquid spray using water as the carrier, VELPAR L may be applied by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only).

For ground application, use enough water for thorough coverage, usually a minimum of 25 gallons per acre. For aerial applications, use at least 5 gallons of water per acre and at least 5 gallons of water for every 1 gallon (2 lbs. ai hexazinone) of VELPAR L.

GRID APPLICATION

Apply undiluted VELPAR L directly to the soil surface in a grid pattern using an exact delivery handgun applicator. This equipment delivers a thin stream of a predetermined volume. VELPAR L must be applied during the period from hardwood bud break to early summer.

Selection of the rate per acre and grid pattern will depend on soil texture and woody plant composition. Use the lower rates on coarse textured soils and when the major component of the hardwoods are susceptible species. Use the high rates on fine-textured soils and where weeds identified in the label as "suppression" predominate.

Application Patterns and Rates For Undiluted Grid Application

	Milliliters/Spot	Grid (Ft)	Quarts/Acre
Coarse	0.6	3 X 3	3 (1.5 lbs ai hexazinone)
	2.0	4 X 4	6 (3 lbs ai hexazinone)
	3.1	4 X 6	6 (3 lbs ai hexazinone)
Medium/Fine	1.6	3 X 3	8 (4 lbs ai hexazinone)
	2.8	4 X 4	8 (4 lbs ai hexazinone)
	3.5	4 X 4	10 (5 lbs ai hexazinone)
	5.2	4 X 6	10 (5 lbs ai hexazinone)

SINGLE STEM TREATMENT

SOIL APPLIED BASAL TREATMENT

Apply undiluted VELPAR L to the soil with an exact delivery handgun applicator. Apply at the rate of 2–4 ml for each inch of stem diameter at breast height. Direct the treatment to the soil within 3 feet of the root collar of woody plants to be controlled. When treating large stems and when more than one delivery of VELPAR L is needed per stem, make application on opposite sides of the stem.

For multi-stemmed and low-growing brush that have stem diameters that are difficult to determine, apply VELPAR L at the rate of 2–4 ml per 3 feet of canopy width. For tall, slender (columnar) brush types, apply 4–8 ml per 3 feet of height. Base the rate on whichever canopy dimension is greater (width or height).

When treating brush that requires more than a single 4 ml application of VELPAR L, apply subsequent applications equally spaced around the plant. If treating brush on sloped sites, apply most of the VELPAR L on the uphill side of the stem. If treating resprouts from brush disturbed by cutting or shredding, the rate of application must be proportional to the original tree size, not just the small regrowth of sprouts.

STEM INJECTION

No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is directly injected into agricultural plants.

Inject 1 ml of undiluted VELPAR L through the bark of undesirable trees. Make injections at 4 inch intervals around the circumference of the tree. When using tubular injection equipment, inject near the ground level. When using the "Hypo-Hatchet" Tree Injector or a similar device, inject at waist height. Best results if treatments are made in the summer. Woody species controlled include black cherry, oaks, and sweetgum.

USE PRECAUTIONS - SITE PREPARATION

- Where burning is desired, burn the vegetation only after any residual brush has completely defoliated, at least twice, allowing for sufficient root uptake of VELPAR L.
- Following harvest, allow sufficient time for stumps and injured trees to adequately resprout before applying VELPAR L.

USE RESTRICTIONS - SITE PREPARATION

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.5 pints of VELPAR L (1.125 lbs ai hexazinone) per gallon when using mechanically pressurized handgun equipment. Does not apply to backpack sprayer applications.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 20 pints (5 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 20 pints (5 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

RELEASE – WOODY BRUSH CONTROL

VELPAR L is labeled for conifer release where the following species are grown:

EASTERN US AND LAKE STATES	
Fir, balsam	*Abies balsamea*
Pine, loblolly	*Pinus taeda*
Pine, longleaf	*Pinus palustris*
Pine, red	*Pinus resinosa*
Pine, shortleaf	*Pinus echinata*
Pine, slash	*Pinus elliotti*
Pine, Virginia	*Pinus virginiana*
Spruce, black	*Picea mariana*
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Spruce, red	*Picea rubens*
Spruce, white	*Picea glauca*

WESTERN US	
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Fir, grand	*Abies grandis*
Fir, Noble	*Abies procera*
Fir, white	*Abies concolor*
Hemlock,Western	Tsuga heterophylla
Pine, Jeffrey	*Pinus jeffreyi*
Pine, lodgepole	*Pinus contorta*
Pine, ponderosa	*Pinus ponderosa*
Spruce, blue	*Picea pungens*
Spruce, Englemann	*Picea englemannii*
Spruce, Sitka	*Picea sitchensis*

BROADCAST APPLICATION

EASTERN US

Apply VELPAR L from early spring to early summer after hardwoods have broken bud and before full leaf expansion.
Applications made over the top of pines may result in excessive pine injury under conditions of high humidity and temperature (80 degrees F).

Crop Species	Soil Texture Description	VELPAR L (Quarts/Acre) Established Trees
Loblolly pine Longleaf pine Shortleaf pine Virginia pine Slash pine	Loamy sand, sandy loam	2-3 (1-1.5 lbs ai hexazinone)
	Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam	2-4 (1-2 lbs ai hexazinone)
	Silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	4.5-6 (2.25-3 lbs ai hexazinone)
Red pine	Loamy sand, sandy loam	2-4 (1-2 lbs ai hexazinone)
	Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam	4-6 (2-3 lbs ai hexazinone)
	Silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	6-8 (3-4 lbs ai hexazinone)

Use the higher rate for the harder to control (*suppression) species in the PLANTS CONTROLLED section.

Established Trees

- 4 years of age from transplanting on coarse-textured soils
- 3 years of age from transplanting on medium-textured soils
- 2 years of age from transplanting for Red Pine

WESTERN US

Rainbelt (areas of high spring rainfall): For best results, apply in late winter or spring when brush is actively growing, but prior to conifer budbreak. Dormant conifer trees are less susceptible to injury. Applications where the spray comes into direct contact with conifers after dormancy break in the spring or before the final resting bud has hardened in the fall may severely injure or kill the trees.

Snowbelt (areas of low spring rainfall): For best results, apply in the fall before soil freezes and after the final resting bud has hardened on the conifers. Alternatively, spring applications may be made after snow cover melts in anticipation of rainfall prior to conifer budbreak. Brush control results from spring treatments will be dependent on sufficient rainfall following application to activate VELPAR L.

Application rates by soil type for VELPAR L

Soil Texture Description	VELPAR L (Quarts/Acre)
Loamy sand, sandy loam	2-4.5 (1-2.25 lbs ai hexazinone)
Loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam	3.5-6 (1.75-3 lbs ai hexazinone)
Silt, silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	5-6 (2.5-3 lbs ai hexazinone)

Use the higher rate range for the harder to control (*suppression) species in the PLANTS CONTROLLED section.

For first year plantings utilizing bare root stock, treat only transplant stock that is 2 years old (2-0, 1-1) or older, except (1-0) for Ponderosa and Jeffrey pines. Apply VELPAR L only if rainfall has settled the soil around the base and root systems of the transplants.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

When applied as a liquid spray using water as the carrier, VELPAR L may be applied by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only).

For ground application, use enough water for thorough coverage, usually a minimum of 25 gallons per acre. For aerial applications, use at least 5 gallons of water per acre and at least 5 gallons of water for every 1 gallon (2 lbs. ai hexazinone) of VELPAR L.

GRID APPLICATION

Apply undiluted VELPAR L directly to the soil surface in a grid pattern using an exact delivery handgun applicator. This equipment delivers a thin stream of a predetermined volume when triggered. Apply VELPAR L during the period from hardwood bud break to early summer.

Selection of the rate per acre and grid pattern depends on soil texture and woody plant composition. Use the lower rates on coarse textured soils and when the major component of the hardwoods are susceptible species. Use the high rates on fine-textured soils and where weeds identified in this label as "partial control or suppression" predominate.

Application Patterns and Rates For Undiluted VELPAR L

	Milliliters/Spot	*Grid (Ft)*	*Quarts/Acre*
Coarse	0.5	3 X 4	2* (1 lb ai hexazinone)
	1.2	3 X 6	3 (1.5 lbs ai hexazinone)
	2.1	4 X 6	4 (2 lbs ai hexazinone)
Medium/Fine	1.2	3 X 3	6 (3 lbs ai hexazinone)
	2.3	3 X 6	6 (3 lbs ai hexazinone)
	1.6	3 X 3	8 (4 lbs ai hexazinone)
	3.1	3 X 6	8 (4 lbs ai hexazinone)
*Use on deep sands with pines four years of age or older.			

SINGLE STEM TREATMENT

SOIL APPLIED BASAL TREATMENT

Apply undiluted VELPAR L to the soil with an exact delivery handgun applicator. Apply at the rate of 2–4 ml for each inch of stem diameter at breast height. Direct the treatment to the soil within 3 feet of the root collar of woody plants to be controlled. When treating large stems and when more than one delivery of VELPAR L is needed per stem, make application on opposite sides of the stem.

For multi-stemmed and low-growing brush that have stem diameters that are difficult to determine, apply VELPAR L at the rate of 2–4 ml per 3 feet of canopy width. For tall, slender (columnar) brush types, apply 4–8 ml per 3 feet of height. Base rate on whichever canopy dimension is greater (width or height).

When treating brush that requires more than a single 4 ml application of VELPAR L, apply subsequent applications equally spaced around the plant. If treating brush on sloped sites, apply most of the VELPAR L on the uphill side of the stem. If treating resprouts from brush disturbed by cutting or shredding, the rate of application must be proportional to the original tree size, not just the small regrowth of sprouts.

STEM INJECTION

No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is directly injected into agricultural plants.

Inject 1 ml of undiluted VELPAR L through the bark of undesirable trees. Make injections at 4 inch intervals around the circumference of the tree. When using tubular injection equipment, inject VELPAR L near the ground level. When using the "Hypo-Hatchet" Tree Injector or a similar device, inject at waist height. Best results if treatments are made in the summer. Woody species controlled include black cherry, oaks, and sweetgum.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR RELEASE – WOODY BRUSH CONTROL

- Application of VELPAR L basal soil spot treatments closer than 36 inches to conifer seedlings in their first season or directly up slope from these seedlings may result in injury or mortality.
- Use undiluted single stem treatments in crop trees that are less than one year from planting or that have been planted for more than three years. Injury may result from use in two and three year old crop trees where root growth is extensive but hardiness is lacking.

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR RELEASE – WOODY BRUSH CONTROL

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.5 pints of VELPAR L (1.125 lbs ai hexazinone) per gallon when using mechanically pressurized handgun equipment. Does not apply to backpack sprayer applications.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 20 pints (5 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 20 pints (5 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

RELEASE- HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL

VELPAR L is labeled for controlling herbaceous weeds where these pine species are grown:

EASTERN US			
Loblolly pine	Longleaf pine	Red pine	Slash pine
WESTERN US			
Blue spruce	Grand fir	Noble fir	Western hemlock
Douglas fir	Jeffrey pine	Ponderosa pine	White fir
Engleman spruce	Lodgepole pine	Sitka spruce	

APPLICATION INFORMATION

EASTERN US

Apply VELPAR L as a broadcast or banded spray in the spring prior to conifer bud break to lessen conifer injury potential.

VELPAR L (Pints/Acre)		
Soil Texture Description	**First Year Plantings**	**Established Trees**
Loamy sand, sandy loam (50-85% sand)	4 (1 lb ai hexazinone)	4-5 (1-1.25 lb ai hexazinone)
Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam	4-5 (1-1.25 lb ai hexazinone)	5-7 (1.25-1.75 lb ai hexazinone)
Silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	5-6 (1.25-1.5 lb ai hexazinone)	7-8 (1.75-2 lb ai hexazinone)

The rates listed are for broadcast application. For band application, use proportionately less. For example, use 1/2 of the broadcast rates when treating a 3-foot band where row spacing is 6 feet. Use the higher rate range for the harder to control (*Suppression) weeds listed in the weeds control section.

WESTERN US

Rainbelt (areas of high spring rainfall): For best results, apply as a broadcast or banded spray in the late winter or spring when weeds are actively growing, but prior to conifer bud break. If application is made after conifer bud break, use directional spray equipment to prevent contact with conifer foliage, as injury may result.

Snowbelt (areas of low spring rainfall): For best results, apply as a broadcast or banded spray in the fall before soil freezes and after the final resting bud has hardened on the conifers. Alternatively, spring applications may be made after snow cover melts in anticipation of rainfall prior to conifer budbreak. Weed control results from spring treatments will be dependent on sufficient rainfall following application to activate VELPAR L.

WESTERN US

Refer to rates listed for the Western US in the BROADCAST APPLICTION section under Release – Woody Brush Control. The rates listed are for broadcast application. For band application, use proportionately less. For example, use ½ of the broadcast rates when treating a 3-foot band where row spacing is 6 feet. Use the higher rate range for the harder to control (*Suppression) weeds listed in weeds control section.

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR RELEASE – HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL

- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 pints (2 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 pints (2 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

PLANTS CONTROLLED

HERBACEOUS PLANTS	
Asters	*Aster* spp
Aster, heath*	*Aster ericoides*
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Bentgrass	*Agrostis* spp
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*
Bromegrass	*Bromus* spp
Burnweed*	*Erechtities hieraciifolius*
Carrot, wild	*Daucus carota*
Crabgrass*	*Digitaria* spp
Daisy, oxeye	*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*
Dandelion, common*	*Taraxacum officinale*
Dandelion, false* (spotted catsear)	*Hypochaeris radicata*
Dock, curly*	*Rumex crispus*
Elksedge	*Carex geyeri*
Fescue*	*Festuca* spp
Fireweed*(willowweed)	*Epilobium angustifolium*
Fleabane	*Conyza* spp
Foxtail	*Setaria* spp
Goldenrod*	*Solidago* spp
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*
Horseweed/marestail	*Conyza canadensis*
Mullein, common**	*Verbascum thapsus*
Orchardgrass *	*Dactylis glomerata*
Panicums	*Panicum* spp
Pinegrass	*Calamagrostis rubescens*
Quackgrass*	*Agropyron repens*
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia elatior*
Ryegrass, Italian (annual)	*Lolium multiflorum*
Ryegrass, perennial*	*Lolium perenne*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Squawcarpet	*Ceanothus prostratus*
Thistle, Canada*	*Cirsium arvense*
Velvetgrass, common	*Holcus lanatus*
** For western US site preparation, apply at 6 quarts (3 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre.	
WOODY PLANTS	
Ash	*Fraxinus* spp
Aspen, big tooth	*Populus grandidentata*
Aspen, trembling	*Populus tremuloides*

WOODY PLANTS ***(continued)***	
Birch	*Betula* spp
Blackgum	*Nyssa sylvatica*
Brambles	*Rubus* spp
Cherry, black	*Prunus serotina*
Cherry, pin	*Prunus pensylvanica*
Deerbrush	*Ceanothus integerrimus*
Dogwood, flowering*	*Cornus florida*
Elm	*Ulmus* spp
Elder, box	
Hawthorn	*Crataegus* spp
Hazel	*Corylus* spp
Hickory	*Carya* spp
Honeysuckle*	*Lonicera* spp
Manzanita, Greenleaf	*Arctostaphylos patula*
Maple, red*	*Acer rubrum*
Oaks	*Quercus* spp
Poplar, balsam	*Populus balsamifera*
Snowbrush (varnishleaf)	*Ceanothus velutinus*
Sourwood*	*Oxydendrum arboretum*
Sweetgum	*Liquidambar* spp
Willows	*Salix* spp
*Suppression is a visible reduction in plant competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as compared to an untreated area. Degree of suppression will vary with rate applied, size of plants at application, and environmental conditions following treatment. Species indicated above, especially resprouts of these species, may require a follow up treatment for acceptable control. Burning, as a follow up treatment, will enhance control of resprouts.	

USE PRECAUTIONS - FORESTRY

- On tracts of land where various soil types are present and VELPAR L rate selection is difficult, conifer damage or less-than-expected vegetation suppression may occur due to the different rates required for various soil types.
- Poor weed and brush control may result from the following:
  - Heavy duff or slash present at time of application
  - Use on poorly drained sites
  - Applications made when the soil is saturated with water and rain is imminent within 24 hours
  - Applications to soils high in organic matter (greater than 5%)
- Following harvest, allow stumps and injured trees sufficient time to adequately resprout before applying VELPAR L.
- Where burning is desired, burn vegetation after any brush has completely defoliated, at least twice, allowing for sufficient root uptake of VELPAR L.
- Weed control results from spring applications depend on sufficient moisture to activate VELPAR L.
- Crop injury may occur when VELPAR L is used:
  - On trees that show poor vigor, insect damage, disease, winter injury, or other stress conditions
  - On any soil containing less than 1% organic matter
  - On loamy sand or sandy loam with less than 2% organic matter, except Jeffrey pine and Ponderosa pine

- On conifer foliage after conifer bud break
- On gravelly or rocky soils, exposed subsoils, clay knobs, sand, or sandy soil with 85% or more sand
- On crop species not listed on this label

USE RESTRICTIONS - FORESTRY

- When using a mechanically-pressurized handgun, reduce rate to 4.5 pints VELPAR L (1.125 lbs ai) per gallon.
- **DO NOT** use VELPAR L in nurseries, seedbeds, or ornamental plantings.
- **DO NOT** use VELPAR L on frozen soils; use in spring after snow melt.
- Leave treated soil undisturbed to reduce the potential for VELPAR L movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- **DO NOT** add a surfactant in applications over the top of conifers.
- When applying VELPAR L after transplanting, wait until rainfall has settled the soil around the base and root systems of the transplants before making the treatment.
- Livestock may be grazed immediately following a broadcast application of VELPAR L at rates of 4.5 pints (1.125 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre or less, and treated vegetation may be cut, dried, and fed after 38 days.
- **DO NOT** cut treated vegetation for feed, or graze livestock on treated areas for 60 days following application of VELPAR L at broadcast rates exceeding 4.5 pints (1.125 lbs. ai hexazinone) per acre.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 20 pints (5 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 20 pints (5 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

YELLOW POPLAR PLANTINGS

VELPAR L is labeled for the control of herbaceous weeds in the establishment of yellow poplar plantations. Applications may be made over the top of planted seedlings after the soil has settled around the root systems but before the seedlings have broken dormancy (bud break). A subsequent application may be made before dormancy break in the Spring of the second year.

Apply 4 to 6 pints (1-1.5 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre of VELPAR L as specified in “RELEASE—HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL”, “Application Information Eastern U.S.” Follow the label instructions regarding varying the application rate by soil texture.

For ground application, use enough water for thorough coverage, usually a minimum of 25 gallons per acre. For aerial applications, use at least 5 gallons of water per acre and at least 5 gallons of water for every 1 gallon (2 lbs ai hexazinone) of VELPAR L.

For broader spectrum control VELPAR L may be tank mixed with metsulfuron.

Add metsulfuron at a rate of 1/2 ounce per acre to a tank mix with the prescribed rate of VELPAR L.

USE PRECAUTIONS - YELLOW POPLAR PLANTINGS

- Applications of VELPAR L and tank mixes of VELPAR L and metsulfuron made to yellow poplar seedlings that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, disease, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock or other stresses may injure or kill the seedlings.
- The use of surfactant with VELPAR L is not advised for applications made over the tops of seedlings.Careful consideration must be given by an experienced and knowledgeable forester to ensure the specific growth requirements of yellow poplar will be provided by the selected planting site. Treatment of yellow poplar planted on a site inadequate to meet its requirements may injure or kill the seedlings.

USE RESTRICTIONS - YELLOW POPLAR PLANTINGS

- Applications of VELPAR L and tank mixes of VELPAR L and metsulfuron must only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 pints (2 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 pints (2 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

PASTURE/RANGELAND

VELPAR L is labeled for control of brush and weeds in pasture.

BERMUDAGRASS/ BAHIAGRASS

VELPAR L is labeled for control of smutgrass and other weeds in established stands of bermudagrass and bahiagrass.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Make a single application of VELPAR L per year when weeds are actively growing.

WEEDS CONTROLLED - USE RATES

VELPAR L effectively controls the following weeds at the rates shown. Use a lower rate on coarse-textured soils (sand to sandy loam). Use the higher rate on fine-textured soils (clay loam to clay) and on soils high in organic matter.

2 3/4 – 4 1/2 Pints/Acre (0.69 – 1.125 lbs ai hexazinone/acre)	
Barley, little	*Hordeum pusillum*
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Dogfennel	*Eupatorium capillifolium*
Fescue	*Festuca* spp
Lespedeza	*Lespedeza cuneata*
Oxalis	*Oxalis* spp
Passionflower, maypop	*Passiflora incarnate*
Pepperweed, Virginia	*Lepidium virginicum*
Pigweed	*Amaranthus* spp
Smutgrass*	*Sporobolus indicus*
*Suppression may result with some of the giant (larger) smutgrass species.	

Suppression – a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Apply VELPAR L uniformly over the desired area using ground equipment only.

For ground application, use enough water for thorough coverage usually a minimum of 25 gallons per acre. The use of a surfactant may increase the potential for bermudagrass or bahiagrass injury.

USE PRECAUTIONS - BERMUDAGRASS/BAHIAGRASS

- For bermudagrass that may be grown in the states of ID, OR, UT, or WA, determine the suitability of using VELPAR L by treating a small area at a labeled application rate prior to treating larger areas. The smaller treated area must be observed for any signs of herbicidal injury during 60 days of normal growing conditions to determine if the treatment is safe to bermudagrass. If this evaluation is not completed prior to use, the user assumes the responsibility to the extent consistent with applicable law for any plant damage or other liability resulting from the use of VELPAR L on bermudagrass.
- Some temporary discoloration of the bermudagrass or bahiagrass may occur after application.
- Treatment of mixed pastures containing forage species other than bermudagrass or bahiagrass may result in injury or mortality to the other forage species.
- Injury may result when desirable grasses are under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperature, or poor fertility.
- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if VELPAR L is applied or if equipment is drained or flushed on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Severe crop injury may occur if applications are made on gravelly or rocky soils, thinly covered subsoils, or soils with less than 1% organic matter.

USE RESTRICTIONS - BERMUDAGRASS/BAHIAGRASS

- Use VELPAR L only in stands of bermudagrass and bahiagrass established for at least one year. **DO NOT** treat newly sprigged or sodded areas.
- **DO NOT** apply VELPAR L broadcast at rates greater than 4.5 pints (1.125 lb ai hexazinone) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply VELPAR L broadcast at rates greater than 4.5 pints (1.125 lb ai hexazinone) per acre per application.
- Livestock may be grazed immediately following a broadcast application of VELPAR L at rates of 4.5 pints (1.125 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre or less, and treated vegetation may be cut, dried and fed after 38 days.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application of VELPAR L per year when used as a broadcast application.

PASTURE/RANGELAND - BRUSH CONTROL

VELPAR L may be used either broadcast or as a basal-soil treatment for the control of undesirable brush in pasture or rangeland.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Apply VELPAR L from late winter through summer, pre-budbreak until new growth hardens off.

In areas where the soil remains frozen during the winter and spring rains are usually inadequate for soil activation, a fall or winter treatment may be applied before the soil freezes.

For broadcast rates needed to control the species below, see the **RELEASE – WOODY BRUSH CONTROL** section.

BRUSH SPECIES CONTROLLED

VELPAR L is labeled for the control or suppression of the following brush species in pasture and rangeland:

Alder	*Alnus* spp
Ash	*Fraxinus* spp
Aspen	*Populus* spp
Birch	*Betula* spp
Blackgum	*Nyssa sylvatica*
Bay, sweet	*Magnolia virginiana*
Cactus, cholla†	*Optunia imbricata*
Catclaw acacia	*Acacia greggii*
Cedar, Eastern red	*Juniperus virginiana*
Cherry, black	*Prunus serotina*
Chinaberry*	*Melia azedarach*
Deerbrush	*Ceanothus integerrimus*
Dogwood, flowering*	*Cornus florida*
Elm, American	*Ulmus Americana*
Elm, Chinese	*Ulmus parvifolia*
Hackberry, common	*Celtis occidentalis*
Hawthorn	*Crataegus* spp
Hazel	*Corylus* spp
Hickory	*Carya* spp
Huisache	*Acacia farnesiana*
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp
Locust	*Robinia* spp
Lotebush	*Ziziphus obtusifolia*
Manzanita, Greenleaf	*Arctostaphylos patula*
Maple, red	*Acer rubrum*
Mesquite	*Prosopis glandulosa*
Mulberry	*Morus* spp
Oaks	*Quercus* spp
Osage-orange	*Maclura pomifera*
Persimmon	*Diospyros* spp
Plum, wild	*Prunus munsoniana*
Poplar, balsam	*Populus balsamifera*
Poplar, yellow	*Liriodendron tulipifera*

Privet	*Ligustrum* spp
Rose, multiflora	*Rosa multiflora*
Sassafras*	*Sassafras albidum*
Soapweed, small (yucca)	*Yucca glauca*
Snowbrush (varnishleaf)	*Ceanothus velutinus*
Sourwood	*Oxydendrum arboretum*
Sumac	*Rhus* spp
Sweetgum	*Liquidambar* spp
Tallow, Chinese	*Sapium sebiferum*
Waxmyrtle	*Myrica cerifera*
Whitebrush	*Aloysia gratissima*
Willow	*Salix* spp
*Suppression – a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.	
†For Cholla cactus (tree-type cactus) apply VELPAR L at the rate of 4 milliliters (mls) of product for plants up to 2 feet tall. Apply 8 mls of product for Cholla cactus plants between 2 and 6 feet tall. For plants taller than 6 feet, apply 4 mls for each additional 2 feet of height. When treating plants it is desirable to make applications equally spaced around the plant.	

SOIL APPLIED BASAL TREATMENT

Apply VELPAR L undiluted with an exact-delivery handgun applicator. This equipment delivers a thin stream of a predetermined volume when triggered. Apply VELPAR L at the rate of 2–4 ml for each inch of stem diameter at breast height. **DO NOT** exceed 2.67 pints of VELPAR L (0.66 lb ai hexazinone) per acre per year. Direct the treatment to the soil within 3 inches of the root collar of woody plants to be controlled. When treating large stems and when more than one delivery of VELPAR L is needed per stem, make applications on opposite sides of the stem.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR PASTURE/RANGELAND

- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if VELPAR L is applied or if equipment is drained or flushed on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Poor weed and brush control may result from the following:
  - Use on poorly drained sites
  - Applications made when the soil is saturated with water and rain is imminent within 24 hours
  - Applications to soils high in organic matter (greater than 5%)
- Following mechanical cutting or clearing, allow stumps and injured trees sufficient time to adequately resprout before applying VELPAR L.
- Weed and brush control results depend on sufficient moisture to activate VELPAR L.

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR PASTURE/RANGELAND

- **DO NOT** use VELPAR L on frozen soils.
- When VELPAR L is applied as a basal soil treatment, there is no restriction on grazing by domestic animals nor on cutting surrounding vegetation for forage or hay.
- When used as a basal (soil) application, do not apply VELPAR L at rates greater than 2.67 pints (0.66 lb ai hexazinone) per acre per year or in a single application. When VELPAR L is applied as a basal (soil) treatment, there is no restriction on grazing by domestic animals nor on cutting surrounding vegetation for forage or hay.
- When VELPAR L is broadcast-applied at rates up to 4.5 pints (1.125 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre, livestock may be grazed immediately following treatment and treated vegetation may be cut, dried, and fed after 38 days. For applications from 4.5 to 16 pints of VELPAR L (1.125 to 4 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre, **DO NOT** cut treated vegetation for feed, or graze livestock on treated areas for 60 days following application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application of VELPAR L per year when used as a basal (soil) or broadcast applications.

PINEAPPLE

VELPAR L is labeled for control of certain weeds in pineapple.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Mix the proper amount of VELPAR L in water. Add a surfactant at 0.25% by volume of water.
Use the lower rates on coarse-textured soils or in areas where rainfall exceeds 65 inches per year. Use the higher rates on fine-textured soils or in areas where rainfall is less than 65 inches per year.

Intercrop period - Apply VELPAR L as a broadcast spray in 100–400 gallons of water per acre at the rate of 0.9–7 pints (0.23 lb – 1.75 lb ai hexazinone) per acre. For aerial application, use at least 10 gallons water per acre.

Post mulch, preplant - Apply VELPAR L as a broadcast spray in 100–400 gallons of water per acre at the rate of 0.9–7 pints (0.23 lb – 1.75 lb ai hexazinone) per acre.

Post plant, before planting material starts active growth

- Apply VELPAR L as a broadcast spray in 100–400 gallons of water per acre at the rate of 0.9–7 pints (0.23 lb – 1.75 lb ai hexazinone) per acre. When weed growth has escaped control by other herbicide applications, a post-planting application may be made after the planted cuttings start to grow.

Post-plant crop harvest, prior to forcing first ratoon - Apply VELPAR L as a broadcast spray in 100–400 gallons of water per acre at the rate of 0.9–7 pints (0.23 lb – 1.75 lb ai hexazinone) per acre.

Directed postemergence (pineapple and weeds) inter- space application - Apply VELPAR L as a directed spray 3–10 months after planting in 50–200 gallons of water per acre (broadcast basis) at the rate of 0.9–7 pints (0.23 lb – 1.75 lb ai hexazinone) per acre (broadcast basis) using a stroller boom or knapsack.

Directed spot treatments for perennial grasses before floral induction - Spray perennial grasses postemergence to wet (50–200 gallons per acre depending on size) with 3.5–7 pints (0.88 lb – 1.75 lb ai hexazinone) per 100 gallons of water as a spot treatment.

Treatments to field edges and roadsides - Apply VELPAR L at 7–14.5 pints (1.75 – 3.63 lb ai hexazinone) per acre in 100–400 gallons of water.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

VELPAR L is labeled for the control or suppression of the following weeds in pineapple crops:

Ageratum, tropic	*Ageratum conycoides*
Balsamapple	*Momordica charantia*
Castorbean	*Ricinus communis*
Crabgrass	*Digitaria spp*
Crotalaria	*Crotolaria spp*
Dallisgrass	*Paspalum dilatatum*
Guineagrass	*Panicum maximum*
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colonum*
Kao haole*	*Leucaena glauca*
Moana loa vine*	*Canavalia cathartica*
Morningglory	*Ipomoea spp*
Oxalis	*Oxalis spp*
Popolo	*Solanum sandwicense*
Richardsonium	*Richardsonia spp*
Vaseygrass	*Paspalum urvillei*

* Suppression - a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

Restrictions (Pineapple):

- **DO NOT** exceed 1.81 gallons VELPAR L (3.63 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply VELPAR L within 181 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1.81 gallons VELPAR L (3.63 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

SUGARCANE

VELPAR L is labeled for selective weed control in sugarcane except in the State of Florida.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Apply a single treatment of VELPAR L per year using a fixed-boom sprayer and a minimum of 25 gallons of spray per acre unless otherwise directed.

HAWAII

Apply VELPAR L pre- or postemergence at 1.8 to 3.4 pints VELPAR L (0.45 lb – 0.85 lb ai hexazinone) plus surfactant 0.25% by volume per acre per application.

Use the higher levels of the labeled rate ranges on soils higher in organic matter and with fine texture (e.g., loam, silt loam, silty clay loam, clay, gray hydromorphic clay). Do not apply more than twice the highest labeled rate for the indicated soil texture per crop (18–24 months).

Add an adjuvant for all uses.

For preemergence use only, VELPAR L may be applied with aerial equipment using at least 10 gallons of spray per acre.

Apply VELPAR L herbicide as a spot spray application for emerged weeds in sugarcane. Mix 3 to 12 pints of VELPAR L (0.75 lb ai – 3 lbs ai hexazinone) per 100 gallons of water. Apply a sufficient volume of spray solution to thoroughly wet weed foliage but do not exceed a use rate of 3.4 pints (0.85 lb ai hexazinone) per acre. Use the lower concentrations on coarse-textured soils that are low in organic matter, and use the higher concentrations on fine-textured soils that are high in organic matter.

Restriction (Sugarcane, HI):

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6.8 pints VELPAR L (1.7 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per year.

LOUISIANA

Apply 1.8–3.4 pints of VELPAR L (0.45 lb – 0.85 lb ai hexazinone) per acre broadcast in the fall before sugarcane emerges or in the spring before active cane tillering begins. Fall treatments of 1.8–3 pints (0.45 lb – 0.75 lb ai hexazinone) per acre may be followed by a spring treatment of 1.8–3 pints (0.45 lb – 0.75 lb ai hexazinone) per acre. Use the higher levels of the labeled rate range on fine-textured soils.

Restriction (Sugarcane, LA):

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints VELPAR L (1.5 lbs ai hexazinone) per year.

PUERTO RICO

For preemergence treatments, apply 0.9–1.8 pints of VELPAR L (0.23 lb – 0.45 lb ai hexazinone) per acre.

For postemergence treatments, apply 0.9–1.8 pints of VELPAR L (0.23 lb – 0.45 lb ai hexazinone) per acre to weeds after they have emerged. Use the lower rates on coarse-textured soils and the higher rates on fine-textured soils (high in clay or organic matter). Each ratoon may receive up to 1.8 pints of VELPAR L (0.45 lb ai hexazinone) per acre.

For spot treatment of emerged weeds, VELPAR L may be applied with a knapsack sprayer in concentrations of 0.9–1.8 pints (0.23 lb – 0.45 lb ai hexazinone) per 100 gallons of water. Apply a sufficient spray volume to wet the weed foliage. **DO NOT** exceed 100 gallons of spray per treated acre. Use the lower concentration on coarse-textured soils and the higher concentration on fine-textured soils.

Note: Since it is difficult to calibrate "spot" knapsack applications, extra care must be taken not to exceed the rate equivalent of the maximum of 1.8 pints VELPAR L (0.45 lb ai hexazinone) per acre.

Restriction (Sugarcane, PR):

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.6 pints of VELPAR L (0.9 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per year.

TEXAS

Apply 1.8–3.4 pints of VELPAR L (0.45 lb – 0.85 lb ai hexazinone) per acre. On plant cane, apply the herbicide before the cane emerges or as a directed layby treatment. On stubble cane, apply VELPAR L preemergence or early postemergence (up to the 3- leaf stage) or as a directed layby treatment. A pre- or early postemergence treatment may be followed by a layby treatment, provided at least 60 days have elapsed and 3 inches of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation have occurred since the first treatment.

Restriction (Sugarcane, TX):

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6.8 pints of VELPAR L (1.7 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre per year.

Use the following rates for the soil texture:

Soil Texture Description	VELPAR L (Pints/Acre)** Preemergence +	Layby
Coarse*		
Sandy loam	1.8	1.8
Medium		
Loam, silt loam	2.7	2.7
Fine		
Clay loam	3.4	3.4

* With at least 2% organic matter

** 1.8 pints VELPAR L has 0.45 lb ai hexazinone. 2.7 pints VELPAR L 0.68 lb ai hexazinone. 3.4 pints VELPAR L has 0.85 lb ai hexazinone.

On dormant cane, a surfactant may be added to the spray mixture to increase control of emerged weeds.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

VELPAR L will control or suppress the following species in sugarcane crops:

Ageratum, tropic*	*Ageratum conycoides*
Alexandergrass	*Brachiaria plantaginea*
Balsamapple	*Momordica charantia*
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Bermudagrass*	*Cynodon dactylon*
Burnweed, American (fireweed)	*Erechtites hieracifolius*
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
Crabgrass, large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
Crabgrass, smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*
Crotalaria, fuzzy	*Crotalaria incana*
Crotalaria, showy	*Crotalaria spectabilis*
Cuphea, tarweed	*Cuphea carthagenensis*
Dallisgrass	*Paspalum dilatatum*
Fingergrass, radiate	*Chloris radiata*
Fingergrass, swollen	*Chloris barbata*
Foxtail, bristly	*Setaria verticillata*
Foxtail, yellow	*Setaria lutescens*
Geranium, Carolina	*Geranium carolinianum*
Goosegrass	*Elusine indica*
Guineagrass	*Panicum maximum*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Itchgrass*	*Rottboellia cochinchinensis*
Job's-tears	*Coix lacryma*
Johnsongrass (seedling)	*Sorghum halepense*
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colonum*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
Millet, Texas	*Panicum texanum*
Morningglory, hairy	*Ipomoea pentaphylla*
Morningglory, threelobe	*Ipomoea triloba*
Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*
Oxalis	*Oxalis spp*
Paintbrush, Flora's	*Emilia sonchifolia*
Panicum, browntop	*Panicum fasciculatum*
Paspalum, ricegrass	*Paspalum orbiculare*
Paspalum, sour	*Paspalum conjugatum*

Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Pigweed, slender (green)	*Amaranthus viridus*
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus chlorostachys*
Popolo	*Solanum sandwicense*
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*
Sandbur	*Cenchrus spp*
Sensitive plant (hila hila)	*Mimosa spp*
Signalgrass, broadleaf	*Brachiaria platyphylla*
Sowthistle, common	*Sonchus oleraceus*
Spanishneedles	*Bidens bipinnata*
Sprangletop	*Leptochloa spp*
Spurge, prostrate	*Euphorbia humistrata*
Spurge, graceful	*Chamaesyce hypericifolia*
Sunflower	*Helianthus spp*
Vaseygrass	*Paspalum urvillei*
Waltheria (hia loa)	*Waltheria spp*

* Suppression – a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

USE PRECAUTIONS - SUGARCANE

- Temporary chlorosis of the crop may result from application over emerged cane. Applications during active cane growth must be directed to cover the weeds and soil while minimizing crop contact.
- Extremely heavy rainfall after application may result in poor weed control and/or crop injury, especially if the application is made to dry soil
- **DO NOT** add a surfactant in applications unless otherwise specified or allowed

Restrictions (Sugarcane):

- **DO NOT** plant any crop other than sugarcane following an application of VELPAR L.
- **DO NOT** feed sugarcane forage to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply VELPAR L:
  - Within 180 days of harvest in Hawaii.
  - Within 234 days of harvest in Louisiana.
  - Within 288 days of harvest in Puerto Rico.
  - Within 234 days of harvest in Texas.
- **DO NOT** use VELPAR L on cane that shows poor vigor because of insect damage, disease, or winter injury, or shows symptoms of other stress conditions like drought stress.
- **DO NOT** use VELPAR L on gravelly or rocky soils, thinly covered subsoils, or coarse-textured soils (sands to sandy loams) with less than 1% organic matter.
- **DO NOT** use VELPAR L on varieties known to be susceptible to herbicides.
- **DO NOT** exceed 3.4 pints (0.85 lb ai hexazinone) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed the following per acre per year limits:
- 6.8 pints VELPAR L (1.7 lbs ai hexazinone) in Hawaii
- 6 pints VELPAR L (1.5 lbs ai hexazinone) in Louisiana
- 3.6 pints VELPAR L (0.9 lb ai hexazinone) in Puerto Rico
- 6.8 pints VELPAR L (1.7 lbs ai hexazinone) in Texas.
- In Texas, **DO NOT** exceed 2 applications per year.
- In Texas, the minimum number of days between applications is 60.
- For all other states, **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

Respirator fit testing, medical qualification, and training

Using a program that conforms to OSHA's requirements (see 29 CFR Part 1910.134), employers must verify that any handler who uses a respirator is:

- Fit-tested and fit-checked,
- Trained, and
- Examined by a qualified medical practitioner to ensure physical ability to safely wear the style of respirator to be worn. A qualified medical practitioner is a physician or other licensed health care professional who will evaluate the ability of a worker to wear a respirator. The initial evaluation consists of a questionnaire that asks about medical conditions (like heart condition) that would be problematic for respirator use. If concerns are identified, then additional evaluations, like a physical exam, might be necessary. The initial evaluation must be done before respirator use begins. Handlers must be reexamined by a qualified medical practitioner if their health status or respirator style or use-conditions change.
- Upon request by local/state/federal/tribal enforcement personnel, employers must provide documentation demonstrating how they have complied with these requirements

APPLICATION INFORMATION

VELPAR L is labeled for general weed and brush control as follows: uncultivated nonagricultural areas (including, airports, highway, railroad and utility right-of ways, sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas (non-crop producing, which includes: farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, barrier strips); industrial sites (outdoor, including, lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms).

VELPAR L is labeled as a preemergence or postemergence spray for control of germinating or growing annual, biennial, and perennial weeds in non-crop sites.

NON-CROP HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL

WEEDS CONTROLLED AND USE RATES

VELPAR L effectively controls the following weeds when applied at the use rates shown in industrial sites. When applied at lower rates, VELPAR L provides short-term control of the weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is increased and extended. Use lower rate on coarse-textured soils (sand to sandy loam). Use the higher rate on fine-textured soils (clay loam to clay) and on soils high in organic matter.

1 – 2 ½ Gallons/Acre (2-5 lbs ai hexazinone/Acre)	
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Bindweed, field*	*Convolvulus arvensis*
Bouncingbet*	*Saponaria officinalis*
Bromegrass	*Bromus* spp.
Buffalograss*	*Buchloe dactyloides*
Burdock	*Arctium* spp.
Cocklebur	*Xanthium* spp.
Crabgrass	*Digitaria* spp.
Crown vetch	*Coronilla varia*
Curly dock*	*Rumex crispus*
Dandelion, common*	*Taraxacum officinale*
Dandelion, false* (spotted catsear)	*Hypochaeris radicata*
Dogbane*	*Apocynum cannabinum*
Fiddleneck, tarweed	*Amsinckia lycopsoides*
Filaree	*Erodium* spp.
Fleabane, flax-leaved	*Conyza bonariensis*
Goatsbeard vine (sweet briar)	*Aruncus sylvester*

1 – 2 ½ Gallons/Acre (2-5 lbs ai hexazinone/Acre) *(continued)*	
Goldenrod	*Solidago* spp.
Horseweed/marestail	*Conyza canadensis*
Lespedeza	*Lespedeza cuneata*
Milkweed, common*	*Asclepias syriacea*
Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*
Nutsedge*	*Cyperus* spp.
Oats, wild*	*Avena fatua*
Orchardgrass*	*Dactylis glomerata*
Orchardgrass (seedling)	*Dactylis glomerata*
Oxalis	*Oxalis spp*
Paragrass	*Panicum purpurascens*
Parsnip, wild	*Pastinaca sativa*
Pigweed	*Amaranthus* spp.
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*
Quackgrass	*Agropyron repens*
Ryegrass, Italian (annual)	*Lolium multiflorum*
Smartweed	*Polygonum* spp.
Spurge	*Euphorbia* spp.
Star thistle	*Centaurea* spp.
Trumpetcreeper*	*Campsis radicans*
3-4 Gallons/Acre (6-8 lbs ai hexazinone/Acre)	
Aster, heath	*Aster ericoides*
Bahiagrass*	*Paspalum notatum*
Bermudagrass*	*Cynodon dactylon*
Blackberry	*Rubus* spp.
Bluegrass	*Poa* spp.
Broomsedge	*Andropogon virginicus*
Camphorweed	*Heterotheca subaxillaris*
Canada thistle*	*Cirsium arvense*
Carrot, wild	*Daucus carota*
Chickweed	*Stellaria media*
Clovers	*Trifolium* spp.
Dewberry	*Rubus trivialis*
Dogfennel	*Eupatorium capillifolium*
Fescue*	*Festuca* spp.
Fingergrass	*Digitaria ciliaris*
Foxtail	*Setaria* spp.
Guineagrass	*Panicum maximum*
Honeysuckle	*Lonicera* spp.
Horseweed/marestail	*Conyza canadensis*

3-4 Gallons/Acre (6-8 lbs ai hexazinone/Acre) *(continued)*	
Lantana	*Lantana camara*
Lettuce, prickly	*Lactuca serriola*
Natalgrass (red top)	*Rhynchelytrum repens*
Plantain	*Plantago* spp.
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia elatior*
Smutgrass**	*Sporobolus indicus*
Spanishneedles	*Bidens bipinnata*
Vaseygrass	*Paspalum urvillei*

* Suppression – a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.
** Suppression may result with some of the giant (larger) smutgrass species.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Control of Canada Thistle in Crown Vetch – VELPAR L is labeled for control of Canada thistle in established stands of crown vetch on noncrop sites. Make a single application of 3-5 pints of VELPAR L (0.75-1.25 lbs ai hexazinone) from late spring through mid-summer, when thistle is actively growing prior to flowering. **DO NOT** use a surfactant. Some discoloration of the crown vetch foliage may occur after application.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Apply VELPAR L uniformly over the desired area using ground equipment or helicopter. **DO NOT** apply more than 3 gallons (6 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre of VELPAR L.

Use enough water for thorough coverage (for ground application, a minimum of 25 gallons per acre). Higher application volumes may be needed to obtain uniform application with handgun equipment. For aerial applications (helicopter only) this is usually a minimum of 5 gallons per acre. Higher volumes of water may be needed when water temperatures are cold or the higher rates of VELPAR L are used.

NON-CROP

BRUSH CONTROL

VELPAR L is labeled for the control of undesirable brush in non-crop sites.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Apply VELPAR L from late winter through summer, pre- bud break until new growth hardens off.

In areas where soils remains frozen during the winter and spring rains are usually inadequate for soil activation, a fall or winter treatment may be applied before the soil freezes.

BROADCAST APPLICATION

Apply 2-4 gallons (4-8 lbs ai hexazinone) of VELPAR L per acre as a coarse spray by ground equipment or 2-3 gallons (4-6 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre by air (helicopter only). Use enough water for thorough coverage. For ground, equipment usually a minimum of 25 gallons per acre. For aerial equipment, usually a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. Higher volumes of water may be needed when water temperatures are cold or the higher rates of VELPAR L are used.

SOIL APPLIED BASAL TREATMENT

Undiluted – Apply VELPAR L undiluted with an exact-delivery handgun applicator. This equipment delivers a thin stream of predetermined volume when triggered. Apply VELPAR L at the rate of 2 to 4 ml for each inch of stem diameter at breast height. Do not exceed 4 gallons (8 lbs ai hexazinone) of VELPAR L per acre per year. Direct the treatment to the soil within 3 feet of the root collar of woody plants to be controlled. When treating large stems and when more than one delivery of VELPAR L is needed per stem, make applications on opposite sides of the stem.

For multi-stemmed and low-growing brush that have stem diameters that are difficult to determine, apply VELPAR L at the rate of 2 to 4 ml per 3 feet of canopy width. For tall, slender (columnar) brush types, apply 4 to 8 ml per 3 feet of height. Base the rate on whichever canopy dimension is greater (width or height).

When treating brush that requires more than a single 4 ml application of VELPAR L, apply subsequent applications equally spaced around the plant. If treating brush on sloped sites, apply most of the VELPAR L on the uphill side of the stem. If treating resprouts from brush disturbed by cutting or shredding, the rate of application must be proportional to the original tree size, not just the small regrowth of sprouts.

Diluted – Mix one gallon (2 lbs ai hexazinone) of VELPAR L with 5 or more gallons of water. Apply 2 to 4 gallons (4-8 lbs ai hexazinone) of VELPAR L per acre. Direct the spray to the soil in a serpentine pattern so that the swath on the soil is 6 to 12 inches wide at the base of the brush. Swaths must be 2 to 4 feet apart.

WEEDS CONTROLLED AND USE RATES

VELPAR L is labeled for the control or suppression of the following species in non-crop sites. Use lower rate on coarse-textured soils (sand to sandy loam). Use the higher rate on fine-textured soils (clay loam to clay) and on soils high in organic matter.

2-4 Gallons/Acre (4-8 lbs ai hexazinone/Acre)	
Alder	*Alnus* spp.
Ash	*Fraxinus* spp.
Aspen	*Populus* spp.
Birch	*Betula* spp.
Blackgum	*Nyssa sylvatica*
Bay, sweet	*Magnolia virginiana*
Cactus, cholla**	*Optunia imbricata*
Catclaw acacia	*Acacia greggii*
Cedar, Eastern red	*Juniperus virginiana*
Cherry, black	*Prunus serotina*
Chinaberry*	*Melia azedarach*
Deerbrush	*Ceanothus integerrimus*
Dogwood, flowering*	*Cornus florida*
Elm, American	*Ulmus Americana*
Elm, Chinese	*Ulmus parvifolia*
Hackberry, common	*Celtis occidentalis*
Hawthorn	*Crataegus* spp.
Hazel	*Corylus* spp.
Hickory	*Carya* spp.
Huisache	*Acacia farnesiana*
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp.
Locust	*Robinia* spp.
Lotebush	*Ziziphus obtusifolia*
Manzanita, Greenleaf	*Arctostaphylos patula*
Maple, red	*Acer rubrum*
Mesquite	*Prosopis glandulosa*
Mulberry	*Morus* spp.
Oaks	*Quercus* spp.
Osage-orange	*Maclura pomifera*
Persimmon	*Diospyros* spp.
Plum, wild	*Prunus munsoniana*
Poplar, balsam	*Populus balsamifera*
Poplar, yellow	*Liriodendron tulipifera*
Privet	*Ligustrum* spp.
Rose, multiflora	*Rosa multiflora*
Sassafras*	*Sassafras albidum*
Soapweed, small (yucca)	*Yucca glauca*

2-4 Gallons/Acre (4-8 lbs ai hexazinone/Acre)	
Snowbrush (varnishleaf)	*Ceanothus velutinus*
Sourwood	*Oxydendrum arboretum*
Sumac	*Rhus* spp.
Sweetgum	*Liquidambar* spp.
Tallow, Chinese	*Sapium sebiferum*
Waxmyrtle	*Myrica cerifera*
Whitebrush	*Aloysia gratissima*
Willow	*Salix* spp.

* Suppression – a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

** For Cholla cactus (tree-type cactus) apply VELPAR L at the rate of 4 ml of product for plants up to 2 feet tall. Apply 8 ml of product for Cholla cactus plants between 2 and 6 feet tall. For plants taller than 6 feet, apply 4 ml for each additional 2 feet of height.

When treating plants it is desirable to make applications equally spaced around the plant.

INDUSTRIAL TURFGRASS

VELPAR L is labeled for selective weed control in established stands of bermudagrass and/or bahiagrass in noncrop areas.

APPLICATION TIMING

Make a single application of VELPAR L per year when weeds are actively growing.

WEEDS CONTROLLED AND USE RATES

VELPAR L effectively controls the following weeds at the rates shown in industrial turf (unimproved only). Use a lower rate on coarse textured soils (sand to sandy loam). Use the higher rate on fine-textured soils (clay loam to clay) and on soils high in organic matter.

2 ¾ - 4 ½ Pints/Acre (0.69-1.125 lbs ai hexazinone/Acre)	
Barley, little	*Hordeum pusillum*
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Dogfennel	*Eupatorium capillifolium*
Fescue	*Festuca* spp.
Lespedeza	*Lespedeza cuneata*
Oxalis	*Oxalis* spp.
Passionflower, maypop	*Passiflora incarnate*
Pepperweed, Virginia	*Lepidium virginicum*
Pigweed	*Amaranthus* spp.
Smutgrass*	*Sporobolus indicus*

*Suppression may result with some of the giant (larger) smutgrass species.

Suppression – a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Apply VELPAR L uniformly over the desired area using ground equipment only.

For ground application, use enough water for thorough coverage (a minimum of 25 gallons per acre). The use of a surfactant is not advised.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR ALL NON-CROP SITES

- For bermudagrass that may be grown in the states of ID, OR, UT, or WA, determine the suitability of using VELPAR L by treating a small area at a labeled application rate prior to treating larger areas. The smaller treated area must be observed for any signs of herbicidal injury during 60 days of normal growing conditions to determine if the treatment is safe to bermudagrass. If this evaluation is not completed prior to use, the user assumes the responsibility to the extent consistent with applicable law for any plant damage or other liability resulting from the use of VELPAR L on bermudagrass.
- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if VELPAR L is applied or if equipment is drained or flushed on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.

- Application spray drift may injure desirable plants.
- Poor weed and brush control may result from the following:
  - Use on poorly drained sites
  - Applications made when the soil is saturated with water and rain is imminent within 24 hours.
  - Applications to soils high in organic matter (greater than 5%)
- Following mechanical cutting or clearing, allow stumps and injured trees sufficient time to adequately resprout before applying VELPAR L.
- Leave treated soil undisturbed to reduce the potential for VELPAR L movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- Some discoloration of the bermudagrass or bahiagrass may occur after application.
- Injury may result when desirable grasses are under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperature, or poor fertility.
- Severe turfgrass injury may occur if applications are made on gravelly or rocky soils, thinly covered subsoils, or soils with less than 1% organic matter.

USE RESTRICTIONS - ALL NON-CROP SITES

- **DO NOT** use VELPAR L on frozen soils.
- **DO NOT** use VELPAR L on lawns, driveways, tennis courts, or other residential or recreational areas.
- Weed and brush control results from spring applications depend on sufficient moisture to activate VELPAR L.
- There are no grazing or haying restrictions for the directed basal-soil applications of VELPAR L.
- Use VELPAR L only in stands of bermudagrass and bahiagrass turfgrasses established for at least one year. **DO NOT** treat newly sprigged or sodded areas.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 gallons (8 lbs ai hexazinone) of VELPAR L per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 gallons (8 lbs ai hexazinone) of VELPAR L per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than three applications per year of VELPAR L on non-crop sites when using reduced application rates. Allow at least 30 days between applications.
- The minimum number of days between applications is 30.
- When making more than one application per year the following grazing/haying restrictions apply:
  - At rate totals of 4.5 pints (1.125 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre of VELPAR L or less, livestock may be grazed immediately following a broadcast application of VELPAR L and treated vegetation may be cut, dried, and fed after 38 days.
  - At rate totals of 4.5 pints to 3 gallons (1.125 to 6 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre of VELPAR L **DO NOT** cut treated vegetation for feed, or graze livestock on treated areas for 60 days following application.
  - At rate totals greater than 3 gallons (6 lbs ai hexazinone) per acre VELPAR L **DO NOT** cut treated vegetation for feed, or graze livestock on treated areas for 1 year following application.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND NON-CROP USES

SPRAY TANK CLEAN OUT

Thoroughly clean all traces of VELPAR L from application equipment immediately after use. Flush the tank, pump, hoses, and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean these parts separately).

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 5 Gallons): Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, (a) for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning; if burned, stay out of smoke, or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Do not transport if container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact CHEMTREC, 1-800-424-9300, day or night.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES

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