

42750-43

10/2/2003

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Albaugh, Inc.
Care of:
Mr. Michael Kellogg
Pyxis Regulatory Consulting, Inc.
11324 17th Ave. Ct. NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98332

OCT _ 2 2003

Dear Mr. Kellogg::

Subject: Albaugh Dicamba SG
EPA Registration Number 42750-43
Resubmission dated August 12, 2003

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended is acceptable, provided you make the following changes before you release the product for shipment.

1. It is recommended for good product stewardship that "chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material" is added to Personal Protective Equipment
2. "Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material" must be added to Early Entry PPE per the Worker Protection Standard.

Submit three (3) copies of final printed labeling incorporating the above changes before you release the product for shipment. Amended labeling will supercede all previously accepted ones. A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Joanne J. Miller".

Joanne Miller, haj
Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

ALBAUGH DICAMBA SG

**FOR BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN SMALL GRAINS AND GRASS SEED CROPS AND
BEFORE PLANTING WHEAT, CORN, SORGHUM, SOYBEANS AND COTTON**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Sodium salt of dicamba* 23.15%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 76.85%

TOTAL 100.00%

*This product contains 21.06% 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid (dicamba) or 2 pounds per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 42750-43

EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID	
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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.	

See inside booklet for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

Manufactured by:
Albaugh, Inc.
Ankeny, IA 50021

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
OCT - 2 2003

Net Contents:
____ Lbs.
____ Kgs.

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
42750-43

**FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, OR EXPOSURE,
CALL CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300**

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes and clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing 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

Keep out of lakes, streams or ponds. 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 is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. 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. 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.

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 and shoes plus socks.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
Additional precautions and restrictions will be found in each specific use section.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed and foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides. Spillage or leakage should be contained and absorbed with clay granules, sawdust, or equivalent material for disposal.

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:

Metal Containers – Triple rinse (or equivalent), adding rinsate to spray tank. 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 – Triple rinse (or equivalent), adding rinsate to spray tank. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or 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.

Refillable Containers – If this container has been designated by the supplier as refillable, return empty container to the place of purchase.

BEST STEWARDSHIP PRACTICES

DICAMBA SG provides effective broadleaf weed and brush control when properly applied. Best stewardship practices in all mixing, loading, and application operations not only maximize weed control but also protect ground and surface waters and minimize off-target movement.

GROUND AND SURFACE WATERS PROTECTION

1) 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 washwaters, 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 back siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates. Check valves or antisiphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

2) 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 recommendations as affected by soil type in the general information section of this label.

3) 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.

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.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ 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.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

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 Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversion section of this label).

Controlling Droplet Size

- Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- 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 ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

- Application – 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 2-10 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 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).

SENSITIVE CROP PRECAUTIONS

DICAMBA SG 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 DICAMBA SG during their development or growing stage. Follow the precautions listed below when using DICAMBA SG.

- Do not treat areas where either possible downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of DICAMBA SG with the roots of desirable plants such as trees and shrubs.
- Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive plants are growing. Do not spray adjacent to sensitive plants if wind is gusty or in excess of 5 mph or moving in the direction of nearby sensitive plants. Leave a buffer zone between area to be treated and sensitive plants. Avoid spraying under inversion conditions to protect against off target

movement to sensitive crops. Coarse (greater than 100 micron droplets) sprays are less likely to drift out of the target area than fine sprays. Agriculturally approved drift-reducing additives may be used.

- Do not apply DICAMBA SG adjacent to sensitive crops when the temperature on the day of application is expected to exceed 85°F.
- To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply DICAMBA SG should be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals (see PROCEDURE FOR CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT).

All crop uses of DICAMBA SG are intended for a normal growing interval between planting and harvest. No crop rotation or restrictions exist if normal harvest of treated crops has occurred. If this interval is shortened, such as in cover crops that will be plowed under, do not follow up with the planting of a sensitive crop.

Crops growing under stress conditions such as, but not limited to, drought, excessive moisture, poor fertility, frost or foliar damage due to hail, wind or insects, or when the crop is not actively growing, can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied.

Consult your local and state authorities for possible application restrictions and advice concerning these and other special local use situations. Tank mix recommendations are for use only in states where the tank mix product and application site are registered.

PROCEDURE FOR CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

The steps listed below are suggested for thorough cleaning of spray equipment following applications of DICAMBA SG, or tank mixes of DICAMBA SG, or tank mixes of DICAMBA SG plus 2,4-D amine.

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 gallons of water. Operate the pump to circulate the ammonia solution through the sprayer 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 DICAMBA SG as a tank mix with wettable powders (WP), emulsifiable concentrates (EC), or other types of water-dispersible formulations. DICAMBA SG tank mixes with water-dispersible formulations 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 gallons 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.

MIXING AND APPLICATION

Unless otherwise specified under the individual use headings of this booklet, the following directions apply to all crop and non-crop uses of DICAMBA SG. Refer to individual use sections for additional precautions, restrictions, application rates and timings.

DICAMBA SG is a water-soluble formulation that can be applied using water or sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier. If a fluid fertilizer is to be used, a compatibility test (see COMPATIBILITY TEST) should be made prior to tank mixing. Using fluid fertilizers as the carrier after crop emergence may increase the risk of crop injury.

DICAMBA SG should be mixed with other products only in the spray tank or shuttle in dilute form. DICAMBA SG product concentrate should not be mixed directly with other product concentrates.

Ground or aerial application equipment which will give good spray coverage of weed foliage should be used. Do not use aerial application in areas where wind can carry spray onto sensitive plants.

Apply 3 to 50 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre when using ground application equipment (use a minimum of 5 gallons when treating dense vegetation), or 1 to 10 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre when using aerial application equipment (use a minimum of 2 gallons when treating dense vegetation). Use coarse sprays.

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.

Avoid disturbing (e.g. cultivating or mowing) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.

Sulfonylurea resistant weeds may not be controlled by tank mixes of DICAMBA SG and a sulfonylurea. Refer to the DICAMBA SG tank mix sections for alternative tank mixes.

COMPATIBILITY TEST

Before mixing in the spray tank, it is advisable to test compatibility by mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities (see following table).

Amount of Component to Add to One Pint of Spray Carrier (Assuming Volume is 25 Gallons per Acre)

Component Formulations	Rate Per Acre	Level Teaspoons
Dry	1 lb.	1 ½
Liquid	1 pt.	½

If component(s) do not ball-up or form flakes, sludge, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, then the tested spray mix is compatible. Usually, incompatibility in any of the above described forms will occur within 5 minutes after mixing.

If components are incompatible, the use of a compatibility agent is recommended. Rerun the above compatibility test with a suitable compatibility agent (1/4 teaspoon is equivalent to 2 pints per 100 gallons of fluid fertilizer).

SMALL GRAINS (NOT UNDERSEEDED TO LEGUMES)

Observe all precautions. Read and follow cleaning, mixing and application instructions.

If small grains are used for pasture or hay, the following restrictions apply:

- Animals cannot be removed from treated area for slaughter prior to 30 days after last application.
- There is no waiting period between treatment and grazing for non-lactating animals.
- Treated areas may not be grazed by lactating dairy animals before 7 days after treatment.
- Do not harvest hay from treated areas before 37 days after treatment.

NOTE: Observe all precautions and restrictions on the labels of products used in tank mix treatments.

Weeds Controlled

DICAMBA SG or combinations with listed tank mix partners will provide control or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds listed below. For improved control of listed weeds, it is recommended that

DICAMBA SG be applied in a tank mix with other herbicides. Refer to specific crop for tank mix options.

Alkanet ¹	Mustard, Blue (Purple) ¹
Bedstraw, Catchweed ¹	Mustard, Tansy
Bindweed, Field ²	Mustard, Treacle ¹
Buckwheat, Tartary	Mustard, Tumble (Jim Hill) ¹
Buckwheat, Wild	Mustard, Wild ¹
Carpetweed ¹	Nightshade, Black
Chamomile, Corn	Nightshade, Cutleaf ¹
Chervil, Bur ¹	Nightshade, Silverleaf (White Horsenettle) ²
Chickweed, Common ¹	Pennycress, Field (Fanweed, Frenchweed, Stinkweed)
Cockle, Corn	Pepperweed, Peppergrass ¹
Cockle, Cow	Pigweed, Redroot (Carelessweed)
Cocklebur, Common	Pigweed, Rough
Cornflower	Pigweed, Tumble (Bachelorbutton) ¹
Dandelion, Common ²	Pineappleweed ¹
Dock Curly ²	Plantain, Broadleaf ²
Dragonhead, American ¹	Poppy, Red Horned ¹
Evening Primrose, Cutleaf ¹	Puncturevine ¹
Falseflax, Smallseeded ¹	Purslane, Common ¹
Fiddleneck (Tarweed) ¹	Radish, Wild ¹
Flixweed ¹	Ragweed, Common ¹
Fumitory ¹	Ragweed, Giant (Buffaloweed) ¹
Gromwell, Corn ¹	Rocket, London ¹
Groundsel, Common	Rocket, Yellow ¹
Hempnettle ¹	Salsify (Goatsbeard) ¹
Henbit ¹	Shepherdspurse ¹
Jacobs Ladder ¹	Smartweed, Green
Knawel, (German Moss)	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Knotweed, Prostrate	Sorrel, Red (Sheep Sorrel) ¹
Kochia	Sowthistle, Annual
Ladysthumb	Starthistle, Yellow ¹
Lambsquarters, Common	Sunflower, Common (Wild)
Lettuce, Miners ¹	Thistle, Canada ²
Lettuce, Prickly	Thistle, Russian
Mallow, Common	Velvetleaf
Mayweed, Chamomile (Dogfennel) ¹	Vetch ¹
	Yarrow, Common ²

¹These weeds will be controlled with DICAMBA SG tank mixtures. Refer to tank mix label for specific weeds controlled.

²DICAMBA SG tank mixes will provide suppression of established perennial broadleaf weeds and control of their seedlings.

Rates and Timings

Application of DICAMBA SG may be made before, during or after planting small grains. For best performance, make applications when weeds are in the 2-3 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2 inches across. Application of DICAMBA SG to small grains during periods of rapid growth may result in crop leaning. This condition is temporary and will not affect crop yield.

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Use DICAMBA SG at 4 to 8 fluid ounces per treated acre in wheat, fall seeded barley, and oats, and at 4 to 6 fluid ounces per treated acre in spring seeded barley. Use the higher level of listed rate range when treating difficult to control weeds such as kochia, wild buckwheat, cow cockle, prostrate knotweed, Russian thistle and prickly lettuce or dense vegetative growth. DICAMBA SG used in a tank mix with other herbicides offers the best spectrum of weed control and herbicide resistant weed management. Refer to specific crop for DICAMBA SG rate and application timing.

For applications prior to the emergence of weeds or when sulfonylurea resistant weeds are present or suspected, use a minimum of 6 fluid ounces per treated acre of DICAMBA SG with a tank mix herbicide.

Non-sulfonylurea herbicides such as 2,4-D or MCPA tank mixed with DICAMBA SG will offer more consistent control of sulfonylurea resistant or tolerant weeds. Surfactants are not recommended when applying DICAMBA SG on small grains except when tank mixing with registered sulfonylurea small grain herbicides.

When tank mixing with sulfonylurea herbicides, such as Amber[®], Ally[®], Express[®], Finesse[®], Glean[®], and Harmony[®] Extra, use an agriculturally approved surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient at the rate of 1-4 pints/100 gallons of spray or not more than 0.25-0.5% by volume. Use the highest rate of surfactant when using the lower rate ranges of the tank mix and/or when treating more mature and difficult to control weeds or dense vegetative growth.

FALL AND SPRING SEEDED WHEAT

DICAMBA SG must be applied to fall seeded wheat prior to the jointing stage. Applications to spring seeded wheat must be made before wheat exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

Tank Mix Treatments

For control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds, DICAMBA SG may be tank mixed with the following herbicides. Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, weeds controlled and geographic and other restrictions.

BROADCAST RATE PER TREATED ACRE¹

Apply 4 to 8 fluid ounces DICAMBA SG with:

Product	Active Ingredient	Formulation	Amount of Product Per Acre
2,4-D amine or ester	2,4-D	4.0 lb./gal.	8-12 fl. oz. (0.25-0.375 lb. a.i./A) ²
MCPA amine or ester	MCPA	4.0 lb./gal.	8-12 fl. oz. (0.25-0.375 lb. a.i./A) ²
Ally [®]	metsulfuron-methyl	60% DF	1/10 oz.
Amber [®]	triasulfuron	75% DF	0.28 oz.
Express [®]	thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl	75% DF	1/6 oz.
Finesse [®]	chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl	75% DF	1/3 oz.
Glean [®]	chlorsulfuron	75% DF	1/6 oz.
Harmony [®] Extra	thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl	75% DF	1/3 oz.
BROX [™] 2EC Herbicide. Buctril [®]	bromoxynil ¹	2.0 lb./gal.	1-1.5 pts.
BROX [™] -M Herbicide. Bronate [®]	bromoxynil + MCPA	4.0 lb./gal.	1-2 pts.

Product	Active Ingredient	Formulation	Amount of Product Per Acre
Curtail [®]	clopyralid + 2,4-D	2.38 lb./gal.	2-2 2/3 pts.
Stinger [®]	clopyralid	3.0 lb./gal.	1/4-1/3 pt.
Karmex ^{®4}	diuron ³	80% DF	1/2 - 1 1/2 lbs.
Sencor ^{®4}	metribuzin ³	75% DF	1-10 oz.
Dakota ^{®5}	fenoxapropethyl + MCPA	3.1 lb./gal.	16 fl. oz.
Tiller ^{®5}	fenoxapropethyl + MCPA + 2,4-D	2.7 lb./gal.	1-1.7 pts.

¹DICAMBA SG sprayed on fall seeded wheat variety TAM 107 in Colorado may cause unacceptable crop injury. DICAMBA SG should be used only if crop injury is acceptable. Caution should be used when spraying DICAMBA SG on early maturing fall seeded wheat varieties, such as madison or wakefield. Crop staging to verify pre-jointing should be made prior to the application or unacceptable crop injury may occur.

²When using formulations other than 4 lb./gal. use pounds active/acre listed.

³Herbicides with the same active ingredient and/or different formulation may be used.

⁴Tank mixtures for fall seeded wheat only.

⁵Use 4 fluid ounces of DICAMBA SG only. Do not use if wild oats is the target weed. Do not use DICAMBA SG as a tank mix treatment with Dakota or Tiller on Durum wheat.

Special Use Tank Mixes for Spring and Fall Seeded Wheat
(See Footnotes for Applicable Uses)

Apply 6 to 8¹ fluid ounces DICAMBA SG with:

Product ²	Active Ingredient	Formulation	Amount of Product Per Acre
2,4-D or MCPA amine	2,4-D or MCPA	4.0 lb./gal.	1-2 pts. ³ (0.5-1.0 lb. a.i./A) ⁴
2,4-D or MCPA ester	2,4-D or MCPA	4.0 lb./gal.	1-1.5 pts. ³ (0.5-0.75 lb. a.i./A) ⁴
Ally [®]	metsulfuron-methyl	60% DF	1/20-1/10 oz.
Amber [®]	triasulfuron	75% DF	0.14-0.28 oz.
Express [®]	thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl	75% DF	1/12-1/6 oz.
Finesse [®]	chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl	75% DF	1/6-1/3 oz.
Glean [®]	chlorsulfuron	75% DF	1/6 oz.
Harmony [®] Extra	thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl	75% DF	1/6-1/3 oz.
Ally [®] + 2,4-D amine or ester ⁵	metsulfuron-methyl + 2,4-D	60% DF + 4.0 lb./gal.	1/20-1/10 oz. + 8 fl. oz.
Amber [®] + 2,4-D amine or ester ⁵	triasulfuron + 2,4-D	75% DF + 4.0 lb./gal.	0.14-0.28 oz. + 8 fl. oz.
Express [®] + 2,4-D amine or ester ⁵	(thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl) + 2,4-D	75% DF + 4.0 lb./gal.	1/12-1/6 oz. + 8 fl. oz.
Finesse [®] + 2,4-D amine or ester ⁵	(chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl) + 2,4-D	75% DF + 4.0 lb./gal.	1/6-1/3 oz. + 8 fl. oz.
Glean [®] + 2,4-D amine or ester	chlorsulfuron + 2,4-D	75% DF + 4.0 lb./gal.	1/6 oz. + 8 fl. oz.

Product ²	Active Ingredient	Formulation	Amount of Product Per Acre
Harmony [®] Extra + 2,4-D amine or ester ⁵	(thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl) + 2,4-D	75% DF + 4.0 lb./gal.	1/6-1/3 oz. + 8 fl. oz.
Roundup [®] RT ⁶	glyphosate	3.0 lb./gal.	12-16 fl. oz.

¹DICAMBA SG may be used at 12 fluid ounces on fall seeded wheat in Western Oregon as a spring application only. In CO, KS, NM, OK and TX up to 16 fluid ounces of DICAMBA SG may be applied on fall seeded wheat after it exceeds the 3-leaf stage for suppression of perennial weeds, such as field bindweed. Application may be made in fall following a frost but before a killing freeze. DICAMBA SG 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.

²Do not use low rates of sulfonylurea herbicides, such as Ally[®], Amber[®], Express[®], Finesse[®], Glean[®], and Harmony[®] Extra, on more mature weeds and/or on dense vegetative growth.

³Note: For use on Fall Seeded Wheat Only. Do not use unless potential crop injury will be acceptable.

⁴When using formulations other than 4 lb./gal. use pounds active/acre listed.

⁵For improved control of Russian thistle, flixweed, gromwell, mayweed and fiddleneck.

⁶DICAMBA SG may be applied at 4 fluid ounces with Roundup[®] RT or any glyphosate formulation labeled as a preplant application to small grains with no waiting period prior to planting. Read and follow label directions of the tank mix product for adjuvant use recommendations.

FALL SEEDED BARLEY

DICAMBA SG must be applied to fall seeded barley prior to the jointing 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.

Tank Mix Treatments

For control of additional broadleaf weeds, DICAMBA SG may be tank mixed with the following herbicides. Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, weeds controlled and geographic and other restrictions.

Broadcast Rate per Treated Acre

Apply 4 to 8 fluid ounces DICAMBA SG with:

Product ¹	Active Ingredient	Formulation	Amount of Product Per Acre
2,4-D amine or ester	2,4-D	4.0 lb./gal.	8 fl. oz. (0.25 lb. a.i./A) ²
MCPA amine or ester	MCPA	4.0 lb./gal.	8-12 fl. oz. (0.25-0.375 lb. a.i./A)
Ally [®]	metsulfuron-methyl	60% DF	1/20-1/10 oz.
Amber [®]	triasulfuron	75% DF	0.14-0.28 oz.
Express [®]	thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl	75% DF	1/12-1/6 oz.
Finesse [®]	chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl	75% DF	1/6-1/3 oz.
Glean [®]	chlorsulfuron	75% DF	1/6 oz.
Harmony [®] Extra	thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl	75% DF	1/6-1/3 oz.
Sencor [®]	metribuzin ³	75% DF	1-10 oz.

Product ¹	Active Ingredient	Formulation	Amount of Product Per Acre
BROX™ 2EC Herbicide, Buctril®	bromoxynil	2.0 lb./gal.	1-1 ½ pts.
BROX™-M Herbicide, Bronate®	bromoxynil + MCPA	4.0 lb./gal.	¾-1 ½ pts.

¹Do not use low rates of sulfonylureas (Ally®, Express®, Finesse®, Glean®, and Harmony® Extra) on more mature weeds and/or on dense vegetative growth.

²When using formulations other than 4 lb./gal. use pounds active/acre listed.

³Herbicides with the same active ingredient and/or different formulations may be used.

SPRING SEEDED BARLEY

DICAMBA SG must be applied before spring seeded barley exceeds the 4-leaf stage.

Tank Mix Treatments

For control of additional broadleaf weeds, DICAMBA SG may be tank mixed with the following herbicides. Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, weeds controlled and geographic and other restrictions.

Broadcast Rate per Treated Acre

Apply 4 to 6 fluid ounces of DICAMBA SG with:

Product ¹	Active Ingredient	Formulation	Amount of Product Per Acre
MCPA amine or ester	MCPA	4.0 lb./gal.	8-12 fl. oz. (0.25-0.375 lb. a.i./A) ²
Ally®	metsulfuron-methyl	60% DF	1/20-1/10 oz.
Amber®	triasulfuron	75% DF	0.14-0.28 oz.
Express®	thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl	75% DF	1/12-1/6 oz.
Finesse®	chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl	75% DF	1/6-1/3 oz.
Glean®	chlorsulfuron	75% DF	1/6 oz.
Harmony® Extra	thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl	75% DF	1/6-1/3 oz.
Sencor®	metribuzin ³	75% DF	1-10 oz.
BROX™ 2EC Herbicide, Buctril®	bromoxynil	2.0 lb./gal.	1-1 ½ oz.
BROX™-M Herbicide, Bronate®	bromoxynil + MCPA	4.0 lb./gal.	¾-1 ½ pts.

¹Do not use low rates of sulfonylureas (Ally®, Amber®, Express®, Finesse®, Glean®, and Harmony® Extra) on more mature weeds and/or on dense vegetative growth.

²When using formulations other than 4 lb./gal. use pounds active/acre listed.

³Herbicides with the same active ingredient and/or different formulations may be used.

FALL AND SPRING SEEDED OATS

DICAMBA SG must be applied before spring seeded oats exceed the 5-leaf stage. Applications to fall seeded oats must be made prior to the jointing stage.

Tank Mix Treatments

For control of additional broadleaf weeds, DICAMBA SG may be tank mixed with the following herbicides. Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, weeds controlled and geographic and other restrictions.

Broadcast Rate per Treated Acre

Apply 4 to 8 fluid ounces DICAMBA SG with:

Product	Active Ingredient	Formulation	Amount of Product Per Acre
MCPA amine or ester	MCPA	4.0 lb./gal.	8-12 fl. oz. (0.25-0.375 lb. a.i./A) ¹

¹When using formulations other than 4 lb./gal. use pounds active/acre listed.

PREPLANT DIRECTIONS FOR BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL BEFORE WHEAT, CORN, SORGHUM, SOYBEANS AND COTTON

(POST HARVEST/FALLOW/CROP STUBBLE/SET-A-SIDE)

Observe all precautions. Read and follow mixing and application instructions.

Weeds Controlled

DICAMBA SG may be applied alone or in tank mix combinations with other herbicides registered for this use.

DICAMBA SG can be applied either post harvest in the fall, spring or summer during the fallow period or to crop stubble/set-a-side acres. DICAMBA SG, when applied at the recommended rates, will control many annual broadleaf weeds. See the Weeds Controlled section under small grains. In addition, DICAMBA SG will control or suppress the following biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Alfalfa ¹ | Knapweed, Spotted |
| Artichoke, Jerusalem | Nightshade, Silver |
| Bindweed, Field | Redvine |
| Bindweed, Hedge | Smartweed, Swamp |
| Blueweed, Texas | Sowthistle, Perennial ¹ |
| Bursage (Bur Ragweed, Povertyweed, Lakeweed) ¹ | Spurge, Leafy |
| Dandelion, Common ¹ | Thistle, Bull |
| Dock, Curly ¹ | Thistle, Canada ² |
| Dogbane, Hemp | Thistle, Milk |
| Garlic, Wild ² | Thistle, Musk |
| Horsenettle, Carolina | Thistle, Plumeless |
| Knapweed, Diffuse | Thistle, Scotch |
| | Trumpet creeper (Buckvine) |

¹Perennials may be controlled using DICAMBA SG at rates lower than those recommended for other listed perennial weeds. (See Rates and Timings under this heading).

²See the Special Tank Mix Treatments section under this heading for specific control programs for these weeds.

Rates and Timings

Apply DICAMBA SG as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after crop harvest (post harvest) and before a killing frost or in the fallow cropland or crop stubble the following spring or summer. Agriculturally approved spray additives, such as surfactants or oils, may be used to enhance spray coverage and the herbicide's penetration of weed foliage. See Cropping Restrictions for recommended interval between application and planting to prevent crop injury.

For best performance, make application when ANNUAL weeds are less than 6 inches 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. Most effective control of upright perennial broadleaf weeds, such as Canada thistle and Jerusalem artichoke, occurs if application is made when the majority of weeds are 8 inches or taller. Viney perennial broadleaf weeds, such as field bindweed and hedge bindweed, are best controlled when weeds are in or beyond the full bloom stage.

Avoid disturbing treated areas following application. Treatments may not kill weeds which develop from seed or underground plant parts, such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for DICAMBA SG. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices could be instituted. For small grain in-crop uses of DICAMBA SG, see the Rates and Timings section under the SMALL GRAINS heading for details.

DICAMBA SG Rates per Treated Acre

Weed Type	Amount of Product Per Acre
Annual	½-2 pts. (8-32 fl. oz.)
Biennial	2-4 pts. (32-64 fl. oz.)
Perennial	2-8 pts. (32-128 fl. oz.)
Perennial suppression	2-4 pts. (32-64 fl. oz.)
Noted ¹ perennials	4-8 pts. (64-128 fl. oz.)
Other perennials	8 pts. (128 fl. oz.)

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 8 pints of DICAMBA SG per treated acre during any given fallow period.

Tank Mix Treatments

DICAMBA SG may be tank mixed with one or more of the following herbicides for control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds. Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, rates and timings, weeds controlled and geographic or other restrictions.

DICAMBA SG Broadcast Rates per Treated Acre for Annual Weed Control

Apply ½ to 2 pints DICAMBA SG with:

Product	Active Ingredient	Formulation	Amount of Product Per Acre
Aatrex [®] 4L ¹	atrazine	4.0 lb./gal.	½-6 pts.
Aatrex [®] Nine-O ^{®1}	atrazine	90% DF	½-3 1/3 lbs.
Ally ^{®2}	metsulfuron-methyl	75% DF	1/10 oz.
Amber ^{®2}	triasulfuron	75% DF	0.28-0.35 oz.
Cyclone [®]	paraquat	2.0 lb./gal.	1-2 pts.
Fallow Star [™] or Fallow Master [®]	dicamba + glyphosate	1.6 lb./gal.	22-44 fl. oz.
Finesse ^{®2}	chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl	75% DF	0.2 oz.
Gramoxone [®] Extra	paraquat	2.5 lb./gal.	1.5 pts.
Kerb ^{®1}	pronamide	50-W	½-1 lb.
Landmaster [®] BW	glyphosate + 2,4-D	2.4 lb./gal.	27-54 fl. oz.
Gly Star [™] Original, Roundup [®] or Roundup [®] RT	glyphosate	3.0 lb./gal.	8-48 fl. oz.
Sencor [®] DF ¹	metribuzin	75% DF	½-1 lb.
Sencor [®] 4 ¹	metribuzin	4.0 lb./gal.	¾-1 ½ pts.

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Product	Active Ingredient	Formulation	Amount of Product Per Acre
2,4-D	2,4-D	4.0 lb./gal.	1-2 pts. (0.5-1 lb. a.i./A) ³

¹Tank mixes of DICAMBA SG with these products may be subject to special restriction. See the product label of the tank mix partner for intended use rates, restrictions and other precautions.

²When tank mixing with sulfonyleurea herbicides, refer to the product label for rates and restrictions. Use a surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts/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 and/or when treating more mature weeds or dense vegetative growth. Sulfonyleurea resistant weeds may not be controlled by tank mixes of DICAMBA SG and a sulfonyleurea. Refer to the DICAMBA SG tank mix section for alternative tank mixes.

³When using formulations other than 4 lb./gal. use pounds active/acre listed.

DICAMBA SG Broadcast Rate per Treated Acre for Biennial and Perennial Weed Control

Apply 2 to 8 pints of DICAMBA SG with:

Product	Active Ingredient	Formulation	Amount of Product Per Acre
Curtail [®]	clopyralid + 2,4-D	2.38 lb./gal.	2-4 pts.
2,4-D	2,4-D	4.0 lb./gal.	2-6 pts. (1-3 lb. a.i./A) ¹
Landmaster [®] BW	glyphosate + 2,4-D	2.4 lb./gal.	54 fl. oz.
Gly Star [™] Original, Roundup [®]	glyphosate	3.0 lb./gal.	1-5 qts.
Roundup [®] RT	glyphosate	3.0 lb./gal.	1-5 qts.
Tordon [®] 22K	pictoram	2.0 lb./gal.	½-1 pt.

¹When using formulations other than 4 lb./gal. use pounds active/acre listed.

Special Tank Mix Treatments

For suppression of perennial weeds, apply 1 to 2 pints of DICAMBA SG with 8 to 16 fluid ounces of Gly Star[™] Original, Roundup[®] Herbicide or Roundup[®] RT per treated acre.

For wild garlic control, apply 2 pints of DICAMBA SG with 3 pints of 2,4-D LV ester (4 lbs./gal.) per treated acre. Apply when wild garlic is 4 to 8 inches tall.

For Canada thistle control, use DICAMBA SG, DICAMBA SG plus Curtail[®], or DICAMBA SG plus Gly Star[™] Original, Roundup[®] Herbicide or Roundup[®] RT tank mix treatments.

Application may be made during fallow periods for control of volunteer barley, bulbous bluegrass, downy brome, jointed goatgrass, common rye and volunteer wheat when they are actively growing. Use 2 pints DICAMBA SG with ½ to 1 lb. Kerb[®] 50-W. Fall seeded wheat may be planted 9 months or more after application. For best performance, make application between mid-October and mid-December, prior to soil freeze up.

During fallow periods, apply DICAMBA SG plus Landmaster[®] BW, Fallow[™] Star or Fallow Master[®] Herbicide to give improved control of kochia, wild buckwheat, prickly lettuce, field bindweed and Canada thistle. Use ¼ to ½ pint of DICAMBA SG plus 22 to 54 fluid ounces of Landmaster[®] BW, Fallow[™] Star or Fallow Master[®] Herbicide for annual weed control or ½ to 1 pint DICAMBA SG plus 22 to 54 fluid ounces of Landmaster[®] BW, Fallow[™] Star or Fallowmaster[®] Herbicide for annual weed control or ½ to 1 pint DICAMBA SG plus 22 to 54 fluid ounces of Landmaster[®] BW, Fallow[™] Star or Fallow Master[®] Herbicide for perennial weed suppression.

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Cropping Restrictions

The following recommendations are based on DICAMBA SG use rates up to 8 pints (2 lbs. a.e.) per treated acre.

CORN, COTTON, SORGHUM and SOYBEANS may be planted in the spring following applications made during the previous year. If less than 1 inch of rainfall occurs between application and first killing frost, treated areas should be cultivated to allow herbicide to come in contact with moist soil. Cultivation may take place before or immediately after ground thaw.

Soybean or cotton injury may occur if the interval between application and planting is less than specified. In areas with greater than 30 inches of rainfall, delay planting for 15 days per pint of DICAMBA SG per treated acre. In areas with less than 30 inches of rainfall, delay planting for 23 days per pint of DICAMBA SG per treated acre. Exclude days when ground is frozen.

For COTTON, if a spring preplant and fall preplant (postharvest) applications are made, the combination of both treatments must not exceed 2 pounds acid equivalent per acre.

Do not use treated cotton as a livestock feed item.

WHEAT may be planted in the fall or spring following applications. Also, spot applications may be made any time prior to crop emergence if crop injury can be tolerated in treated areas. Wheat injury may occur if the interval between application and planting is less than specified.

East of the Mississippi River, the interval is 10 days per pint of DICAMBA SG per treated acre or 1 day per 1.5 ounces. Moisture is essential for DICAMBA SG degradation. Exclude days when ground is frozen.

West of the Mississippi River, the interval is 23 days per pint of DICAMBA SG per treated acre or 1 ½ days per ounce. Moisture is essential for DICAMBA SG degradation. Exclude days when ground is frozen.

Following a normal harvest of barley, oats, or wheat, any rotational crop may be planted. If the interval before harvest is shortened, such as when cover crops will be plowed under, do not follow up with the planting of a sensitive crop.

COTTON

PREPLANT APPLICATION

Observe all precautions. Read and follow mixing and application instructions. Refer to the SMALL GRAINS and POST HARVEST/FALLOW/CROP STUBBLE/SET-A-SIDE sections of this label for a list of weeds controlled or suppressed.

Rates and Timings

Apply DICAMBA SG as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds at a rate of up to 16 fl. oz./acre (or 1 pint per acre) prior to planting cotton. Most effective control of weeds occurs if application is made when weeds are in the 2-4 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across.

Cropping Restrictions

Do not plant cotton for at least 21 days after application and after allowing for a minimum accumulation of 1" of rainfall or overhead irrigation. Do not apply west of the Rockies or to geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25".

If a spring preplant and fall preplant (postharvest) applications are made, the combination of both treatments must not exceed 2 pounds acid equivalent per acre.

Tank Mix Treatments

For control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds, DICAMBA SG may be tank mixed with Caparol[®], Gramoxone[®] Extra, and Roundup Ultra[®] RT herbicides.

CONTROL OF PERENNIAL BROADLEAF WEEDS IN CROPLAND OR FALLOW (SPOT APPLICATION ONLY)

For use only in the states of Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Observe all precautions. Read and follow mixing and application instructions.

Do not treat subirrigated cropland or areas where the soil remains saturated with water throughout the year.

Make only one application of DICAMBA SG per year.

Weeds Controlled

DICAMBA SG, when applied at recommended rates, will control many broadleaf weeds including:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Bindweed, Field | Knapweed, Russian |
| Dock, Broadleaf (Bitterdock) | Ragwort, Tansy |
| Dock, Curly | Spurge, Leafy |
| Knapweed, Black | Thistle, Canada |

Rates and Timings

DICAMBA SG may be applied at any time following a crop harvest to stubble fallow or other cropland. Application should be made when weeds are actively growing and prior to a killing frost.

Apply 4 quarts (2 lbs. a.i.) of DICAMBA SG per treated acre. Application may be made up to one month prior to the planting of wheat.

Note: Do not use unless injury to wheat or rotated barley will be acceptable.

Barley, oats, corn, sorghum (milo), annual or perennial grass crops may be planted into treated areas one year after application. Crops grown for seed (other than perennial grass seed) should not be planted into treated areas until three years after application. Do not plant broadleaf crops such as alfalfa, beans, peas, potatoes, or sugarbeets into treated areas until two years after application.

In most cases, treatments will not kill perennial weed seedlings which germinate from seed one or two years after treatment. Once the effect of the chemical has been lost, a follow-up program for seedling control or other cultural practices should be instituted.

GRASS SEED CROPS

Grasses grown for seed such as bermuda grass, bluegrass, fescue and ryegrass.

Observe all precautions. Read and follow cleaning, mixing and application instructions.

Refer to the small grains section for grazing restrictions if grass seed fields are grown for pasture or hay.

Do not use on bentgrass unless possible crop injury can be tolerated.

Weeds Controlled

DICAMBA SG will provide control or suppression of annual broadleaf weeds listed below. For improved control of listed weeds plus additional weeds, it is recommended that the product be applied in a tank mix with other herbicides.

Alfalfa ¹	Hemlock, Poison
Bedstraw, Catchweed	Knapweed, Russian ¹
Bindweed, Field	Knawel
Buttercup, Corn	Knotweed, Prostrate
Buttercup, Creeping	Kochia
Buttercup, Western Field	Ladysthumb
Catchfly, Nightflowering	Lambsquarters, Common
Chamomile, Corn	Lettuce, Prickly
Chickweed, Common	Mayweed, (Dogfennel)
Chickweed, Mouseear	Ragwort, Tansy
Clover	Sorrel, Red (Sheep Sorrel)
Cockle, White	Sowthistle, Annual
Dock, Broadleaf	Starwort, Little
Dock, Curly	Thistle, Canada ¹
¹ Top growth only.	

Rates and Timings

Apply 1 to 2 pints of DICAMBA SG per treated acre on seedling grass after the crop reaches the 3 to 5 leaf stage. Apply up to 4 pints on well established perennial grass. Do not apply after the grass seed crop begins to joint. For best performance, make applications when weeds are in the 2 to 4 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2 inches across. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating more mature weeds or dense vegetative growth.

Tank Mix Treatments

For control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds, DICAMBA SG may be tank mixed with all broadleaf herbicides registered for use in grass seed production. Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, weeds controlled and geographic and other restrictions.

Broadcast Rate per Treated Acre

Apply 1 to 4 pints DICAMBA SG with:

Product	Active Ingredient	Formulation	Amount of Product Per Acre
2,4-D amine or ester	2,4-D	4 lb./gal.	1-4 pts. (0.5-2 lb. a.i./A) ¹
MCPA amine	MCPA	4 lb./gal.	1-2 pts. (0.5-1 lb. a.i./A) ¹
BROX TM 2EC Herbicide, Buctril [®]	bromoxynil ²	2 lb./gal.	1-2 pts.
Curtail [®]	clopyralid + 2,4-D	2.38 lb./gal.	1 3/4 - 4 pts.
Karmex [®]	diuron ²	80% DF	2-4 lbs.
Stinger [®]	clopyralid	3 lb./gal.	1/4 - 1 pt.

¹When using formulations other than 4 lb./gal. use pounds active/acre listed.

²Herbicides with the same common name and/or different formulations may be used.

Annual Grasses Controlled

For suppression of annual grass weeds such as downy brome (cheatgrass), ripgut brome, rattail fescue, and windgrass, apply up to 8 pints 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.

Geographical Instructions

For use in Idaho, Union County, Oregon, and the counties of Spokane, Whitman, Lincoln, Adams, Garfield, Asotin, Columbia, Walla Walla, Stevens, Ferry and Franklin in the state of Washington.

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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 should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with 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 ALBAUGH, INC., its Supplemental Distributors or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

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