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

FEB -6 2006

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Jeffrey Birk
BASF Corporation
26 Davis Dr., PO Box 13528
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3528

Dear Mr. Birk:

Subject: Squadron Herbicide
EPA Registration Number 241-327
Pendimethalin Reregistration Label Revisions
Submission dated December 22, 2005

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with reregistration 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) Add an appropriate EPA Establishment Number to the label.

Submit one (1) copy 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.

If you have any questions, contact Hope Johnson at 703-305-5410.

Please note: Final Product Reregistration cannot be considered until after the Agency completes the RED for imazaquin.

Sincerely,

James A. Tompkins
Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

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BASF

The Chemical Company

SQUADRON®

herbicide

For use in Soybeans

Active Ingredients:

Ammonium salt of imazaquin (2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid)*	3.65%
pendimethalin ((N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine)	21.96%
Inert ingredients	74.39%
Total	100.00%

*Equivalent to 3.46%, 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid.

**Contains Petroleum Distillates

Squadron contains 2.33 pounds of active ingredients per gallon (2.00 pounds ai of pendimethalin and 0.33 pounds ai of imazaquin).

U.S. Patent No. 4,798,619

EPA Reg. No. 241-327 **EPA Est. No. _____**

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.)

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

See inside booklet for complete **First Aid**, **Precautionary Statements**, **Directions For Use**, and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty**.

Net contents: _____

BASF Corporation
Agricultural Products
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated:

FEB -6 2006

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

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FIRST AID

If in eyes	•Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. •Remove contact lenses, if present, after 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.
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 a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. •DO NOT GIVE ANY LIQUID TO THE PERSON. •Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. •Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Note to Physician	•This product may pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillate.

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).

See Additional Precautionary Statements Inside.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Wear protective eyewear (goggles, faceshield). Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Harmful if absorbed through skin or inhaled. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some people.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. For more options, refer to **Category A** on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as Barrier Laminate or Butyl Rubber ≥14 mils or Nitrile Rubber ≥14 mils or Viton ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles, faceshield)

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, 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

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.

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.

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. This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates and should be used strictly in accordance with drift precautions on the product label in order to minimize off-site exposures. **DO NOT**

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apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitats. Notify State and/or Federal authorities and BASF immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

To determine whether your county has endangered aquatic species, consult the County Bulletins at http://www.epa.gov/espp/usa-map.htm. Endangered Species Bulletins may also be obtained from extension offices or state pesticide agencies. If a bulletin is not available for your specific area. Check with the appropriate local state agency to determine if known populations of endangered species occur in the area to be treated.

Directions For Use

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

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

Observe all cautions and limitations in this leaflet and on the labels of products used in combination with **Squadron® herbicide**. **DO NOT** use **Squadron** other than in accordance with the instructions set forth on this label. The use of **Squadron** not consistent with this label can result in injury to crops, animals, or persons. Keep container closed to avoid spills and contamination. **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

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**.

Exception: if the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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 or Butyl Rubber ≥14 mils or Nitrile Rubber ≥14 mils or Viton ≥14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles, faceshield)

Storage and Disposal

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

• Pesticide Storage: KEEP FROM FREEZING. DO NOT STORE BELOW 40° F.

• Pesticide 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 FOR 2.5 GALLONS: Triple rinse (or equivalent). 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.

• CONTAINER DISPOSAL FOR MINI BULK: If program offered by dealer, return to point of purchase for repackaging. If no repackaging program is available, triple rinse (or equivalent). 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 burn-

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ing. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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 this material is released or spilled:

Dike and contain 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 water. Wash clothing before re-use. Keep spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

I. General Information

For broad-spectrum control of grass and broadleaf weeds in soybeans, **Squadron® herbicide** may be applied as a preplant incorporated or pre-emergence treatment.

After **Squadron** is applied, some susceptible weeds emerge, growth stops, and then the weeds either die or are not competitive with the crop.

A timely cultivation may aid in the control of certain weeds or improve general weed control when adequate moisture is not received after application. Cultivation should be shallow.

Squadron reaches the growing points of susceptible weeds either by direct contact in the soil, or by root uptake and rapid translocation to the growing points. Therefore, adequate soil moisture is important for optimum **Squadron** activity. The amount of rainfall or irrigation required following application depends on existing soil moisture, soil texture and organic matter content. Sufficient water to moisten the soil to a depth of 2 inches is normally adequate. If adequate moisture is not received within 7 days after treatment, then a cultivation or postemergence herbicide application may be needed to improve weed control. When adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, **Squadron** will provide residual control of susceptible germinating weeds; activity on established weeds will depend on the weed species and the location of its root system in the soil.

DO NOT apply **Squadron** postemergence to soybeans as crop injury may occur.

DO NOT APPLY SQUADRON OR ITS TANK MIXTURES PRE-EMERGENCE IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

DO NOT use **Squadron** other than in accordance with the instructions set forth on this label or approved supplemental labels.

Crops other than soybeans, such as cotton, corn, grain sorghum, rice and vegetables, may be injured by spray drift or other indirect contact with **Squadron**.

To avoid injury to sensitive crops from spray drift, follow all use directions and precautions in **SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS** section.

To avoid injury to sensitive crops, spray equipment used for **Squadron** applications must be thoroughly cleaned with water before being used to apply other products to these crops.

Apply **Squadron** prior to July 1st in **Use Region 3** as defined in the **USE AREA** section of this label.

There should be an interval of 90 days between the **Squadron** application and soybean harvest.

DO NOT graze or feed treated soybean forage, hay or straw to livestock.

Use of **Squadron** in accordance with the label instructions is expected to result in normal growth and development in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product and, therefore, limitations crop injury is always possible. See **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** section.

Replanting: If replanting is necessary in a field previously treated with **Squadron**, the field may be reworked and planted to soybeans. Rework the soil no deeper than the previous planting. **DO NOT APPLY A SECOND TREATMENT OF SQUADRON.**

A **Squadron** soil treatment followed by a **Classic®** postemergence treatment will control certain problem weeds. Use sequential treatments in recommended situations only.

Occasionally, internode shortening of soybean plants may be observed with **Squadron** applications. This will have no effect on soybean yields.

Naturally occurring biotypes* of some of the weeds listed on this label may not be effectively controlled by this and/or other products with either the ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibiting mode of action or the mitotic inhibiting mode of action. Other herbicides with the ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibiting mode of action include the sulfonylureas (e.g., **Accent®**, **Basis®**, **Classic®**, **Exceed®**, **Permit®**, **Pinnacle®**, etc.), the sulfonamides and the pyrimidyl benzoates (e.g., **Staple®**, etc.). Herbicides with the mitotic inhibiting mode of action include the other dinitroaniline herbicides such as **PROWL® 3.3 EC**, **TREFLAN®**, and **Sonalan®**. If naturally occurring biotypes are present in a field which are resistant to one of the herbicides in this premix and are not controlled by the other mode of action herbicide in this premix, **Squadron** should be tank mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action to ensure control.

* A weed biotype is a naturally occurring plant within a given species that has a slightly different, but distinct, genetic makeup from other plants.

See your BASF representative for additional information.

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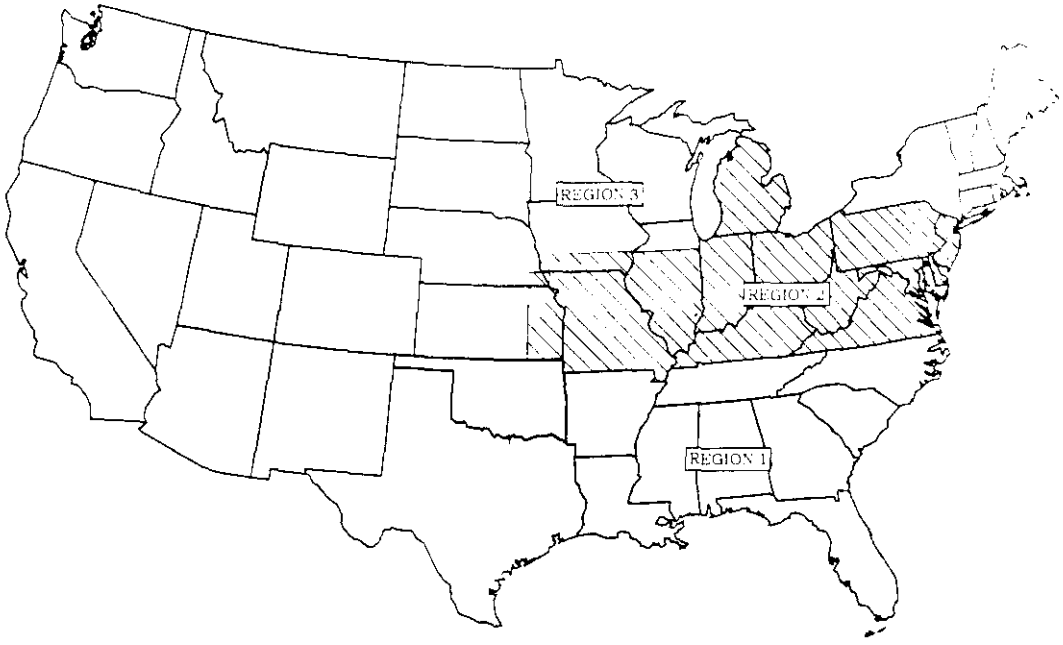
USE AREA

For use in soybeans, **Squadron® herbicide** can be applied only in the states or parts of states shaded (and listed) below:



Use Region 1 includes eastern Oklahoma (east of I-35), Arkansas, the Missouri bootheel, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and eastern Texas (east of I-35 north of San Antonio, east of I-37 south of San Antonio).

Use Region 2 includes eastern Kansas (east of U.S. 81; the counties of Cloud, Ellsworth, Harvey, Jewell, Lincoln, Mitchell, McPherson, Ottawa, Republic, Saline, Sedgewick, and Sumner), southeastern Nebraska (east of U.S. 81, south of U.S. 34), Missouri, Illinois (south of S.R. 116 west of Peoria; south of U.S. 24 east of Peoria), Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey, Iowa in the counties of Mills, Fremont, Montgomery, Page, Adams, Taylor, Union, Ringgold, Clarke, Decatur, Lucas, Wayne, Monroe, Appanoose, Wapello, Davis, Jefferson, Van Buren, Henry, Lee, and Des Moines.

Use Region 3 includes Nebraska (east of U.S. 81, north of U.S. 34 and also that area east of U.S. 283, south of U.S. 30, and west of U.S. 81), South Dakota (east of U.S. 81), Illinois (north of S.R. 116 west of Peoria; north of U.S. 24 east of Peoria), Wisconsin, Iowa (counties other than those listed in Use Region 2), and Minnesota (south of S.R. 210).

Note: See the **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** section for recommendations applying to each Use Region.

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WEEDS CONTROLLED

The following broadleaf and grass weeds are controlled or suppressed by recommended treatments of **Squadron® herbicide**:

WEED	LEVEL OF CONTROL
BROADLEAF WEEDS	
Alligatorweed	Control
Beggarweed, Florida	Control[1]
Bristly Starbur	Control
Burcucumber	Control[2]
Carpetweed	Control
Cocklebur, Common	Control
Jimsonweed	Control
Kochia	Control[3]
Lambsquarters, Common	Control
Mallow, Venice	Control
Mexicanweed	Suppression
Morningglory	
Entireleaf	Control[4]
Ivyleaf	Control[4]
Palm Leaf	Control
Pitted	Control
Smallflower	Control
Tall	Control[4]
Mustard Species	Control
Nightshade, Eastern Black	Control
Pigweed	
Palmer	Control
Redroot	Control
Smooth	Control
Spiny	Control
Waterhemp, sp.	Control[5]
Poinsettia, Wild	Control
Punctureviné	Control
Purslane	Control
Pusley, Florida	Control
Ragweed	
Common	Control
Giant	Control[6]
Redweed	Control[2]
Sicklepod	Control[7]
Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)	Control
Smartweed	
Ladysthumb	Control
Pennsylvania	Control
Spurge	
Annual	Control
Prostrate	Control
Spotted	Control
Sunflower, Common	Control
Texasweed	Suppression
Velvetleaf	Control[8]

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WEEDS CONTROLLED *(Continued)*	
GRASSES	**LEVEL OF CONTROL**
Barnyardgrass	Control
Corn, volunteer	Suppression[4]
Crabgrass	Control
Crowfootgrass	Control
Cupgrass, Woolly[5]	Suppression
Foxtail	
Giant	Control
Green	Control
Robust	Control
Yellow	Control
Goosegrass	Control
Johnsongrass, seedling	Control
Panicum	
Browntop	Control
Fall	Control
Texas	Control
Sandbur, Field	Control
Shattercane	Control[5]
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	Control
Witchgrass	Control
SEDGES	
Nutsedge, Yellow	Suppression[2]

[1] A soil application of **Squadron® herbicide** will provide suppression of Florida beggarweed. A postemergence application of **Classic** must be applied at 1/2 to 3/4 ounces per acre following a soil application of **Squadron** in a planned sequential program to control this weed. Apply the higher rate of **Classic** if weed seedlings are taller than 2 inches. Apply **Classic** before weeds exceed the 1 to 2 true leaf stage. Refer to the **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** section of this label for instructions on planting follow crops when using this program. **Squadron** followed by **Classic** sequential program may be used only in **Use Region 1** (except Oklahoma), Virginia and Kentucky.

[2] To obtain consistent control or suppression of these weeds under a wide range of environmental conditions, a preplant incorporated application is required. See **Squadron Plus Additional PROWL® 3.3 EC herbicide Tank Mixture** section for directions regarding woolly cupgrass and shattercane.

[3] If kochia is resistant to ALS/AHAS inhibitors, then it will not be controlled by this or other products with the ALS/AHAS mode of action. A sequential program and/or a tank mix partner with another herbicide mode of action must be used to control ALS/AHAS-resistant Kochia.

[4] An application of **Squadron** will provide suppression of these weeds. For control of these morningglory species, the sequential program in **FOOTNOTE 3** should be used.

[5] If a heavy infestation of waterhemp sp. is anticipated, a tank mix of **Squadron** plus additional **PROWL® 3.3 EC** is required for control. For coarse textured soils add **PROWL 3.3 EC** at 0.6 pints/acre to the **Squadron** mix, for medium textured soils add **PROWL 3.3 EC** at 1.2 to 1.8 pints/acre to the **Squadron** mix, and for fine textured soils add **PROWL 3.3 EC** at 1.8 pints acre to the **Squadron** mix. Refer to the **PROWL 3.3 EC** label for specific use rates, application methods and application timings based on soil texture and soil organic matter content. A postemergence application of a diphenylether herbicide may be needed to control waterhemp sp. escapes, or for season-long control. Examples of diphenylether herbicides are **Blazer**[1], **Cobra**[6], **Flexstar**[7], and **Reflex**[7]. Refer to individual product labels for specific uses and recommendations.

[6] Some broadleaf weeds such as giant ragweed germinating deep in the soil or with subsequent flushes may require a cultivation or postemergence herbicide application for season long control.

[7] Only light to moderate infestations of sicklepod are controlled. Later sicklepod flushes may require a cultivation or a postemergence herbicide application. For heavy sicklepod infestations, **Classic** may be applied postemergence at 1/2 to 3/4 ounces per acre following a soil application of **Squadron**. Apply the higher rate of **Classic** if sicklepod seedlings are taller than 2 inches. A cultivation 14 days after **Classic** application may be required to control sicklepod escapes. Refer to the **Rotational Crop Restrictions** section of this label for instructions on planting follow crops when using this program. **Squadron** followed by **Classic** sequential program may be used only in **Use Region 1** (except Oklahoma), Virginia and Kentucky.

[8] A preplant incorporated application is recommended for velvetleaf control. A pre-emergence application of **Squadron** will aid in the control and reduce competition from velvetleaf.

[9] A soil application of **Squadron** will suppress only those field corn hybrids which **DO NOT** possess tolerance or resistance to **Squadron** or other imidazolinone herbicides (e.g., **PURSUIT® herbicide**).

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DIRECTIONS FOR CONVENTIONAL, MINIMUM, AND NO-TILL APPLICATIONS

APPLICATION RATE

Apply **Squadron® herbicide** at a rate of 3.0 pints per acre either preplant incorporated or pre-emergence (including minimum and no-till systems). At this broadcast rate, one gallon of **Squadron** will treat 2.67 acres of soybeans.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Squadron may be applied in conventional, minimum, or no-till as a preplant incorporated or pre-emergence application up to 45 days (30 days in **Use Region 1**) before planting. Pre-emergence applications may also be applied during or after planting but before the crop emerges. **DO NOT** apply postemergence (or at cracking) to soybeans.

When weeds are present at time of application, see instructions for the addition of surfactant and fertilizer under section on **Herbicide Combinations for Burndown in Conservation Tillage Systems**.

Adequate moisture is required for activation of **Squadron**.

PREPLANT INCORPORATED APPLICATIONS

Apply **Squadron** before planting and incorporate uniformly into the top 1 to 2 inches of soil.

Squadron may be applied immediately before planting or up to 30 days prior to planting in **Use Region 1**. For **Use Region 2** and **Use Region 3**, **Squadron** may be applied up to 45 days prior to planting. Incorporate within 7 days after application.

If soybeans are planted on beds, apply and incorporate after bed formation, using PTO-driven equipment or rolling cultivator.

PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS (including no-till)

Apply **Squadron** up to 45 days (30 days in **USE REGION 1**) before, during or after planting but before the crop emerges. As with other herbicides applied pre-emergence, rainfall or irrigation is necessary to activate **Squadron** in the soil. If sufficient rainfall or irrigation to activate **Squadron** is not received within 7 days after application, a thorough shallow tillage, cultivation, or postemergence herbicide treatment (as appropriate to the tillage system) may be required for control of emerged weeds.

Squadron is effective in controlling weeds in conservation tillage production systems. For enhanced burndown of existing vegetation in no-till or reduced tillage systems, **Squadron** may be applied prior to, in tank mix with, or following the use of either **2,4-D**, **Touchdown®**, **Roundup® Ultra**, **2,4-DB**, **or Gramoxone® Max**. Refer to the respective product labels for rates, methods of application, proper timing, weeds controlled, restrictions, and precautions. Plant soybeans at least one inch deep and adjust planters to ensure adequate seed coverage.

SURFACE APPLICATIONS MADE AFTER PLANTING

Squadron may be surface applied [illegible] North and South of Highway I-80.

Squadron may be surface applied [illegible] soybean planting (before crop emergence) [illegible] Highway I-80, and North of Highway I-80 in the Michigan counties of Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph, Branch, Hillsdale, Lenawee, Monroe, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Jackson, Washtenaw, and Wayne ONLY. **DO NOT** apply **Squadron** pre-emergence in South Dakota.

HERBICIDE COMBINATIONS

In addition to those broadleaf herbicides [illegible] mentioned elsewhere in this label, **Squadron** applications may be followed by one or more of the following herbicides: **Basagran®**, **Blazer**, **Cobra**, **Flexstar**, **Storm®**, **Reflex**, or **Roundup Ultra**. **DO NOT** apply **Roundup Ultra** or glyphosate-containing products postemergence to soybeans that are not glyphosate-resistant. For sequential treatments with **Squadron** and other products, a sufficient time period should occur between treatments to allow an appropriate assessment of weed control needs.

Heavy infestations of some broadleaf weeds such as common ragweed and giant ragweed, which germinate deep in the soil and may emerge at various times during the growing season, may require a cultivation or the application of a postemergence herbicide, such as a diphenylether (e.g., **Cobra**), for season-long control.

Squadron may be followed by herbicides registered for postemergence grass control in soybeans.

Squadron must be used only in accordance with the directions on this label. Always follow the more restrictive label limitations and precautions when using tank mixes.

Soil Texture

The application rate of some herbicides which may be tank mixed with **Squadron** will vary with soil texture. Combination rate tables in this label refer to three soil texture groups: COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE. The following table lists soil textures included in each of these three groups:

COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE
sands	sandy clay loams*	silty clay loams*
loamy sands	sandy clays	silty clays
sandy loams	loams	clay loams
	silt loams	clays
	silts	

*Sometimes considered transitional soils.

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Squadron® herbicide Plus Additional PROWL 3.3 EC herbicide Tank Mixture

PROWL 3.3 EC can be tank mixed with **Squadron** and applied preplant incorporated or pre-emergence if heavy or difficult to control infestations are anticipated from broadleaf and grass weeds listed in this leaflet. **Squadron** plus **PROWL 3.3 EC** must be applied preplant incorporated if shattercane or woolly cupgrass infestations are anticipated. Refer to the **PROWL 3.3 EC** label **"Soybean Special Weeds"** section for specific use rates, application methods and application timings based on soil texture and soil organic matter content.

Apply this tank mixture preplant incorporated north of Interstate 80.

Observe all precautions and limitations on the **PROWL 3.3 EC** label.

NOTE: **PROWL 3.3 EC** rates are based on 3.3 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.

Squadron Plus Command® 4EC Tank Mixture

Observe all precautionary statements in the **Command 4EC** label before using. **Squadron** plus **Command 4EC** preplant incorporated tank mixture may be used when heavy infestations of velvetleaf are anticipated. Uniformly apply the tank mixture with properly calibrated ground equipment in 10 to 40 gallons of water or 20 or more gallons of liquid fertilizer per acre. Use sprayers equipped with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application.

NOTE: The use of an agriculturally approved drift reducing agent is required at spray volumes of 10 to 15 gallons per acre.

Apply 3 pints per acre of **Squadron** plus 0.25 to 0.5 pint (4 to 8 oz) per acre of **Command 4EC** to the soil surface and uniformly incorporate. Refer to the **Command 4EC** label for incorporation requirements. **DO NOT** apply aerially or through irrigation systems. **DO NOT** apply this tank mixture to overly moist or wet soils.

When applied as directed, tank mixtures of **Squadron** plus **Command 4EC** control heavy infestations of velvetleaf as well as the weeds listed in the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section of this label.

Use the high rate of **Command 4EC** when severe infestations of velvetleaf are anticipated.

Follow all rotational crop restrictions on the **Squadron** and **Command 4EC** labels. Always follow the most restrictive label.

In the event of a crop loss due to weather conditions, soybeans can be replanted. **DO NOT** work the soil deeper than 2 inches.

SPECIAL PRECAUTION

Command 4EC is a volatile compound. Off-site movement of spray drift or vapors of **Command 4EC** can cause foliar whitening or yellowing of some plants. Prior to using **Command 4EC**, read and strictly follow all precautions and application instructions on the **Command 4EC** label.

Squadron Plus Metribuzin Tank Mixtures

Before using, observe all precautionary statements in the **Squadron**, and **Sencor**® leaflet labels. **Squadron** may be applied in tank mix combination with **Sencor** either preplant incorporated or pre-emergence, or **Squadron** may be applied preplant incorporated followed by a pre-emergence application of **Sencor**. For pre-emergence applications, apply during or immediately after planting. These treatments will control Florida beggarweed, hemp sesbania, hophornbeam copperleaf, and sicklepod in addition to the weeds controlled by a soil application of **Squadron** alone.

Apply **Sencor** at the broadcast rate per acre specified in the table below, in tank mix combination with 3 pints per acre of **Squadron**.

	Sencor* Rate	**Sencor*** Rate
	4 L	75% DF
Coarse Soils	1/2 pint	1/3 lb
Medium Soils	1/2 pint	1/3 lb
Fine Soils	2/3 pint	1/2 lb

*__DO NOT__ use **Sencor** on coarse soils of less than 2% organic matter. Use 1/2 lb. or 2/3 pint of **Sencor** on medium soils of greater than 4% organic matter.

HERBICIDE COMBINATIONS FOR BURNDOWN IN CONSERVATION TILLAGE SYSTEMS

For burndown applications in conservation tillage systems:

- add an adjuvant or a surfactant to the spray mixture, AND
- a nitrogen-based fertilizer at 1-2 qt/acre, or ammonium sulfate (spray grade) at 2.5 lbs/acre
- ensure thorough coverage using a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre, with a higher gallonage for fields with dense vegetation or heavy crop residues
- use appropriate nozzles to ensure thorough coverage use ground equipment only.

Adjuvant or Surfactant:
Use either a methylated seed oil concentrate (e.g., **SUN-IT II®**) or a crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray mixture), or a nonionic surfactant (containing at least 80% active ingredient) at 0.25% v/v (1 quart in 100 gallons of spray mixture).

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Tank Mixtures with 2,4-D

2,4-D may be used with **Squadron® herbicide** alone or in combination with other **Squadron** tank mixes prior to planting for control of some annual broadleaf weeds. Use the following rates of **2,4-D** in tank mixtures with **Squadron**:

2,4-D Formulation	Rate (lb ai/A)	Minimum Days Before Planting
Ester	0.5	7
Amine	0.5	15
Ester or Amine	1.0	30
Refer to **2,4-D** label for weeds controlled. Observe all cautions and limitations on the **2,4-D** label.		

Tank Mixtures with 2,4-DB

2,4-DB may be used with **Squadron** alone or in combination with other **Squadron** tank mixes for control of some annual broadleaf weeds. Refer to the **2,4-DB** label for specific use recommendations, rates and weeds controlled.

Observe all cautions and limitations on the **2,4-DB** label.

Tank Mixtures with Touchdown, or Roundup Ultra

When applied early preplant or pre-emergence, **Touchdown** or **Roundup Ultra**, may be mixed with **Squadron** for control of weeds common to no-till production. Always include an adjuvant or surfactant, and a nitrogen-based fertilizer or ammonium sulfate (spray grade) in the spray solution. **Touchdown** or **Roundup Ultra** will aid in the burndown of existing weeds, while **Squadron** controls non-emerged weeds and some emerged weeds.

The rate of **Touchdown**, or **Roundup Ultra**, for tank mixes with **Squadron** is the same as the rate of these products when used alone.

Observe all precautions and limitations on the **Touchdown** or **Roundup Ultra** product labels.

Tank Mixtures with Gramoxone Max

Gramoxone Max, at 1.5 to 2.5 pints per acre, may be used with **Squadron** alone or in combination with other tank mixes for the control of certain emerged grasses and broadleaf weeds. Use the 2.5 pint rate if weeds are 4 to 6 inches tall. Weeds over 6 inches may not be controlled with this treatment. Apply up to 14 days before, during or immediately after planting.

When **Gramoxone Max** is included in a tank mixture, add a nonionic spreader surfactant at a rate of 8 fl oz per 100 gallons of spray mixture as the last ingredient in the tank.

Gramoxone Max will control most annual emerged weeds and suppress many emerged perennials. Refer to the **Gramoxone Max** label for specific use recommendations and weeds controlled.

Observe all precautions and limitations on the **Gramoxone Max** label.

SQUADRON FOLLOWED BY ROUNDUP ULTRA (GLYPHOSATE-RESISTANT SOYBEANS ONLY)

Squadron may be applied early preplant, preplant incorporated, or pre-emergence to **Roundup Ready** soybeans for early season weed control and residual control on broadleaf weeds and grass weeds. If weeds emerge later, **Roundup Ultra** or other glyphosate-containing products may be applied postemergence for weed control. For sequential treatments, a sufficient time period should elapse between treatments to allow adequate assessment of weed control needs.

Refer to the **Roundup Ultra** or other glyphosate-containing product labels for specific use recommendations, rates, and weeds controlled.

Observe all precautions and limitations on the **Roundup Ultra** or other glyphosate-containing product labels.

Note: **DO NOT** apply **Roundup Ultra** or other glyphosate-containing products postemergence to non-glyphosate-resistant soybeans.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS
Shake Well Before Using

1. Fill the spray tank one-fourth to one-half full with clean water or liquid fertilizer. Prior to mixing **Squadron** or **Squadron** tank mixtures in liquid fertilizer, refer to appropriate label sections for each tank mix partner regarding instructions for use in liquid fertilizer.
2. **Squadron** Alone:
   When using **Squadron** alone, add **Squadron** to the partially-filled tank while agitating and then fill the remainder of the tank with water or liquid fertilizer.
3. **Squadron** Tank Mixtures:
   Add the tank mixture ingredients, if used, in the order listed below:
   (a) **Sencor**
   (b) **Command 4EC**
   (c) **Squadron**
   (d) **PROWL 3.3 EC**
   (e) **2,4-D, Touchdown, Roundup Ultra, 2,4-DB,** or **Gramoxone Max**
   (f) If used, add surfactant as the last ingredient in the tank.
4. **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.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: DO NOT make applications when spray may be carried by wind to sensitive crops. Sensitive crops include leafy vegetables, sugarbeets, and cotton.

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Avoid overlaps when spraying.

GROUND APPLICATIONS:

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in 10 to 40 gallons of water, or 20 or more gallons of liquid fertilizer per acre. Use higher gallonage for fields with dense vegetation or heavy crop residues. A spray pressure of 20 to 40 psi is recommended.

DO NOT apply with ground equipment when wind velocity is greater than 10 mph.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS:
Uniformly apply with properly calibrated aerial equipment in 5 or more gallons of water per acre.

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.

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 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 presented below.

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 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.

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 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 upwind 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 3-10 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 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**

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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, or non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Applicator is responsible for any loss or damage which results from spraying **PURSUIT PLUS EC** in a manner other than recommended in this label. In addition, applicator must follow all applicable state and local regulations and ordinances in regard to spraying.

APPLICATIONS WITH FERTILIZERS

APPLICATIONS WITH LIQUID FERTILIZERS

Squadron® herbicide can be applied with liquid fertilizers, alone or in combination with **PROWL 3.3 EC** or **Command 4EC**. Follow all **Squadron** label recommendations regarding incorporation, timing of application, special instructions and precautions. For other **Squadron** tank mix partners, refer to the individual product labels for specific recommendations for using these products with liquid fertilizers. Apply treatments in 20 or more gallons of liquid fertilizer per acre with ground equipment. Maintain continuous agitation in the spray tank to prevent separation. To prevent clogging, use only flood nozzles with no nozzle screens.

All individual state regulations relating to fluid fertilizer mixing, registration, labeling and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the **Squadron**/liquid fertilizer mixture.

LIQUID FERTILIZER COMPATIBILITY DETERMINATIONS

If a liquid fertilizer and herbicide(s) mixture separates in the spray tank, clogged equipment and uneven application can result, which can cause poor weed control and crop injury. Always predetermine the compatibility of **Squadron** alone or with **PROWL 3.3 EC** or **Command 4EC** in the specific liquid fertilizer to be used according to the following directions:

1. Add 1 pint of fertilizer to each of 2 one-quart jars.
2. Add 1/2 teaspoon of adjuvant to one jar.
3. (a) When using **Squadron** alone, add to each jar the correct amount of **Squadron** as specified in the table below.

   (b) When using **Squadron** plus **PROWL 3.3 EC** or **Command 4EC**, first add the specified quantity of **Squadron**, then add the correct amount of **PROWL 3.3 EC** or **Command 4EC**.
4. Close both jars and shake thoroughly for 10 seconds. Let them stand for 30 minutes and then observe the results. Look for signs of separation, an oily layer or globules, sludge, flakes or other precipitates.
5. Determine compatibility:
   (a) If the mixture without adjuvant does not separate, use this mixture in your spray tank.

   (b) If the mixture with adjuvant does not separate, but the one without adjuvant separates, use the adjuvant mixture in your spray tank. Add the adjuvant to the liquid fertilizer as directed on the manufacturer's label.

   (c) If either mixture separates, but mixes readily with shaking, the mixture can be used providing good agitation is maintained in the spray tank.

   (d) If separation of the mixture occurs, and agitation and/or adjuvant does not correct the problem, **DO NOT** use the herbicide(s) in that specific liquid fertilizer.

Teaspoons of Specified Herbicide to be Added to 1 Pint of Liquid Fertilizer Solution

Gallons of Liquid Fertilizer to be Applied per Acre	PROWL 3.3 EC	SQUADRON	Command 4EC
20	1	2	1/3
30	2/3	1 1/2	1/4
40	1/2	1	1/6

APPLICATIONS WITH DRY BULK FERTILIZERS

Squadron may be impregnated on dry bulk fertilizers. When applied as directed, **Squadron**/dry bulk fertilizer mixtures provide weed control equal to that provided by the same rates of **Squadron** applied in water or liquid fertilizer.

Apply **Squadron**/dry bulk fertilizer mixtures only with ground equipment.

All individual state regulations relating to dry bulk fertilizer blending, registration, labeling, and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the **Squadron**/dry bulk fertilizer mixture.

A minimum of 200 pounds and a maximum of 450 pounds of dry bulk fertilizer impregnated with the recommended amount of **Squadron** must be applied per acre.

DO NOT impregnate **Squadron** onto coated ammonium nitrate or limestone because these materials will not absorb the herbicide. Dry fertilizer blends containing mixtures of ammonium nitrate or limestone may be impregnated with **Squadron**. A minimum of 200 pounds of impregnated dry bulk fertilizer, excluding the weight of ammonium nitrate or limestone, must be applied per acre.

Apply **Squadron** at the rate of 3 pints per acre. Use the

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following table to determine the amount of **Squadron® herbicide** to be impregnated on a ton of dry bulk fertilizer based on the rate of fertilizer which will be applied per acre.

RATE CHART FOR IMPREGNATION OF DRY BULK FERTILIZER WITH SQUADRON

(Pints of Squadron per Ton of Fertilizer)

Squadron Rate Per Acre	Fertilizer Rate lbs/acre	Pints Per Ton
3 Pints	200	30
	250	24
	300	20
	350	17
	400	15
	450	13 1/3

For those rates not listed in this table, calculate the pints of **Squadron** to be impregnated on a ton of dry bulk fertilizer using the following formula:

$$\frac{2000}{\text{Pounds of dry fertilizer per acre}} \times \text{3 pints of } \textbf{Squadron} \text{ per acre (recommended rate)} = \text{Pints of } \textbf{Squadron} \text{ per ton of fertilizer}$$

To impregnate **Squadron** on bulk fertilizer, use a closed rotary-drum mixer or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender equipped with suitable spray equipment. Spray nozzles must be placed to provide uniform coverage of **Squadron** onto the fertilizer during mixing.

If **PROWL 3.3 EC** is to be combined with the **Squadron** prior to impregnation, premix the **PROWL 3.3 EC** with an equal volume of water before adding it to the **Squadron**. **DO NOT** mix undiluted **PROWL 3.3 EC** with **Squadron**.

Apply the **Squadron**/dry bulk fertilizer mixture with an accurately calibrated dry fertilizer spreader. The **Squadron**/dry bulk fertilizer mixture must be spread uniformly on the soil surface. Uneven spreading can cause poor weed control and crop injury.

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ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

The following rotational crops may be planted after applying **Squadron® herbicide** in soybeans:

CROP	USE REGION 1	USE REGION 2 (except Michigan[4])	USE REGION 3
Soybeans	No restrictions	No restrictions	No restrictions
Wheat	4 months	4 months	18 months
Rice	Spring following **Squadron** application	Spring following **Squadron** application	
Barley	11 months	11 months	18 months
Field Corn (**CLEARFIELD*** corn seed hybrids)	9.5 months	9.5 months	9.5 months
Field Corn (non **CLEARFIELD*** corn seed hybrids)	9.5 months[3]	9.5 months[5]	18 months[7]
Edible Beans	11 months	11 months	11 months
Grain Sorghum	11 months	11 months	11 months
Oats	11 months	11 months	18 months
Peanuts	11 months	11 months	11 months
Tobacco[2]	9.5 months	9.5 months	9.5 months
Sugar Beets & Red Table Beets	40 months	40 months	40 months
Other Crops	18 months	18 months	See FOOTNOTE 8

[1] Contact your chemical dealer, seed supplier, or BASF to obtain information regarding the availability of imidazolinone tolerant field corn hybrids which are adapted to your area.

[2] Tobacco may be planted 9.5 months following an application of **Squadron** at 3 pints per acre and no more than a total of 0.125 pounds of imazaquin applied per acre.

[3] For **USE REGION 1** as defined by the **USE AREA** section of this label, field corn may be planted in the spring of the year following **Squadron** application unless extreme drought conditions develop (less than 15 inches of rainfall or irrigation is received within 6 months following the date of application).

[4] Growers in the Michigan counties of Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph, Branch, Hillsdale, Lenawee, Monroe, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Jackson, Washtenaw, and Wayne may use the rotational crop restrictions for **Use Region 2**.

Growers in other Michigan counties may **NOT** plant oats or barley in the fall or spring of the year following a **Squadron** application. In this geography, only field corn hybrids (**CLEARFIELD*** corn) which possess tolerance or resistance to **Squadron** and other imidazolinone herbicides may be planted the spring of the year following an application of **Squadron**.

[5] For **USE REGION 2** (except Michigan[4]) as defined in the **USE AREA** section of this label, field corn may be planted as a rotational crop in the spring of the year following **Squadron** application unless extreme drought conditions develop (less than 15 inches of rainfall or irrigation is received from two weeks prior to the date of **Squadron** application through November 15 of the same year).

If the minimum rainfall requirement is not met, only field corn hybrids (**CLEARFIELD*** corn) which possess tolerance or resistance to **Squadron** and other imidazolinone herbicides may be planted the spring of the year following a **Squadron** application.

[6] In Nebraska, east of U.S. 283, south of U.S. 30, and west of U.S. 81; wheat may be planted 4 months after a **Squadron** application. In this geography, only field corn hybrids (**CLEARFIELD*** corn) which possess tolerance or resistance to **Squadron** and other imidazolinone herbicides may be planted the spring of the year following an application of **Squadron**.

[7] For **USE REGION 3** as defined in the **USE AREA** section of this label, field corn (non **CLEARFIELD*** corn) may be planted as a rotational crop 18 months following the application of **Squadron** unless extreme drought conditions develop (less than 15 inches of rainfall or irrigation is received from two weeks prior to the date of **Squadron** application through November 15 of the same year). If the minimum rainfall requirement is not met, field corn (non **CLEARFIELD*** corn) may not be planted the spring of the year following the 18 month crop rotation period.

If the minimum rainfall requirement is not met, only field corn hybrids (**CLEARFIELD*** corn) which possess tolerance or resistance to **Squadron** and other imidazolinone herbicides may be planted the spring of the year following the 18 month crop rotation period.

[8] For **USE REGION 3** as defined in the **USE AREA** section of this label; canola, strawberries, cabbage, tomatoes, potatoes, carrots, celery, cole crops, garlic, onions, spinach, asparagus, cauliflower, and broccoli may be planted 26 months after a **Squadron** application. Other crops may be planted 18 months after a **Squadron** application.

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ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS for a **Classic** application following **Squadron® herbicide** soil treatments:

Soybeans may be planted anytime. Barley, edible beans, field corn, grain sorghum, oats, peanuts, rice, tobacco, and wheat may be planted 15 months after the last herbicide application. Cotton may be planted 18 months after the last herbicide application. Refer to rotational crop restrictions listed in the **Classic** label. Always follow the more restrictive label.

Use of **Squadron** 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 use of this product and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible.

Only rotational crops harvested at maturity may be used for feed or food.

Application of products containing chlorimuron ethyl (e.g., Classic, Canopy[4], Lorox, Pinnacle, Synchrony[4], etc.), imazaquin (e.g., **SCEPTER®70DG**), imazethapyr (e.g., **PURSUIT®**) the same year as labeled rates of **Squadron** may increase the risk of injury to sensitive rotational crops. Consult labels for recommended usage of these products in combinations.

DO NOT graze or feed treated soybean forage, hay or straw to livestock.

[1] United Phosphorus, Inc.
[2] Trademark of Bayer Corporation
[3] Trademarks of Dow AgroSciences LLC
[4] Trademarks of E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company
[5] Trademark of FMC Corporation
[6] Trademarks of Monsanto Agricultural Products Co.
[7] Trademarks of Sygenta, Inc.
[8] Trademark of Valent USA Corporation
[9] Trademark of Agsco, Inc.
[10] Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd.

WEED SCIENTIFIC NAMES

The following broadleaf and grass weeds are controlled or suppressed by recommended treatments of **Squadron® herbicide**:

WEED	
BROADLEAF WEEDS	
Alligatorweed	*(Alternanthera philoxeroides)*
Beggarweed, Florida	*(Desmodium tortuosum)*
Bristly Starbur	*(Acanthospermum hispidum)*
Burcucumber	*(Sicyos angulatus)*
Carpetweed	*(Mollugo verticillata)*
Cocklebur, Common	*(Xanthium strumarium)*
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	*(Acalypha ostryifolia)*
Jimsonweed	*(Datura stramonium)*
Kochia	*(Kochia scoparia)*
Lambsquarters, Common	*(Chenopodium album)*
Mallow, Venice	*(Hibiscus trionum)*
Mexicanweed	*(Caperonia castanifolia)*
Morningglory	
Entireleaf	*(Ipomoea hederacea var. intergriuscula)*
Ivyleaf	*(Ipomoea hederacea)*
Palm Leaf	*(Ipomoea wrightii)*
Pitted	*(Ipomoea lacunosa)*
Smallflower	*(Jacquemontia tamnifolia)*
Tall	*(Ipomoea purpurea)*
Mustard Species	*(Brassica* spp.*)*
Nightshade, Eastern Black	*(Solanum ptycanthum)*
Pigweed	
Palmer	*(Amaranthus palmeri)*
Redroot	*(Amaranthus retroflexus)*
Smooth	*(Amaranthus hybridus)*
Spiny	*(Amaranthus spinosus)*
Waterhemp, Tall	*(Amaranthus tuberculatus)*
Poinsettia, Wild	*(Euphorbia heterophylla)*
Puncturevine	*(Tribulus terrestris)*
Purslane	*(Portulaca oleracea)*
Pusley, Florida	*(Richardia scabra)*
Ragweed	
Common	*(Ambrosia artemisiifolia)*
Giant	*(Ambrosia trifida)*
Redweed	*(Melochia corchorifolia)*
Sesbania, hemp	*(Sesbania exaltata)*
Sicklepod	*(Cassia obtusifolia)*
Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)	*(Sida spinosa)*
Smartweed	
Ladysthumb	*(Polygonum persicaria)*
Pennsylvania	*(Polygonum pensylvanicum)*
Spurge	
Annual	*(Euphorbia* spp.*)*
Prostrate	*(Euphorbia humistrata)*
Spotted	*(Euphorbia maculata)*
Sunflower, Common	*(Helianthus annuus)*
Texasweed	*(Caperonia palustris)*
Velvetleaf	*(Abutilon theophrasti)*

WEED SCIENTIFIC NAMES	
GRASSES	
Barnyardgrass	*(Echinochloa crus-galli)*
Corn, volunteer	*(Zea mays)*
Crabgrass	*(Digitaria* spp.*)*
Crowfootgrass	*(Dactyloctenium aegyptium)*
Cupgrass, Woolly	*(Eriochloa villosa)*
Foxtail	
Giant	*(Setaria faberi)*
Green	*(Setaria viridis)*
Robust	*(Setaria* spp.*)*
Yellow	*(Setaria glauca)*
Goosegrass	*(Eleusine indica)*
Johnsongrass, seedling	*(Sorghum halepense)*
Panicum	
Browntop	*(Panicum fasciculatum)*
Fall	*(Panicum dichotomiflorum)*
Texas	*(Panicum texanum)*
Sandbur, Field	*(Cenchrus incertus)*
Shattercane	*(Sorghum bicolor)*
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	*(Brachiaria platyphylla)*
Witchgrass	*(Panicum capillare)*
SEDGES	
Nutsedge, Yellow	*(Cyperus esculentus)*

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflects 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 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. 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.

BASF MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY 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.

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BASF Corporation
Agricultural Products
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

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