264-1023 07/16/2008 1/13

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

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

JUL 16 2008

Prasad Rao
Bayer Cropscience
2 T.W. Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Dear Mr. Rao:

Subject: Label Amendment
HUSKIE Herbicide
EPA Registration Number 264-1023

The amendment label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended is acceptable. One copy of the label stamped "Acceptable" is enclosed for your records. This label supersedes all the previously accepted labels for this product. If you have any questions, please contact Tracy White by phone at (703) 308-0042 or via email at white.tracy@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Enclosure

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| GROUP | 6 | 27 | HERBICIDE |
|---|---|---|---|

# HUSKIE HERBICIDE

**FOR CONTROL OF CERTAIN BROADLEAF WEEDS IN WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, RYE AND TRITICALE**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Pyrasulfotole* (CAS Number 365400-11-9) | 3.3% |
| Bromoxynil Octanoate | 13.4% |
| Bromoxynil Heptanoate | 12.9% |
| **INERT INGREDIENTS:** | 70.4% |
| **TOTAL** | 100.0% |

* Protected by US Patent No. 6,420,317
Contains petroleum distillate

**E.P.A. Reg. No. 264-1023** **E.P.A. Est. No.**

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

## WARNING AVISO

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

**For MEDICAL And TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577**

**For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)**

### FIRST AID

| | |
|---|---|
| **IF SWALLOWED:** | • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.<br>• Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.<br>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.<br>• Do not give any thing to an unconscious person. |
| **IF ON SKIN:** | • Take off contaminated clothing.<br>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.<br>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| **IF IN EYES:** | • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.<br>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.<br>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |

**Note to Physician: May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillate**

**For MEDICAL Emergencies Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577.**

**Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.**

ACCEPTED

JUL 16 2008

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

264-1023

# PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

## HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

### WARNING

May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, clothing or breathing dust. Wear protective eyewear (safety glasses). Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:** Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, or neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, and protective eyewear (safety glasses).

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

## ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENT

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

**User should:**

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate any body of water and do not apply when/where conditions could favor runoff. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Do not allow sprays to drift onto desirable plants. Drift or runoff may adversely affect non-target plants.

**Ground Water Advisory:**

Pyrasulfotole is known to leach through soil into ground water 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 ground-water contamination.

**Surface Water Advisories:**

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a high potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A level, well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall-runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

# DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

**Do not use this product until you have read the entire label.**

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

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

## AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated such as plants, soil or water, is coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, nitrile rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, or neoprene rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, and protective eye wear.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE**

Store in a cool, dry place.

**PESTICIDE DISOPSAL**

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

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL**

Empty containers should be triple rinsed (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.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Huskie is a selective postemergence herbicide for control of important broadleaf weeds in spring, durum, winter wheat, barley, oats, rye and triticale.

## ENVIRONMENTAL AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Huskie is a postemergent herbicide and best results are obtained when applications are made to young actively growing broadleaf weeds. Huskie is primarily absorbed through the foliage and rapidly inhibits photosynthesis and pigment synthesis, causing death in susceptible weeds. Thorough spray coverage is important.

## CROPS

Huskie may be used in wheat, including durum, barley, oats, rye and triticale.

## APPLICATION TIMING

**Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye and Triticale Timing**

Apply Huskie to actively growing wheat, barley, oats, rye or triticale between 1 leaf and up to flag leaf emergence.

**Weed Application Timing**

Huskie is a postemergent herbicide and best results are obtained when applications are made to young actively growing weeds. Treat heavy weed infestations before they become competitive with the crop. To optimize yield potential, early removal of weeds is recommended. See ***WEED CONTROL RECOMMENDATION CHART*** for appropriate application timing based on weed species and stage of growth.

## Fallow Application Timing

Huskie may be utilized in fallow cropping systems only where crops are seeded and harvested on different years for soil moisture conservation.

Apply Huskie by ground or air alone or with other herbicides in the fallow period prior to planting or the emergence of crops listed on this label to control or provide partial control of weeds. For optimum performance make applications to actively growing weeds up to labeled heights or diameter. Spray coverage is essential for good weed performance.

For broad-spectrum control of annual and perennial weeds, tankmix Huskie with glyphosate or Liberty. Spray additives such as a non-ionic surfactant, liquid nitrogen fertilizer or ammonium sulfate may improve weed control performance under stress conditions. For all products used in tank mixture, refer to the specific product label for all restrictions on tank mixing and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational crop restrictions.

## APPLICATION METHODS

### Ground Application

Properly calibrated ground application equipment may be used to apply Huskie postemergence as a foliar spray. Select spray nozzles that provide best spray distribution and weed coverage at the appropriate spray pressure. Avoid uneven spray distribution, skips, overlaps, and spray drift.

Apply 11 ounces / acre of Huskie to labeled crops from fully expanded first true leaf up to flag leaf emergence. A dosage of up to 15 ounces / acre may be used. For most consistent control or under adverse growing conditions add AMS or an ammonium nitrogen source as directed under SPRAY ADDITIVES section. Do not use less than 11 fluid ounces of Huskie per acre unless directed by a Bayer CropScience representative.

Apply the appropriate dosage broadcast in 10 or more gallons of water per acre. Huskie may be applied with AMS in 5 gallons spray solution under conditions that are ideal for weed control. Weed infestations should be treated before they become competitive with the crop.

Use nozzles and spray pressure for ground application that deliver medium spray droplets as indicated in the nozzle manufacturer's catalogs such as 80-degree or 110-degree flat-fan nozzles in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572 for optimum spray coverage and canopy penetration. Use screens that are 50 mesh or larger.

Do not use flood-jet nozzles or cone nozzles. Nozzle types, nozzle spacings and lower spray pressures that produce coarse spray droplets may not provide adequate coverage of the weeds to ensure optimum control.

See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label for additional information on proper application of Huskie.

### Sprinkler Irrigation Application

Huskie can be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems to wheat and barley. Apply Huskie through sprinkler systems including center pivot, lateral move, or solid set irrigation systems only. When applying by chemigation, no person may enter the application site unless in an enclosed vehicle. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

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SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATION THROUGH AUTOMATED SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEM

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
8. Agitation is recommended in the pesticide supply tank when applying the Huskie.
9. Huskie should be applied continuously for the duration of the water application with center pivot and continuous lateral move systems. Application of Huskie should be made during the last 30-45 minutes of the irrigation set with other overhead sprinkler systems.
10. For best performance, set the sprinkler system to deliver approximately 0.5 inch or less of water per acre.
11. Remove scale, pesticide residues and other foreign matter from the supply tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water.
12. If Huskie is diluted in the supply tank, fill the tank with half of the water amount desired, add Huskie and then add remaining water amount with agitation. Always dilute with at least 4 parts water to 1 part Huskie.
13. Start the sprinklers and then inject Huskie into the irrigation line. Huskie should be injected with a positive displacement pump into the main line at least 8 feet ahead of a right angle turn to insure adequate mixing.

CHEMIGATION USE RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

Application of more than 0.5 inch/acre of irrigation water may result in decreased product performance on certain soils.

Do not apply when conditions favor drift, when system connections or fittings leak, or when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution.

Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all the lines and nozzles before turning off irrigation water.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

Do not connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application to a public water system.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operations, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

**Aerial Application**

Calibrate aerial (fixed wing or helicopter) spray equipment prior to use. Apply Huskie with 0.5 lb/acre ammonium sulfate in a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre if crop canopy and weed density allow adequate spray coverage. Aerial applications using less than 5 gallons of spray volume per acre may result in reduced weed control. Weed infestations should be treated before they become competitive with the crop.

To get uniform spray coverage, use nozzles and pressure that deliver medium spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASAE standard S-572. DO NOT use raindrop nozzles.

Aerial applications with this product should be made at a maximum height of 10 feet above the crop with low drift nozzles. Avoid application under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where excessive spray drift may occur.

Flagmen and loaders should avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.

See the ***Spray Drift Management*** section of this label for additional information on proper application of Huskie.

## WEED CONTROL RECOMMENDATIONS

### GENERAL WEED LIST

Postemergence application of Huskie will control the following broadleaf weeds. For best control, treat young actively growing weeds. Huskie provides good performance when applied with water however, spray additives such as AMS or UAN are recommended with Huskie, especially under adverse conditions to optimize herbicidal activity. Maximum weed size or stage of growth is listed below. Treat heavy infestations before they become competitive with the crop. Thorough coverage of weeds is necessary to obtain good weed control.

## WEED CONTROL RECOMMENDATION CHART

**Weed Control with Huskie 11 oz /A and Ammonium Sulfate or Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer**

| Weed Species | Scientific name | Weed Size |
|---|---|---|
| Bedstraw, catchweed / cleavers * | *Galium aparine* | 1 - 4 whorls |
| Bittercress, small-flowered | *Cardamine parviflora* | 1 - 4 leaf |
| Buckwheat, wild | *Polygonum convolvulus* | 1- 6 leaf |
| Chickweed, common[1*] | *Stellaria media* | 1 - 6 leaf |
| Cocklebur, common | *Xanthium strumarium* | 1 - 4 leaf |
| Cockle, white | *Melandrium noctiflorum* | 1 - 6 leaf |
| Cowcockle | *Vaccaria pyramidata* | 1 - 6 leaf |
| Dandelion (seedling) | *Taraxacum officinale* | 3 inch rosette |
| Fiddleneck, coast * | *Amsinckia intermedia* | 1 - 4 leaf |
| Fiddleneck, tarweed * | *Amsinckia lycopsoides* | 1 - 4 leaf |
| Field pennycress | *Thlaspi arvense* | 1 - 8 leaf or 4 inch diameter |
| Flixweed | *Descurainia sophia* | 4 inch diameter |
| Gromwell, corn * | *Lithospermum arvense* | 1 - 6 leaf |
| Hempnettle, common | *Galeopsis tetrahit* | 1 - 6 leaf |
| Henbit * | *Lamium amplexicaule* | 1 - 6 leaf |
| Kochia[1*] | *Kochia scoparia* | 1- 4 inch |
| Lambsquarters, common | *Chenopodium album* | 1 - 6 leaf |
| London rocket | *Sisymbrium irio* | 1 - 6 leaf |
| Marestail, common[1] | *Hippuris vulgaris* | 1 - 4 leaf |
| Marshelder | *Iva xanthifolia* | 1 - 4 leaf |
| Mayweed chamomile / dogfennel[1*] | *Anthemis cotula* | 2 inch |
| Mustard, birdsrape / wild turnip | *Brassica rapa* | 1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter |
| Mustard, black | *Brassica nigra* | 1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter |
| Mustard, blue | *Chorispora tenella* | 1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter |
| Mustard, tumble / Jim Hill mustard | *Sisymbrium altissimum* | 1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter |
| Mustard, wild | *Sinapis arvensis* | 1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter |
| Nightshade, Eastern black | *Solanum ptycanthum* | 1 - 4 leaf |
| Nightshade, hairy | *Solanum sarrachoides* | 1 - 4 leaf |
| Palmer pigweed / Palmer amaranth | *Amaranthus palmeri* | 1 - 6 leaf |
| Pennsylvania smartweed | *Polygonum pensylvanicum* | 1 - 6 leaf |
| Pigweed, prostrate | *Amaranthus blitoides* | 1 - 6 leaf |
| Pigweed, redroot | *Amaranthus retroflexus* | 1 - 6 leaf |
| Prickly lettuce / China Lettuce | *Lactuca serriola* | 1 - 6 leaf |
| Radish, wild | *Raphanus raphanistrum* | 1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter |
| Ragweed, common | *Ambrosia elatior* | 1 - 4 leaf |

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| Weed Species | *Scientific name* | Weed Size |
|---|---|---|
| Ragweed, giant | *Ambrosia trifida* | 1 - 4 leaf |
| Russian thistle1 * | *Salsola kali* | 2 inch |
| Shepherd's-purse | *Capsella bursa-pastoris* | 1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter |
| Smartweed, pale | *Polygonum lapathifolium* | 1 - 4 leaf |
| Sowthistle[1], annual | *Sonchus oleraceus* | 1 - 6 leaf |
| Sowthistle[1], perennial | *Sonchus arvensis* | 1 - 6 leaf |
| Sowthistle,[1] spiny | *Sonchus asper* | 1 - 6 leaf |
| Sunflower[1], annual | *Helianthus annuus* | 1 - 6 leaf |
| Tansymustard | *Descurainia pinnata* | 4 inch diameter |
| Velvetleaf | *Abultilon theophrasti* | 1 - 4 leaf |
| Vol. canola | *Brassica napus* | 1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter |
| Vol. soybean | *Glycine max* | 1 - 4 trifoliates |
| Wallflower, bushy | *Erysimum repandum* | 4 inch rosette |
| Waterhemp, tall | *Amaranthus tuberculatos* | 1 - 6 leaf |
| Wormood, biennial (seedling) | *Artemisia biennis* | 2 inch |

* In spring cereals, these weed species/sizes will be controlled; in winter cereals, only partial control with 11 oz and nitrogen can be expected.

[1] Includes ALS, phenoxy or glyphosate resistant biotypes

| Partial Control | |
|---|---|
| Bindweed, field | *Convolvulus arvensis* |
| Canada thistle | *Cirsium arvense* |
| Catchfly, cone | *Silene conoidea* |
| Catchfly, conical | *Silene colorata* |
| Catchfly, nightflowering | *Silene noctiflora* |
| Dandelion (established) | *Taraxacum officinale* |
| Dock, curly | *Rumex crispus* |
| Jersalem artichoke | *Helianthus tuberosus* |
| Knotweed, prostrate | *Polygonum aviculare* |
| Lanceleaf sage | *Salvia reflexa* |
| Mallow, common | *Malva neglecta* |
| Nightshade, cutleaf | *Solanum triflorum* |
| Pepperweed, Virginia | *Lepidium virginicum* |
| Pineappleweed | *Matricaria matricarioides* |
| Redstem filaree / Storksbill | *Erodium cirutarium* |
| Swinecress | *Coronopus sp.* |
| Vol. flax | *Linum usitatissimum* |
| Vol. lentils | *Lens culinaris* |
| Wormwood, absinth | *Artemesia absinthium* |

Partially controlled weeds will be stunted in growth and/or be reduced in number as compared to non-treated areas and performance may not be commercially acceptable. The degree of weed control will vary with weed size, density, coverage and growing conditions.

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# TANK MIX RECOMMENDATIONS

## Compatibility Testing With Tank Mix Partners

If Huskie is to be tank mixed with other pesticides, compatibility should be tested prior to mixing. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (0.5 to 1 qt) of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility usually will appear within 5-15 minutes after mixing. Read and follow the label of each tank-mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, geographic and other restrictions.

## Tank mixtures For Insect Control

Huskie may be tank mixed with Baythroid®XL, Furadan® 4F, Lorsban®, Mustang Max™, Sevin® XLR PLUS or Warrior® insecticides providing proper timing for insect and weed control are the same.

## Tank mixtures For Disease Control

Fungicides such as Absolute™, Headline®, mancozeb (Dithane F-45®; Manzate® 75DF; Penncozeb® 75DF), Prosaro®, Quadris®, Quilt™, Tilt®, Stratego® or Topsin® M can be tank mixed with Huskie when timing for application of each tank mix partner is the same for the use site. Tank mix applications of herbicides with fungicides may cause temporary yellowing, leaf burn and or height reduction of the crop. Refer to the specific fungicide label for use directions, application rates, restrictions and a list of diseases controlled.

## Tank mixtures For Weed Control

Huskie is a very broad spectrum broadleaf herbicide. In certain weed control situations, it may be advantageous to tank mix Huskie with the herbicides listed below to provide expanded weed control. When tank mixing, read and follow the precautionary statements, directions for use, weeds controlled, geographic, and other restrictions on the labeling of each tank mix partner used. Huskie may only be tank mixed with the grass herbicides listed on this label. Use in accordance with the most restrictive label limitations and precautions.

**Herbicides**

| Grass Herbicides | Broadleaf Herbicides |
|---|---|
| Achieve® SC | 2,4-D Ester/amine |
| Assert® | Affinity BroadSpec™ |
| Avenge® | Affinity Tankmix™ |
| Axial™ | Aim™ |
| Beyond® | Ally® / Ally Extra® |
| Discover® NG | Bronate Advanced™ * |
| Maverick® | Buctril®* |
| Olympus Flex™ | Cleanwave™ |
| Olympus® | Curtail M/Curtail® |
| Osprey® | Dicamba |
| Puma® | Express® |
| Rimfire® | Finesse® |
| Silverado® | Glean® |
| | Harmony® Extra XP |
| | Harmony® |
| | MCPA ester / MCPA amine |
| | Peak® |
| | Sencor® |
| | Starane®/Starane NXT |
| | Stinger® |
| | WideMatch™ |

* Equivalent bromoxynil products may be substituted in a tank mix for these products.

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## SPRAY ADDITIVES

Huskie is formulated as an emusifiable concentrate and is compatible with many commonly used tank mix partners. Huskie provides good performance when applied with water however spray additives such as AMS, UAN or NIS may be used in tankmixture with Huskie, especially under challenging conditions to optimize herbicidal activity. Prepare tankmixtures according to the guidelines described in the ***MIXING INSTRUCTIONS*** and ***TANK MIX RECOMMENDATIONS*** section.

### 1) Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

Ammonium nitrogen fertilizers may be used in tankmixture with Huskie. A spray grade quality ammonium sulfate fertilizer (21-0-0-24) at 0.5 - 1 lbs / acre is the preferred nitrogen source with Huskie for optimal weed control. A spray grade quality urea ammonium nitrogen fertilizer (28-0-0 or 30-0-0 or 32-0-0) at 1 – 2 qt / acre may also be utilized.

### 2) Non-ionic Surfactant (NIS)

Some tank mix options require the use of a non-ionic surfactant. Use the amount of NIS recommended on tankmix partner label or at a concentration of 0.25 - 0.5% v/v (1 - 2 qts per 100 gallons of spray solution). At least 80% of the surfactant product must be active non-ionic surfactant. Avoid products that do not accurately define their ingredients.

### 3) Non-ionic Surfactant (NIS) + Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer (in water carrier solutions)

Use a non-ionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.25 - 0.5% v/v (1 - 2 qts per 100 gallons of spray solution) with ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Use a spray grade quality urea ammonium nitrogen fertilizer (28-0-0 or 30-0-0 or 32-0-0) at 1 – 2 qt / acre or ammonium sulfate fertilizer (21-0-0-24) at 0.5 – 1 lbs / acre.

### 4) Application in Fluid Fertilizer (Winter Wheat Only)

Huskie may be applied using a liquid nitrogen solution as the spray carrier. For fall applications, the fertilizer solution should not exceed 50% liquid nitrogen and not exceed more than 30 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre. A NIS surfactant at a maximum of 0.25% v/v may be added to spray solutions containing liquid nitrogen. Due to the activity of fertilizer on the crop, temporary injury may result when liquid nitrogen is used as a spray carrier. Crop response symptoms due to the use of liquid nitrogen as a spray carrier may include discoloration, and leaf burn.

## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Huskie must be applied with clean and properly calibrated equipment. Prior to adding Huskie to the spray tank, ensure that the spray tank, filters and nozzles have been thoroughly cleaned. In-line strainers and nozzle screens should be 50 mesh or coarser.

1. Fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full with clean water then add AMS or UAN and begin agitation or bypass.
2. Add the appropriate rate of Huskie directly to the spray tank. Maintain sufficient agitation during both mixing and application.
3. Add a recommended herbicide, if desired.
4. Add surfactant if desired.
5. Fill the spray tank with balance of water needed.
6. Continue agitation during Huskie application to ensure uniform spray coverage.

## TANK CLEANUP PROCEDURE

1. Drain the tank completely, and then wash out tank, boom and hoses with clean water. Drain again.
2. Half fill the tank with clean water and add ammonia (i.e., 3% domestic ammonia solution) at a dilution rate of 1% (i.e., 1 gallon of domestic ammonia for every 100 gallons of rinsate). Complete filling of the tank with water. Agitate/recirculate and flush through boom and hoses. Leave agitation on for 10 minutes. Drain tank completely.
3. Repeat step 2.
4. Remove nozzles and screens and soak them in a 1% ammonia solution. Inspect nozzles and screens and remove visible residues.
5. Flush tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. Inspect tank for visible residues. If present, repeat step 2.

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## SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Huskie is not volatile. Damage to sensitive crops can occur as a result of spray drift. Spray drift can be managed by several application factors and by spraying under the appropriate climatic conditions. Consequently, avoidance of spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator and grower.

**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 habitats for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator and grower. 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.

Do not apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons or to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption can occur.

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 outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
3. All ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they shall be observed.

**INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE:**

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 below).

Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control. Select nozzles and pressure that deliver medium spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572. Nozzles that deliver coarse spray droplets may be used to reduce spray drift provided spray volume per acre (GPA) is increased to maintain coverage of weeds.

**CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE:**

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

**BOOM LENGTH:**

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

**APPLICATION HEIGHT:**

For ground boom applications, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

**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 spray drift.

For all non-aerial applications, wind speed must be measured adjacent to the application site, on the upwind side, immediately prior to application.

**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. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures.

**TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS:**

Do not make ground applications into areas of temperature inversions 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.

## CROP ROTATION GUIDELINES

Huskie breakdown in the soil is due mainly to microbial action. Under adverse conditions such as cold and drought, degradation may be slowed.

- 7 Days: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye and Triticale
- 4 Months: Millet, Sorghum (grain) and Soybeans
- 9 Months: Alfalfa, Canola, Canaryseed, Chickpeas, Corn, Drybeans, Flax, Field peas, Lentils, Mustards, Potatoes, Safflower, Sunflowers, and Sugarbeets.

Where a crop is not specified, conduct a field bioassay as described in "FIELD BIOASSAY" section of this label.

## FIELD BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be conducted for crops not listed on this label. To conduct a field bioassay, plant strips of the crop you want to grow the season following Huskie application. Monitor the crop for response to Huskie to determine if the crop can be grown safely in previously treated Huskie areas.

## WEED RESISTANCE

Huskie contains active ingredients which inhibit photosynthesis and the HPPD enzyme systems which are members of WSSA Group 6 and 27 in susceptible plants. Huskie may be an effective tool in the management of weed populations containing resistance to ALS, phenoxy or glyphosate herbicide modes of action. Repeated use of herbicides with the same mode of action allows resistant weeds to spread. To manage the spread of resistant weed populations, use herbicides with different modes of action in tankmixture, rotation, or in conjunction with alternate cultural practices.

## PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

- Do not apply to crops undersown with legume species.
- Rainfall within 1 hour may result in reduced weed control.
- Do not make more than one application of Huskie per season.
- Do not apply more than 15 fluid oz/A of Huskie (0.037 lb pyrasolfotole/A) per season.
- Do not graze or harvest forage within 25 days, grain and straw within 60 days after application.

## IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

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## NET CONTENTS: Various Sizes

Produced For

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