264-1032

10/7/2014

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

October 7, 2014

Ms. Karen Cain
Sr. Regulatory Manager
Bayer CropScience
2 T.W. Alexander, P.O. Box 12014
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Subject: R350 Label Amendment – Revise the plant-back intervals based on new crop rotational data
Product Names: Huskie Herbicide; Huskie Complete Herbicide; Osprey Herbicide
EPA Registration Numbers: 264-1023; 264-1135; 264-802
Applications Dated: December 4, 2013
Decision Numbers: 485979; 485980; 485981

Dear Ms. Cain:

The amended labels referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, are acceptable.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). If you have any questions, please contact Beth Benbow by phone at 703-347-8072, or via email at Benbow.bethany@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Kathryn V. Montague

Kathryn V. Montague, Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Program

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GROUP 6 27 HERBICIDE

HUSKIE™ HERBICIDE

FOR CONTROL OF CERTAIN BROADLEAF WEEDS IN WHEAT, BARLEY, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM ACRES (CRP), GRASS GROWN FOR SEED, OATS, RYE, GRAIN SORGHUM (TO INCLUDE GRAIN AND FORAGE) AND TRITICALE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Pyrasulfotole (CAS Number 365400-11-9)	3.3%
Bromoxynil Octanoate	13.4%
Bromoxynil Heptanoate	12.9%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	70.4%
TOTAL:	100.0%

Contains petroleum distillate
Contains the following active ingredients per gallon: 0.31 lbs pyrasulfotole and 1.75 lbs bromoxynil.

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. • Have the person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center 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
10/07/2014
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under
EPA Reg. No. 264-1023

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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).

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.

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

To reduce exposure to residue, wash the spray rig, tractor, and all other equipment used to handle or apply this product with water daily or before using the equipment for any other uses.

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.

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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 24 hours.

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

USE INFORMATION

Huskie™ Herbicide is a selective postemergence herbicide for control of important broadleaf weeds in spring, durum, winter wheat, barley, CRP, grasses grown for seed, oats, rye, grain sorghum (to include grain and forage), and triticale.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

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

TANK MIX

Compatibility Testing With Tank Mix Partners

If Huskie Herbicide 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 Herbicide may be tank mixed with Baythroid®XL, Lorsban®, Mustang Max™, Warrior® insecticides providing proper timing for insect and weed control are the same.

Tank mixtures For Disease Control

Fungicides such as Stratego®, Tilt®, Headline®, mancozeb (Dithane F-45®; Manzate® 75DF; Penncozeb® 75DF), Quadris®, Quilt™, or Topsin® M can be tank mixed with Huskie Herbicide when timing for application of each tank mix partner is the same for the use site. Do not apply Huskie Herbicide in tank mixture with tebuconazole.

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 Herbicide is a very broad spectrum broadleaf herbicide. In certain weed control situations it may be advantageous to tank mix Huskie Herbicide with the herbicides listed below to provide expanded weed control. This product contains 0.08 pounds of mefenpyr-diethyl per gallon. Applying the maximum labeled single application rate of Huskie Herbicide delivers 0.01 lb of mefenpyr-diethyl per acre. 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. Ensure tank mix product is registered for the desired crop, and use in accordance with the most restrictive label limitations and precautions.

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Herbicides

Grass Herbicides	Broadleaf Herbicides
Achieve® SC	2,4-D Ester/amine
Assert®	Affinity BroadSpec™
Avenge®	Affinity Tankmix™
Axial™/Axial XL™	Aim™
Beyond®	Ally®/Ally Extra®
Discover® NG	Bronate Advanced™ *
Everest 2.0®	Buctril®*
Goldsky®	Cleanwave™
Maverick®	Curtail M/Curtail®
Olympus Flex™	Dicamba
Olympus®	Express®
Osprey®	Finesse®
Powerflex®	Glean™
Puma®	Harmony® Extra XP
Rimfire® Max	Harmony®
Varro®	MCPA ester/MCPA amine
	Orion™
	Peak®
	Metribuzin
	Starane®/Starane NXT/Starane Ultra
	Starane® Flex

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

SPRAY ADDITIVES

Huskie Herbicide is formulated as an emusifiable concentrate and is compatible with many commonly used tank mix partners.

In spring planted cereals, when Huskie Herbicide is applied alone, spray additives such as AMS, UAN or NIS may be used with Huskie Herbicide especially under challenging conditions to optimize herbicidal activity.

If Huskie Herbicide is applied in tank mixture with other herbicides or pesticides, spray additives may cause unacceptable crop response. Adding an additive in these tank mixes are not recommended unless specifically directed on the label of the tankmix partner.

In winter wheat, the addition of spray additives with Huskie Herbicide will be dictated by the requirements of any herbicide tankmix partner. Follow tankmix partner label for appropriate adjuvant requirements. Consult local Bayer CropScience Representative or County Extension agent for additional information.

Prepare tankmixtures according to the guidelines described in the ***MIXING INSTRUCTIONS*** and ***TANK MIX*** section.

1) Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

Ammonium nitrogen fertilizers may be used in tankmixture with Huskie Herbicide. A spray grade quality ammonium sulfate fertilizer (21-0-0-24) at 0.5 - 1 lb/A is the preferred nitrogen source with Huskie Herbicide 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/A 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 qt 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.

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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 qt 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/A or ammonium sulfate fertilizer (21-0-0-24) at 0.5 – 1 lb/A.

4) Application in Fluid Fertilizer (Winter Wheat Only)

Huskie Herbicide may be applied using a 20 to 32% 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.

- In WA, ID and OR: Do not use more than 50% UAN as a portion of the spray carrier at any application timing.

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 Herbicide must be applied with clean and properly calibrated equipment. Prior to adding Huskie Herbicide 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 Herbicide 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 Herbicide 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 Herbicide 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.

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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 INTERVALS

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

- 7 day: Wheat, Barley, and Grain Sorghum (to include grain and forage)
- 1 Month: Fine fescue, Tall fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, Oats, Orchardgrass, Perennial ryegrass, Annual ryegrass, Rye, and Triticale
- 4 Months: Alfalfa[1], Corn, Millet[2], and Soybeans
- 9 Months: Canola, Canaryseed, Chickpeas, Cotton[3], Dry Beans, Flax, Field Peas[4], Green Beans, Green Peas, Lentils[5], Mustards, Onions[6], Peanuts[3], Potatoes, Safflower[2], Sunflowers, Sugarbeets, Tobacco[7], and Timothy.

[1] Thorough tillage prior to planting alfalfa and a minimum of 12 inches of rainfall, overhead, furrow or flood irrigation or any combination of these water sources totaling 12 inches is required between the time following a Huskie Herbicide application and the time of alfalfa seeding.

[2] Millet and Safflower MT only: 8 inches of cumulative precipitation is required from application before planting millet or safflower in addition to the required rotational interval given in months in MT.

[3] Cotton and Peanuts: 15 inches of cumulative precipitation is required from application before planting cotton or peanuts in addition to the required rotational interval given in months. Furrow or flood irrigation should not be included in the total. No more than 7 inches of overhead irrigation should be included in total.

[4] Field peas: 9 months for all states except 18 months in MT.

[5] Lentils: 9 months for all states except 18 months in MN, MT, ND and SD.

[6] Onion plantback interval of 9 months is only allowed if the preceding crop is grown with supplemental irrigation and onions are also being grown under irrigated conditions.

[7] Tobacco: 15 inches of cumulative precipitation is required from application before planting tobacco in addition to the required rotational interval given in months.

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 Herbicide application. Monitor the crop for response to Huskie Herbicide to determine if the crop can be grown safely in previously treated Huskie Herbicide areas.

Do not plant any rotational crop within 30 days following a Huskie Herbicide application.

WEED RESISTANCE

Huskie Herbicide contains active ingredients which inhibit photosynthesis and the HPPD enzyme systems which are members of WSSA Group 6 and 27 in susceptible plants. Huskie Herbicide 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.

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CROP SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

CEREALS

APPLICATION TIMING

Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye and Triticale Timing

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

Weed Application Timing

Huskie Herbicide is a postemergence 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*** for appropriate application timing based on weed species and stage of growth.

Fallow Application Timing

Huskie Herbicide may be utilized in fallow cropping systems to control broadleaf weeds.

Apply Huskie Herbicide by ground or air alone or with other herbicides in the fallow period to provide control or partial control of broadleaf weeds and sizes listed on this label.

Huskie Herbicide works best on young, succulent weeds. Labeled broadleaf weeds that have been injured by previous herbicide applications may be controlled by Huskie Herbicide provided good growing conditions exist. If environmental / plant conditions in fallow are hot, dry, and dusty, Huskie Herbicide should not be used.

For broad-spectrum control of annual and perennial weeds, tankmix Huskie Herbicide with glyphosate or glufosinate. Spray additives such as a non-ionic surfactant, liquid nitrogen fertilizer or ammonium sulfate may improve weed control performance under stress conditions. It is important to use AMS in Huskie Herbicide tankmixtures with glyphosate in fallow.

APPLICATION METHODS

Ground Application

Properly calibrated ground application equipment may be used to apply Huskie Herbicide 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 - 15 fl oz/A of Huskie Herbicide to labeled crops from fully expanded first true leaf up to flag leaf emergence. 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 fl oz/A of Huskie Herbicide unless directed by a Bayer CropScience representative. Apply the appropriate dosage broadcast in 10 or more gallons of water per acre.

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 Herbicide.

Ground Application Restrictions:

- Do not apply this product with backpack or hand-held application equipment.

Aerial Application

Calibrate aerial (fixed wing or helicopter) spray equipment prior to use. Apply Huskie Herbicide with 0.5 lb/A ammonium sulfate in a minimum spray volume of 5 gal/A 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.

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Aerial Application Restrictions:

- A closed system is required for mixer/loaders of aerial applications

Aerial application is prohibited within 300 ft. of residential areas (e.g. homes, schools, playgrounds, shopping areas, hospitals, etc.)See the ***Spray Drift Management*** section of this label for additional information on proper application of Huskie Herbicide.

WEED CONTROL for SPRING PLANTED CEREALS

Postemergence application of Huskie Herbicide will control the following broadleaf weeds in spring planted cereals. For best control, treat young actively growing weeds. Huskie Herbicide applied in tankmixture with other herbicides provides good performance when applied with water. When Huskie Herbicide is applied alone or under challenging conditions, spray additives such as AMS or UAN are recommended 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.

WEEDS CONTROLLED in SPRING WHEAT, DURUM and SPRING BARLEY

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
Catchfly, nightflowering	*Silene noctiflora*	1 - 4 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	*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
Hawksbeard, narrowleaf	*Crepis tectorum*	1 - 4 leaf
Hempnettle, common	*Galeopsis tetrahit*	1 - 6 leaf
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*	1 - 6 leaf
Horseweed/Marestail[1]	*Conyza canadensis*	1 - 4 leaf
Kochia[1]	*Kochia scoparia*	1- 4 inch
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*	1 - 6 leaf
London rocket	*Sisymbrium irio*	1 - 6 leaf
Mallow, common	*Malva neglecta*	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, cutleaf	*Solanum triflorum*	1 - 4 leaf

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Weed Species	*Scientific name*	Weed Size
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
Punctureviné	*Tribulus terrestris*	4 inch diameter
Radish, wild	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia elatior*	1 - 4 leaf
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
Western salsify	*Tragopogon dubius*	1 - 4 leaf
Wormood, biennial (seedling)	*Artemisia biennis*	2 inch

[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*
Chamomile, false	*Matricaria maritima*
Dandelion (established)	*Taraxacum officinale*
Dock, curly	*Rumex crispus*
Jersalem artichoke	*Helianthus tuberosus*
Knotweed, prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*
Lanceleaf sage	*Salvia reflexa*
Pepperweed, Virginia	*Lepidium virginicum*
Pineappleweed	*Matricaria matricarioides*
Redstem filaree/Storksbill	*Erodium cirutarium*
Swinecress	*Coronopus sp.*
Volunteer chickpeas	*Cicer arietinum*
Volunteer flax	*Linum usitatissimum*
Vol. lentils	*Lens culinaris*
Volunteer peas	*Pisum sativum*

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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. Best results are obtained when weeds are treated with Huskie Herbicide before they reach 4 inches in height. The degree of weed control will vary with weed size, density, coverage and growing conditions.

WEED CONTROL IN WINTER WHEAT AND WINTER BARLEY

Postemergence application of Huskie Herbicide will control the following broadleaf weeds in winter wheat and winter barley. For best control, treat young actively growing weeds. Huskie Herbicide applied in tankmixture with other herbicides provides good performance when applied with water. When Huskie Herbicide is applied alone or under challenging conditions, spray additives such as AMS or UAN are recommended 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.

WEEDS CONTROLLED – WINTER WHEAT AND WINTER BARLEY

Weed Species	*Scientific name*	Weed Size
Bittercress, small-flowered	*Cardamine parviflora*	1 - 4 leaf
Buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*	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
Fumitory, common	*Fumaria officinalis*	1 - 6 leaf
Gromwell, corn*	*Lithospermum arvense*	1 - 4 leaf
Hawksbeard, narrowleaf	*Crepis tectorum*	1 - 4 leaf
Hempnettle, common	*Galeopsis tetrahit*	1 - 6 leaf
Kochia[1] *	*Kochia scoparia*	1 - 4 leaf
Jacob's ladder	*Polemonium coeruleum*	1– 6 leaf
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*	1 - 6 leaf
London rocket	*Sisymbrium irio*	1 - 6 leaf
Marshelder	*Iva xanthifolia*	1 - 4 leaf
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

Weed Species	*Scientific name*	Weed Size
Pigweed, prostrate	*Amaranthus blitoides*	1 - 6 leaf
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	1 - 6 leaf
Prickly lettuce/China Lettuce	*Lactuca serriola*	1 - 6 leaf
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*	4 inch diameter
Radish, wild	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia elatior*	1 - 4 leaf
Ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*	1 - 4 leaf
Russian thistle[1] *	*Salsola kali*	1 - 4 leaf
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	*Abutilon theophrasti*	1 - 4 leaf
Volunteer 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 winter wheat, 13.5 oz/A of Huskie Herbicide and an additional herbicide tankmix partner may be necessary to strengthen weed control of weeds listed.

[1] Includes ALS, phenoxy or glyphosate resistant biotypes.

* These species will be controlled with 15 oz/A. Partial control should be expected when application rate is less than 15 oz/A.

Partial Control	
Weed Species	***Scientific name***
Bedstraw, catchweed/cleavers	*Galium aparine*
Bindweed, field	*Convolvulus arvensis*
Canada thistle	*Cirsium arvense*
Catchfly, cone	*Silene conoidea*
Catchfly, conical	*Silene colorata*
Catchfly, nightflowering	*Silene noctiflora*
Chamomile, false	*Matricaria maritima*
Chickweed, common[1]	*Stellaria media*
Dandelion (established)	*Taraxacum officinale*
Dock, curly	*Rumex crispus*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Horseweed/Marestail[1]	*Conyza canadensis*
Jersalem artichoke	*Helianthus tuberosus*
Knotweed, prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*
Lanceleaf sage	*Salvia reflexa*

Partial Control	
Weed Species	***Scientific name***
Mayweed chamomile/dogfennel [1]	*Anthemis cotula*
Mallow, common	*Malva neglecta*
Nightshade, cutleaf	*Solanum triflorum*
Pepperweed, Virginia	*Lepidium virginicum*
Pineappleweed	*Matricaria matricarioides*
Redstem filaree/Storksbill	*Erodium cirutarium*
Swinecress	*Coronopus sp.*
Vetch, hairy	*Vicia villosa*
Volunteer chickpeas	*Cicer arietinum*
Volunteer flax	*Linum usitatissimum*
Vol. lentils	*Lens culinaris*
Volunteer peas	*Pisum sativum*
Western salsify	*Tragopogon dubius*
Wormwood, absinth	*Artemesia absinthium*

[1] Includes ALS, phenoxy or glyphosate resistant biotypes.

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, application coverage and growing conditions.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE IN CEREALS

- Rainfall within 1 hour may result in reduced weed control.
- Tank mix applications of herbicides with fungicides may cause temporary yellowing, leaf burn and or height reduction of the crop.
- For optimal weed control, apply to actively growing weeds. Weed control may be reduced when weeds are under stress due to severe weather conditions, drought, very cold temperatures, etc., or under dry, dusty conditions – especially in the wheel track areas.

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE IN CEREALS

- Do not apply to crops undersown with legume species.
- Do not make more than one application of Huskie Herbicide per season.
- Do not use less than 11 fl oz/A of Huskie Herbicide unless directed by a Bayer CropScience representative.
- Do not apply more than 15 fl oz/A of Huskie Herbicide (0.037 lb pyrasulfotole/A) per season.
- Do not apply more than 0.053 pounds of mefenpyr-diethyl per acre per year.
- Do not apply Huskie™ Herbicide through sprinkler irrigation systems.
- Do not apply Huskie Herbicide in tank mixture with tebuconazole.
- Do not graze or harvest forage within 25 days, grain and straw within 60 days after application.
- Do not exceed 10 mph for ground application.

HUSKIE™ HERBICIDE USE WEED CONTROL IN ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED AND HAY, AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM ACRES (CRP)

Huskie Herbicide may be applied to conservation reserve acres and certain annual and established perennial grasses grown for seed and hay for the management of broadleaf weeds. This product is not for use in sod production.

CROPS AND STAGE OF GROWTH AT APPLICATION

Huskie Herbicide may be applied from preemergence to established perennial ryegrass, annual ryegrass, tall fescue, fine fescue, Kentucky bluegrass and orchardgrass. Huskie Herbicide may be applied to established timothy.

HUSKIE HERBICIDE APPLICATION RATE

Apply 13.5 – 15 ounces of Huskie Herbicide per application per acre depending on the target weed species. Two applications of Huskie Herbicide can be made per year separated by at least 30 days. Do not apply more than 30 ounces of Huskie Herbicide per acre per year.

APPLICATION METHODS

Ground Application (ONLY)

Properly calibrated ground application equipment may be used to apply Huskie Herbicide 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 the appropriate dosage of Huskie Herbicide broadcast in 10 or more gallons of water per acre to labeled crops listed in the **CROPS AND STAGE OF GROWTH AT APPLICATION** section of this label.

Under conditions where large weeds or dense weed populations are present or adverse environmental conditions exist, a greater spray volume of 15 – 20 gallons of spray solution per acre is required for best weed control. Do not apply with hollow cone type nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray. 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 ASABE Standard S-572.1 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.

Ground Application Restrictions:

- Do not apply this product with backpack or hand-held application equipment.

WEED CONTROL IN GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED, HAY, AND CRP

Apply Huskie Herbicide as directed to control many important broadleaf weeds in labeled grasses grown for seed and hay.

WEEDS CONTROLLED IN GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED, HAY, AND CRP

Weed Species	*Scientific name*	Weed Size
Bittercress, small-flowered	*Cardamine parviflora*	1 - 4 leaf
Buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*	1- 6 leaf
Catchfly, nightflowering	*Silene noctiflora*	1 - 4 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 - 4 leaf
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*	1 - 4 leaf

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Hempnettle, common	*Galeopsis tetrahit*	1 - 6 leaf
Kochia1 *	*Kochia scoparia*	1 - 4 leaf
Jacob' s ladder	Polemonium coeruleum	1 - 6 leaf
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*	1 - 6 leaf
London rocket	*Sisymbrium irio*	1 - 6 leaf
Marshelder	*Iva xanthifolia*	1 - 4 leaf
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
Pigweed, tumble	*Amaranthus albus*	1 - 6 leaf
Prickly lettuce / China Lettuce	*Lactuca serriola*	1 - 6 leaf
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*	4 inch diameter
Radish, wild	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	1 - 4 leaf
Ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*	1 - 4 leaf
Russian thistle1 *	*Salsola kali*	1 - 4 leaf
Shepherd's-purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Smartweed, pale	*Polygonum lapathifolium*	1 - 4 leaf
Sowthistle1, annual	*Sonchus oleraceus*	1 - 6 leaf
Sowthistle1, perennial	*Sonchus arvensis*	1 - 6 leaf
Sowthistle,1 spiny	*Sonchus asper*	1 - 6 leaf
Sunflower1, annual	*Helianthus annuus*	1 - 6 leaf
Tansymustard	*Descurainia pinnata*	4 inch diameter
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon 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 tuberculatus*	1 - 6 leaf

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Wormood, biennial (seedling)	*Artemisia biennis*	2 inch

[1] Includes ALS, phenoxy or glyphosate resistant biotypes

* These species will be controlled with 15 oz/A. Partial control should be expected when application rate is less than 15 oz/A

Partial Control	
Weed Species	***Scientific name***
Bedstraw, catchweed / cleavers	*Galium aparine*
Bindweed, field	*Convolvulus arvensis*
Canada thistle	*Cirsium arvense*
Catchfly, cone	*Silene conoidea*
Catchfly, conical	*Silene colorata*
Catchfly, nightflowering	*Silene noctiflora*
Chamomile, false	*Matricaria maritima*
Chickweed, common[1]	*Stellaria media*
Dandelion (established)	*Taraxacum officinale*
Dock, curly	*Rumex crispus*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Horseweed/Marestail[1]	*Conyza canadensis*
Jersalem artichoke	*Helianthus tuberosus*
Knotweed, prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*
Lanceleaf sage	*Salvia reflexa*
Mayweed chamomile / dogfennel [1]	*Anthemis cotula*
Mallow, common	*Malva neglecta*
Nightshade, cutleaf	*Solanum triflorum*
Pepperweed, Virginia	*Lepidium virginicum*
Sharppoint fluvellin	*Kickxia elatine*
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*

[1] Partially controlled weeds may be stunted in growth and/or be reduced populations as compared to non-treated areas but control will generally not be commercially acceptable.

USING HUSKIE HERBICIDE IN TANK MIXTURES WITH OTHER HERBICIDES OR WITH ADDITIVES

Huskie Herbicide is a very broad spectrum broadleaf herbicide. In certain weed control situations it may be advantageous to tank mix Huskie Herbicide with the herbicides listed below to provide expanded weed control.

Adding other products such as herbicides, pesticides or additives in tankmixture with Huskie Herbicide may increase the risk of crop response. If grass crop injury is a concern, do not add additives such as UAN or AMS or additional pesticides to the spray solution.

Refer to the individual product labels for specific use rates, necessary additives, application timings and/or precautions and restrictions. Ensure product is labeled for desired use, and use in accordance with the most restrictive label limitations and precautions.

Compatibility of Huskie Herbicide or labeled tank mix products should always be predetermined prior to spraying. For further information on evaluating tankmix compatibility, information on preparing tankmixtures or tank clean-up, refer to the instructions of this label under *Compatibility Testing With Tank Mix Partners, MIXING INSTRUCTIONS and TANK MIX sections.*

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Tank Mixture Options For Weed Control In Grass Grown for Seed, Hay, and CRP Acres

Puma®	2,4-D Ester/amine
Nortron	Aim™
Rely	Bronate Advanced™ *
Glean	Buctril®*
MCPA ester / MCPA amine	Curtail M/Curtail®
Metribuzin	Dicamba
Starane®/Starane NXT/Starane Ultra	Goal
WideMatch™	

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

Tank Mixtures For Insect Control

Huskie Herbicide may be tank mixed with Baythroid®XL, Capture, Lorsban®, Mustang Max™, or Warrior® insecticides providing proper timing for insect and weed control are the same.

Tank Mixtures For Disease Control

Fungicides such as, Tilt®, Quadris®, Quilt™ or Bravo may be tank mixed with Huskie Herbicide when timing for application of each tank mix partner is the same.

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.

SPRAY ADDITIVES

Huskie Herbicide is formulated as an emusifiable concentrate and is compatible with many commonly used tank mix partners. See Cereal section of this label for further information.

RESTRICTIONS FOR HUSKIE HERBICIDE USE IN CRP and GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED AND HAY:

- Do not apply more than 30 ounces of Huskie Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than two applications of Huskie Herbicide per acre per year.
- Grass forage may be cut or grazed seven days after application but do not cut for hay within 30 days after treatment.
- Aerial and chemigation application are prohibited.

GRAIN SORGHUM (TO INCLUDE GRAIN AND FORAGE)

USE INFORMATION

Huskie Herbicide is a selective postemergence herbicide for control of important broadleaf weeds such as tall waterhemp, palmer amaranth, redroot pigweed and other important broadleaf weeds in grain sorghum (to include grain and forage).

ENVIRONMENTAL AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

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

Transitory leaf burn will occur after a Huskie Herbicide application in grain sorghum. Stunting and yellowing can also occur. These early symptoms generally dissipate within 21 days and do not affect yield. Crop injury will be greater when Huskie Herbicide is applied to small grain sorghum (to include grain and forage), that is stressed by unfavorable growing conditions. Environmental conditions such as high temperatures and humidity will amplify crop response.

APPLICATION TIMING

Huskie Herbicide may be applied to actively growing grain sorghum (to include grain and forage) between 3 leaf stage of growth up to 30 inches and/or prior to flag leaf emergence, whichever comes first. Crop tolerance is best when Huskie™ Herbicide is applied to actively growing grain sorghum. If tankmixing with other herbicides, follow the most restrictive tankmix partner label.

Weed Application Timing

Huskie Herbicide is a postemergence herbicide and best results are obtained when applications are made to susceptible actively growing weeds up to four inches in height. Treat heavy weed infestations before they become competitive with the crop. To optimize yield potential, early removal of weeds is recommended. See the chart, ***WEED CONTROL WITH HUSKIE HERBICIDE IN GRAIN SORGHUM*** for weed species controlled.

APPLICATION METHODS

Ground Application (ONLY)

Use properly calibrated ground application equipment to apply Huskie Herbicide 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 12.8-16 oz of Huskie Herbicide per acre. Apply the appropriate dosage broadcast in a minimum of 10 or more gallons of water per acre. In denser canopies or larger weeds, 15 gallons of water per acre should be used so that thorough spray coverage will be obtained.

Two applications of Huskie Herbicide with a total of 32 oz may be applied per year. A maximum of 16 ounces of Huskie Herbicide per acre per application may be applied. There must be an interval of at least 11 days between Huskie Herbicide treatments.

Unacceptable crop response may occur if Huskie Herbicide is applied to acreage that has been previously treated with an application of any product containing mesotrione (products such as Lumax or Lexar).

Use nozzles and spray pressure for ground application that deliver medium spray droplets as indicated in the nozzle manufacturer's catalogs in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572 for optimum spray coverage and canopy penetration. The use of drift retardants are not recommended. Use screens that are 50 mesh or larger.

Do not use flood-jet nozzles or air induction 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.

Ground Application Restrictions:

- Do not apply this product with backpack or hand-held application equipment.

WEED CONTROL WITH HUSKIE HERBICIDE IN GRAIN SORGHUM

Best weed control in grain sorghum is achieved with an integrated management approach of crop rotation, herbicides and tillage. Weeds should be controlled prior to planting.

- Thorough spray coverage of weeds is necessary to obtain good weed control. Weed control may be reduced if weeds are under stress due to unfavorable growing conditions such as drought, very cold temperatures or a previous postemergence herbicide application.
- When Huskie Herbicide is applied under challenging conditions, the addition of one pound of ammonium sulfate (AMS) per acre **is recommended to optimize herbicidal activity.**
- For optimal weed control in grain sorghum in arid environments, Huskie™ Herbicide plus one pound of AMS per acre can also be combined with 0.25% v/v NIS or 0.5% v/v HSOC
- At least 80% of the NIS surfactant product must be active non-ionic surfactant. Avoid products that do not accurately define their ingredients.

Weeds Controlled in Grain Sorghum

The following weeds will be controlled with Huskie Herbicide plus atrazine when applied up to the 4 inch stage of growth.

Weed Species	*Scientific name*
Buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*
Buffalobur	*Solanum cornutum*
Burcucumber	*Sicyos angulatus*
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*
Cocklebur, common	*Xanthium strumarium*
Dandelion (seedling)	*Taraxacum officinale*
Devil's-claw	*Proboscidea louisianica*
Field pennycress	*Thlaspi arvense*
Flixweed	*Descurainia sophia*
Hemp sesbania	*Sesbania exaltata*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Horse purslane	*Trianthema portulacastrum*
Horseweed/Marestail[1]	*Conyza canadensis*
Kochia[1]	*Kochia scoparia*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
Mallow, Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*
Morningglory, ivyleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*
Morningglory, pitted	*Ipomoea lacunosa*
Morningglory, tall	*Ipomoea purpurea*
Mustard, birdsrape / wild turnip	*Brassica rapa*
Mustard, black	*Brassica nigra*
Mustard, blue	*Chorispora tenella*
Mustard, tumble / Jim Hill mustard	*Sisymbrium altissimum*
Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*
Nightshade, Eastern black	*Solanum ptycanthum*
Nightshade, hairy	*Solanum sarrachoides*
Palmer pigweed / Palmer amaranth	*Amaranthus palmeri*
Pigweed, prostrate	*Amaranthus blitoides*
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Pigweed, tumble	*Amaranthus albus*
Waterhemp, common	*Amaranthus rudis*
Waterhemp, tall	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*
Pennsylvania smartweed	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Prickly lettuce	*Lactuca serriola*
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
Ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*
Russian thistle1	*Salsola kali*
Shepherd's-purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Smell mellon	*Cucumis melo*
Sunflower[1], annual	*Helianthus annuus*
Tansymustard	*Descurainia pinnata*
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*
Vol. canola	*Brassica napus*
Vol. cotton	*Gossypium hirsutum*

Vol. soybean	*Glycine max*
Wallflower, bushy	*Erysimum repandum*
Western salsify	*Tragopogon dubius*

[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*
Chamomile, false	*Matricaria maritima*
Dandelion (established)	*Taraxacum officinale*
Dock, curly	*Rumex crispus*
Jerusalem artichoke	*Helianthus tuberosus*
Knotweed, prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*
Lanceleaf sage	*Salvia reflexa*
Pepperweed, Virginia	*Lepidium virginicum*
Pineappleweed	*Matricaria matricarioides*
Redstem filaree / Storksbill	*Erodium cirutarium*
Swinecress	*Coronopus sp.*
Vol. flax	*Linum usitatissimum*
Vol. lentils	*Lens culinaris*
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*
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. Best results are obtained when weeds are treated with Huskie Herbicide before they reach 4 inches in height. The degree of weed control will vary with weed size, density, coverage and growing conditions.

TANK MIX FOR GRAIN SORGHUM

When tank mixing, read and follow the precautionary statements, directions for use, species controlled, geographic, and other restrictions on the labeling of each tank mix partner used. Ensure product is labeled for desired use, and use in accordance with the most restrictive label limitations and precautions.

Prepare tank mixtures according to the guidelines described in the ***MIXING INSTRUCTIONS*** and ***TANK MIX*** section.

Tank Mixtures For Weed Control

Huskie Herbicide is a broadleaf herbicide and will not control key grass weeds in grain sorghum (to include grain and forage). It is advantageous to tankmix Huskie Herbicide with with 0.25 – 1.0 pound atrazine per acre to strengthen and expand weed control. Refer to the specific atrazine product label for use directions, maximum application rates, restrictions and a list of weeds controlled for your area and soil type.
Huskie Herbicide plus atrazine may be tankmixed with phenoxy broadleaf herbicides such as 2,4-D or dicamba as needed.
Huskie Herbicide may be tankmixed with Bicep II Magnum®, Dual II Magnum®, Guardsman Max®, Outlook®, Starane®, and Warrant® for additional weed control. Consult the local BCS Representative or certified crop advisor for additional information.

Tank mixtures For Insect Control

Huskie Herbicide may be tank mixed with Baythroid®XL or Belt® for insect control provided the proper timing for insect and weed control are the same.

DO NOT apply Huskie Herbicide in tankmixture with Lorsban as unacceptable crop response may occur.

PRECAUTIONS FOR HUSKIE HERBICIDE USE IN GRAIN SORGHUM

- Transitory grain sorghum (to include grain and forage) leaf burn will occur after a Huskie Herbicide application. Do not apply Huskie Herbicide if transient early season crop injury is not acceptable.
- Different sorghum varieties may differ in their tolerance to postemergence herbicides. If a variety or hybrid has not been tested (especially newly released varieties), treat only a small area until tolerance is confirmed before treating large acreages. Sensitivity of sweet sorghum (sorgo), sudangrass, sorghum-sudangrass hybrids, or dual-purpose sorghum varieties to Huskie Herbicide is not known and the use of Huskie Herbicide on these sorghum types is not recommended.
- Applications should be made to actively growing weeds. Weed control may be reduced when weeds are under stress due to severe weather conditions, drought, very cold temperatures or a previous postemergence herbicide application. Weed control may be reduced if the herbicide application is made under dry, dusty conditions – especially in the wheel track areas.

RESTRICTIONS FOR HUSKIE HERBICIDE USE IN GRAIN SORGHUM

- Do not apply more than 32 oz Huskie Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than two applications of Huskie Herbicide per acre separated by at least 11 days per year.
- Do not apply Huskie Herbicide in tankmixture with Lorsban.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not graze or cut for forage 7 days of a Huskie Herbicide application.
- Do not harvest for grain or stover within 60 days of a Huskie Herbicide application.
- Aerial and chemigation application are prohibited.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide storage

Store in original container away from feed and food. Store in cool, dry area. Do not store in direct sunlight. Do not allow prolonged storage in temperatures that exceed 105°F (40°C) or in temperatures that fall below 14°F (-10°C).

Pesticide disposal

To avoid wastes, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

Container handling

Rigid, Non-refillable containers (equal to or less than 5 gallons)

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

Rigid containers (greater than 5 gallons or 50 lb)

Non-refillable Containers

Non-refillable containers - Do not reuse or refill this container. Refer to Bottom Discharge IBC or Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs information as follows.

Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. – Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable)
Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior port ions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve. Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs (e.g.– Snyder 120 Next Gen, Bonar B120, Drums, Kegs).
Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To triple rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container at least 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Rinse all interior surfaces. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this procedure two more times. Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

Refillable Containers
Refillable container – Refer to Bottom Discharge IBC or Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs information as follows. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Contact your Ag retailer or Bayer CropScience for container return, disposal and recycling information.

Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. – Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable)
Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs (e.g.– Snyder 120 Next Gen, Bonar B120, Drums, Kegs).
Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To triple rinse the containers before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container at least 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Rinse all interior surfaces. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this procedure two more times. Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

End users are authorized to remove tamper evident cables as required to remove the product from the container unless the container is equipped with one way valves and refilling or returning is planned. If this is the case, end users are not authorized to remove tamper evident cables, one way valves or clean container.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

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

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Bayer CropScience. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. NO AGENT OF BAYER CROPSCIENCE IS AUTHORIZED TO MAKE ANY WARRANTIES BEYOND THOSE CONTAINED HEREIN OR TO MODIFY THE WARRANTIES CONTAINED HEREIN. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT BAYER CROPSCIENCE'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

Warning: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause developmental harm.

NET CONTENTS: Various Sizes

Produced For

Bayer CropScience

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