

432-1519

6/13/2012

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
Washington, D C 20460

OFFICE OF  
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND  
POLLUTION PREVENTION

June 13, 2012

Geraldine Meunier  
Bayer Environmental Science  
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP  
P O Box 12014  
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Subject      Label Amendment (remove turf grown for seed use)  
                 Tribute WG  
                 EPA Reg No 432-1519  
                 Application Dated June 11, 2012

Dear Ms Meunier

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended is acceptable

A stamped copy of your label is enclosed for your records. This label supersedes all previously accepted labels. You must submit one (1) copy of the final printed label before you release the product for shipment. Products released for shipment after eighteen (18) months from the date of this letter must bear the new revised label. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA §6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

If you have any questions, please contact Mindy Ondish at (703)605-0723 or at [ondish.mindy@epa.gov](mailto:ondish.mindy@epa.gov)

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kable Bo Davis", is written over a horizontal line.

Kable Bo Davis  
Product Manager 25  
Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505P)

GROUP **3/2** HERBICIDE**TRIBUTE™ WG**

[ABN Tribute Ultra, Tribute Total, Revolver Ultra, Revolver Total]

A Herbicide for the Control of Annual and Perennial Grass Weeds Sedges and Kyllingass and Broadleaf Weeds as well as the Removal of Overseeded Ryegrass in Bermudagrass and Zoysiagrass of Commercial and Residential Sites

<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENTS</b>	Thiencarbazone-methyl (CAS Number 317815-83 1)	9 9%
	Foramsulfuron (CAS Number 173159 57 4)	19 8%
	Halosulfuron-methyl (CAS Number 100784-20-1)	30 8%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS</b>		<u>39 5%</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>		100 0%

TRIBUTE WG is formulated as a 60 5% water dispersible granule

[Note Brackets indicate optional text or editorial statement]

EPA Reg No 432-1519

E P A Est No

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

For MEDICAL and TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1 800-334 7577  
For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-800 331-2867

### FIRST AID

<b>If swallowed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor</li> <li>• Do not give anything to an unconscious person</li> </ul>
<b>If in eyes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 20 minutes</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses if present after the first 5 minutes then continue rinsing</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice</li> </ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 20 minutes</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice</li> </ul>
<b>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment</b>	

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

#### CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed Causes moderate eye irritation Avoid contact with eyes or clothing Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating drinking chewing gum using tobacco or using the toilet

## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long sleeved shirt and long pants
- shoes plus socks

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

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

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

### User Safety Recommendations

Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters and rinsate. Do not drain or rinse equipment near desirable vegetation. Do not apply when conditions favor drift from treated areas. Non-target plants may be adversely affected if the pesticide is allowed to drift from areas of application. To prevent damage to crops and other desirable plants, read and follow all directions and precautions on this label before using.

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff, according to the chemical's mean soil partition coefficient (Kd) for several days after application. A level well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of this herbicide from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

Some of the chemicals in this product have properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. These chemicals may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.  
Read entire label before using this product.**

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

## AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

### NON AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170) The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms forests nurseries or greenhouses Keep unprotected persons out of the treated areas until sprays have dried

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water food or feed by storage or disposal

#### PESTICIDE STORAGE

Store in original container only Store in a manner to prevent cross contamination of other pesticides fertilizer food and feed Do not store in or around the home Store in a dry locked storage area

#### PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

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

#### CONTAINER HANDLING

Non refillable container Do not reuse or refill this container Offer for recycling if available Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying Triple rinse as follows Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap Shake for 10 seconds Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip Repeat this procedure two more times Then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

#### PRODUCT USES

TRIBUTE WG is a selective post-emergent herbicide for the control of annual and perennial grass weeds sedges and kyllingass and broadleaf weeds growing in well established bermudagrass and zoysiagrass turf TRIBUTE WG can also be used as a transition aid for the removal of overseeded cool season grasses from bermudagrass and zoysiagrass

TRIBUTE WG is for use only on commercial and residential turf including golf courses (excluding greens and overseeded tees) residential and commercial lawns sports fields cemeteries parks campgrounds recreational areas roadsides school grounds and sod farms

#### SYMPTOMOLOGY

Weed growth is inhibited within hours after application yet visible symptoms typically require 1 or more weeks before becoming evident – the meristematic regions become chlorotic followed by slow general foliar color changes and necrosis Eventual plant death usually occurs within 1 to 4 weeks after treatment The speed of symptom development varies with temperature and will be faster at warmer temperatures

#### MODE OF ACTION

The active ingredients found in TRIBUTE WG inhibit the protein acetolactate synthase (ALS) also known as acetohydroxyacid synthase (AHAS) The ALS enzyme catalyzes the first step in the biosynthesis of the essential branched chain amino acids (valine leucine and isoleucine) The lowered levels of ALS enzyme and branched chain amino acids trigger further biochemical events culminating in the death of the weed

#### RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Some weed species have naturally occurring biotypes within their population which are resistant to ALS-inhibiting herbicides (Group B/2 Herbicides) Repeated application of an ALS herbicide may select for these resistant weed biotypes To prevent or delay the build up of ALS resistant weeds always use the prescribed herbicide rate and application timing for the hardest to control weed species present in the field

## APPLICATION METHODS

### SPRAY SOLUTION pH

The efficacy of TRIBUTE WG may be affected by the pH of the spray solution. A pH near 6 is ideal. If pH is greater than 6, add a spray buffer.

### SPRAY VOLUME

For broadcast applications, use a minimum of 25 [10] gallons of water per acre. For weed control in dense weed populations, control of weeds under adverse growing conditions, or control of mature weeds, higher spray volumes up to 60 gallons per acre should be used.

TRIBUTE WG requires a spray adjuvant. For maximum weed control, use the spray adjuvant(s) as specified in the WEEDS CONTROLLED section of this label.

## PRODUCT USE RATES

To Treat 1 Acre		To Treat 1 000 Square Feet			Comments
oz/Acre	grams/Acre	Tribute Measuring Spoon	oz/1 000 sq ft	grams/1 000 sq ft	
1	28	1 mL	0.023	0.64	Single Broadcast Application Maximum
2	57	2 mL	0.046	1.31	
3	85	3 mL	0.069	1.95	
3.2	90	3.2 mL	0.073	2.08	
6.4	181	6.4 mL	0.147	4.16	Yearly Maximum

### SPOT TREATMENTS

Spot Treatments are for controlling individual weeds and/or small areas of weeds. To make a Spot Treatment, mix 0.023 oz – 0.073 oz of TRIBUTE WG per gallon of water and add appropriate spray adjuvant(s). Spray weeds until wet but avoid spray solution runoff and over application. Spot treatments are likely to cause yellowing and growth regulatory effects to the turfgrass. For spot treatments, treat no more than 10 000 sq ft per acre.

### SPRAY ADJUVANTS

TRIBUTE WG requires a spray adjuvant. For maximum weed control, use the spray adjuvant(s) as specified in the WEEDS CONTROLLED section of this label. These additives may also cause phytotoxicity to desirable turfgrasses under some situations. Test their use in a limited area that can tolerate damage and visually monitor for turf tolerance over several weeks prior to widespread use.

- Use 0.25 to 0.5% v/v of a Nonionic Surfactant (NIS) that is at least 80% active material and does NOT contain an organosilicone surfactant. Do not exceed 1 quart of NIS per acre as turf injury may result.
- OR, instead of an NIS, use 0.5 to 1% v/v of a methylated seed oil (MSO) containing at least 80% methylated seed oil and 10% or greater emulsifier (up to 1% v/v). Other MSO blends must be tested before use.
- Do not use crop oil concentrates (COC). COC plus methylated seed oil blends or refined vegetable oils with TRIBUTE WG.

- The addition of ammonium sulfate (AMS) has been shown to improve efficacy. Use spray grade AMS (1 1/2 to 3 lb/acre) for areas of high relative humidity or use urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) (1 1/2 to 2 Qt/acre) in areas of low relative humidity.
- Use the higher rates of NIS or MSO with higher spray volumes.
- In areas with hard water, use the addition of ammonium sulfate (AMS) or urea ammonium nitrate (UAN).

Always read and follow the spray adjuvant label directions prior to use and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions.

### MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

TRIBUTE WG must be applied with clean and properly calibrated equipment. Prior to adding TRIBUTE WG, ensure that the spray tank, filters, and nozzles have been thoroughly cleaned.

1. Fill spray tank with 1/4 to 1/2 the required volume of water.
2. Begin agitation prior to the addition of TRIBUTE WG and continue throughout this entire mixing process (Steps 2 – 6).
3. Add TRIBUTE WG. Once it is fully dispersed, resume adding water to the desired volume.
4. If TRIBUTE WG is to be applied in a tank mixture with other pesticides, the general order of addition for pesticides by product form is: from first-in-spray tank to last-in-spray-tank. WP or WG (this product) > DF > F > EC > SP or SC.
5. Finally, add the spray adjuvant and liquid fertilizer, if desired. Finish filling the spray tank with water to the desired volume.
6. Continue agitation during application to ensure a uniform spray mixture.

If this product is to be tank-mixed with other products, compatibility should be tested prior to mixing and turf tolerance should be tested prior to use. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (1/2 to 1 quart) of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop (e.g., precipitation, settling, color change), do not use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility may occur within 5 to 15 minutes after mixing. To test for turf tolerance, apply the tank mix at the specified rate to a small area that can tolerate damage and monitor visually for turf damage over several weeks. If damage is unacceptable, do not apply TRIBUTE WG. Read and follow the precautionary statements, directions for use, and restrictions of each tank mix product. The most restrictive language applies.

### APPLICATION

Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control. Select spray nozzles and pressure that deliver **MEDIUM** spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturers' catalogs and in accordance with ASABE Standard S 572.1. Nozzles that deliver **COARSE** spray droplets may be used to reduce spray drift provided spray volume per acre (GPA, Gallons Per Acre) is increased to maintain coverage of weeds.

### PRECAUTIONS

1. Rainfall within the first 3 hours after treatment may require retreatment with this product or reduced weed control may result.
2. Make applications to actively growing weeds. Mature, hardened off weeds may not be controlled. Weed control may be reduced if application is made in the presence of heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain or when weeds are under stress due to drought.
3. Apply spray mixtures of this product within 48 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
4. Avoid excessive mechanical disruptions such as aerification and verticutting within 1 week prior to or after application of TRIBUTE WG.

### RESTRICTIONS

1. Do not apply more than 3.2 oz of product per acre in one application. Do not apply more than a total of 6.4 oz (181 g) of product per acre (0.147 oz or 4.16 g of product per 1,000 sq ft) per year.
2. Do not apply this product by air or through any type of irrigation system.
3. Apply this product only to well-established turf unless noted otherwise on this label.
4. Do not apply this product on turf under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures, or poor fertility as injury may result.
5. Do not apply this product on turf exhibiting injury from previous applications of other products.
6. In order to minimize risk to sensitive areas (water bodies or non-target plants), apply by broadcast application (boom type sprayers) only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas is minimal (e.g., when the wind

is 10 mph or less and is blowing away from the sensitive area and maintain a 25-ft buffer between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of adjacent sensitive areas)

- 7 Do not use this product on these grasses bahiagrass buffalograss centipedegrass kikuyugrass St Augustinegrass or seashore paspalum and cool season turf types including tall fescue fine fescue Kentucky bluegrass perennial ryegrass annual ryegrass or creeping bentgrass
- 8 Do not apply this product when wind causes drift to off-site vegetation as injury may occur
- 9 Do not use this product for grasses grown for seed

#### **TURF TOLERANCE**

This product was tested and can be used on the following types of warm season turfgrasses and their cultivars. Some temporary stunting of growth and discoloration (yellowing) may occur and last up to 2 weeks after treatment but the turf will recover. When bermudagrass top growth is slowed (e.g. due to plant growth regulator or environmental effects) these symptoms may take longer to develop, may take longer to subside, and/or may be accentuated.

Bermudagrass (Common Tifway 419 TifSport Vamont Tifgreen 328)  
Zoysiagrass (Emerald Meyer Zeon)

Do not use TRIBUTE WG on pure stands or mixtures of bermudagrass or zoysiagrass not listed on this label without first testing for adequate turf tolerance. To test, apply TRIBUTE WG at the specified rate to a small plot representative of the larger area to be treated. Visually monitor for turf damage up to 2 weeks. If damage is unacceptable, do not apply TRIBUTE WG.

#### **SEEDING AND SPRIGGING INTERVALS**

Perennial and annual ryegrass – Do not apply TRIBUTE WG within 8 weeks prior to overseeding. If applications are made within this window, a reduced stand will occur.

Seeded Bermudagrass or Zoysiagrass – TRIBUTE WG may be applied to bermudagrass or zoysiagrass up to 3 months [90 days] prior to seeding without a significant reduction in stand. For newly established stands of bermudagrass or zoysia, do not apply TRIBUTE WG for at least one month [4 weeks] after emergence since injury may result.

Sprigged / Sodded Bermudagrass or Zoysiagrass – TRIBUTE WG may be applied no sooner than 2 weeks after sprigging or sodding without a significant reduction in quality.

#### **USE OF TRIBUTE WG NEAR SENSITIVE GRASSES**

TRIBUTE WG will control cool season grasses. Some use sites, including many golf courses, grow different turf types in the same vicinity, e.g., bentgrass greens or overseeding in warm season turf. To reduce the possibility of TRIBUTE WG being carried from its application site to adjoining areas with sensitive grasses, practice the following within the first 48 hours after application:

- Allow the treated area adjacent to sensitive grasses to dry before opening to traffic (foot traffic, mowing, etc.)
- If dew is present, irrigate lightly (0.1 to 0.2 inch) prior to allowing traffic onto cool season turf. Do not overwater as this could result in reduced weed control.
- If the preceding practices cannot be achieved, maintain a 15 ft untreated buffer to reduce the risk of tracking from the application site onto sensitive grasses.
- When there may be a risk to adjacent sensitive grasses, apply TRIBUTE WG when the soil is less than field capacity. Avoid applications to saturated soil.

#### **TANK MIX PARTNERS**

When using TRIBUTE WG in tank mix combinations, follow the precautions and directions of the most restrictive label. Test compatibility with other unlisted pesticides prior to use. When tank-mixing with other products, it is the responsibility of the end-user applicator to ensure that the tank mix partner is registered in the state where the application is being made.

Applications of TRIBUTE WG can be made in conjunction with a pre-emergent herbicide, such as Specticle® 20 WSP Herbicide, Specticle FLO Herbicide, Ronstar® FLO Herbicide, or Ronstar WSP Herbicide, to obtain pre-emergent and post-emergent activity. Always follow the most restrictive overseeding interval for the products used.

TRIBUTE WG may be combined with Illoxan® 3EC Herbicide or Sencor® 75% Turf Herbicide to expand the post emergent weed control spectrum

Not all products are registered in all states please verify state registration of tank mix partners in your state before selling distributing or using

### SPRAY EQUIPMENT CLEANUP

- 1 Drain the tank completely then wash out tank boom and hoses with clean water Drain again
- 2 Fill the tank half full with clean water and add EITHER a commercial tank cleaner OR an appropriate detergent being certain to carefully follow manufacturer's use directions Completely fill 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 the cleaning 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

### WEEDS CONTROLLED

#### DALLISGRASS

Dallisgrass (*Paspalum dilatatum*) is a difficult-to-control warm-season rhizomatous perennial grass weed Best control is achieved with TRIBUTE WG when applied in the late summer / early fall while the weed is still actively growing and not under stress (e.g. water stress/drought conditions) Applying a systemic herbicide such as TRIBUTE WG during this period promotes movement of the active ingredients down to the roots aiding in effective control

For post emergent control of dallisgrass in well established bermudagrass and zoysiagrass use TRIBUTE WG at 3.2 oz/acre and include the addition of a methylated seed oil (MSO) and ammonium sulfate Make an application in the late summer / early fall while the weeds are still actively growing and not under stress (e.g. water stress/drought conditions) Follow up with a second application approximately 4 to 6 weeks later when the dallisgrass begins to recover Good control is sometimes not observed immediately after application but will become apparent the following spring when untreated dallisgrass greens up

Applications outside the ideal timing will provide dallisgrass suppression For optimum control follow guidelines for late summer / early fall application

#### SEDGES & KYLLINGAS

For post-emergent control of purple nutsedge (*Cyperus rotundus*) and yellow nutsedge (*C. esculentus*) up to and including the 8 leaf growth stage and for post-emergent control and/or suppression of *Kyllinga* species in well established bermudagrass and zoysiagrass use 3.2 oz/acre TRIBUTE WG plus a Nonionic Surfactant (NIS) The addition of ammonium sulfate will further improve control A second application may be required 6 to 10 weeks after the initial treatment Treat new plants as they emerge from existing tubers / nutlets

#### TRANSITIONING OVERSEEDDED BERMUDAGRASS FAIRWAYS, & ROUGHS

Treatments should be applied when removal of ryegrass is desired and bermudagrass has resumed growth to ensure fill in TRIBUTE WG use rate and local temperatures will influence the speed of removal – higher product rates and warmer spring temperatures result in faster removal The best time for application within the transition period will vary by location Addition of nitrogen fertilizer in the tank mixture at the time of application may improve turf quality by increasing bermudagrass growth during transition

#### GOOSEGRASS

For fair to excellent control of goosegrass (*Eleusine indica*) up to and including early tiller stages in well-established bermudagrass and zoysiagrass use TRIBUTE WG at 3.2 oz/acre and include the addition of a methylated seed oil (MSO) and ammonium sulfate Make a repeat application when necessary approximately 4 to 6 weeks after the first application To prevent new goosegrass plants from emerging apply this product as a tank mixture with Specticle FLO [or Specticle WSP] Herbicide



**CRABGRASS**

TRIBUTE WG when applied at 3.2 oz/acre with a spray adjuvant will control large crabgrass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*) and smooth crabgrass (*Digitaria ischaemum*) in well-established bermudagrass and zoysiagrass when the application is made from emergence to two tiller stage. Make a second application if necessary approximately 4 to 6 weeks later. Make additional applications to newly germinated crabgrass.

Where crabgrass is in multi tillered stages multiple applications may be needed to achieve optimum results.

**VIRGINIA BUTTONWEED**

Virginia buttonweed (*Diodia virginiana*) is a difficult-to-control herbaceous perennial dicot weed. To treat, apply TRIBUTE WG at 3.2 oz/acre plus MSO plus AMS at late spring / early summer timing. Make a repeat application when regrowth occurs approximately 4 – 6 weeks after initial treatment.

**DOVEWEED**

Doveweed (*Murdannia nudiflora*) is a summer annual broadleaf weed that closely resembles a grass. Germination begins later in the summer and continues until early fall. Post emergent herbicides such as TRIBUTE WG are typically held back until the weed population has grown to a moderate level – this typically occurs around late July / early August – since new weeds will continue to emerge after the herbicide is applied and they won't be controlled. TRIBUTE WG provides fair to excellent control of existing doveweed plants when applied at 3 oz/acre plus MSO and AMS. Make a repeat application when regrowth occurs. The addition of a pre emergent herbicide such as Specticle FLO will extend control by preventing emergence of newly germinated weeds.

**OTHER GRASS WEEDS AND BROADLEAF WEEDS**

Grass weeds and broadleaf weeds are best controlled while young and actively growing. This is the best time to apply TRIBUTE WG. Always include a spray adjuvant. Weeds are difficult to control when mature and/or undergoing environmental stress such as hot temperatures or drought. Herbicide applications made at this time usually result in poor weed control and increased risk of damage to desirable plants such as the turf. Larger and/or mature weeds may require a higher rate (up to 3.2 oz/A) or sequential applications.

**Weeds controlled at 1 oz TRIBUTE WG per acre**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bentgrass Creeping	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>
Bluegrass Annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Bluegrass Roughstalk	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Ryegrass Transition	<i>Lolium spp</i>

## Weeds controlled at 2 oz TRIBUTE WG per acre

Common Name	Scientific Name
Barley Little	<i>Hordeum pusillum</i>
Bedstraw	<i>Galium</i> spp
Buttercup Small-flowered	<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i>
Carpetweed (Indian chickweed)	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Clover Hop	<i>Trifolium</i> spp
Clover Rabbitfoot	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>
Clover White	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Common vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium Pseudognaphalium</i> and <i>Gamochaeta</i> spp
Cutleaf evening primrose	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
Dandelion Carolina false	<i>Pyrrhopappus carolinianus</i>
Deadnettle Red	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>
Fescue Tall	<i>Schedonorus phoenix (Festuca arundinacea)</i>
Florida pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Hairy bittercress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Knawel	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>
Knotweed Silversheath	<i>Polygonum argyrocoleum</i>
London rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Mallow Alkali	<i>Malvella leprosa</i>
Mustard Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>
Nettleleaf goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>
Plantain Buckhorn	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Plantain Paleseed	<i>Plantago virginica</i>
Ryegrass Volunteer or Clumpy	<i>Lolium</i> spp
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa pastoris</i>
Speedwell Corn	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Spotted burclover	<i>Medicago arbica</i>
Spur weed (Lawn burrweed)	<i>Soliva sessilis</i>
Texas toadflax	<i>Nuttallanthus texanus (Linaria canadensis var texana Linaria texana)</i>

**Weeds controlled at 3 oz TRIBUTE WG per acre**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
Amaranth Spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>
Cocklebur Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Corn spurry	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>
Fleabane Philadelphia	<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>
Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga</i> spp
Golden Crownbeard	<i>Verbesina encliodes</i>
Goosefoot	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> Family
Horsenettle	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>
Jointvetch	<i>Aeschynomenes</i> spp
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Mallow Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Passionflower Maypop	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>
Pigweed Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
Pokeweed Common	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>
Radish Wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
Ragweed Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Ragweed Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Sesbania Hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
Sida Prickly	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Smartweed Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
Sunflower Common	<i>Helianthus annus</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>

**Weeds controlled at 3 2 oz TRIBUTE WG per acre**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
Bahiagrass (suppression)	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>
Buttonweed Virginia	<i>Diodia virginiana</i>
Carolina Geranium	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
Crabgrass Large (Hairy crabgrass)	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Dallisgrass	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>
Dollarweed (Pennywort)	<i>Hydrocotyles</i> spp
Doveweed	<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i>
Facelis (Annual Trampweed)	<i>Facelis retusa</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Knotweed Prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kyllinga	<i>Kyllinga</i> spp
Nutsedge Yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Nutsedge Purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
Parsley-piert	<i>Aphanes microcarpa</i> ( <i>Alchemilla microcarpa</i> )
Spurge Garden	<i>Chamaesyce hirta</i> ( <i>Euphorbia hirta</i> )
Spurge Spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>
Woodsorrel Yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>

## SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Damage to sensitive non targeted plants may occur as a result of spray drift. Spray drift can be managed by several application factors and by spraying under appropriate environmental conditions. Consequently, avoidance of spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

**Sensitive Areas** Apply by broadcast application (boom type sprayers) only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (water bodies or non target plants) is minimal (e.g. when wind is 10 mph or less and is blowing away from the sensitive areas). Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. Do not apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons or to food forage desirable plants or crops intended for sale, use or consumption.

**Droplet Size** Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Temperature and Humidity below). Select nozzles and pressure that deliver at least MEDIUM sized spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASABE Standard S 572.1. Higher flow rate nozzles generally deliver larger droplet size and can help reduce drift potential. Nozzles that deliver COARSE spray droplets may be used to reduce spray drift provided spray volume per acre (Gallons Per Acre GPA) is increased to maintain coverage of weeds.

**Application Height** To minimize spray drift, apply with nozzle height no more than 3 feet above the ground.

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

## IMPORTANT READ BEFORE USE

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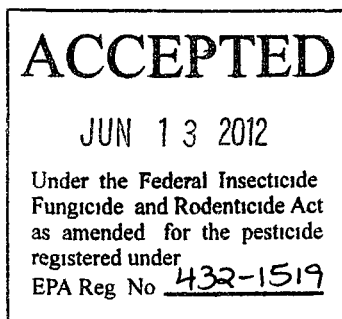
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