

**CAMPAIGN®**

Herbicide by Monsanto

A broadspectrum postemergence herbicide for noncrop, rangeland and industrial weed control.

**Complete Directions for Use**

AVOID CONTACT WITH FOLIAGE OF CROP OR OTHER DESIRABLE VEGETATION SINCE SEVERE INJURY OR DESTRUCTION MAY RESULT.

EPA Reg. No. 524-351

1999-1

Read the entire label before using this product.  
Use only according to label instructions.  
Read "LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY" before buying or using. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.  
THIS IS AN END-USE PRODUCT. MONSANTO DOES NOT INTEND AND HAS NOT REGISTERED IT FOR REFORMULATION. SEE INDIVIDUAL CONTAINER LABEL FOR REPACKAGING LIMITATIONS.

**Container label:**

THIS IS AN END-USE PRODUCT. MONSANTO DOES NOT INTEND AND HAS NOT REGISTERED IT FOR REFORMULATION.

**Bulk Container label:**

THIS IS AN END-USE PRODUCT. MONSANTO DOES NOT INTEND AND HAS NOT REGISTERED IT FOR REFORMULATION. IT IS INTENDED THAT REPACKAGING BE ONLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH A MONSANTO REPACKAGING OR TOLL REPACKAGING AGREEMENT.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS****Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**

Keep out of reach of children.  
**DANGER!**

CAUSES EYE BURNS.  
HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.  
MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION.

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

When mixing, loading, or applying this product or repairing or cleaning equipment used with this product, wear eye protection (face shield or safety glasses), chemical-resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes. For applicators applying this product from a tractor that has a completely enclosed cab, eye protection is not required.

Wash hands, face and arms with soap and water as soon as possible after mixing, loading, or applying this product. Wash hands, face and arms with soap and water before eating, smoking, or drinking. Wash hands and arms before using toilet. After work, remove all clothing and shower using soap and water. Do not reuse clothing worn during the previous day's mixing and loading or application of this product without cleaning first. Clothing must

Campaign label

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**ACCEPTED**

SEP 29 1999

Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under  
EPA Reg. No 524-351

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be kept and washed separately from other household laundry. Remove saturated clothing as soon as possible and shower.

**FIRST AID: IF IN EYES**, immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

**IF ON SKIN**, immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing. As soon as soap is available, wash thoroughly with soap and water. Wash clothing before reuse. Sensitized persons should avoid further contact and reuse of contaminated clothing. Get medical attention.

**IF SWALLOWED**, induce vomiting immediately as directed by medical personnel. NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON.

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In case of an emergency involving this product,  
Call Collect, day or night, (314) 694-4000

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Environmental Hazards

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Drift or runoff may adversely affect nontarget plants.

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

Most cases of ground water contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of ground water supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent ground water contamination.

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Physical or Chemical Hazards

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Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, aluminum, fiberglass, plastic and plastic-lined steel containers.

DO NOT MIX, STORE OR APPLY THIS PRODUCT OR SPRAY SOLUTIONS OF THIS PRODUCT IN GALVANIZED STEEL OR UNLINED STEEL (EXCEPT STAINLESS STEEL) CONTAINERS OR SPRAY TANKS. This product or spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS\*:

Glyphosate, N-phosphonomethyl glycine, in the form of its isopropylamine salt	12.9%
2,4-D, 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, in the form of its isopropylamine salt	20.6%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	66.5%
	<u>100.0%</u>

\* Contains 144 grams per litre or 1.2 lbs per U.S. gallon of the active ingredient glyphosate, in the form of its isopropylamine salt and 227 grams per litre or 1.9 lbs per U.S. gallon of the active ingredient 2,4-D, in the form of its isopropylamine salt. Equivalent to 108 grams per litre or 0.9 lb per U.S. gallon of the acid, glyphosate, and 182 grams per litre or 1.5 lbs per U.S. gallon of the acid, 2,4-D.

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The glyphosate component of this product is protected by U.S. Patent No. 4,405,531. Other patents pending. No license granted under any non-U.S. patent(s).

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

For more product information, call toll free 1-800-332-3111.

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#### Storage and Disposal

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Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides.

**STORAGE:** STORE ABOVE 40°F to keep product in solution. If crystals form, place in a warm room (72°F), allow the product to reach room temperature and roll or shake the container periodically until crystals have dissolved. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

**DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Emptied container retains vapor and product residue. Observe all labeled safeguards until container is cleaned, reconditioned or destroyed.

(See individual container label for disposal information)

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#### GENERAL INFORMATION

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This product is a postemergence herbicide for control or suppression of emerged weeds. This product is recommended for use on weeds growing in areas such as airports, ditchbanks, dry canals, dry ditches, golf courses, highway rights-of-way, industrial plant sites, parking area, parks, residential lawns, rangeland, roadsides, schools, storage areas, and other public areas, and similar industrial or noncrop sites.

This product enters the plant through the foliage and moves throughout the plant. Visual effects of control are a gradual wilting or yellowing of the plant, which advances to complete browning of aboveground growth and deterioration of affected underground plant parts. Visible symptoms will usually develop on labeled weeds within 2 to 4 days after application, but may not occur for 7 or more days. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow activity of this product and delay the visual effects of control.

Keep people and pets off treated areas until spray solution has dried.

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#### APPLICATION PRECAUTIONS AND WARNINGS

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- DO NOT APPLY IN THE VICINITY OF 2,4-D SENSITIVE CROPS SUCH AS COTTON, GRAPES, TOMATOES AND OTHER DESIRABLE VEGETATION.

- Applications should be made only when there is no hazard from spray drift since very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops or desirable vegetation.
- The likelihood of injury occurring to adjacent crops from the use of this product is greatest when winds are gusty or in excess of 5 miles per hour or when other conditions including lesser wind velocities will favor spray drift.
- Buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of this herbicide or other materials that are not expressly recommended in this labeling. Mixing this product with herbicides or other materials not recommended on this label may result in reduced performance. Use of this product in any manner not consistent with this label may result in injury to persons, animals or crops, or other unintended consequences.

Campaign is subject to all state and county regulations for 2,4-D amine.

**MIXING, ADDITIVES AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS**

**APPLICATION EQUIPMENT**

This product may be applied using ground or aerial spray equipment. Use extreme care to avoid misting or drifting of herbicide solution onto foliage, green stems or fruit of desirable crops, trees, or plants during both growing and dormant periods since even very small quantities of spray can cause severe plant injury.

**■ SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT ■**

AVOID DRIFT. EXTREME CARE MUST BE USED WHEN APPLYING THIS PRODUCT TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS AND CROPS.

Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift or splash onto desirable vegetation since minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to the crop, plants or other areas on which treatment was not intended.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

**GROUND APPLICATION:** Apply recommended rates of this product in 15 to 30 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray. For optimum spray distribution and coverage, use flat fan or low-volume flood nozzles. When using flood nozzles, space them no more than 40 inches apart and ensure double overlap of spray pattern. Refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for correct pressure and nozzle height above the target canopy. Avoid pressure and nozzles which produce fine droplets or mist.

Use appropriate marking devices to ensure uniform spray coverage and best results from this product.

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**AERIAL APPLICATION:** Apply the recommended rates of this product in 3 to 5 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray. TO PREVENT INJURY TO ADJACENT DESIRABLE VEGETATION, APPROPRIATE BUFFER ZONES MUST BE MAINTAINED.

■ **AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT**

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed  $\frac{1}{4}$  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. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

**Importance of droplet size**

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see the **Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversion** sections of this label).

**Controlling droplet size**

- **Volume:** Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with the higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure:** Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy protection. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of nozzles:** Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle orientation:** Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream, will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle type:** Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length:** For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom height to less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

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- **Application Height:** Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces the exposure of the droplets to evaporation and wind.

#### **Swath Adjustment**

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

#### **Wind**

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

#### **Temperature and Humidity**

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

#### **Temperature inversions**

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

#### **Sensitive areas**

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

### **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**

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**CAMPAIGNS ALONE**

Fill the spray tank to about 3/4 of the desired volume with clean water. Add the recommended amount of this product, then complete the filling process while maintaining agitation. Remove the hose from the mixing tank immediately after filling to avoid siphoning back into the carrier source.

During mixing and application, foaming of the spray solution may occur. To prevent or minimize foam, terminate by-pass and return lines at the tank bottom and/or use an agriculturally approved anti-foam or defoaming agent.

Additional surfactant is not necessary for this formulation.

**NOTE:** Reduced results may occur if water containing soil is used, such as water from ponds and unlined ditches.

**CAMPAIGN TANK MIXTURES WITH OUST™, ESCORT™, BANVEL™, TORDON™ AND TRANSLINE™**

Always predetermine the compatibility of labeled tank mixtures of this herbicide with water carrier by mixing small proportional quantities in advance.

Mix labeled tank mixtures of Campaign herbicide with water as follows:

1. Place a 20 to 35 mesh screen or wetting basket over filling port.
2. Through the screen, fill the sprayer tank one-half full with water and start agitation.
3. Add the required amount of Oust, Escort, Banvel, Tordon or Transline slowly while maintaining agitation.
4. Continue filling the sprayer tank with water and add the required amount of Campaign herbicide near the end of the filling process.

Maintain good agitation at all times until the contents of the tank are sprayed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Keep by-pass line on or near bottom of tank to minimize foaming.

**SPRAYER CLEANUP**

CLEAN THE ENTIRE SPRAYER AFTER APPLICATION OF THIS PRODUCT. Add clean water to the tank and thoroughly rinse the entire sprayer system, then fill the tank with water and ammonia. Add 1 quart of household ammonia per 25 gallons of water. Pump enough solution through the hoses, boom and nozzles to fill these parts completely. Then fill the tank, close and leave for 24 hours before draining and rinsing thoroughly with water.

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove residues of this product accumulated during spraying or from spills. PROLONGED EXPOSURE OF THIS PRODUCT TO UNCOATED STEEL SURFACES MAY RESULT IN CORROSION AND POSSIBLE FAILURE OF THE PART. LANDING GEAR ARE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE. The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38413 may prevent corrosion.

**TIMING OF APPLICATION**

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This product should be applied postemergence to vigorously growing weeds at a rate recommended in the "RECOMMENDED RATES AND WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label. Application should be delayed until maximum emergence of the target weeds but before mature seeds are produced.

Reduced control may result if treatments are made during poor growing conditions such as drought stress, disease or insect damage or if weeds have been mowed, grazed or cut. Heavy dust on foliage or an overstory canopy covering targeted weeds may also reduce control.

Rainfall occurring within 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. Course

**TANK MIXTURES**

- **CAMPAIGN ALONE** ■
- **CAMPAIGN plus OUST™** ■

**BERMUDAGRASS**

Read and carefully observe the label claims, cautionary statements, and all information on the labels of both products used in these tank mixtures. Use according to the most restrictive label directions for each product in the mixture.

**APPLICATIONS TO DORMANT BERMUDAGRASS:**

**Fine Turf (Highly Maintained Turf)**

When applied as directed, this product will provide control or suppression of vines and many winter annual grasses and broadleaf weeds for effective release of dormant bermudagrass in highly maintained turf. Treat only when turf is dormant and prior to spring greenup. For best results, treat winter annuals when plants are in an early growth stage but after most have germinated. Apply 2 to 4 pints of Campaign herbicide in 15 to 30 gallons of spray solution per acre. DO NOT apply tank mixtures of this product plus Oust in highly maintained turfgrass areas. See the "RECOMMENDED RATES AND WEEDS CONTROLLED" section for the correct rate selection.

**Coarse Turf (Low Maintenance Turf)**

When applied as directed, this product will provide control or suppression of several grasses, broadleaf weeds, and vines for release of actively growing bermudagrass.

Apply 2 to 4 pints of this product in 15 to 30 gallons of spray solution per acre. A tank mixture of Campaign plus Oust may be used to provide control or suppression of certain weeds. For this tank mixture, apply 2 to 4 pints of this product plus 0.25 to 1 ounce of Oust per acre. See the "RECOMMENDED RATES AND WEEDS CONTROLLED" section for the correct rate selection.

**APPLICATIONS TO ACTIVELY GROWING BERMUDAGRASS:**

For spring and summer applications to bermudagrass, apply 2 to 4 pints of this product in 15 to 30 gallons of spray solution per acre. A tank mixture of Campaign + Oust may be used to provide control or suppression of certain weeds. For this tank mixture, apply 2 to 4 pints of this product + 0.25 to 1 ounce of Oust per acre. Use only in areas where bermudagrass is a desirable Campaign label



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groundcover and where some temporary discoloration can be tolerated. See the "RECOMMENDED RATES AND WEEDS CONTROLLED" section for the correct rate selection.

## BAHIAGRASS

### APPLICATIONS TO DORMANT BAHAGRASS:

When applied as directed, this product will provide control or suppression of vines and winter annual weeds for release of dormant bahiagrass. For best results on winter annuals, treat when plants are in an early growth stage but after most plants have germinated. To avoid delays in greenup and to minimize injury, treat when bahiagrass is dormant.

Apply 2 to 4 pints of Campaign herbicide in 15 to 30 gallons of spray solution per acre. A tank mixture of Campaign plus Oust may be used to provide control or suppression of certain weeds. For this tank mixture, apply 2 to 4 pints of this product plus 0.25 to 0.5 ounce of Oust per acre. See the "RECOMMENDED RATES AND WEEDS CONTROLLED" section for the correct rate selection.

### APPLICATIONS TO ACTIVELY-GROWING BAHAGRASS:

When applied as directed, this product will provide control or suppression of several grasses, broadleaf weeds, and vines for release of bahiagrass.

Apply 1.5 to 2 pints of Campaign herbicide in 15 to 30 gallons of spray solution per acre. A tank mixture of Campaign plus Oust may be used to provide control or suppression of certain weeds. For this tank mixture, apply 1.5 to 2 pints of this product plus 0.25 ounce of Oust per acre. See the "RECOMMENDED RATES AND WEEDS CONTROLLED" section for the correct rate selection.

## TALL FESCUE

### SPRING APPLICATIONS:

When applied as directed, this product will provide control or suppression of vines and many winter annual weeds in tall fescue. For best results on winter annuals, treat when plants are in an early growth stage but after most have germinated. To minimize tall fescue injury, apply this product when tall fescue is 4 to 6 inches tall but prior to seedhead emergence.

Apply 2 to 3 pints of Campaign herbicide in 15 to 30 gallons of spray solution per acre. A tank mixture of Campaign plus Oust may be used to provide control of certain weeds. For this tank mixture, apply 2 pints of this product plus 0.25 ounce of Oust per acre. See the "RECOMMENDED RATES AND WEEDS CONTROLLED" section for the correct rate selection.

**SUMMER APPLICATIONS:** When applied as directed, this product will provide control or suppression of several grasses, broadleaf weeds, and vines in tall fescue.

Apply 2 to 3 pints of Campaign herbicide in 15 to 30 gallons of spray solution per acre. A tank mixture of Campaign plus Oust may be used to provide control of certain weeds. For this tank mixture, apply 2 to 3 pints of this product plus 0.25 to 0.5 ounce of Oust per acre. See the "RECOMMENDED RATES AND WEEDS CONTROLLED" section for the correct selection.

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**TANK MIXTURES**

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- CAMPAIGN ALONE**
- CAMPAIGN plus BANVEL™**
- CAMPAIGN plus ESCORT™**
- CAMPAIGN plus TORDON™**
- CAMPAIGN plus TRANSLINE™**

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**RANGELANDS**

Preventing viable seed production is key to the successful control and invasion of annual grassy weeds in rangelands. Follow-up applications in sequential years should eliminate most of the viable seeds.

Grazing of treated areas should be delayed to encourage growth of desirable perennials. Allowing desirable perennials to flower and reseed in the treated area will encourage successful transition.

**PRECAUTIONS, RESTRICTIONS:** Do not use ammonium sulfate when spraying rangeland grasses with this product. Do not make more than one application per year.

**POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS TO CONTROL GRASS WEEDS**

When applied as directed, this product will control or suppress many annual grass weeds growing in perennial cool and warm season grass rangelands.

Apply 40-54 fluid ounces of this product to control or suppress many weeds, including downy brome, cheat grass, cereal rye and jointed goatgrass in rangelands. Apply when most mature brome plants are in early flower and before the plants including seedheads turn color. Allowing for secondary weed flushes to occur in the spring following rain events further depletes the seed reserve, and encourages perennial grass conversion on weedy sites. Fall applications are possible, and recommended where spring moisture is usually limited and fall germination allows for good weed growth.

Apply 54 fluid ounces when the medusahead has reached the 3 leaf stage. Delaying applications beyond this stage will result in reduced or unacceptable control. Fire may be useful in eliminating the thatch layer produced by slow decaying culms prior to application. Allow new growth to occur before spraying after a burn. Repeat applications in subsequent years may be necessary to eliminate the seedbank before reestablishing desirable perennial grasses in medusahead dominated rangelands.

Slight discoloration of the desirable grasses may occur, but they will regreen and regrow under moist soil conditions as effects of this product wear off.

**POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS TO CONTROL NOXIOUS WEEDS**

When applied as directed, this product will provide control or suppression of noxious weeds growing in rangelands, perennial grasslands, roadsides, or similar industrial sites. For best results on biennial or perennial noxious weeds, treat early season when target plants are in the rosette stage of

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growth, except as described below. See specific weed control recommendations listed below.

Apply 40-54 fluid ounces of this product per acre at recommended water volumes.

**Weeds Controlled or Suppressed**

Leafy Spurge. Apply 40-54 fluid ounces of this product alone, or in mixtures with 4-6 fluid ounces of Banvel herbicide, or 4-8 fluid ounces of Tordon herbicide at early flower bud stage. This application works best in areas of >20" average annual rainfall or when local conditions provide adequate soil moisture to promote vigorous growth.

Perennial Pepperweed. Apply 40-54 fluid ounces of this product per acre alone or in combination with .5 ounces/Acre of Escort from early bud stage through full flower.

Yellowstar Thistle, Spotted Knapweed, Diffuse Knapweed, Musk thistle, and Common Teasel. Apply 40-54 fluid ounces of this product alone or in combination with .25 to .5 pints Transline herbicide, or 4-8 fluid ounces of Tordon herbicide per acre at the rosette stage through early bolting.

**Note:**

When applied over desirable perennial grasses, these mixtures may result in temporary grass leaf discoloration. Therefore, where desirable perennial grasses are present and slight and temporary discoloration cannot be tolerated, it is recommended that a rate of 40 fluid ounces per acre not be exceeded.

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**RECOMMENDED RATES AND WEEDS CONTROLLED**

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Rate recommendations for specific weed species in noncrop and industrial sites are given below.

Use the lower rate when treating annual weeds below 6 inches in height. Use the higher rate on weeds taller than 6 inches or as they approach flower or seedhead formation. Use the higher rate of this product for control or partial control of perennial species. Use the lower rates for growth suppression of perennials.

For the best rate recommendation on the mixture of weeds within your geographic area, contact your local Monsanto representative.

**WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED  
CAMPAIGN® ALONE**

Note: C = Control  
S = Suppression

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ANNUAL WEED SPECIES	CAMPAIGN® PINTS/ACRE			
	1.5	2	3	4
Barley, little	S	S	C	C

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<i>Hordeum pusillum</i>				
<b>Bedstraw, catchweed</b>	S	S	C	C
<i>Galium aparine</i>				
<b>Bluegrass, annual</b>	S	S	C	C
<i>Poa annua</i>				
<b>Chervil</b>	S	S	C	C
<i>Chaerophyllum tainturieri</i>				
<b>Chickweed, common</b>	S	S	C	C
<i>Stellaria media</i>				
<b>Clover, crimson</b>	.	S	S	C
<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>				
<b>Clover, hop</b>	.	S	C	C
<i>Trifolium spp.</i>				
<b>Crabgrass</b>	.	S	C	C
<i>Digitaria spp.</i>				
<b>Foxtail</b>	.	S	C	C
<i>Setaria spp.</i>				
<b>Geranium, Carolina</b>	S	C	C	C
<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>				
<b>Henbit</b>	S	C	C	C
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>				
.	.	S	C	C
<b>Partridgepea</b>				
<i>Cassia fasciculata</i>				
<b>Ragweed, common</b>	.	S	C	C
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>				
<b>Speedwell, corn</b>	S	S	C	C
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>				
<b>Spurge, spotted</b>	.	S	C	C
<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>				
<b>Vervain, blue</b>	.	S	C	C
<i>Verbena hastata</i>				
<b>Vetch</b>	.	S	C	C
<i>Vicia spp.</i>				
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BIENNIAL WEED SPECIES				
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<b>Carrot, wild</b>	.	.	S	C
<i>Daucus carota</i>				
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PERENNIAL WEED SPECIES				
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<b>Bahiagrass</b>	S	S	S	S
<i>Paspalum notatum</i>				
<b>Bindweed, field</b>	.	.	.	S
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>				

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<b>Dock, early</b> <i>Rumex crispus</i>	.	S	C	C
<b>Fescue, tall</b> <i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	S	S	S	S
<b>Greenbriar</b> <i>Smilax spp.</i>	.	.	.	S
<b>Honeysuckle</b> <i>Lonicera spp.</i>	.	S	S	C
<b>Horsenettle</b> <i>Solanum carolinense</i>	.	.	S	S
<b>Johnsongrass</b> <i>Sorghum halepense</i>	.	S	S	C
<b>Peppervine</b> <i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>	.	S	C	C
<b>Plaintain, buckhorn</b> <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	S	S	C	C
<b>Raspberry</b> <i>Rubus spp.</i>	.	.	.	S
<b>Ryegrass</b> <i>Lolium spp.</i>	.	.	.	S
<b>Trumpet creeper</b> <i>Campsis radicans</i>	.	.	.	S
<b>Vaseygrass</b> <i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	.	S	C	C

**WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED  
CAMPAIGN plus OUST**

Note: C= Control

S = Suppression

ANNUAL WEED SPECIES	CAMPAIGN (PINTS/ACRE)	1.5	2	3	3	4	4	4
OUST (OZ/ACRE)		1/4	1/4	1/4	1/2	1/4	1/2	1
<b>Barley, little</b> <i>Hordeum pusillum</i>		C	C	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Bedstraw, catchweed</b> <i>Galium aparine</i>		C	C	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Bluegrass, annual</b> <i>Poa annua</i>		S	S	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Chervil</b> <i>Chaerophyllum tainturieri</i>		C	C	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Chickweed, common</b> <i>Stellaria media</i>		S	S	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Clover, crimson</b>		S	S	S	C	C	C	C

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<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>							
<b>Clover, hop</b> <i>Trifolium spp.</i>	.	S	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Crabgrass</b> <i>Digitaria spp.</i>	.	S	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Foxtail</b> <i>Setaria spp.</i>	..	S	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Geranium, Carolina</b> <i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	S	C	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Henbit</b> <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	S	C	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Partridgepea</b> <i>Cassia fasciculata</i>	.	S	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Ragweed, common</b> <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	.	S	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Speedwell, corn</b> <i>Veronica arvensis</i>	S	S	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Spurge, spotted</b> <i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	.	S	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Vervain, blue</b> <i>Verbena hastata</i>	.	S	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Vetch</b> <i>Vicia spp.</i>	.	S	C	C	C	C	C

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BIENNIAL WEED SPECIES

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<b>Carrot, wild</b> <i>Daucus carota</i>	.	.	S	S	C	C	C
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PERENNIAL WEED SPECIES

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<b>Bahiagrass</b> <i>Paspalum notatum</i>	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
<b>Dock, curly</b> <i>Rumex crispus</i>	.	S	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Fescue, tall</b> <i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
<b>Greenbriar</b> <i>Smilax spp.</i>	.	.	.	.	S	S	S
<b>Honeysuckle</b> <i>Lonicera spp.</i>	.	S	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Horsenettle</b> <i>Solanum carolinense</i>	.	.	S	S	S	S	S
<b>Johnsongrass</b> <i>Sorghum halepense</i>	.	S	S	S	C	C	C

<b>Peppervine</b> <i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>	.	S	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Plantain, buckhorn</b> <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	S	S	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Raspberry</b> <i>Rubus spp.</i>	.	.	.	.	S	S	S
<b>Ryegrass, Italian</b> <i>Lolium spp.</i>	.	.	S	S	C	C	C
<b>Trumpet creeper</b> <i>Campsis radicans</i>	.	S	C	C	C	C	C
<b>Vaseygrass</b> <i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	.	S	C	C	C	C	C

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