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For control of a wide spectrum of annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds and brush in Pastures, Rangeland and Grass (Hay, Silage) Wheat Sugarcane Conservation Reserve Program land General Farmstead Areas, Post Harvest, Fallow, Crop Stubble and Set Aside Acres

ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S)

3.6 dichloromethoxybenzoic acid

18.28%

2.4 Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid

24.62%

OTHER INGREDIENTS

57.10%

TOTAL

100.00%

ACCEPTED
JUL 31 2012
5905-564

*Equivalent to Dicamba Acid 1.8 lbs/gal and 2.4 D Acid 2.4 lbs/gal
Isomer specific by AOAC Method 6 D01.5 (12th Ed)
Patent No. 5,877,112 other patents pending*

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO

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

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes
- Remove contact lenses if present after first 5 minutes then continue rinsing eye
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice

IF SWALLOWED

- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice
- Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing 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 further treatment advice

HOT LINE NUMBER Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

EPA REG NO 5905 564
EPA EST NO 42750 MO 001
AD 080210

NET CONTENTS

- 1 Gallon (3.785 Liters)
- 2.5 Gallons (9.46 Liters)
- 55 Gallons (208.18 Liters)
- 250 Gallons (946.1 Liters)

Manufactured For
Helena Chemical Company
225 Schilling Boulevard Suite 300
Collierville TN 38017

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

Corrosive Causes irreversible eye damage Harmful if swallowed Harmful if absorbed through skin Do not get in eyes or on clothing Avoid contact with skin Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are butyl rubber, natural rubber neoprene or nitrile rubber If you want more options follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart

All mixers loaders applicators flaggers, and other handlers must wear

- 1 Long sleeved shirt and long pants
- 2 Shoes and socks
- 3 Chemical resistant gloves
- 4 Chemical resistant apron when applying with any handheld nozzle or equipment mixing or loading cleaning up spills or equipment or otherwise exposed to the concentrate
- 5 Protective eyewear (goggles or face shield)

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 After each day of use clothing or PPE must not be re used until it has been cleaned

See engineering controls for additional requirements

If this container contains over 1 gallon and less than 5 gallons mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump) to transfer the contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical resistant apron in addition to the other required PPE

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170 240(d)(6)]

When handlers use enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170 240 (d)(4 6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Apply this product only as directed on label.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

Groundwater Contamination Most cases of groundwater 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 groundwater 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 groundwater contamination.

Endangered Species Concerns The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm and endanger species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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.

Unless otherwise directed in supplemented labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and Conditions of Sale and Warranty are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

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 48 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:

1. Coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
2. Chemical resistant footwear plus socks
3. Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
4. Chemical resistant headgear for overhead exposure
5. Protective eyewear

Notify workers of application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated area.

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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 Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried

USE REQUIREMENTS FOR PASTURES PERENNIAL GRASSLANDS RANGELAND FALLOW LAND AND NONCROP AREAS Do not enter treated areas until spray has dried For early entry to treated areas wear eye protection chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material long sleeved shirt, long pants shoes and socks

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS Do not contaminate water food or feed by storage or disposal Do not store under conditions that might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly

PESTICIDE STORAGE Do not store below temperature of 32°F or above 100 F Store in original container in a well ventilated area separately from fertilizer feed and foodstuffs Keep container tightly closed when not in use Reduce stacking height where local conditions can affect package strength

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL Pesticide wastes are toxic Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture 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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL 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

(non refillable ≤5 gallons) 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 offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or if allowed by state and local authorities by burning If burned stay out of smoke

(non refillable >5 gallons) Nonrefillable container Do not reuse or refill this container Offer for recycling if available Triple rinse container (ore equivalent) promptly after emptying

Triple rinse as follows Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank Fill the container ¼ full with water Replace and tighten closures Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth ensuring at least one complete revolution for 30 seconds Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times Turn the container over onto its other end and tip back and forth several times Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal Repeat this procedure two more times Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or if allowed by state and local authorities by burning If burned stay out of smoke

Pressure rinse as follows (all sizes) 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 for disposal Insert pressure rinsing nozzle inside of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip

[Optional text for refillable plastic bulk containers]

Refillable container (110 & 250 gallon & bulk) Refill this container with pesticide only Do not reuse this container for any other purpose Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or if allowed by state and local authorities by burning if burned stay out of smoke

To clean the container before final disposal empty the remaining contents from the container into application equipment or mix tank Fill the container about 10 percent full with water Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system Repeat this rinsing process two more times

In Case of Spill In case of large scale spillage regarding this product call ChemTrec 800-424 9300

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand earth etc) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin areas with soap and water Wash clothing before re use Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water

I PRODUCT INFORMATION

LATIGO® is a postemergence herbicide for controlling a wide spectrum of annual biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and brush in pastures rangeland and grass (hay, silage), sugarcane wheat,

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conservation reserve program land, postharvest, fallow crop stubble set aside acres general farmstead areas certain noncrop areas and for forest management

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order of Injunctive Relief in Washington Toxics Coalition et al vs EPA CO1 132C (W D WA) For information, please refer to www.epa.gov/espp/wtc/

Mode of Action

LATIGO® contains two active ingredients uniquely formulated to be used alone or tank mixed with other listed products as well as liquid fertilizer solutions **LATIGO®** is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system and accumulates in areas of active growth **LATIGO®** interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds

For best results thoroughly clean sprayer equipment (tank lines and nozzles) immediately after use by flushing system with water and heavy duty detergent or other suitable tank cleaner

II APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply **LATIGO®** at the rates and growth stages listed in Tables 1 and 2 as follows unless instructed differently by section on Food/Feed Crop Specific Information or Non Food/Feed Use (Land not Harvested Grazed or Foraged) Specific Information **LATIGO®** may be applied using water or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier Sprayable fluid fertilizer may be used as the carrier in preplant or pre emergence use for all crops listed on this label Postemergence uses with sprayable fluid fertilizer may be made on pasture hayland or wheat crops only The most effective application rate and timing varies based on the target weed species (refer to Table I) In mixed populations of weeds the correct rate is determined by the weed species requiring the highest rate Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size and will prevent adequate control For certain specified applications liquid fertilizer or oil may replace part or all of the water as diluent If dry flowable (DF) wettable powder (WP) or flowable (F) tank mix products are to be used these should generally be added to the spray tank first Refer to the mixing directions on the labels of the tank mix products

Irrigation In irrigated areas it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth

CHEMIGATION PROHIBITION

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system

Spray Coverage

Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray Dense leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and prevent adequate spray coverage

Sensitive Crop Precautions

LATIGO® may cause injury to desirable trees and plants particularly beans cotton flowers fruit trees grapes ornamentals peas, potatoes soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco tomatoes and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots stems or foliage At high temperatures (about 85 degrees or higher) vapors from this product may cause injury to the aforementioned susceptible crops These plants are most sensitive to **LATIGO®** during their development or growing stage Do not treat areas where either possible downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of **LATIGO®** with the roots of desirable trees and shrubs

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SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g. wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Droplet Size

When applying sprays that contain 2,4 D as the sole active ingredient or when applying sprays that contain 2,4 D mixed with active ingredients that require a Coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a Coarse or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

When applying sprays that contain 2,4 D mixed with other active ingredients that require a Medium or more fine spray, apply only as a Medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and are not sensitive areas (including but not limited to residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

Temperature Inversions

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if a) conditions of temperature inversion exist or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Susceptible Plants

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use, or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4 D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment

All aerial equipment and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

For aerial equipment, the boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights of way applications.

When applications are made in a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

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For ground boom application do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy

Table 1 Application Rate and Timing – Annual Weeds

(Applicators must follow maximum application rates in the Use Specific Information sections of the label)

(For use in non food/feed crops only the addition of liquid fertilizer (28 0 0 32 0 0) solutions at 1/2 the GPA spray solution has shown to give increased efficacy)

Weeds Controlled (including ALS – and triazine resistant)	Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	1/3 pints	2/3 pints	1 pints	1 1/8 pints	1 2/3 pints	2 pints
Beebalm Spotted				pre bloom	post bloom	
Broomweed	1 3	3 branching		branching		after branching
Buckwheat Wild		1 6				
Buffalobur				1 6		Flowering
Burdock		pre flower				
Buttercup		pre flower		early bloom	late bloom	
Chickweed Common		Seedling	1 3			
Cockle Cow		< 3				
Cocklebur Common		1 6	6 12	12 18		
Coreopsis Plains	1 4	1 6				
Croton Woolly		4 12	12 30			
Dogfennel				10 15		
Evening Primrose		< 2		2 6		
Flax		< 2				
Fleabane Annual		1 4	4 8	8		
Fixweed		< 3				
Henbit			preflower		flower	
Knotweed Spp		< 3 runners		> 3 runners		actively growing
Kochia		1 6	6 10	10 20		actively growing
Lambsquarters Common		1 6	6 10	10 20		actively growing
Mallow, Common		< 3				
Morning glory Ivyleaf		pre flower				
Tall		pre flower		post flower		
Mustards Annual		Rosette		early bolt		
, Tansy		< 3				
Pennycress Field				rosette		
Pepperweed, Virginia			1 3	3 6	after branching	
Pigweed Prostrate		< 3				
Redroot		< 3	3 10			
, Smooth		< 3				
, Tumble		< 3		mature		
Poorjoe		prior to flower				actively growing
Purslane Common		< 3	3 8			
Ragweed Common				>10		

Weeds Controlled (including ALS – and triazine resistant)	Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	1/3 pints	2/3 pints	1 pints	1 1/8 pints	1 2/3 pints	2 pints
Western Lanceleaf	1 3	3 6	6 10	actively growing		
Sedge ¹						
Shepherdspurse		Rosette				
Smartweed Pennsylvania		< 4			4 12	
Sneezeweed Bitter		1 4	Prior to flower	flower		
Sowthistle		Rosette		bolting		
Sunflower		1 3	3 6	6 24		
Thistle Russian				rosette		
Velvetleaf		< 6	6 20	> 20		

¹ For use in non food/feed crop only Adding crop oil concentrate has shown to improve performance on actively growing annual sedge

Table 2 Application Rate and Timing – Biennial and Perennial Weeds

(Applicators must follow maximum application rates in the Use Specific Information sections of the label)

(The addition of liquid fertilizer (28 0 0 32 0 0) at 1/2 the GPA of the spray solution has proven to give increase suppression or control on certain species of weeds)

Weeds Controlled	Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	1/3 pints	2/3 pints	1 pints	1 1/8 pints	1 2/3 pints	2 – 3 1/4 pints
Bindweed, Field						actively growing
Bittercress		2 3				
Buckeye species ¹					full leaf	
Bullnettle ²				flower		
Chircory					early bolting	
Clove Bur			Pre flower			
Dandelion Common		Rosette		bolting		
Dewberry Southern ¹						spring or ³ fall
Dock Curly			prior to bolting		after bolting	
Elderberry ²						actively growing
Goldenrod Missouri				3 15	flower	
Groundsel, Texas		Rosette	post bolting			
Honeysuckle Hairy					spring or fall	
Horsenettle Carolina ¹						flower or berry
Ivy Poison				after bloom		
Knapweed Black ²						actively growing
Russian ²						actively growing
, Spotted						actively growing
Marshelder				<12	12 /prebloom	

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Weeds Controlled	Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	1/3 pints	2/3 pints	1 pints	1 1/8 pints	1 2/3 pints	2 - 3 1/4 pints
Mesquite ³						45 90 days after budbreak
Milkweed Antelopehorn ²				pre flower		Flower
Nightshade, Silverleaf ¹				full flower		
Black ¹				full flower		actively growing
Persimmon, Eastern ³						actively growing
Prickly Lettuce				rosette		actively growing
Rabbitbrush ²						
Ragwort Tansy				rosette		actively growing
Redvine ²						actively growing
Sagebrush Fringed ²						actively growing
Smartweed						
Sorrel Red			Rosette	bolting	flower	actively growing
Sowthistle ²						actively growing
Spurge Leafy ²						full leaf
Tallow Tree Chinese ⁴						
Thistle Bull			Rosette	bolting		actively growing
Canada ²						
Musk				rosette/bolting		
Plumeless			Rosette	bolting		
Vetch Hairy		1 4	4 8	8 full flower		
Yankee weed				10 18		Rosette ³
Yellow Starthistle ¹						

¹ May require repeat applications
² Recommended rate will provide top growth suppression only
³ For improved root kill or woody species such as mesquite and eastern persimmon spray 2 pints or per acre **LATIGO®** each year for 3 consecutive years
⁴ Under dense populations a second application may be needed the following growing season
 For increased control of weeds such as blackberry and dewberry **LATIGO®** may be tank mixed with Ally® herbicide (0 1 0 2 ounces per acre) if labeled for the use site

Ground Application (Banding)

When applying **LATIGO®** herbicide by banding determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula

$$\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Banding herbicide rate per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate volume per acre} = \text{Banding water volume per acre}$$

Ground Application (Broadcast)

Water volume Use 10 25 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation

Application Equipment Select nozzle design to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles Spray nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage

Spot or Small Area Application

LATIGO® may be applied to individual clumps or small areas of undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems For knapsack or other small capacity sprayers prepare a solution of LATIGO® in water according to Table 3 (assuming that the spot treatment rate equates to 40 gallons pre acre on the broadcast basis) Adding a surfactant (0 5% by volume) can help improve control

Do not make spot treatments in addition to broadcast or band treatments

Application equipment Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage

Table 3 – Knapsack Sprayer Dilution Instructions

Sprayer Capacity (gallons of water)	Amount of LATIGO® to add to the spray tank
1 gallon	2/3 fluid ounce*
3 gallons	2 fluid ounces
5 gallons	3 fluid ounces

* 1 fluid ounce = 2 tablespoons

III ADDITIVES

To improve burndown of emerged weeds surfactants and/or low use rates of liquid fertilizers (28 0 0, 32 0 0) or crop oil concentrate may be used with LATIGO® herbicide or LATIGO® tank mixes applied after the weeds have emerged Crop oil concentrate is for non food/feed crop uses only Do not apply tank mixes that include Ammonium Sulfate or Crop Oil Concentrate to any food/feed crop use listed on this label For food/feed crop use do not use liquid fertilizers that contain Ammonium Sulfate (AM) source of nitrogen as tolerances in commodities derived from the crop may contain residues that exceed established tolerances

Oil Concentrate

A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria

- be non phytotoxic
- contain only EPA exempt ingredients
- provide good mixing quality in the jar test, and
- be successful in local experience

The exact composition of suitable products will vary, however vegetable oil and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils For additional information see Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Adjuvants containing crop oil concentrates may be used for preplant, pre emergence and between cropping applications Do not use crop oil concentrate for postemergence applications in food/feed crops (i e grass (hay or silage) pastures rangeland and wheat)

Nitrogen Source

Sprayable liquid fertilizers Use 1/2 GPA of sprayable liquid fertilizers (28 0 0 32 0 0) per acre Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying fertilizers

Non ionic Surfactant

The standard label recommendation is 2.4 pints of an 80% active non ionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water (Rate will vary with the size and condition of weeds to be controlled Use lowest rate per 100 gallons when weeds are small and actively growing As weeds increase in size and or become hardened off, the rate of non ionic surfactant will have to be increased to give optimum coverage and control)

Table 4 Additive Rate Per Acre

Additive ¹	Rate Additive Per Acre
Non ionic Surfactant	2.4 pints per 100 gallons ²
Sprayable Liquid Fertilizers (28 0 0, 32 0 0)	1/2 GPA of spray solution
Crop Oil Concentrate	1 quart

¹ See manufacturer s label for specific rate recommendations

² Use lowest rate per 100 gallons when weeds are small and actively growing As weeds increase in size and or become hardened off the rate of non ionic surfactant will have to be increased to give optimum coverage and control

IV GENERAL TANK MIXING INFORMATION

Tank Mix Partners/Components

The following products may be tank mixed with **LATIGO®** according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels

- | | |
|--|--|
| Aim™ (carfentrazone ethyl) | Gramoxone® Extra (paraquat) |
| Ally® (metsulfuron methyl) | Harmony® Extra (thifensulfuron methyl + tribenuron methyl) |
| Amber® (triasulfuron) | Karmex® (diuron) |
| Asulox® (asulam) | Kerb™ (pronamide) |
| Atrazine | Laddok® S 12 (bentazon + atrazine) |
| Basagran® (bentazon) | MCPA |
| Bronate® (bromoxynil + MCPA) | Paramount® (quinclorac) |
| Buctril® (bromoxynil) | Peak® (prosulfuron) |
| Canvas® (thifensulfuron methyl + tribenuron methyl + metsulfuron methyl) | Permit® (halosulfuron methyl) |
| Cyclone® (paraquat) | Roundup® Ultra (glyphosate) |
| Dakota® (fenoxaprop p ethyl + MCPA) | Sencor® (metribuzin) |
| Evik® (ametryn) | Sinbar® (terbacil) |
| Express® (tribenuron methyl) | Stinger™ (clopyralid) |
| Finesse® (chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron methyl) | Tordon™ (picloram) |
| Glean® (chlorsulfuron) | Touchdown® (glyphosate) |
| Gly Star™ Plus (glyphosate) | 2,4 D ¹ |

⁽¹⁾ **LATIGO®** contains 0.30 pounds a e of 2,4 D per pint When tank mixing with products that con ain 2,4 D, do not exceed the combined total of pounds of a e per acre per crop cycle of 2,4 D for the use site being applied to

See VI Food/Feed Crop Specific Information section for more information for more details Read and follow the applicable Restrictions and Limitations and Directions for Use on all products involved in tank mixing The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control or crop injury may result from mixing **LATIGO®** with other pesticides (fungicides herbicides, insecticides or miticides), additives or fertilizers

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Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test

For 20 gallons per acre spray volume use 3 3 cups (800 ml) of water For other spray volumes adjust accordingly Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature

Add components in the sequence indicated in the Mixing Order using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of recommended label rate per acre

Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom nor thick (clabbered) texture If the spray solution is not compatible repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent If the solution is still incompatible do not mix the ingredients in the same tank

Mixing Order

If an inductor is used rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added Maintain constant agitation during application

- 1 Water Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank half full of clean water
- 2 Agitation Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application
- 3 Products in PVA bags Place any product contained in water soluble bags into the mixing tank Wait until all water soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing
- 4 Water dispersible products (such as dry flowables wettable powders suspension concentrates and suspo emulsions)
- 5 Water soluble products (such as **LATIGO®**)
- 6 Emulsifiable concentrates (such as oil concentrate when applicable)
- 7 Water soluble additives (such as liquid fertilizers (28 0 0, 32 0 0) when applicable) *
- 8 Remaining quantity of water

* If sprayable fluid fertilizer is used as the carrier

Always perform the Compatibility Test before mixing into the spray tank Also when using a sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier any product contained in PVA bags must first be completely dissolved in water before the contents can be added to the fertilizer mix

V RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Maximum seasonal use rate Refer to Table 5
- Preharvest Interval (PHI) Refer to Food/Feed Crop Specific Information
- Restricted entry Interval (REI) 48 Hours
- Crop Rotational Restrictions

The interval between application and planting rotational crop is given below Always exclude counting days when the ground is frozen Planting at intervals less than specified below may result in crop injury Moisture is essential for the degradation of this herbicide in soil

CROP	MINIMUM DAYS PLANT BACK INTERVAL (Areas > 1/2 rainfall or irrigation after application)*			MINIMUM DAYS PLANT BACK INTERVAL (Areas < 1/2 rainfall or irrigation after application)		
	2/3 – 1 pints/A	> 1 – 3 1/2 pints/A	> 3 1/2 pints/A	2/3 – 1 pints/A	> 1 – 3 1/2 pints/A	> 3 1/2 pints/A
Corn(field and pop)**	7	21	120	30	60	120
Cotton	21	45	120	30	90	120
Barley Oats Wheat and other small grains	14	21	120	21	60	120
Soybean***	15 (one application) 30 (two applications)	45	120	45	90	120
All other crops	120	120	DO NOT ROTATE	120	120	DO NOT ROTATE

*NOTE A cumulative 1/2 inches of rainfall or irrigation must occur in 2 or less rainfalls and/or irrigations before calculating plantback interval

Application Precautions

- And (dry) conditions it is extremely important that the addition of a suitable Nonionic Surfactant Oil or sprayable fertilizer be used when applying **LATIGO®** Higher rates of **LATIGO®** may be needed to control susceptible weeds in this environment
- Rainfast Period Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce effectiveness of **LATIGO®**
- Stress Do not apply to crops under stress such as stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding herbicide injury, mechanical injury or widely fluctuating temperatures as unsatisfactory control may result

Application Restrictions

- **Make only one Corn preplant application per crop cycle
- ***Make only one Soybean preplant application for the 15 day plantback interval
- Do not apply to crops that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation equipment Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes
- This product cannot be used to formulate or reformulate another pesticide product

Table 5 Crop Specific Restrictions and Limitations

Crop	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season	Livestock Grazing or Feeding ¹	Airc aft Application
Between Crop Applications	3 2/3 pints	7 1/3 pints	Yes	Yes
Pasture, Hay, Silage	2 1/2 pints	5 pints	Yes	Yes
Wheat	1 1/4 pints	2 pints	Yes	Yes
Sugarcane	4 pints	8 pints	Yes	Yes

¹ Refer to Food/Feed Crop Specific Information for grazing and feeding restrictions

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VI FOOD/FEED CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

PASTURES RANGELAND AND GRASS (Hay Silage)

LATIGO® is recommended for use for pasture (including pasture grown for hay), rangeland grass grown for hay or silage, fallow systems, Conservation Reserve Programs and general farmstead (non cropland only)

Refer to Tables 1 and 2 for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Uses described in this section also pertain to small grains (such as barley, corn, oats, rye, sudangrass or wheat) grown for pasture, hay, and silage only. Newly seeded areas including small grains grown for pasture or hay may be injured if rates of **LATIGO®** are greater than 1 1/4 pints per acre are applied.

In newly established hybrid Bermudagrass, Pangolagrass, and stargrasses (*Cynodon* spp.) use 1 to 2 pints of **LATIGO®** per acre to control or suppress weeds after planting vegetative propagules (stolens) of hybrid bermudagrasses. In addition to the weeds listed in Tables 1 and 2, this rate of **LATIGO®** will control or suppress annual sedges, broadleaf signalgrass, crabgrass, and goosegrass. Best results will be obtained if **LATIGO®** is applied at the germinating stage of weeds. Under favorable conditions, this is usually 7-10 days after planting these grasses. Reduced control can be expected if weeds are allowed to reach 1' in height before application or if germination of weeds occurs 10 days after application.

Do not use on bentgrass susceptible grass pastures (such as carpetgrass, buffalograss, or St. Augustine grass), lezpedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, clover, and alfalfa pastures as injury will occur.

When perennial weeds are reaching maturity, mowing and allowing some regrowth will enhance control. Difficult to control weeds may require a repeat application.

For pasture renovations, wait 3 weeks per 1 1/4 pints of **LATIGO®** used per acre before interseeding or injury may occur.

If grasses are grown for seed or for seed down purposes, do not apply after grass reaches joint stage.

Grazing and Feeding Non Lactating Animals There is no waiting period between treatment and grazing for non lactating animals. Do not permit meat animals being finished for slaughter to graze treated fields within 30 days of slaughter.

Grazing and Feeding Lactating Animals Do not graze lactating dairy animals within 7 days of treatment.

Dry hay and Silage Treated grasses may be harvested for dry hay or silage but do not harvest within 7 days of treatment.

Pasture and Rangeland Tank Mixes **LATIGO®** may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

Ally®
Amber®

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PASTURE & RANGELAND RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 2 1/2 pints per acre per application
- Rates above 2 1/2 pints of **LATIGO®** per acre are for spot treatments only
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year
- Minimum spray interval between applications is 30 days
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable
- For spot treatment do not exceed 4 4 points per acre per application or 8 8 pints per acre per year

LATIGO® contains 0 225 pounds a e of dicamba per pint If applied with other products containing dicamba either as a tank mix or separately during the same growing season do not exceed 2 0 lbs of dicamba a e per crop cycle

LATIGO® contains 0 30 pounds a e of 2 4 D per pint When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4 D do not exceed a combined total of 4 0 pounds of a e per acre per year

SUGARCANE

Applications of **LATIGO®** can be made any time after the weeds have emerged and are actively growing but prior to the close in stage of sugarcane When possible direct the spray beneath the sugarcane canopy in order to minimize the likelihood of crop injury The use of directed sprays will also aid in maximizing spray coverage of weed foliage Application rates and timing are given below Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth

- For control of listed ANNUAL broadleaf weeds apply 1 quart of **LATIGO®** per treated acre
- For suppression of listed PERENNIALS, apply 1 2 quarts of **LATIGO®** per treated acre

SUGARCANE Tank Mixes **LATIGO®** may be tank mixed with one or more of the following herbicides Asulox Atrazine Evik Sencor Sinbar

SUGARCANE RESTRICTIONS

- Pre emergent Application Do not make more than one pre emergence application per crop cycle
- Pre emergent Application Do not apply more than 4 pints per application
- Post emergent Application Do not make more than one post emergence application per crop cycle
- Post emergent Application Do not apply more than 4 pints per application
- Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity

LATIGO® contains 0 225 pounds a e of dicamba per pint If applied with other products containing dicamba either as a tank mix or separately during the same growing season do not exceed 2 0 lbs of dicamba a e per crop cycle

LATIGO® contains 0 30 pounds a e of 2 4 D per pint When tank mixing with products that contain 2 4 D do not exceed a combined total of 4 0 pounds of a e per acre per year

WHEAT
(Fall and Spring seeded)

If small grains are grown for pasture or hay only refer to Pastures Rangeland and Grass (Hay Silage)

Do not graze or harvest for livestock feed prior to crop maturity

Do not use **LATIGO®** in wheat underseeded with legumes

EARLY SEASON POST EMERGENCE APPLICATION (Fall and Spring Seeded)

Apply 1 1/4 pint of **LATIGO®** per acre to wheat unless using one of the wheat specific programs below
 Early season applications to spring seeded wheat must be made after tillering and before wheat reaches the 6 leaf stage

Early season applications to fall seeded wheat must be made after tillering and prior to the jointing stage
 Care should be taken in staging early developing wheat varieties such as TAM 107 Madison or Wakefield to be certain that the application occurs prior to the jointing stage

SPECIFIC USE PROGRAMS FOR FALL SEEDED WHEAT ONLY

Up to 3/4 pints of **LATIGO®** per acre may be applied post emergent on fall seeded wheat after the wheat begins to tiller for suppression of perennial weeds such as field bindweed Applications may be made in the fall following a frost but before a killing freeze Periods of extended stress such as cold and wet weather may enhance the possibility of crop injury For fall applications only do not use if the potential for crop injury is not acceptable

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS

LATIGO® can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of wheat Apply up to 1 1/4 pints of **LATIGO®** per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when wheat is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing but before weeds canopy

Do not use preharvest treated wheat for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses **LATIGO®** may be tank mixed with other herbicides such as Ally or Gly Star™ Plus that are registered for preharvest use in wheat

Preharvest use of **LATIGO®** is not registered for use in California

Table 6 Wheat Tank Mixes

TANK MIX PARTNER	RATE PER ACRE
Aim	0.3 ounce
Ally	0.05 - 0.1 ounce
Amber	0.14 - 0.28 ounce
Bronate	0.75 - 1.5 pints
Buctrl	1 - 1.5 pints
Canvas	0.2 - 0.4 ounce
Curtail	2 - 2.67 pints
Dakota	16 fluid ounces
Express	0.083 - 0.167 ounce
Finesse	0.167 - 0.33 ounce
Glean	0.167 ounce
Harmony Extra	0.167 - 0.33 ounce
Karmex	0.5 - 1.5 pounds
Metribuzin (Sencor)	0.25 - 0.375 pounds a
Peak	0.25 - 0.38 ounce
Stinger	4 - 5.33 fluid ounces

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¹ Do not use low rates of sulfonylurea herbicide such as Ally® Amber®, Canvas® Express® Finesse® Glean® Harmony® Extra and Peak® on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth

² Do not use as a tank mix treatment with Dakota or on Durum wheat

³ Tank mixes with Karmex and metribuzin are for use in fall seeded wheat only

Fallow Systems Conservation Reserve Programs and General Farmstead

These uses are considered Food/Feed Crops when harvested grazed or foraged Consult section on General Tank Mixing Information for adjuvant restrictions and section on Additives for specific use directions

WHEAT RESTRICTIONS

- Postemergence
 - Make no more than one application per crop cycle
 - Do not apply more than 1 1/4 pints per acre per application
- Preharvest
 - Make no more than one application per crop cycle
 - Do not apply more than 1 1/4 pints per acre per application
 - Pre Harvest interval is 14 days

LATIGO® contains 0.225 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. If applied with other products containing dicamba either as a tank mix or separately during the same growing season do not exceed 2.0 lbs of dicamba a.e. per crop cycle.

LATIGO® contains 0.30 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D do not

- Exceed a combined total of 1.25 pounds of a.e. per acre per crop cycle of 2,4-D for post emergent use
- Exceed 0.5 pounds of a.e. per acre per crop cycle of 2,4-D for pre harvest application
- Exceed a total of 1.75 pounds of a.e. per acre per crop cycle for all uses

VII NON FOOD/FEED USE (LAND NOT HARVESTED, GRAZED OR FORAGED) – SPECIFIC INFORMATION

BETWEEN CROP APPLICATIONS

PREPLANT DIRECTIONS (POSTHARVEST FALLOW CROP STUBBLE SET ASIDE) FOR BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

LATIGO® can be applied postharvest in the fall, spring, or summer during the fallow period or to crop stubble/set aside acres. Apply to weeds after crop harvest (postharvest) and before a killing frost or in the fallow cropland or crop stubble the following spring or summer.

See V Restrictions and Limitations for the recommended interval between application and planting to prevent crop injury.

Rates and Timings

Apply 1 – 3 2/3 pints of **LATIGO®** per acre. Refer to Table 1 to determine use rates for specific targeted weed species. For best performance, apply **LATIGO®** when annual weeds are less than 6" tall when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage and to perennial weed regrowth in late summer or fall.

following a mowing or tillage treatment. The most effective control of upright perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle and Jerusalem artichoke occurs if **LATIGO®** is applied when the majority of weeds have at least 4-6" of regrowth or for weeds such as field bindweed and hedge bindweed that are in or beyond the full bloom stage. The addition of liquid fertilizers (28-0-0-32-0-0) at 1/2 GPA has shown to increase efficacy.

Avoid disturbing treated areas following application. Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts such as rhizomes or bulblets after the effective period for **LATIGO®**. For seedling control, a follow up program or other cultural practices could be instituted.

Between Crop Tank Mixes

In tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides, apply 1.0 - 1.25 pints of **LATIGO®** per acre for control of annual weeds or 1.25 - 4.25 pints of **LATIGO®** per acre for control of biennial and perennial weeds.

Aim	Finesse	Sencor
Ally	Gly Star Plus	Tordon 22K
Amber	Gramoxone Extra	Touchdown
Atrazine	Kerb	
Cyclone	Paramount	

APPLICATIONS TO FALLOW GROUND PRIOR TO PLANTING COTTON

Rates and Timings

Apply **LATIGO®** as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds at the rate of 1 to 3 2/3 pints per acre. The most effective control of weeds occurs if application is made when weeds are in the 2-4 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across.

Cropping Restrictions

Refer to the Crop Rotational Restrictions Table in Section V, RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS for appropriate pre-plant application intervals for cotton.

Tank Mix Treatments

For control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds, **OUTLAW** may be tank mixed with **CAPROL (R)**, **GRAMAXONE(R) Extra** and glyphosate herbicides.

BETWEEN CROP APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 3 2/3 pints per acre per application
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year
- Minimum spray interval between applications is 30 days
- Only labeled crops can be planted within 30 days of application

LATIGO® contains 0.225 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. If applied with other products containing dicamba, either as a tank mix or separately during the same growing season, do not exceed 2.0 lbs of dicamba a.e. per crop cycle.

LATIGO® contains 0.30 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 4.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

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CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS

LATIGO® is recommended for use for Conservation Reserve Programs general farmstead (non cropland only), weed and brush control or use in State Recognized Noxious Weed areas (non cropland areas)

Refer to Tables 1 and 2 for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 4 pints per acre per application
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year
- Minimum spray interval between applications is 30 days
- If grass is to be cut for hay Agricultural Use requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable

LATIGO® contains 0.225 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. If applied with other products containing dicamba either as a tank mix or separately during the same growing season do not exceed 2.0 lbs of dicamba a.e. per crop cycle

For program lands such as Conservation Reserve Program consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.

LATIGO® contains 0.30 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D do not exceed a combined total of 4.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

GENERAL FARMSTEAD

Farmstead and Fence row Treatment Application Instructions

LATIGO® may be applied using water or oil and water emulsions in spot application to control undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. In addition to weed species listed in Tables 1 and 2 these treatments may be used to control or suppress woody plant species listed in Table 7.

To prepare soil and water emulsions, mix in the order and proportions indicated below.

The solution should remain milky colored without an oily layer on top when under agitation. If an oily layer forms increase the amount of emulsifier or change to a more effective emulsifier.

Do not exceed 40 gallons of spray solution per treated acre per application. 4 pints of **LATIGO®** in forty gallons of spray solution contains 0.9 pounds acid equivalent of dicamba and 1.2 pounds acid equivalent of 2,4-D. Spray plants to wet. Do not allow this spray mix to contact desirable vegetation.

To control brush, briars, and weeds along fence rows surrounding pasture and ranch lands, and fallow fields use a tank mix of 1.5% **LATIGO®**, 88.5% water, 10% diesel oil, and sufficient emulsifier (to mix the diesel and emulsifier). The diesel oil in this tank mix will damage or kill desirable grasses and should not be used in pastures or where damage to desirable species cannot be tolerated.

- 1 Water Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank with the desired quantity of clean water
Maintain constant agitation during complete mixing procedure
- 2 Emulsifier Add 0.5% volume to volume of water
- 3 **LATIGO®** add 1.5 gallons per 100 gallons of total intended solution
- 4 Diesel Oil Add 10 gallons per 100 gallons of total intended solution

Maintain constant agitation during application Under good agitation the spray solution should be milky white with no oil layer on top If oil layer forms, increase the amount of emulsifier or change to a more effective emulsifier

FOR SPRAYING FOLIAR APPLICATIONS

- 1 Spray when leaves have reached full size but have not hardened due to drought or maturity
- 2 Spray individual plants to wet with handgun
- 3 For larger stems (up to 3 in diameter) and hard to control species, direct spray stream to base of stems to wet the stem at soil surface in addition to wetting the foliage
- 4 Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation

FOR DORMANT BASAL APPLICATIONS

- 1 Increase diesel oil content to 15% or 15 gallons of diesel oil per 100 gallons of total solution
- 2 Spray in late winter and early spring before plants break dormancy
- 3 Spray the bottom 24 of the target stem to wet on all sides
- 4 For larger stems (up to 3 in diameter) and hard to kill species direct the spray solution to the base of target stems to wet the soil at the stem/soil junction in addition to wetting the stem
- 5 Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation

FARMSTEAD AND FENCEROW RESTRICTIONS

- Postemergence (annual & perennial weeds)
 - Do not make more than 2 applications per year
 - Do not apply more than 4 pints per acre per application
 - Minimum spray interval between applications is 30 days
- Postemergence (woody plants)
 - Do not make more than 1 application per year
 - Do not apply more than 4 pints per acre per application

Applications to non cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes

LATIGO® contains 0.225 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint If applied with other products containing dicamba, either as a tank mix or separately during the same growing season do not exceed 2.0 lbs of dicamba a.e. per crop cycle

LATIGO® contains 0.30 pounds a.e. of 2,4 D per pint When tank mixing with products that contain 2.4 D do not exceed a combined total of 4.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year

FOR CUT SURFACE TREATMENTS

Apply **LATIGO®** in an undiluted state as a cut surface treatment to control unwanted trees and prevent sprouts of cut trees

- Frill or Girdle Treatments Make a continuous cut or a series of overlapping cuts using an axe to girdle tree trunk Spray or paint the cut surface with **LATIGO®**
- Stump Treatments Spray or paint freshly cut surface with **LATIGO®** The cambium layer (the area adjacent to the bark) should be thoroughly wet Treat stumps within 6 hours after cutting

Table 7 The following list of trees and vines can be controlled on farmsteads and fencerows as foliar basal or cut surface treatments

Alder	Hemlock	Poplar
Ash	Hickory	Rabbitbrush
Aspen	Honeylocust	Redcedar Eastern
Basswood	Honeysuckle	Rose, McCartney
Beech	Hornbeam	Rose Multiflora
Blackberry	Huckleberry	Sagebrush Fringe
Blackgum	Huisache	Sassafras
Cedar	Ivy Poison	Spruce
Cherry	Kudzu	Sumac
Chinquapin	Locust, Black	Sweetgum
Cottonwood	Maple	Sycamore
Creosotebush	Mesquite	Tarbrush
Dewberry	Oak	Willow
Dogwood	Oak Poison	Witchhazel
Elm	Olive Russian	Yaupon
Grape	Persimmon Easterr	Yucca
Greenbriar	Pine	
Hawthorn (Thornapple)	Plum Sand (Wild Plum)	

CUT SURFACE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than one cut surface application per year
- Do not use more than 22 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution

Weeds listed in this label

Common Name	Scientific Name
ANNUALS	
Beebalm Spotted	<i>Monarda punctata</i>
Broomweed Common	<i>Gutierrezia dracunculoides</i>
Buckwheat Wild	<i>Polygonum convulvulus</i>
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
Burdock	<i>Arctium spp</i>
Buttercup Corn	<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>
Chickweed Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Cockle Corn	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>
Cocklebur Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Coreopsis Plains	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>
Croton Woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>
Devilsclaw	<i>proboscidea louisianica</i>
Dogfennel (Cypressweed)	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>
Eveningprimrose Cutleaf	<i>Oenothera lacinata</i>
Flax	<i>Linum catharticum</i>
Fleabane Annual	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Knotweed Prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lettuce Prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Mallow, Common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Mornigglory Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomea hederacea</i>
Tall	<i>Ipomea purupurea</i>
Mustard Annual	<i>Brassica spp</i>
Tansy	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>
Pennycress Field	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>
Pepperweed Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
Pigweed Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
Tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>
Purslane Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Ragweed Common	<i>Ambrosia anemisiifolia</i>
Lance leaf	<i>Ambrosia bidentata</i>
Western	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>
Sedge	<i>Cyperus compressus</i>
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa pastoris</i>
Smartweed Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
Sneezeweed Bitter	<i>Helenium amurum</i>
Sunflower Common (wild)	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola iberica</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
BIENNALS AND PERENNIALS	
Bindweed field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Bittercress	<i>Cardamine spp</i>
Buckeye	<i>Aesculus spp</i>
Bullnettle	<i>Cnidoscopus stimulosus</i>
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
Clover Hop	<i>Trifolium aureum</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dock Curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>
Goldenrod Missouri	<i>Solidago missouriensis</i>
Goldenweed Common	<i>Isoc a cprpmopifolia</i>
Groundset	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Honeysuckle Hairy	<i>Lonicera</i>
Horsenettle	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>
Ivy Poison	<i>Rhus radicans</i>
Knapweed Black	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Russian	<i>Centaurea repens</i>
Spotted	<i>Centaurea maculosus</i>
Marshelder	<i>Ina annua</i>
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>
Milkweed Antelopehorn	<i>Ascepius</i>
Nightshade Silverleaf	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Persimmon Eastern	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
Rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysanthemus pulchellus</i>
Ragwort Tansy	<i>Senecio jacobia</i>
Redvine	<i>Brunnichia ovata</i>
Sagebrush Fringed	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>
Smartweed Swamp	<i>Polygonum coccineum</i>
Sorrel Red (Sheep Sorrel)	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Sowthistle Perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Spurge Leafy	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Starthistle Yellow	<i>Centauna solstitialis</i>
Tallow Tree Chinese	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>
Thistle Bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Plumeless	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
Vetch	<i>Vicia spp</i>
Yankeeweed	<i>Eupatorium compositifolium</i>

Food/Feed Crop Uses

This product can be used on the following

- Conservation Reserve Program Land
- Fallow Systems (Between Crop Application)
- General Farmstead
- Grass (Hay or Silage)
- Pastures
- Rangeland
- Sugarcane
- Wheat

Look inside for complete Restrictions and Limitations and Application Instructions

These crops are considered Food/Feed crops only when harvested, grazed, or foraged. Otherwise, they are considered non Food/Feed uses

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

The DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions or presence of other materials. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

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