5905-576 (3/3/2008 (1 1/42

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
X Registration
___ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	Date of Issuance: MARCH 3, 2008 PRODUCT NAME CORRECTION ISSUED
5905-576	February 3, 2009

Term of Issuance:
Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Helena VISION

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Helena Chemical CO.
225 Schilling Boulevard, Suite 300
Collierville, TN 38017

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration of your product under FIFRA sec 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data; and submit acceptable responses required for reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 4.
2. Make the following changes to the label:

   a. Change the product registration number to "EPA Reg. No. 5905-576". ✓

(continued on page 2)

Signature of Approving Official:
Joanne I. Miller

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

Date:
03 FEB 2009

EPA Form 8570-6

b. Correct the EPA Establishment Number, as necessary.

c. On page 1, under "ALB 40", change "small grains" to "barley, oats, triticale, wheat". After the paragraph containing the crops covered in this label, add "Not for use on residential, recreational, or institutional turf"

d. Under "PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS" on page 2, make "CORROSIVE. CAUSES IRREVERSIBLE EYE DAMAGE" all capital letters, put the "PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS" in a box, and move it directly under the "DANGER/PELIGO" signal word.

e. On page 2, correct under "PERSONEL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)", after the last bullet starting with "• Chemical-resistant apron, etc.", add on a separate line, "See engineering controls for additional requirements and exceptions."
In the sentence on cleaning PPE, change "If no such instructions for washables, use detergent, etc." to "If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent, etc."
In the "ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT", change the entire paragraph to "Pilots must use cockpits in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6))."

f. On pages 3 & 4 and before the "AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS" box, add "General Application Restrictions", and then add "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." In the "AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS" box, after "Coveralls" add "worn over short-sleeve shirt and short pants". After protective eyewear, add the bullet, "Chemical – resistant headgear for overhead exposure". Then add "Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated area."

In the "STORAGE AND DISPOSAL" box, rewrite the "CONTAINER DISPOSAL" directions to conform to Pesticide Registration (PR) Notice 2007-4 (Labeling Revision Required by the Final Rule "Pesticide Management and Disposal; Standards for Pesticide Containers and Containment").

g. On page 5, before the section on "I. GENERAL INFORMATION", add the heading "OTHER APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS", and the restriction "The maximum single application rate on this label is 1 lb active ingredient (ai)/acre, and no more than 2 applications per acre per season."

h. On page 6, change "Table 1. General Weed List" to "Table 1. Weeds Controlled or Suppressed - See Table 2 for Application Rates for Control or Suppression by Weed Type and Growth Stage"

i. On page 8, after the "AVOID SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE, etc.", add the sentence "Do not apply this product in a way that contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift."

j. On page 11, per the Dicamba Reregistration Eligibility Document (RED), reduce all product application rates to 33.6 fluid ounces (1 lb ai)/acre/application. To the Table 2 reference number (3), add "No more than 2 applications per year are allowed." Remove any weed grow stage which efficacy data will not support at the 33.6 oz/acre/application rate.

k. On page 12, under "IV. GENERAL TANK MIXING INFORMATION", second paragraph, second sentence, change "Read and follow the applicable Restrictions and Limitations, etc." to "Read and follow the most restrictive Restrictions and Limitations, etc." In the next sentence, change "Follow the "Directions for Use" of the labeling, etc." to "Follow the most restrictive "Directions for Use" of the labeling, etc." Then add the paragraph "There is 3.8 lbs of dicamba per gallon as the active ingredient in ALB 40. Do not exceed 1 lb dicamba acid/acre/application from a mixture of ALB 40 and any tank mix partner containing dicamba (acid equivalent). Only 2 applications of dicamba (from any source) per year is allowed."

l. On pages 13 & 14, under "Restrictions and Limitations", change the second sentence in the first bullet to "Do not exceed 67.2 fluid ounces of ALB 40 herbicide (2.0 pounds dicamba acid) per acre, per year." Remove the bullet, "Restricted entry interval (REI): 24 Hours". This sentence is in the "AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS" box.

Wherever "64 fluid ounces" appear in Table 4, change to "33.6 fluid ounces". For the second column containing the "Maximum In-Crop Rate Per Acre Per Season", the 64 fluid ounces can be changed to 67.2 fluid ounces.

m. On page 15 & 16, under "BETWEEN CROP APPLICATIONS", change "Apply 4 – 64 fluid ounces, etc." in the third paragraph to "Apply 4 – 33.6 fluid ounces, etc." Remove the "Up to 4 pints" row from the table on "Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment". This rate exceeds the maximum single application rate per acre.

n. On pages 19, 20, & 21, under "GRASS GROWN FOR SEED", change the "...up to 64 fluid ounces, etc." in the first and second paragraphs to "up to 33.6 fluid ounces, etc." In the last sentence change "Refer to the Pasutre, Hay, Rangeland, etc." to "Refer to the GRASS PASTURE, HAY, AND RANGELAND, etc."

Under "PROSO MILLET", change the last sentence so it reads " GRASS PASTURE, HAY, AND RANGELAND, etc"

Change the "PASTURE, HAY, RANGELAND, AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD (NONCROPLAND)" heading to "GRASS PASTURE, HAY, AND RANGELAND, AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD". Under the sub-heading "Rates and Timing", first paragraph, change the last sentence to "Do not broadcast apply more than 32 fluid ounces per acre per season on pasture." Remove the sentence "Rates above 32 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per acre on pasture are for spot treatment only." This sentence can be confusing and misleading. The spot treatment use directions above are adequate

On page 21, remove the paragraph starting with "Table 6 lists the timing restrictions, etc." and "Table 6. Timing Restrictions for Lactating, etc.", and replace them with the restrictions "There is a 0-day pre-harvest (PHI)/pre-grazing interval (PGI) for forage and a 7 day PHI for hay."

o. Under the section for "APPLICATIONS FOR CONTROL OF DORMANT MULTIFLORA ROSE:", on page 22, add " Do not exceed 1 lb dicamba acid/acre/application, and 2 applications/year." after the second bullet at the top of page.

Remove all references to the use of diesel oil. Diesel oil is not an approved use with pesticides in the environment. Efficacy considerations permitting, a light oil such as a spring oil, for use on plants and conforming to the chemical specifications in 21 Code of Federal Regulations 172.884, can be substituted.

Change "PASTURE TANK MIXES" to "GRASS PASTURE TANK MIXES".

p. On pages 23 & 24, change "Apply 4 - 64 fluid ounces, etc." under "Rates and Timing" to "Apply 4 – 33.6 fluid ounces, etc." In the second paragraph, change "...64 fluid ounces, etc." to "...67.2 fluid ounces, etc."

Change the section heading "SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED, etc." to "FALL- AND SPRING-SEEDED BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE AND WHEAT". Change "small grains" to "barley, oats, triticale and wheat" in this section.

Change "SMALL GRAINS: BARLEY" to "BARLEY".

Change "SMALL GRAINS: OAT" to "OATS".

q. On pages 25 & 26, change "SMALL GRAINS: WHEAT" to "WHEAT".

In the last sentence in the paragraph above 'WHEAT TANK MIXES", correct the typo, "...Roundup Ultra, and 2,4-D, Do not, etc." to "...Roundup Ultra, and 2,4-D. Do not, etc."

Remove the row for "Up to 4 pints" in the table listing timing restrictions for lactating dairy animals. This rate exceeds the maximum single application rate of 1 lb ai/acre

r. On pages 29 & 30, under the use directions for "SUGARCANE", change the second sentence of first paragraph to "...16-32 fluid ounces/acre for control of biennial weeds, and 32 fluid ounces/acre for control, etc." In the fourth paragraph, change "Applications of 32-64 fluid ounces, etc." to "Applications of 32 fluid ounces, etc."

Under "TURF AND LAWNS", change the third paragraph from "Repeat treatments may be made, etc." to "A second treatment may be made, etc."

Again, remove the row for "Up to 4 pints" in the table listing timing restrictions for lactating dairy animals. This rate exceeds the maximum single application rate of 1 lb

ai/acre

s. On page 36, under "SITES OF USE ON THIS LABEL" change "Pastures" to "Grass Pastures", and "Small Grains (Barley, Oat, Triticale and Wheat)" to "Barley, Oats, Triticale, and Wheat"

Under "CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY", in the last sentence of first paragraph, add "To the extent allowed by applicable law" before "All such risks, etc." Likewise add "TO THE EXTENT ALLOWED BY APPLICABLE LAW" to the beginning of second and third sentence of the second paragraph.

3. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before the product is released for shipment.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

For assistance in this matter, please contact Phil Errico at 703-305-6663/ Errico.Philip@epa.gov.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

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

Enclosure: Label stamped "Accepted with Comments"

6/42

HELENA®

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated

–3 MAR 2008

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fundicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 5905-576

Herbicide for weed control in asparagus, conservation reserve programs, corn (field, pop, seed, silage), cotton (preplant), fallow croplands, general farmstead (noncropland), sorghum, grass grown for seed, hay, proso millet, pasture, rangeland, small grains, soybean, sugarcane, and turf.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Dicamba Acid*.	40.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	60.0%
TOTAL;	100.0%

*Contains 3.8 pounds dicamba acid per gallon or 450 grams per liter)
*CAS No. 1918-00-9

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 to you in detail).

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly ant gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have 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 to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	
HOT LINE NUMBER – In case of an emergency involving this product, call CHEMTREC toll free at 1-800-424-9300. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	

EPA Reg. No. ~~42750-98~~
AD 060305

EPA Est. No. 42750-MO-001

5-905-576

NET CONTENTS:

Manufactured By:
ALBAUGH, INC.
ANKENY, IA 50021

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wear protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses).

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber or viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing or loading

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Keep out of lakes, streams, or ponds. For terrestrial uses, 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. Apply this product only as directed on the label.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

Ground and Surface Water Protection

Point source contamination: To prevent point source contamination, do not mix, load this pesticide product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. Do not apply pesticide product within 50 feet of wells. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas as described below.

Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment wash waters, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent: a) back siphoning into wells, b) spills or c) improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates. Check valves or antisiphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

Movement by surface runoff or through soil: Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff. Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for ground water contamination. Ground water contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and ground water is near the surface. Do not apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where ground water depth is shallow. To minimize the possibility of ground water contamination, carefully follow application rate recommendations as affected by soil type in the general information section of this label.

Movement by water erosion of treated soil: Do not apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment nor by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least one-half inch rainfall (or irrigation) before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

ENDANGERED SPECIES CONCERNS

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered 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 supplemental 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 24 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber or viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. This product may not be mixed, loaded, or used within 50 feet of all wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sinkholes.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Groundwater contamination may be reduced by diking and flooring of permanent liquid bulk storage sites with an impermeable material. Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, and foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to federal, state or local procedures under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:
Plastic or Metal Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent) and add rinsate to spray tank. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable Mini-bulk or Bulk Containers: Instructions for Users: When the container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been made during usage, and return the container to the point of purchase, or to an alternate location designated by the registrant at the time of purchase of this product. If not returned to the point of purchase or a designated location, triple rinse or pressure wash the empty container and offer it for recycling if available. If not refilled or recycled, then 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.

Instructions for Users and Refillers: This container may be refilled only with this pesticide product. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged or leaking or obsolete, or to obtain information about recycling refillable containers, contact Albaugh Customer Service. Cleaning is not necessary prior to compliance with state and local recommendations.

Plastic One-way Containers: Do not reuse container. Triple rinse container, then puncture and dispose of in sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Drums: Do not reuse container. Return container per the Albaugh container return program. If not returned, triple rinse container, then 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.

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. GENERAL INFORMATION

ALB 40 herbicide is a emulsifiable formulation intended for control or suppression of many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds as well as woody brush and vines listed in Table 1. ALB 40 may be used for control of these weeds in asparagus, corn (field, pop, seed, silage), cotton (preplant), conservation reserve programs, fallow cropland, grass grown for seed, hay, proso millet, pasture, rangeland, general farmstead (non-cropland), small grains, sorghum, soybean, sugarcane, and turf.

MODE OF ACTION

ALB 40 is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth. ALB 40 interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions and then triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

Table 1. General Weed List

ANNUALS	
Alkanet	Mallow, Common, Venice
Amaranth, Palmer, Powell, Spiny	Marestail (Horseweed)
Aster, Slender	Mayweed
Bedstraw, Catchweed	Morningglory, Ivyleaf, Tall
Beggarweed, Florida	Mustard, Black, Blue, Tansy, Treacle, Tumble, Wild, Yellowtops
Broomweed, Common	Nightshade, Black, Cutleaf,
Buckwheat, Tartary, Wild	Pennycress, Field (Fanweed, Frenchweed, Stinkweed)
Buffalobur	Pineappleweed
Burclover, California	Poorjoe
Burcucumber	Poppy, Red-horned
Buttercup, Corn, Creeping, Roughseed, Western Field	Puncturevine
Carpetweed	Purslane, Common
Catchfly, Nightflowering	Pusley, Florida
Chamomile, Corn	Radish, Wild
Chervil, Bur	Ragweed, Common, Giant (Buffaloweed), Lance-Leaf
Chickweed, Common	Rocket, London, Yellow
Clovers	Rubberweed, Bitter (Bitterweed)
Cockle, Corn, Cow, White	Salsify
Cocklebur, Common	Senna, Coffee,
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	Sesbania, Hemp
Cornflower (Bachelor Button)	Shepherdspurse
Croton, Tropic, Woolly	Sicklepod
Daisy, English	Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)
Dragonhead, American	Smartweed, Green, Pennsylvania
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf	Sneezeweed, Bitter
Falseflax, Smallseed	Sowthistle, Annual, Spiny
Fleabane, Annual	Spanish Needles
Flixweed	Spikeweed, Common
Fumitory	Spurge, Prostrate, Leafy
Goosefoot, Nettleleaf	Spurry, Corn
Hempnettle	Starbur, Bristly
Henbit	Starwort, Little
Jacobs-Ladder	Sumpweed, Rough
Jimsonweed	Sunflower, Common (Wild), Volunteer
Knawel (German Moss)	Thistle, Russian
Knotweed, Prostrate	Velvetleaf
Kochia	Waterhemp
Ladysthumb	Waterprimrose, Winged
Lambsquarters, Common	Wormwood
Lettuce, Miners, Prickly	

BIENNIALS	
Burdock, Common	Mallow, Dwarf
Carrot, Wild (Queen Anne's Lace)	Plantain, Bracted
Cockle, White	Ragwort, Tansy
Eveningprimrose, Common	Starthistle, Yellow
Geranium, Carolina	Sweetclover
Gromwell	Teasel
Knapweed, Diffuse, Spotted	Thistle, Bull, Milk, Musk, Plumeless

PERENNIALS	
Alfalfa(1)	Milkweed, Climbing, Common, Honeyvine, Western Whorled
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Nettle, Stinging
Aster, Spiny, Whiteheath	Nightshade, Silverleaf (White Horsenettle)
Bedstraw, Smooth	Onion, Wild
Bindweed, Field, Hedge	Plantain, Broadleaf, Buckhorn
Blueweed, Texas	

PERENNIALS	
Bursage, Woollyleaf (1) (Bur Ragweed, Povertyweed)	Pokeweed
Buttercup, Tall	Ragweed, Western
Campion, Bladder	Redvine
Chickweed, Field, Mouseear	Sericia Lespedeza
Chicory(1)	Smartweed, Swamp
Clover(1), Hop	Snakeweed, Broom
Dandelion(1),	Sorrel(1), Red (Sheep Sorrel)
Dock(1), Broadleaf (Bitterdock), Curly	Sowthistle(1), Perennial
Dogbane, Hemp	Spurge, Leafy
Dogfennel(1) (Cypressweed)	Sundrop,
Fern, Bracken	Thistle, Canada, Scotch
Garlic, Wild	Toadflex, Dalmatian
Goldenrod, Canada, Missouri	Tropical Soda Apple
Goldenweed, Common	Trumpetcreeper (Buckvine)
Hawkweed	Vetch
Henbane, Black(1)	Waterhemlock, Spotted
Horsenettle, Carolina	Waterprimrose, Creeping
Ironweed	Woodsorrel(1), Creeping, Yellow
Knapweed, Black, Diffuse, Russian(1), Spotted	Wormwood, Louisiana
	Yankeeweed
	Yarrow, Common(1)

WOODY SPECIES	
Alder	Kudzu
Ash	Locust, Black
Aspen	Maple
Basswood	Mesquite
Beech	Oak
Birch	Oak, Poison
Blackberry(2)	Olive, Russian
Blackgum(2)	Persimmon, Eastern
Cedar(2)	Pine
Cherry	Plum, Sand (Wild Plum)(2)
Chinquapin	Poplar
Cottonwood	Rabbitbrush
Creosotebush(2)	Redcedar, Eastern(2)
Cucumbertree	Rose(2), McCartney, Multiflora
Dewberry(2)	Sagebrush, Fringed(2)
Dogwood(2)	Sassafras
Elm	Serviceberry
Grape	Spicebush
Hawthorn (Thornapple)(2)	Spruce
Hemlock	Sumac
Hickory	Sweetgum(2)
Honeylocust	Sycamore
Honeysuckle	Tarbush
Hornbeam	Willow
Huckleberry	Witchhazel
Huisache	Yaupon(2)
Ivy, Poison	Yucca(2)

(1) Noted perennials may be controlled using lower rates of ALB 40 than those recommended for other listed perennial weeds.
(2) Growth suppression only

II. APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

ALB 40 can be applied to actively growing weeds with aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications using water or sprayable fertilizer as a carrier. For ALB 40 application rates for control or suppression by weed type and growth stage see Table 2. For crop-specific application rates, timing, directions use precautions and restrictions,

refer to section VI. Crop-Specific Information.

To avoid uneven spray coverage, ALB 40 must not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph.

Avoid off-target movement. Use extreme care when applying ALB 40 to prevent injury to desirable plants and shrubs.

CULTIVATION

Do not cultivate within 7 days after applying ALB 40.

SENSITIVE CROP PRECAUTIONS

ALB 40 herbicide may cause injury or death to desirable crops and ornamental plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals (trees and shrubs), peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, and other broadleaf plants when their roots, stems, or foliage are exposed to low levels. These plants are most sensitive to ALB 40 during their development or growth stage.

Use coarse sprays (volume median diameter of 400 microns or more) to avoid potential herbicide drift. Select nozzles that are designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles (less than 200 microns). Examples of nozzles designed to produce coarse sprays via ground applications are Delavan™ Raindrops, Spraying Systems XR (excluding 110^0 tips) flat fans, Turbo Teejets Turbo Floodjets", or large capacity flood nozzles such as D10, TK10, or greater capacity tips. Keep the spray pressure at or below 20 psi and the spray volume at or above 20 gallons per acre, unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift-reducing nozzles. Consult your spray nozzle supplier concerning the choice of drift-reducing nozzles.

Agriculturally approved drift-reducing additives may be used.

AERIAL APPLICATION METHODS AND EQUIPMENT

Water Volume: Use 1-10 gallons of water per acre for post harvest use. Use 2-20 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre for preharvest uses. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Make aerial applications at the lowest safe height to reduce exposing the spray to evaporation and wind. The applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Do not use aerial equipment if spray particles can be carried by the wind into areas where sensitive crops or plants are growing or when temperature inversions exist.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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 is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ 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.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY

[This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.]

INFORMATION ON 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 Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

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

BOOM LENGTH

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT

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

SWATH ADJUSTMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. 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 drops, etc.)

WIND

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

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).

GROUND APPLICATION (BANDING)

When applying ALB 40 herbicide by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

Bandwidth in inches / Row width in inches	X	Broadcast rate per acre	=	Banding herbicide rate per acre
Bandwidth in inches / Row width in inches	X	Broadcast volume per acre	=	Banding water volume per acre

GROUND APPLICATION (BROADCAST)

Water Volume: Use 3-50 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

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.

GROUND APPLICATION (WIPERS)

ALB 40 may be applied through wiper application equipment to control or suppress actively growing broadleaf weeds, brush, and vines listed on this label. Use a solution containing 1 part ALB 40 to 1 part water. Do not contact desirable vegetation with herbicide solution. Wiper application may be made to crops (but not to sorghum or soybeans) and on non-cropland areas and pasture described in this label.

III. ADDITIVES

To improve postemergence weed control, agriculturally approved surfactants, sprayable fertilizers (urea ammonium nitrate, or ammonium sulfate), or crop oil concentrate may be added, particularly in dry growing conditions. (Refer to Table 3 Additive Rate.) Do not use crop oil concentrate for postemergence in-crop applications unless specifically allowed in section VI. Crop-Specific Information of this label.

Nitrogen Source

- Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN): Use 2-4 quarts of UAN (commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution) per acre. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.
- Ammonium sulfate (AMS): AMS at 2.5 pounds per acre may be substituted for UAN. Use high-quality AMS (spray grade) to avoid plugging of nozzles. Other sources of nitrogen are not as effective as those mentioned. Albaugh, Inc. does not recommend applying AMS if applied in less than 10 gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes. Use AMS only if it has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.

Table 2. General ALB 40 Application Rates for Control or Suppression by Weed Type and Growth Stage Use rate limitations are given in sections V & VI. Crop-Specific Information.

Weed Type and Stage	Rate Per Acre (3)
Annual (1)	
Small, actively growing Established weed growth	8-16 fluid ounces 16-24 fluid ounces
Biennial	
Rosette diameter 1-3" Rosette diameter 3" or more Bolting	8-16 fluid ounces 16-32 fluid ounces 32-48 fluid ounces
Perrennial	
Top growth suppression Top growth control and root suppression Noted perennials (footnote 1 in Table 1). Other perennials (2)	8-16 fluid ounces 16-32 fluid ounces 32-64 fluid ounces 64 fluid ounces
Wood Brush & Vines	
Top growth suppression Top growth control (2) Stems and stem suppression (2)	16-32 fluid ounces 32-64 fluid ounces 64 fluid ounces
(1) Rates below 8 fluid ounces per acre may provide control or suppression but should typically be applied with other herbicides that are effective on the same species and biotype. (2) Species noted in Table 2 will require tank mixes for adequate control. (3) Do not broadcast apply more than 64 fluid ounces per acre. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth or perennial weeds with well established root growth.	

Nonionic Surfactant

The standard label recommendation is 1 pint of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water.

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 from tolerance regulation 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 and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils.

Adjuvants containing crop oil concentrates may be used in preplant, pre-emergence, and preharvest applications as well as in pastures and noncropland. Do not use crop oil concentrate for postemergence in-crop applications unless specifically allowed in section VI. Crop-Specific Information of this label.

Table 3. Additive Rate Per Acre

ADDITIVE	RATE PER ACRE
Nonionic Surfactant	1-2 pints
AMS UAN Solution Crop Oil Concentrate	2.5 pounds 2-4 quarts 1 quart*

* see manufacturer's label for specific rate recommendations

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 then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, do not mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Mixing Order

1. Water. Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters 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 PVA 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 (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).
5. Water based soluble concentrate products.
6. Emulsifiable concentrates
7. Water-soluble additives (such as AMS or UAN when applicable).
8. Remaining quantity of water.

Maintain constant agitation during application.

IV. GENERAL TANK MIXING INFORMATION

Tank Mix Partners/Components

The herbicide products listed below may be applied with ALB 40 herbicide according to the specific tank mixing instructions on this label and on the respective product labels.

See section VI. Crop-Specific Information for more details. Read and follow the applicable Restrictions and Limitations and Directions For Use on all products involved in tank mixing. Follow the "Directions for Use" of the labeling of any product used in the tank mixes.

ALB 40 may also be used in tank mixtures with foliar applied insecticides including synthetic pyrethroids such as Ambush, Asana, Pounce and Warrior or with the carbamate insecticide Furadan.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing ALB 40 with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. Albaugh, Inc. does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed as follows:

Accent® (nicosulfuron)
Acquire™ (glyphosate)
Ally® (metsulfuron-methyl)
Amber® (triasulfuron)
Asulox® (asulam)
Atrazine
Axiom™ (flufenacet + metribuzin)
Banvel® SGF (dicamba)
Basagran® (bentazon)
Beacon® (primisulfuron-methyl)
Bicep II Magnum® (smetolachlor + atrazine)
Bronate® (bromoxynil MCPA)
Bronco® (alachlor + glyphosate)
Buctril® (bromoxynil)
Bullet® (alachlor + atrazine)
Canvas® (thifensulfuron tribenuron + metsulfuron)
Caparol® (prometryn)
Crossbow® (2, 4-D + triclopyr)
Curtail® (clopyralid + 2,4-D)
Cyclone® (paraquat)
Dakota® (fenoxaprop + MCPA)
Degree™ (acetochlor)
Degree Xtra™ (acetochlor + atrazine)
DoublePlay® (acetochlor + EPIC)
Dual Magnum™ (s-metolachlor)
Dual II Magnum® (s-metolachlor + atrazine)
Eradicane® (EPTC)
Evik® (ametryn)
Exceed® (primisulfuron prosulfuron)
Express® (thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl)
Fallow Master® (glyphosate + dicamba)
Field Master™ (acetochlor + atrazine + glyphosate)
Finesse® (chlorsulfuron metsulfuron-methyl)
Frontier® (dimethenamid)
FulTime™ (acetochlor + atrazine)
Garlon® (triclopyr)
Glean® (chlorsulfuron)
Gramoxone® Extra (paraquat)
Guardsman® (dimethenamid + atrazine)
Harmony® Extra (thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl)
Harness® (acetochlor)
Harness® Xtra (acetochlor + atrazine)
Hornet™ (flumetsulam + clopyralid)
Karmex® (diuron)
Kerb® (pronamide)
Laddok® S-12 (bentazon + atrazine)
Landmaster® BW (glyphosate + 2,4-D)
Lariat® (alachlor + atrazine)
Lasso® (alachlor)
Lexone® (metribuzin)
Liberty® (glufosinate)
Lightning® (imazethapyr + imazapyr)
Marksman® (dicamba + atrazine)
MCPA
Outlook™ (dimethenamid-P)
Paramount® (quinclorac)
Partner® (alachlor)
Peak® (prosulfuron)
Permit® (halosulfuron)
Princep® (simazine)
Prowl® (pendimethalin)
Python™ (flumetsulam)
Ramrod® (propachlor)
Roundup Ultra® (glyphosate)
Roundup Ultra® RT (glyphosate)
Sencor® (metribuzin)
Spirit™ (primisulfuron + prosulfuron)
Stinger® (clopyralid)
Surpass® (acetochlor)
Sutan® + (butylate)
Tiller® (fenoxaprop-ethyl + MCPA + 2,4-D)
TopNotch™ (acetochlor)
Tordon® 22K (picloram)
Touchdown® (sulfosate)
Tough® (pyridate)
2,4-D

V. RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Maximum seasonal use rate: Refer to Table 4 for crop-specific maximum seasonal use rates. Do not exceed 64 fluid ounces of ALB 40 herbicide (2.0 pounds acid equivalent) per acre, per year.

- Preharvest Interval (PHI): Refer to section VI. Crop-Specific Information for preharvest intervals.

- Restricted Entry Interval (REI): 24 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. If dry weather prevails, use cultivation to allow herbicide contact with moist soil.

  - Planting/replanting restrictions for ALB 40 applications of 24 fluid ounces per acre or less: No rotational cropping restrictions apply after 120 days or more following application. Additionally, for annual crop uses in this label including corn, sorghum, and soybean, follow the preplant use directions in section VI. Crop Specific Information. For barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedings, the interval between application and planting is 15 days per 8 fluid ounces per acre applied east of the Mississippi River and 22 days per 8 fluid ounces per acre west of the Mississippi River.

  - Planting/replanting restrictions for applications of more than 24 fluid ounces and up to 64 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per acre: Corn (field, pop, seed, silage), cotton (preplant), sorghum, and all other crops grown in areas with 30" or more of annual rainfall may be planted 120 days or more after application. Barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedings, may be planted if the interval from application to planting is 30 days per 16 fluid ounces per acre east of the Mississippi River and 45 days per 16 fluid ounces per acre west of the Mississippi River. For all other crops in areas with less than 30" of annual rainfall, the interval between application and planting is 180 days or more.

- Rainfast period: Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce the effectiveness of ALB 40.

- Stress: Do not apply to crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, insects, or widely fluctuating temperatures as injury may result.

- Do not apply through any type of irrigation equipment. Do not treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic purposes.

- Livestock may be grazed or fed after application on labeled sites. For corn, once the crop reaches the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity

- Aircraft application is allowed for all labeled sites.

Table 4 Crop Specific Maximum Seasonal Use Rates

Crop	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application	Maximum In-Crop Rate Per Acre Per Season
Asparagus	16 fluid ounces	16 fluid ounces
Barley, Fall Barley, Spring	8 fluid ounces 8 fluid ounces	12 fluid ounces 11 fluid ounces
Corn	16 fluid ounces	24 fluid ounces
Fallow Ground	64 fluid ounces	64 fluid ounces
Grass grown for seed	64 fluid ounces	64 fluid ounces
Proso Millet	4 fluid ounces	4 fluid ounces
Pastureland	32 fluid ounces	32 fluid ounces
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	64 fluid ounces	64 fluid ounces

Crop	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application	Maximum In-Crop Rate Per Acre Per Season
Oats	4 fluid ounces	4 fluid ounces
Sorghum	8 fluid ounces	16 fluid ounces
Soybean	64 fluid ounces	64 fluid ounces
Sugarcane	64 fluid ounces	64 fluid ounces
Turf	32 fluid ounces	32 fluid ounces
Triticale	4 fluid ounces	4 fluid ounces
Wheat	8 fluid ounces	16 fluid ounces

VI. CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

ASPARAGUS

Apply ALB 40 herbicide to emerged and actively growing weeds in 40-60 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre immediately after cutting the field, but at least 24 hours before the next cutting. Multiple applications may be made, provided that a maximum of 16 fluid ounces per year to asparagus is not exceeded. If spray contacts emerged spears, crooking (twisting) of some spears may result, If such crooking occurs, discard affected spears.

Rates: Apply 8-16 fluid ounces of ALB 40 to asparagus to control annual sowthistle, black mustard, Canada and Russian thistle, and redroot pigweed, (carelessweed). Apply 16 fluid ounces of ALB 40 to asparagus to control common chickweed, field bindweed, nettleleaf goosefoot, and wild radish. Multiple applications may be made per growing season. Do not exceed a total of 16 fluid ounces of ALB 40 to asparagus per treated acre, per crop year. Do not harvest prior to 24 hours after treatment. Do not use in the Coachella Valley of California.

ASPARAGUS TANK MIXES

Apply 8-16 fluid ounces of ALB 40 with glyphosate or 2,4-D to asparagus to improve control of Canada thistle and field bindweed.

BETWEEN CROP APPLICATIONS

PREPLANT DIRECTIONS (POSTHARVEST, FALLOW, CROP STUBBLE, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS, FARMLAND) FOR BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

ALB 40 can be applied either postharvest in the fall, spring, or summer during the fallow period or to crop stubble/set-aside acres. Apply ALB 40 as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after crop harvest (postharvest) and before a killing frost or in the fallow cropland or crop stubble the following spring or summer.

See Crop Rotational Restrictions in section V. General Restrictions and Limitations for the recommended interval between application and planting to prevent crop injury.

Rates and Timings:
Apply 4-64 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per acre for between crop applications. Refer to Table 2 to determine use rates for specific targeted weed species. For best performance, apply ALB 40 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 ALB 40 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.

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 ALB 40. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices could be instituted. For small grain in-crop uses of ALB 40, refer to the small grain section for details.

BETWEEN CROP TANK MIXES

In tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides for between crop applications, apply 4-16 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per acre for control of annual weeds, or 16-64 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per acre for control of biennial and perennial weeds:

Acquire®
Ally®
Amber®
Atrazine
Curtail®
Cyclone®
Fallow Master®
Finesse®
Gly Star® Plus
Gramoxone® Extra
Kerb®
Landmaster® BW
Paramount®
Roundup® Ultra
Sencor®
Tordon® 22K
Touchdown®
2,4-D

Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment

ALB 40 Rate Per Treated Acre	Days Before Grazing	Days Before Hay Harvest
Up to 1 pint	7 days	37 days
Up to 2 pints	21 days	51 days
Up to 4 pints	40 days	70 days

CORN (FIELD, POP, SEED, AND SILAGE)

Direct contact of ALB 40 with corn seed must be avoided. If corn seeds are less than 1.5" below the soil surface, delay application until corn has emerged. Applications of ALB 40 to corn during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning. Corn will usually become erect within 3-7 days. Cultivation should be delayed until after corn is growing normally to avoid breakage.

Corn may be harvested or grazed for feed once the crop has reached the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity.

Up to 2 applications of ALB 40 may be made during a growing season. Sequential applications must be separated by 2 weeks or more.

Do not apply ALB 40 to seed corn or popcorn without first verifying with your local seed corn company (supplier) the tolerance of your inbred line or variety of popcorn to ALB 40. This precaution will help avoid potential injury of sensitive varieties.

Do not use crop oil concentrates in a tank mix with ALB 40 after crop emergence as crop injury may result.

Use of sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier is not recommended for applications of ALB 40 made after corn emergence.

ALB 40 is not registered for use on sweet corn.

PREPLANT AND PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATION IN NO TILLAGE CORN:

Rates: Apply 16 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per acre for no-tillage corn on medium- or fine-textured soils containing 2.5% or greater organic matter. Use 8 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per acre for no-tillage corn on coarse soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam) or medium- and fine-textured soils with less than 2.5% organic matter.

Timing: ALB 40 can be applied to emerged weeds before, during, or after planting a corn crop. When planting into a legume sod (e.g., alfalfa or clover), apply ALB 40 after 4-6" of regrowth has occurred.

PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATION IN CONVENTIONAL OR REDUCED TILLAGE CORN:

Rates: Apply 16 fluid ounces of ALB 40 herbicide per treated acre for conventional or reduced tillage corn to medium- or fine-textured soils that contain 2.5% organic matter or more. Do not apply to coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam) or any soil with less than 2.5% organic matter until after corn emergence (see Early Postemergence uses below).

Timing: ALB 40 may be applied after planting and prior to corn emergence. Pre-emergence application of ALB 40 does not require mechanical incorporation to become active. A shallow mechanical incorporation is recommended if the application is not followed by adequate rainfall or sprinkler irrigation. Avoid tillage equipment (e.g., drags, harrows) that concentrate treated soil over seed furrow, as seed damage could result.
Pre-emergence control of cocklebur, jimsonweed, and velvetleaf may be reduced if conditions such as low temperature or lack of soil moisture cause delayed or deep germination of weeds.

EARLY POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION IN ALL TILLAGE SYSTEMS:

Rates: Apply 16 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per treated acre to corn for early postemergence. Reduce the rate to 8 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per treated acre for corn grown on coarse textured soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam).

Timing: Apply between corn emergence and the 5-leaf stage or 8" tall, whichever occurs first. Refer to Late Postemergence Application if the sixth true leaf is emerging from whorl or the corn is greater than 8" tall.

LATE POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION:

Rate: Apply 8 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per treated acre to corn for late postemergence application.

Timing: Apply ALB 40 from 8-36" tall corn or 15 days before tassel emergence, whichever comes first. For best performance, apply when weeds are less than 3" tall.

Apply directed spray when corn leaves prevent proper spray coverage, sensitive crops are growing nearby, or tank mixing with 2,4-D.

Do not apply ALB 40 when soybeans are growing nearby if any of these conditions exist:
- corn is more than 24" tall
- soybean are more than 10" tall
- soybean have begun to bloom

CORN TANK MIXES OR SEQUENTIAL USES

When using tank mix or sequential applications with ALB 40, always follow the companion product label to determine specific use rates by soil types, weed species, and weed or crop growth stage. In addition, follow precautions and restrictions including state and local use restrictions that may apply to specific products.

Apply ALB 40 prior to, in tank mix with, or after one more of the following herbicides:

Accent® (1)
Acquire™
Atrazine
Axiom™
Banvel® (1)
Dicamba DMA (1)
Dicamba + 2,4-D (1)
Beacon® (1)
Bicep®
Bullet®
Degree™
Degree Xtra™

DoublePlay® (2)
Dual Magnum™
Dual II Magnum®
Eradicane®
Exceed® (1)
Field Master®
Frontier®
FulTime®
Gly Star Plus
Gramoxone® Extra
Guardsman®
Harness®
Harness® Xtra
Hornet™ (1)
Laddok® S-12
Lasso®
Liberty® (3)
Lightning® (5)
Outlook™
Permit® (1)
Princep®
Prowl®
Python™
Spirit™ (1)
Stinger® (1)
Surpass®
Sutan® + (2)
TopNotch™
Roundup Ultra® (4)
Touchdown®
Tough®
2,4-D (1)

NOTE:
(1) See Table 5 below for additional limitations or restrictions that apply for tank mix or sequential use programs with these products
(2) Sequential use only
(3) Use only Clearfield (imidazolinone tolerant) corn hybrids.
(4) Includes postemergence use on Roundup Ready (glyphosate tolerant) corn hybrids.
(5) Use only on Liberty Link (glufosinate tolerant) corn hybrids.

Table 5. Specific Guidelines for Tank Mixes or Sequential Use Programs

Tank Mix Partner	Rate Per Acre
Accent or Beacon	When tank mixing, applications immediately following extreme day or night temperature fluctuations or applications when daytime temperatures do not exceed 50° F may result in decreased weed control or crop injury. Delay application until the temperatures warm and both weeds and crop resume normal growth.
2,4-D	To provide maximum crop safety after corn emergence, use this tank mix only after corn is greater than 8" tall and when application can be made with drop pipes that direct spray beneath corn leaves and away from the whorl of the corn. The maximum rate of 2,4-D recommended in this tank mix is 0.25 pints per acre (0.125 pounds of acid equivalent per acre).
Dicamba DMA, (4.0 lbs. dicamba acid/gallon) or Dicamba+2,4-D (1.0 lb. dicamba acid/gallon)	Tank mixes with these products that contain dicamba must not exceed a total combined rate of 0.50 pounds of dicamba acid equivalent per acre (0.25 pound on coarse-textured soils or on any soil when corn is greater than 8" tall). Sequential applications of these products must be separated by a minimum of 2 weeks (unless the combined rate is less than 0.5 pounds of dicamba acid equivalent and corn is 8" tall or less) and must not exceed a combined total of 0.75 pounds dicamba acid equivalent per acre.
Exceed, Spirit, Stinger, Hornet, or Permit	For improved control of velvetleaf, tank mix Exceed, Spirit, or Permit with ALB 40. For improved control of Canada thistle, Stinger or Hornet may be tank mixed with ALB 40. Use the higher rate in the range for heavier infestations of these weeds.

Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment

ALB 40 Rate Per Treated Acre	Days Before Grazing	Days Before Hay Harvest
Up to 1 pint	7 days	37 days
Up to 2 pints	21 days	51 days
Up to 4 pints	40 days	70 days

COTTON

PREPLANT APPLICATION:

Apply up to 8 fluid ounces of ALB 40 herbicide per acre to cotton to control emerged broadleaf weeds prior to planting cotton in conventional or conservation tillage systems.

For best performance, apply ALB 40 when weeds are in the 2-4 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across

Following application of ALB 40 to cotton and a minimum accumulation of 1" of rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 21 days is required per 8 fluid ounces per acre or less. These intervals must be observed prior to planting cotton.

Do not apply preplant to cotton west of the Rockies.

Do not make ALB 40 preplant applications to cotton in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25".

If applying a spring preplant treatment following application of a fall preplant (postharvest) treatment, then the combination of both treatments may not exceed 2 pounds acid equivalent per acre.

COTTON TANK MIXES

For control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds, ALB 40 may be tank mixed with Caparol®, Gramoxone® Extra, and glyphosate herbicides.

GRASS GROWN FOR SEED

Apply 8-16 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per treated acre on seedling grass after the crop reaches the 3-5 leaf stage. Apply up to 64 fluid ounces of ALB 40 on well-established perennial grass. For best performance, apply ALB 40 when weeds are in the 2-4 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating more mature weeds or dense vegetative growth.

To suppress annual grasses such as brome (downy and ripgut), rattail fescue, and windgrass, apply up to 64 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per treated acre in the fall or late summer after harvest and burning of established grass seed crops. Applications should be made immediately following the first irrigation when the soil is moist and before weeds have more than 2 leaves.

Do not apply ALB 40 after the grass seed crop begins to joint.

Refer to the Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and General Farmstead section for grazing and feeding restrictions.

GRASS SEED TANK MIXES

ALB 40 may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

- Brox 2E

- Curtail®
- Express®
- Karmex®
- MCPA amine
- Sencor®
- Stinger®
- 2,4-D amine or ester

PROSO MILLET

For use only within Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

ALB 40 combined with 2,4-D will provide control or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds listed in Table 1.

Apply 4 ounces of ALB 40 with 0.375 pounds a,i. of 2,4-D. Apply the tank mix of ALB 40 + 2,4-D as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds and when proso millet is in the 2-5 leaf stage. Use directions for 2,4-D products vary with manufacturers. Refer to a 2,4-D product with labeling consistent with the crop stage timing for ALB 40. Some types of proso millet may be affected adversely by a tank mix of ALB 40 + 2,4-D.

Do not apply unless possible proso millet crop injury will be acceptable.

Restrictions for proso millet that is grazed or cut for hay are indicated in Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and General Farmstead section of this label.

PASTURE, HAY, RANGELAND, AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD (NONCROPLAND)

ALB 40 is recommended for use on pasture, hay, rangeland, and general farmstead (non-cropland) (including fencerows and non-irrigation ditchbanks) for control or suppression of broadleaf weed and brush species listed in Table 1.

ALB 40 may also be applied to non-cropland areas to control broadleaf weeds in noxious weed control programs, districts, or areas including broadcast or spot treatment of roadsides and highways, utilities, railroad, and pipeline rights-of-way. Noxious weeds must be recognized at the state level, but programs may be administered at state, county, or other level, ALB 40 uses described in this section also pertain to small grains (forage sorghum, rye, sudangrass, or wheat) grown for pasture use only. Some perennial weeds may be controlled with lower rates of either ALB 40 or ALB 40 plus 2,4-D (refer to Table 2).

Rates and Timings

Refer to Table 2 for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species.
Some weeds will require tank mixes for adequate control.
Rates above 32 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per acre on pasture are for spot treatments only. Do not broadcast apply more than 32 fluid ounces per acre on pasture.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 32 fluid ounces of ALB 40 to pasture per treated acre during a growing season.

CROP-SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Do not apply more than 16 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per acre to small grains grown for pasture.

Newly seeded areas may be severely injured if more than 16 fluid ounces of ALB 40 is applied per acre to small grains grown for pasture. Established grass crops growing under stress can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. Bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss, and St. Augustinegrass

may be injured if more than 16 fluid ounces of ALB 40 is applied per acre. Usually colonial bentgrasses are more tolerant than creeping types. Velvetgrasses have the least tolerance. Treatments will kill or injure alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, and other legumes.

Table 6 lists the timing restrictions for grazing or harvesting hay from treated fields. There are no grazing restrictions for animals other than lactating dairy animals.

Table 6. Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment

ALB 40 Rate Per Treated Acre	Days Before Grazing	Days Before Hay Harvest
Up to 1 pint	7 days	37 days
Up to 2 pints	21 days	51 days
Up to 4 pints	40 days	70 days

ALB 40 herbicide can be applied using water, oil in water emulsions including invert systems, or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier (refer to the Compatibility Test for Mix Components).

COMPATIBILITY TEST FOR MIX COMPONENTS

To prepare oil in water emulsions, half-fill spray tank with water, then add the appropriate amount of emulsifier. With continuous agitation, slowly add the herbicide and then the oil (such as diesel oil or fuel oil) or a premix of oil plus additional emulsifier to spray tank. Complete filling of spray tank with water.

Maintain vigorous agitation during spray operation to prevent oil and water from forming separate layers. ALB 40 may be applied broadcast using either ground or aerial application equipment.

Aerial Application:

- Spray Volume: Use 2-40 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre in a water-based carrier.

Ground Application:

- Spray Volume: Use 3-600 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre. The volume of spray applied will depend on the height, density, and type of weeds or brush being treated and on the type of equipment being used.
- Spot Treatments: ALB 40 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.

Cut Surface Treatments:
ALB 40 may be applied as a cut surface treatment for control of unwanted trees and prevention of sprouts of cut trees.

Rate: Mix 1 part ALB 40 with 1-3 parts water to create the application solution. Use the lower dilution rate when treating difficult-to-control species.

- For 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 the solution.

- For Stump Treatments: Spray or paint freshly cut surface with the water mix. The area adjacent to the bark should be thoroughly wet.

Note: For more rapid foliar effects, a 2,4-D product labeled for cut surface treatment may be added to the solution.

APPLICATIONS FOR CONTROL OF DORMANT MULTIFLORA ROSE:

ALB 40 can be applied when plants are dormant as an undiluted spot treatment directly to the soil or as a Lo-Oil basal bark treatment using an oil-water emulsion solution.

- Spot treatments: Spot treatment applications of ALB 40 should be applied directly to the soil as close as possible to the root crown but within 6-8" of the crown. On sloping terrain, apply ALB 40 to the uphill side of the crown. Do not apply when snow or water prevents applying ALB 40 directly to the soil. The use rate of ALB 40 depends on the canopy diameter of the multiflora rose.

  Examples: Use 0.25, 1.0, or 2.35 fluid ounces of ALB 40 respectively, for 5, 10, or 15 feet canopy diameters.

- Lo-Oil basal bark treatments: For Lo-Oil basal bark treatments, apply ALB 40 to the basal stem region from the ground line to a height of 12-18". Spray until runoff, with special emphasis on covering the root crown. For best results, apply ALB 40 when plants are dormant. Do not apply after bud break or when plants are showing signs of active growth. Do not apply when snow or water prevents applying ALB 40 to the ground line.

To prepare approximately 2 gallons of a Lo-Oil spray solution:

1. Combine 1.5 gallons of water, 1 ounce of emulsifier, 16 fluid ounces of ALB 40, and 2.5 pints of No. 2 diesel fuel.
2. Adjust the amounts of materials used proportionately to the amount of final spray solution desired.

Do not exceed 8 gallons of spray solution mix applied per acre, per year.

PASTURE TANK MIXES

ALB 40 may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

2,4-D
Acquire®
Ally®
Amber®
Crossbow®
Curtail®
Garlon®
Gramoxone Extra®
Gly Star Plus®
Stinger®
Tordon 22K®

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

ALB 40 is recommended for use on both newly seeded and established grasses grown on land in Conservation Reserve Programs. Treatments of ALB 40 will injure or may kill alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, and other legumes.

NEWLY SEEDED AREAS

ALB 40 may be applied either preplant or postemergence to newly seeded grasses or small grains such as barley, oats, rye, sudangrass, wheat, or other grain species grown as a cover crop. Postemergence applications may be made after seedling grasses exceed the 3-leaf stage. Rates of ALB 40 greater than 16 fluid ounces per treated acre to CRP may severely injure newly seeded grasses.

Preplant applications may injure new seedings if the interval between application and grass planting is less than 45 days per 16 fluid ounces of ALB 40 applied per treated acre west of the Mississippi River or 20 days per 16 fluid ounces applied east of the Mississippi River.

ESTABLISHED GRASS STANDS

Established grass stands are perennial grasses planted one or more seasons prior to treatment. Certain species (bentgrass, carpetgrass, smooth brome, buffalograss, or St. Augustinegrass) may be injured when treated with more than 16 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per treated acre.

When applied at recommended rates, ALB 40 herbicide will control many annual and biennial weeds and provide

control or suppression of many perennial weeds.

Rates and Timings
Apply 4 - 64 fluid ounces of ALB 40 to established grass stands per acre. See list of weeds in Table 2 for rates for control and suppression based on target weed species. ALB 40 may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with other products labeled for use in Conservation Reserve Programs such as atrazine, Cyclone®, glyphosate, Gramoxone® Extra, Touchdown® or generic 2,4-D labeled for Conservation Reserve Program use.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 64 fluid ounces (4 pints) of ALB 40 per acre to established grass stands under CRP.

SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED TO LEGUMES
(fall- and spring-seeded barley, oat, triticale and wheat)

ALB 40 combinations with listed tank mix partners will provide control or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds listed in Table 1. For improved control of listed weeds, tank mix ALB 40 with one or more of the herbicides listed.

ALB 40 used in a tank mix with other herbicides offers the best spectrum of weed control and herbicide tolerant weed management. Refer to the specific section crop for ALB 40 application rate and timing.

For applications prior to weed emergence or when sulfonylurea-resistant weeds are present or suspected, tank mix a minimum of 3 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per treated acre with a non-sulfonylurea herbicide such as 2,4-D or MCPA, Tank mixing ALB 40 with these products will offer more consistent control of sulfonylurea-tolerant weeds.

Additives: When tank mixing ALB 40 with sulfonylurea herbicides (Ally®, Amber®, Canvas®, Express®, Finesse®, Glean®, Harmony® Extra, and Peak®), use 1-4 pints of an agriculturally approved surfactant (containing at least 80% active ingredient) per 100 gallons of spray or not more than 0.25-0.5% by volume. Use the highest rate of surfactant when using the lower rate ranges of the tank mix or when treating more mature and difficult to control weeds or dense vegetative growth.

Refer to the specific crop sections below for use rates. When treating difficult to control weeds such as kochia, wild buckwheat, cow cockle, prostrate knotweed, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce or when dense vegetative growth occurs, use the 4 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per acre on small grains.

Timings:
Apply ALB 40 before, during, or after planting small grains. See specific small grain crop uses below for maximum crop stage. For best performance, apply ALB 40 when weeds are in the 2-3 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Applying ALB 40 to small grains during periods of rapid growth may result in crop leaning. This condition is temporary and will not reduce crop yields. Applications to small grains may be made with aerial applications with 1 gallon of water or more per acre. Where dense foliage is present, 2-3 gallons of water per acre should be used.

Restrictions for small grain areas that are grazed or cut for hay are indicated in Table 6 in Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and General Farmstead section of this label.

SMALL GRAINS: BARLEY
(fall- and spring-seeded)

EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:

Apply 2-4 fluid ounces of ALB 40 to fall-seeded barley prior to the jointing stage. Apply 2-3 fluid ounces of ALB 40 before spring-seeded barley exceeds the 4-leaf stage.

Note: For spring barley varieties that are seeded during the winter months or later, follow the rates and timings given for spring-seeded barley.

Do not tank mix ALB 40 with 2,4-D in early season applications on spring-seeded barley.

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS:

ALB 40 can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of fall- and spring-seeded barley. Apply 8 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when barley 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.

A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest. Do not use preharvest-treated barley 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, ALB 40 may be tank mixed with other herbicides, such as 2,4-D, that are labeled for preharvest uses in barley.

Do not make preharvest applications in California.

Barley Tank Mixes

Table 7.

Tank Mix Partner
Ally®
Amber®
Bronate®
Buctril®
Canvas®
Express
Finesse®
Glean
Harmony® Extra
MCPA amine or ester
Metribuzin (Sencor®; Lexone®) (1)
2,4-D amine or ester (2,3)

(1) Do not use low rates of sulfonylureas (Ally, Amber, Canvas, Express, Finesse, Glean, and Harmony Extra) on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.
(2) When using formulations other than 4 pounds per gallon use pounds of a.e. per acre listed.
(3) This tank mix is for fall-seeded barley only
Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment

ALB 40 Rate Per Treated Acre	Days Before Grazing	Days Before Hay Harvest
Less than 1 pint	7 days	37 days

SMALL GRAINS: OAT
(fall- and spring- seeded)

EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:

Apply 4 fluid ounces of ALB 40 herbicide per acre to fall-seeded oat prior to the jointing stage. Apply 4 fluid ounces of ALB 40 before spring-seeded oat exceed the 5-leaf stage.

ALB 40 may be tank mixed with MCPA amine or ester for applications in oat.

Do not tank mix ALB 40 with 2,4-D in oat.

SMALL GRAINS: TRITICALE
(fall- and spring-seeded)

EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:

Apply 4 fluid ounces of ALB 40 to triticale.

Early season applications to fall-seeded triticale must be made prior to the jointing stage.

Early season applications to spring-seeded triticale must be made before triticale reaches the 6-leaf stage.

Triticale Tank Mixes: For best performance, should be used in tank mix combination with bromoxynil (Buctril®, Moxy® 2E) herbicide.

SMALL GRAINS: WHEAT
(fall- and spring-seeded)

EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:

Apply 4 fluid ounces of ALB 40 to wheat unless using one of the fall-seeded wheat specific programs below.

Early season applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made prior to the jointing stage.

Early season applications to spring-seeded wheat must be made before wheat reaches the 6-leaf stage. Early developing wheat varieties such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield must receive application between early tillering and the jointing stage. Care should be taken in staging these varieties to be certain that the application occurs prior to the jointing stage.

To improve control of Russian thistle, flixweed, gromwell, or mayweed, add 2,4-D amine or ester to a tank mix with one of the following herbicides: Ally®, Amber®, Canvas®, Express®, Finesse®, Glean®, Harmony® Extra, or Peak®.

SPECIFIC USE PROGRAMS FOR FALL-SEEDED WHEAT ONLY:

ALB 40 may be used at 6 fluid ounces on fall-seeded wheat in Western Oregon as a spring application only. In Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, up to 8 fluid ounces of ALB 40 may be applied on fall-seeded wheat after it exceeds the 3-leaf stage for suppression of perennial weeds, such as field bindweed. Applications may be made in the fall following a frost but before a killing freeze. ALB 40 may be tank mixed with 2,4-D amine at 8 fluid ounces after wheat begins to tiller. 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.

Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment

ALB 40 Rate Per Treated Acre	Days Before Grazing	Days Before Hay Harvest
Less than 1 pint	7 days	37 days

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS:

ALB 40 can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of wheat. Apply 8 fluid ounces ALB 40 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.

A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest. 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, ALB 40 may be tank mixed with other herbicides such as Ally, Roundup® Ultra, and 2,4-D, Do not make preharvest applications in California.

WHEAT TANK MIXES

Table 8.

Tank Mix Partner
Ally® (1)
Amber®(1)
Bronate®
Buctril®
Canvas®(1)
Curtail®
Dakota(2)
Express®(1)
Finesse®(1)
Glean®(1)
Harmony Extra®(1)
Karmex (3)
Glyphosate (Roundup Ultra® RT(4)
MCPA amine or ester(5)
Metribuzin[3] (Sencor®, Lexone®)
Peak®(1)
Stinger
Tiller (2)
2,4-D amine or ester(5)

(1) Do not use low rates of sulfonylurea herbicides, 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 ALB 40 as a tank mix treatment with Dakota or Tiller on Durum wheat. Do not tank mix with Tiller if wild oat is the target weed.
(3) Tank mixes with Karmex and metribuzin are for use in fall-seeded wheat only.
(4) A tank mix of up to 4 fluid ounces of ALB 40 with Roundup Ultra RT or any glyphosate formulation labeled for use as a preplant application to wheat may be applied with no waiting period prior to planting.
(5) Up to 32 fluid ounces of (1.0 pound a.e.) may be used on fall-seeded wheat if crop injury is acceptable. When using formulations other than 4 pounds per gallon, use the pounds of a.e. per acre listed.

Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment

ALB 40 Rate Per Treated Acre	Days Before Grazing	Days Before Hay Harvest
Up to 1 pint	7 days	37 days
Up to 2 pints	21 days	51 days
Up to 4 pints	40 days	70 days

SORGHUM

ALB 40 herbicide may be applied preplant, postemergence, or preharvest in sorghum to control many annual broadleaf weeds and to reduce competition from established perennial broadleaf weeds as well as control their seedlings.

Do not graze or feed treated sorghum forage or silage prior to mature grain stage. If sorghum is grown for pasture or hay, refer to Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and General Farmstead section of this label for specific grazing and feeding restrictions.

Do not apply ALB 40 to sorghum grown for seed production.

PREPLANT APPLICATION:

Up to 8 fluid ounces of ALB 40 may be applied per acre if applied at least 15 days before sorghum planting.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION:

Up to 8 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per acre may be applied after sorghum is in the spike stage (all sorghum emerged) but before sorghum is 15" tall. For best performance, apply ALB 40 when the sorghum crop is in the 3-5 leaf stage and weeds are small (less than 3" tall). Use drop pipes (drop nozzles) if sorghum is taller than 8". Keep the spray off the sorghum leaves and out of the whorl to reduce the likelihood of crop injury and to improve spray coverage of weed foliage. Applying ALB 40 to sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10-14 days.

Preharvest uses in Texas and Oklahoma only: Up to 8 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per acre may be applied for weed suppression any time after the sorghum has reached the soft dough stage. An agriculturally approved surfactant may be used to improve performance. For aerial applications, use at least 2 gallons of water-based carrier per treated acre. Delay harvest until 30 days after a preharvest treatment.

SPLIT APPLICATION:

ALB 40 may be applied in split applications: preplant followed by postemergence or preharvest; or postemergence followed by preharvest. Do not exceed 8 fluid ounces per acre, per application or a total of 16 ounces per acre, per season on sorghum.

SORGHUM TANK MIXES AND SEQUENTIAL TREATMENTS

ALB 40 may be applied prior to, in a tank mix with, or after one or more of the following herbicides:

Acquire™
Atrazine
Basagran®
Bicep II Magnum®
Buctril®
Cyclone®
Dual Magnum™
Dual II Magnum®
Fallow Master™
Frontier®
Gramoxone® Extra
Guardsman®
Laddok® S-12
Landmaster®
Lasso®
Outlook™
Paramount®
Peak®
Permit®
Ramrod®
Gly Star Plus

Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment

ALB 40 Rate Per Treated Acre	Days Before Grazing	Days Before Hay Harvest
Less than 1 pint	7 days	37 days

SOYBEAN

PREPLANT APPLICATIONS:

Apply 4-16 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per acre to soybeans to control emerged broadleaf weeds prior to planting. Use the higher rates to control perennial or large annual broadleaf weeds. Do not exceed 16 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per acre in a spring application prior to planting soybeans. Following application of ALB 40 to soybeans and a minimum accumulation of 1" rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 14 days is required for 8 fluid ounces per acre or less, and 28 days for 16 fluid ounces per acre. These intervals must be observed prior to planting soybeans or crop injury may occur. Do not make ALB 40 preplant applications to soybeans in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25".

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS:

ALB 40 can be used to control many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and control or suppress many biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in soybean prior to harvest (refer to Table 1). Apply 8-64 fluid ounces of ALB 40 to soybeans per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after soybean pods have reached mature brown color and at least 75% leaf drop has occurred. Soybeans may be harvested 14 days or more after a preharvest application. Use the higher rates to control perennial broadleaf weeds or large annual broadleaf weeds.

Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts, such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for ALB 40. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practice could be instituted.

Do not use preharvest-treated soybean for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

Do not feed soybean fodder or hay following a preharvest application of ALB 40.

Do not make preharvest applications in California.

SOYBEAN TANK MIXES

PREPLANT TANK MIXES:

ALB 40 may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for early preplant use in soybeans including burndown herbicides such as glyphosate (Acquire, Roundup Ultra) and 2,4-D or residual herbicides such as Outlook, Frontier or Dual Magnum.

PREHARVEST TANK MIXES:

ALB 40 may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for preharvest use in soybeans such as Gramoxone® Extra.

SUGARCANE

Apply ALB 40 herbicide for control of annual, biennial, or perennial broadleaf weeds listed in Table 1. Apply 8-24 fluid ounces of ALB 40 to sugarcane per acre for control of annual weeds, 16-32 fluid ounces for control of biennial weeds, and 32-64 fluid ounces for control or suppression of perennial weeds.

Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth.

Retreatments may be made as needed, however, do not exceed a total of 64 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per treated acre to sugarcane during a growing season.

Timing: ALB 40 may be applied to sugarcane any time after weeds have emerged, but before the close-in stage of sugarcane. Applications of 32-64 fluid ounces to sugarcane of ALB 40 per acre made over the top of actively growing sugarcane may result in crop injury. When possible, direct the spray beneath the sugarcane canopy to minimize the likelihood of crop injury. Using directed sprays will also help maximize the spray coverage of weed foliage.

SUGARCANE TANK MIXES

ALB 40 may be tank mixed with other products registered for use in sugarcane such as Asulox®, atrazine, Evik®, and 2,4-D.

Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment

ALB 40 Rate Per Treated Acre	Days Before Grazing	Days Before Hay Harvest
Up to 1 pint	7 days	37 days
Up to 2 pints	21 days	51 days
Up to 4 pints	40 days	70 days

TURF AND LAWNS

For use in general farmstead (noncropland) and sod farms, apply 8-24 fluid ounces to turf of ALB 40 per acre for control of annual weeds, 16-32 fluid ounces for control of biennial weeds, and 32 fluid ounces for suppression of perennial weeds.

ALB 40 will also suppress many other listed perennial broadleaf weeds and woody brush and vine species. Refer to Table 2 for rate recommendations based on targeted weed or brush species and growth stage. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Repeat treatments may be made as needed, however, do not exceed 32 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per acre, per growing season to turf.

Apply 30-200 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre (3-17 quarts of water per 1,000 square feet), depending on density or height of weeds treated and on the type of equipment used.

To avoid injury to newly seeded grasses, delay application of ALB 40 until after the second mowing. Furthermore, applying more than 16 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per treated acre to turf may cause noticeable stunting or discoloration of sensitive grass species such as bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss, and St. Augustinegrass.

In areas where roots of sensitive plants extend, do not apply more than 4 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per treated acre to turf on coarse-textured (sandy-type) soils, or in excess of 8 fluid ounces per treated acre on fine-textured soils. Do not make repeat applications in these areas for 30 days and until previous applications of ALB 40 have been activated in the soil by rain or irrigation.

TURF AND LAWN TANK MIXES

Apply 3.2-8 fluid ounces of ALB 40 per acre to turf in a tank mix with one of the products in Table 9 at the rates listed. Use the higher rates when treating established weeds.

Table 9.

Tank Mix Partner
Brox 2E
MCPA
MCPP
2,4-D

Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment

ALB 40 Rate Per Treated Acre	Days Before Grazing	Days Before Hay Harvest
Up to 1 pint	7 days	37 days
Up to 2 pints	21 days	51 days
Up to 4 pints	40 days	70 days

Table 10

WEEDS LISTED ON THIS LABEL

ANNUALS	
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Alkanet	*Lithospermum arvense*
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*
, Powell	*Amaranthus powellii*
, Spiny	*Amaranthus spinosus*
Aster, Slender	*Aster subulatus*
Bedstraw, Catchweed	*Galium aparine*
Beggarweed, Florida	*Desmodium tortuosum*
Broomweed, Common	*Gutierezia dracunculoides*
Buckwheat, Tartary	*Fagopyrum tatarium*
, Wild	*Polygonum convulvulus*
Buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum*
Burclover, California	*Medicago polymorpha*
Burcucumber	*Sicyos angulatus*
Buttercup, Corn	*Ranunculus arvensis*
, Creeping	*Ranunculus repens*
, Roughseed	*Ranunculus muricatus*
, Western Field	*Ranunculus occidentalis*
Carpetweed	*Mullugo verticillata*
Catchfly, Nightflowering	*Silene noctiflorum*
Chamomile, Corn	*Anthemis arvensis*
Chervil, Bur	*Anthriscus caucalis*
Chickweed, Common	*Stellaria media*

ANNUALS	
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Clovers	*Trifolium spp.*
Cockle, Corn	*Agrostemma githago*
, Cow	*Vaccaria pyramidata*
, White	*Melandrium album*
Cocklebur, Common	*Xanthium strumarium*
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	*Acalypha ostryifolia*
Cornflower (Bachelor Button)	*Centaurea cyanus*
Croton, Tropic	*Croton glandiola*
, Woolly	*Croton capitatus*
Daisy, English	*Bellis perennis*
Dragonhead, American	*Dracocephalum parviflorum*
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf	*Oenothera lacinata*
Falseflax, Smallseed	*Camelina microcarpa*
Fleabane, Annual	*Erigeron annuus*
Flixweed	*Descurainia sophia*
Fumitory	*Fumaria officinalis*
Goosefoot, Nettleleaf	*Chenopodium murale*
Hempnettle	*Galeopsis tetrahit*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Jacob's Ladder	*Polemonium caeruleum*
Jimsonweed	*Datura stratium*
Knawel (German Moss)	*Scleranthus annuus*
Knotweed, Prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*
Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*
Lambsquarters, Common	*Chenopodium album*
Lettuce, Miners	*Claytonia perfoliata*
, Prickly	*Lactuca serriola*
Mallow, Common	*Malva neglecta*
, Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*
Marestail (Horseweed)	*Hippurus vulgaris*
Mayweed	*Anthemis cotula*
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	*Ipomea hederacea*
, Tall	*Ipomea purpurea*
Mustard, Black	*Brassica nigra*
, Blue	*Chorispora tenella*
, Tansy	*Descurainia pinnata*
, Treacle	*Erysimum repandum*
, Tumble	*Sisymbriumm altissimum*
, Wild	*Sinapis arvensis*
Nightshade, Black	*Solanum nlgrum*
, Cutleaf	*Solanum tnflorum*

ANNUALS	
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Pennycress, Field	*Thlaspi arvense*
Pepperweed, Virginia	*Lepidium virginicum*
Pigweed, Prostrate	*Amaranthus blitoides*
, Redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Pineappleweed	*Matricaria matricarioides*
Poorjoe	*Diodia teres*
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*
Purslane, Common	*Portulaca oleracea*
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*
Radish, Wild	*Raphanus raphanistrum*
Ragweed, Common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
, Giant (Buffaloweed)	*Ambrosia trifida*
, Lance-Leaf	*Ambrosia bidentata*
Ragwort, Tansy	*Senecia jacobea*
Rocket, London	*Sisymbrium irio*
, Yellow	*Barbarea vulgaris*
Rubberweed, Bitter	*Hymenoxys oderata*
Salsify	*Tragopogon porrifolius*
Sesbania, Hemp	*Sesbania exaltata*
Shepherdspurse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Sicklepod	*Cassia obtusifolia*
Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)	*Sida spinosa*
Smartweed, Green	*Polygonum scabrum*
Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Sneezeweed, Bitter	*Helen/um amurum*
Sowthistle, Annual	*Sonchus oleraceus*
, Spiny	*Sonchus asper*
Spikeweed, Common	*Hemizonia pungens*
Spurge, Prostrate	*Euphorbia humistrata*
Spurry, Corn	*Spergula arvensis*
Starbur, Bristly	*Acanthospermum hispidum*
Starwort, Little	*Stellaria graminea*
Sumpweed, Rough	*Iva cilliata*
Sunflower, Common (Wild)	*Helianthus annuus*
Thistle, Russian	*Salsola iberica*
Velvetleaf	*Abut/on teophrasti*
Waterhemp, Common	*Amaranthus rudis*
, Tall	*Amaranthus tubercu/atus*
Waterprimrose, Winged	*Ludwi9ia decurrens*
Wormwood	*Artemisia annua*

BIENNIALS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Burdock, Common	*Arctium minus*
Carrot, Wild (Queen Anne's Lace)	*Daucus carota*
Cockle, White	*Melandrium album*
Eveningprimrose, Common	*Denothera biennis*
Geranium, Carolina	*Geranium carolinianum*
Gromwell	*Lithospermum spp.*
Knapweed, Diffuse	*Cantaurea diffusa*
, Spotted	*Cantaurea maculosa*
Mallow, Dwarf	*Malva borealis*
Plantain, Bracted	*P/antago aristata*
Ragwort, Tansy	*Senecio jacobaea*
Starthistle, Yellow	*Centaurea solstitialis*
Sweetclover	*Melilotus spp.*
Teasel	*Dipsacus sativus*
Thistle, Bull	*Cirsium vulgare*
, Musk	*Carduus nutans*
, Plumeless	*Carduus acanthoides*

PERENNIALS	
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Alfalfa	*Medicago sativa*
Artichoke, Jerusalem	*Helianthus tuberosus*
Aster, Spiny	*Aster spinosus*
, Whiteheath	*Aster pilosus*
Bedstraw, Smooth	*Gallium mollugo*
Bindweed, Field	*Convolvulus arvensis*
, Hedge	*Calystegia sepium*
Blueweed, Texas	*Helianthus cilians*
Bursage, Woollyleaf, (Bur Ragweed, Povertyweed)	*Ambrosia grayi*
Buttercup, Tall	*Runanculus acris*
Campion, Bladder	*Silene vulgaris*
Chickweed, Field	*Cerastium arvense*
, Mouseear	*Cerastium vulgatum*
Chicory	*Cichorium intybus*
Clover, Hop	*Trifoleum aureum*
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*
Dock, Broadleaf (Bitterdock)	*Rumex obtusifolius*
, Curly	*Rumex crispus*
Dogbane, Hemp	*Apocynum cannabinum*
Dogfennel (Cypressweed)	*Eupatorium capillifolium*
Fern, Bracken	*Pteridium aquilinum*
Garlic, Wild	*Allium vineale*
Goldenrod, Canada	*Solidago canadensis*
, Missouri	*Solidago missouriensis*
Goldenweed, Common	*Isocoma coronopifolia*

PERENNIALS	
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Hawkweed	*Hieracium spp.*
Henbane, Black	*Hyoscyamus niger*
Horsenettle, Carolina	*Solanum caroliniense*
Ironweed	*Vernonia spp.*
Knapweed, Black	*Centaurea nigra*
, Russian	*Centaurea repens*
Milkweed, Climbing	*Sarcostemma cynanchoides*
, Common	*Asclepias syriaca*
Honeyvine	*Ampelamus albidus*
, Western Whorled	*Asclepias subverticillata*
Nettle, Stinging	*Urtica dioica*
Nightshade, Silverleaf (White Horsenettle)	*Solanum elaeagnifolium*
Onion, Wild	*All/um canadense*
Plantain, Broadleaf	*Plantago major*
, Buckhorn	*Plantago lanceolata*
Pokeweed	*Phytolacea americana*
Ragweed, Western	*Ambrosia psilstachya*
Redvine	*Brunnichia ovata*
Sericia Lespedeza	*Sericia Lespedeza*
Smartweed, Swamp	*Polygonum coccineum*
Snakeweed, Broom	*Gutierezia sarothrae*
Sorrel, Red (Sheep Sorrel)	*Rumex acetosella*
Sowthistle, Perennial	*Sonchus arvensis*
Spurge, Leafy	*Euphorbia esula*
Sundrops	*Oenothera perrenis*
Thistle, Canada	*Cirsium arvense*
, Scotch	*Onopordum acanthium*
Toadflex, Dalmatian	*Linaria genistrata*
Tropical Soda Apple	*Solanum viarum*
Trumpetcreeper (Buckvine)	*Campsis radicans*
Vetch	*Vicia spp.*
Waterhemlock, Spotted	*Cicuta maculata*
Waterprimrose, Creeping	*Ludwigia peploides*
Woodsorrel, Creeping	*Oxalis corniculata*
, Yellow	*Oxalis stricta*
Wormwood, Absinth	*Artemesia absinthium*
, Louisiana	*Artemesia ludoviciana*
Yankeeweed	*Eupatorium cornpositifolium*
Yarrow, Common	*Achillea millefolium*

WOODY SPECIES	
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Alder	*Alnus* spp.
Ash	*Fraxinus* spp.

WOODY SPECIES	
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Aspen	*Populus* spp.
Basswood	*Tilia americana*
Beech	*Fagus* spp.
Birch	*Betula* spp.
Blackberry	*Rubus* spp.
Blackgum	*Nyssa* spp.
Cedar	*Cedrus* spp.
Cherry	*Prunus* spp.
Chinquapin	*Chrysolepis chrysophylla*
Cottonwood	*Populus deltoides*
Creosotebush	*Larrea tridentata*
Cucumbertree	*Magnolia acuminata*
Dewberry	*Rubus caesius*
Dogwood	*Cornus* spp.
Elm	*Ulmus* spp.
Grape	*Vitus spp.*
Hawthorn (Thornapple)	*Crataegus* spp.
Hemlock	*Tsuga spp.*
Hickory	*Carya* spp.
Honeylocust	*Gleditsia triacanthos*
Honeysuckle	*Lonicera spp.*
Hornbeam	*Carpinus* spp.
Huckleberry	*Vaccinium arboreum*
Huisache	*Acacia Farnesiana*
Ivy, Poison	*Rhus radicans*
Kudzu	*Pueraria lobata*
Locust, Black	*Robinia pseudicacia*
Maple	*Acer* spp.
Mesquite	*Prosopis ruscifolia*
Oak	*Quercus* spp.
Oak, Poison	*Rhus toxicodendron*
Olive, Russian	*Eleaegnus angustifolia*
Persimmon, Eastern	*Diospyros virginiana*
Pine	*Pinus* spp.
Plum, Sand (Wild Plum)	*Prunus amygdalis*
Poplar	*Populus* spp.
Rabbitbrush	*Chrysothamnus pulchellus*
Redcedar, Eastern	*Juniperus virginiana*
Rose, McCartney	*Rosa bracteata*
, Multiflora	*Rosa multiflorum*
Sagebrush, Fringed	*Artemisia frigida*
Sassafras	*Sassafras albidum*
Serviceberry	*Amelanchier sanguinea*
Spicebush	*Lindera benzoin*
Spruce	*Picea spp.*
Sumac	*Rhus* spp.
Sweetgum	*Liquidamber styraciflua*
Sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*

WOODY SPECIES	
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Tarbush	*Flourensia cernua*
Willow	*Salix* spp.
Witchhazel	*Hamamelis macrophylla*
Yaupon	*Ilex* spp.
Yucca	*Yucca spp.*

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This product may be used on the following sites:

Asparagus
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Corn (field, pop, seed and silage) (not for use on sweet corn)
Cotton (preplant only)
Fallow Cropland
Proso Millet
Pastures,
Rangeland,
General Farmstead
Small Grains (Barley, Oat, Triticale and Wheat)
Sorghum
Soybean
Sugarcane
Turf

Look inside for complete Restrictions and Limitations and Application Instructions.

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