STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Dike and contain 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 water. Wash clothing before reuse. Keep spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

DIRECTION FOR USE

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

General Information

Doble herbicide is intended for selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds. Doble herbicide may provide partial control of some grasses. Doble herbicide is effective mainly through contact action; therefore, weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Doble herbicide may cause some soybean leaf-speckling and leaf-bronzing to occur under certain conditions. (See Restrictions and Limitations).

Timing of Applications

Make postemergence applications of Doble herbicide early, when weeds are small and actively growing and before weeds reach the maximum size listed in the application rate table.

Early application to weeds produces the most beneficial effect on weed control, and makes it easier to obtain thorough spray coverage. Delay in application which permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated will result in inadequate control.

Cultivation within 5 days before or 5 days after the application is not recommended. Cultivation may put weeds under stress, thus making control more difficult to obtain.

Water Volume and Spray Pressure

Apply recommended rates of Doble as follows:

Ground equipment: Use a minimum of 20 gals. of water per broadcast acre and a minimum of 40 psi pressure (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line). When crop and weed foliage is dense use up to 50 gals. of water and up to 80 psi pressure. Use standard high pressure pesticide hollow cone or flat fan nozzles spaced 20 inches apart. Do not use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles.

Air equipment: Use a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre and a maximum of 40 psi pressure. Use only diaphragm-type nozzles producing cone or fan spray patterns.

Aerial Application - Special Directions

To obtain uniform coverage and to avoid drift hazards, the following application equipment and practices should be used:

Nozzle height: 6 to 10 feet above crop.

Nozzle orientation: Nozzles must be oriented so as to discharge straight back with the air stream (opposite the direction of travel of the aircraft) and not more than 20 degrees downward.

Nozzles must not be located farther out than three-fourths the distance from the center of the aircraft to the end of the wing or rotor.

Water volume and spray pressure: See Air equipment.

Do not apply Doble by aircraft when wind is blowing at a velocity above 10 mph. Coarse sprays (larger droplets) are less likely to drift.

Do not apply Doble by air if ornamentals or sensitive non-target crops, such as cotton, sugar beets, sunflowers or okra are within 200 feet downwind.

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.

Addition of Oil Concentrate to Spray Tank

A nonphytotoxic oil concentrate (commonly referred to as oil concentrate) should be added to the spray tank with Doble. The oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet the following criteria: 1) be nonphytotoxic, 2) contain only EPA-exempt ingredients, 3) provide good mixing quality in the jar test (see below), and 4) prove beneficial in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers which provide good mixing quality. For vegetable oil concentrates, it has been observed that highly refined vegetable oils are more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information see "Jar Test for Estimating Suitability of Oil Concentrates" at the end of this section.

With the addition of oil concentrate to Doble on soybeans, some leaf burn may occur, but all new growth is normal and crop vigor is not reduced. The potential for leaf burn is increased when relative humidity and temperature are high. A few oil concentrates have exhibited excessive leaf burn. Refer to your supplier for information concerning successful local experience prior to purchasing any oil concentrate.

Rate of Oil Concentrate:

Ground application - 2 pints/acre (maximum).
Air application - 2 pints/acre (maximum).

Mixing/Spraying:

Fill tank of a thoroughly clean sprayer half to two-thirds full with clean water. Start agitation and add Doble; allow to mix thoroughly. Add oil concentrate and remaining volume of water. Maintain constant agitation during application.

Jar Test For Estimating Suitability of Oil Concentrates.

1. Water supply: Use only water from intended source and at the source temperature.
2. Amount of water in jar:
   Ground application -For 20 gal./A spray volume use 3 3/4 cups (800 ml) of water.
   Air application - For 10 gal/A spray volume use 1 2/3 cups (400 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust proportionately to above.
3. Amount of Doble and oil concentrate to add: Add Doble and oil concentrate at the rate of 1 teaspoon (5 ml) for each pint of recommended label rate.
4. Add components in following sequence, gently mixing between component additions:
   a. Doble
   b. Oil Concentrate
5. Cap jar, invert 10 cycles, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.
6. Evaluation: An ideal tank mix combination will be uniform; thus, the suitability of the oil concentrate is questionable if any of the following are observed:

   Free oil (film or globules) at the surface

   Flocculation---fine particles which may be suspended in the liquid or found as a precipitated layer at the bottom of the jar.

   Clabbering---thickening texture (coagulated) resembling yogurt or a curd-like texture as with cottage cheese.

APPLICATION RATE TABLE

Applications of Doble herbicide should be made when weeds are small and actively growing and before weeds reach the maximum size listed in the Application Rate Table. Such applications generally correspond to the soybean growth stages of unifoliate to two expanded trifoliate leaves. Soybeans may experience slight yellowing, bronzing, speckling, or burning of leaves under certain conditions. Soybean plants generally outgrow this condition within 10 days.

Application Rates for Weed Growth Stages

	Leaf Stage	Max. Height	Doble Rate/A	Oil Concentrate-Rate/A
Beggarticks	Up to 6	6"		
Bristly Starbur	Up to 4	2'		
Canada Thistle*		8"to bud stage		
Cocklebur **	2-6	6"		
Common Lambsquarters***	4-6	2"		
Common Purslane	Up to 4	1"		
Common Ragweed	4-6	3"		
Dayflower	Up to 6	4"		
Devilsclaw*	Up to 6	3"		
Galinsoga*	Cotyledon to 6	2"	2	2
Giant Ragweed*	Up to 4	6"	pints	pints
Jimsonweed	Up to 6	6"		
Ladysthumb	Up to 6	6"		
Morninglories***	Up to 4	2"		
Pennsylvania Smartweed	Up to 6	6"		
Prickly Sida or Teaweed	Up to 6	3"		
Redroot Pigweed	Up to 4	2"		
Redweed	4-6	6"		
Shepherdspurse****	Up to 6	4"		
Smooth Pigweed	Up to 4	2"		
Spurred Anoda	Up to 6	3"		
Velvetleaf	Up to 4	2"		
Venice Mallow	Up to 6	4"		
Wild Buckwheat	Up to 4	3"		
Wild Mustard	Up to 6	4"		
Wild Poinsettia	2-4	4"		
Wild Sunflower	Up to 4	5"		
Yellow Nutsedge*	--	6-8"		

* Control may be inconsistent with this rate of Doble. A later application of Basagran may be necessary (see label for Basagran).

** Do not treat earlier than leaf stage shown and do not count cotyledon leaves.

*** Control may be partial or inconsistent.

**** Do not treat rosette before seed stalk appears.

Restrictions and Limitations

Do not apply more than a total of 2 pints of Doble per acre per season. Do not apply more than 2 1/2 pints of Basagran following an application of 2 pints of Doble per acre per season.

Do not apply Doble to soybeans that have been subject to stress conditions such as hail damage, flooding, drought, injury from other herbicides, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as crop injury may result.

Do not apply Doble to soybeans that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity and/or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced and/or prolonged.

Do not apply Doble during prolonged periods of drought or during unseasonably cold weather, as unsatisfactory weed control may result.

Rainfall or overhead irrigation soon after application (within 8 hours) may nullify the effectiveness of Doble.

Do not mix or apply Doble with any other pesticide or any fertilizer except as specifically recommended on this labeling.

Do not apply Doble within 50 days of soybean harvest.

Root crops (such as carrots, turnips, sweet potatoes, etc) must not be planted in fields treated with Doble for a period of 18 months following treatment.

In case of crop failure, only peanuts or soybeans may be immediately replanted.

Avoid drift to all other crops and nontarget areas.

Clean sprayer thoroughly prior to application of Doble, particularly if a herbicide was used which has the potential to injure the crop to be sprayed.

Do not apply Doble herbicide directly to lakes, ponds or streams.

Do not contaminate water with Doble by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

The Directions for use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above. BASF MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. IN NO CASE SHALL BASF OR THE SELLER BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BASF and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Warranty which may be varied only be agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of BASF.

Doble is a trademark of BASF AG.

APPENDIX

The following are scientific names for the weeds listed in this section. For specific recommendations on control of these weeds, refer to the Application Rate Table.

BROADLEAF WEEDS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Beggarticks	Bidens frondosa
Bristly Starbur	Acanthospermum hispidum
Butterprint (see Velvetleaf)	Abutilon theophrasti
Buttonweed (see Velvetleaf)	Abutilon theophrasti
Canada Thistle	Cirsium arvense
Cocklebur	Xanthium pensylvanicum
Common Lambsquarters	Chenopodium album
Common Purslane	Portulaca oleracea
Dayflower	Commelina spp.
Devilsclaw	Probiscidea louisianica
Galinsoga	Galinsoga spp.
Jimsonweed	Datura stramonium
Ladysthumb	Polygonum persicaria
Morningglory, Common (tall)	Ipomoea purpurea
Morningglory, Cypressvine	Ipomea quamoclit
Morningglory, Entireleaf	Ipomoea hederacea
Morningglory, Palmleaf	Ipomoea wrightii
Morningglory, Pitted	Ipomoea lacunosa
Morningglory, Purple Moonflower	Ipomoea muricata
Morningglory, Smallflower	Jacquemontia tamnifolia
, Ivyleaf	Ipomoea hederacea
Pennsylvania Smartweed	Polygonum pensylvanicum
Pigweed, Redroot	Amaranthus retroflexus
, Smooth	Amaranthus hybridis
Prickly Sida or Teaweed	Sida spinosa,
Ragweed, Common	Ambrosia artemisiifolia
, Giant	Ambrosia trifida
Redweed	Melochia corchorifolia
Shepherdspurse	Capsella bursa-pastoris
Spurred Anoda	Anoda cristata
Velvetleaf	Hibiscus trionum
Venice Mallow	Hibiscus trionum
Wild Buckwheat	Polygonum convolvulus
Wild Mustard	Brassica kaber
Wild Poinsettia	Euphorbia heterophylla
Wild Sunflower	Helianthus annuus

SEDGES

Yellow Nutsedge	Cyperus esculentus