7969-79 PM23 10687

Mr. Jack F. Graham
BASF Corporation
100 Cherry Hill Road
Parsippany, NJ 07054

AUG 21 1987

Dear Mr. Graham:

Subject: Label Revisions
Blazer Herbicide
EPA Registration No. 7969-79
Your Submission Dated August 12, 1987

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, is acceptable provided that you:

1. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment bearing the amended labeling:

   a. On page 6 clarify the sprayer cleaning directions. As written, it implies sprayer is cleaned only if herbicides were previously used.

   b. Place the Environmental Hazards section in the Precautionary Statements section. Modify the statement to read:

      Do not apply directly to water or wetlands except as specified on this label for application to rice.

   c. On page 23, footnote a., the State abbreviation "WY" appears to be misspelled.

   d. In the tank mix directions you must specify Fusilade 2000 1E. This is to assure the application rates and limitations are correct.

   e. On page 26 delete "other approved BASF supplemental labeling." The supplemental labeling refers to the product's label for directions, precautions, and restrictions, and once approved is considered to be part of the product's label.

15631:I:Mountfort:MF-10:KENCO:8/20/87:09/01/87:aw:lf:ek:cb

CONCURRENCES								
SYMBOL	ORIGINATOR							
SURNAME								
DATE								

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f. On page 45 the table must be clarified. In Region A on the Fusilade 2000 1% label only 24 ounces (1 1/2 pt) per acre may be applied, which corresponds to Region 1 on this label.

g. On page 56 specify that the directions are for Postemergence Application to Peanuts. Add a statement similar to the following:

> Do not apply more than one postemergent application of Blazer to peanuts.

h. On page 58 delete the directions for a second application in the beggarweed directions.

i. Move the directions for preemergence weed control on page 64 out of the Tank Mix directions, which start on page 61.

j. In the table on page 72, 2 fl oz/A does not correspond with directions for 1 pt on page 69.

2. Submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

The new brand name in the above subject is acceptable.

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

Sincerely yours,

Richard F. Mountfort
Product Manager (23)
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (TS-767C)

Enclosure

30987

August 4, 1987

BLAZER
POSTEMERGENCE HERBICIDE
(For Use on Soybeans, Peanuts and Rice)

ACTIVE INGREDIENT
Sodium salt of acifluorfen
Sodium 5-[2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)
phenoxy]-2-nitrobenzoate.....20.3%*
INERT INGREDIENTS 79.9%

TOTAL 100.0%
*Equivalent to 2 lbs active ingredient per gallon

ACCEPTED
with comments
AUG 21 1987
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 7969-79

EPA Reg. No. 7969-79
U.S. Pat 31455

DANGER
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER
Causes eye damage. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes. Wear goggles or face shield when handling. For protection during application wear a hat, long sleeved shirt and trousers. Mixer-loaders must wear rubber gloves. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist and contact with skin or clothing. In case of contact, immediately remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing with soap and hot water before re-use.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF IN EYES: Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Consult a physician if irritation persists.

IF SWALLOWED: Dilute by giving 2 glasses of water to drink and call a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Emesis is recommended.

Net Contents 1 gallon

BASF Corporation
Parsippany, NJ 07054

40687

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Read the precautionary statement, environmental hazard statements, storage and disposal statements, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty statement appearing on the container label.

GENERAL INFORMATION
Blazer is intended for selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses (See Directions for Use for specific crops and weeds). Blazer is effective through contact action; therefore weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Large crops and weed leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and prevent adequate spray coverage. Labeled crops are tolerant to Blazer; however leaf-speckling and leaf bronzing may occur under certain conditions, particularly on the youngest leaves present at time of application. Exposed stems may also exhibit external spotting and bronzing. (See Restrictions and Limitations for each crop).

TIME OF APPLICATION
Make postemergence application of Blazer early, when weeds are small and actively growing and before weeds reach the maximum size listed in the application rate tables for the individual crops.

After the weeds exceed the maximum leaf stage of development listed in the weed table, see use instructions for tank mixture with Basagran (soybeans) and tank mixture with 2,4-DB (soybeans and peanuts).

Early application to weeds results in improved weed control, allows use of the lower rate (depending on weed species), 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.

Do not cultivate within 3 days before or 3 to 7 days after application of Blazer.

WATER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE
Apply recommended rates of Blazer 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 application (CDA) nozzles. Adjust the height of the boom above the crop to give complete coverage of all weeds. The high gallonage and high pressure will promote necessary coverage of weeds. For further information on optimum spray pressures for specific nozzles, refer to manufacturers' charts for recommendations. Maintain sufficient agitation during mixing and spraying to insure a uniform spray mixture.

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NOTE: Cultivation before or during the application is not recommended. Cultivation may put weeds under stress, thus making control more difficult to obtain. Timely cultivation 3 to 7 days after application will usually assist in weed control. When row banding equipment is employed, it should be adjusted to provide maximum coverage of weeds in the row.
Thorough coverage of the weeds can be obtained with two nozzles directed from either side of the crop row toward the weeds in the center rows. Recommended minimum band width is 15 inches with a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre on this band. Application with a single nozzle over the top of weeds in the center row is not recommended.

AIR EQUIPMENT
In general, use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre and a maximum of 40 psi pressure. However, Blazer applied in 5 gallons per acre has been effective for control of hemp sesbania.

Use only diaphragm-type nozzles producing cone or fan spray patterns.

Nozzle Placement and Orientation: Nozzles should point to the rear of the aircraft and not be pointed downward more than 20 degrees. Nozzles on spray booms should not be placed any closer to wing tips than 3/4 of the wing span; this will minimize the formation of spray or wing-tip vortice roll. A height of 6 to 10 feet over the crop is recommended.

Drift Hazard: When spraying labeled crops, care must be exercised to prevent spray drift which could result in damage to other crops. Aerial spraying when other crops are closer than 100 yards downwind or 50 yards upwind from the point of application is not recommended. The use of any cleared drift control agent may reduce this hazard; however, the drift control agent may also decrease the weed control activity. Do not apply Blazer by aircraft when wind velocity exceeds 10 mph.

IMPORTANT
Aerial applicators must be familiar with the EPA registered label and follow the use precautions. Spraying of Blazer in a manner other than as recommended is done at the user's risk. Users are responsible for all loss or damage which results from such spraying. In addition, aerial applicators should follow all applicable state and local regulations and ordinances. In interpreting the label and local regulations, the most restrictive situations should apply to avoid drift hazards.

SPRAY ADDITIVES
Adjuvants are needed with Blazer to achieve consistent weed control. The standard label recommendation is 1 pint of an 80% active nonionic spray adjuvant per 100 gallons of water. For certain weeds, a higher spray adjuvant rate is recommended.

Urea Ammonium Nitrate (UAN) commonly referred to as 28%, 30% or 32% nitrogen solution, may be added in place of other spray adjuvants for improved velvetleaf control in soybean. The standard use rate of 1/2 to 1 gallon per acre is recommended.

OK 4-7-06

(continued)

Nonphytotoxic oil concentrate should be added to the spray tank for certain tank mix combinations as recommended in the directions for specific crops. The oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet the following criteria:

1. Be non-phytotoxic

2. Contain only EPA exempt ingredients

3. Provide good mixing quality in the jar test (see page 5).

4. Be successful 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 oils. For additional information refer to the "Jar test for estimating suitability of oil concentrate."

With the addition of oil concentrate, the potential for leaf burn is increased especially when relative humidity and temperatures are high.

Jar test for estimating suitability of oil concentrates:

If Blazer is mixed with herbicides requiring the addition of a crop oil concentrate, the following jar test for estimating suitability of oil concentrate should be carried out.

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 1/3 cups (800 ml) of water.
   Air application - for 5 gal./A spray volume use 5/6 cup (200 ml) of water, or 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 herbicide(s) and oil concentrate to add: Add herbicides 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. Dry products (dry flowables and wettable powders) when applicable.

   b. Blazer, and when applicable, other water miscible products (such as Basagran® herbicide), liquid fertilizers and/or liquid flowables.

   c. Oil concentrate

   d. Emulsifiable concentrates, such as Poast® herbicide, when applicable.

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 at the surface-film or globules.

   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.

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MIXING

Fill half of the spray tank with clean water and add the recommended amount of Blazer followed by a spray adjuvant while the agitator is running. After thorough mixing, add the remaining quantity of water. For the mixing sequence of tank mix combination see labeling of respective compounds.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Do not apply Blazer to crops listed on this label that have been subject to stress conditions, such as drought; flooding, frost or hail damage; high temperature stress or wilt; injury from herbicides or excessive fertilizer or soil salts; wind injury; widely fluctuating temperatures; stress symptoms from disease, nematodes or insects; cold temperatures when maximum day temperature is below 70°F or soil temperature is below 60°F; as weeds will not be actively growing and control may be reduced.

Crop Rotation Restriction: root crops (such as carrots, turnips, sweet potatoes, etc.) must not be planted in fields treated with Blazer herbicide for a period of 18 months following treatment.

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

Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.

Avoid drift to all other crops and non-target areas.

Rainfall and overhead irrigation soon after application (within 6 hours) may nullify the effectiveness of Blazer. Do not apply if rain is threatening.

Do not mix or apply Blazer with any other pesticide or with liquid fertilizer, except as specifically recommended on this label or on other BASF approved supplemental labeling.

Clean sprayer thoroughly prior to application of Blazer particularly if a herbicide was used which has the potential to injure the crop to be sprayed with Blazer. Thoroughly flush spray equipment (tank, hoses, boom, pump) with water after each use.

?

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to lakes, ponds or streams.
Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.
Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

RE-ENTRY AND WORKERS PROTECTION STATEMENTS

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift, expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons. Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Because certain states may required more restrictive re-entry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not allow product to freeze. Store above 32 degrees F.
Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.
Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Triple rinse (or equivalent). 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.
Do not reuse empty container.

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 re-use. Keep spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

ATTENTION:

Clean sprayer thoroughly before and after application of herbicides.

Failure to clean sprayer thoroughly after a herbicide application may result in injury to other crops if sprayed with the same equipment. Fill the sprayer with clean water and add a commercial spray tank cleaner or a surfactant/adjuvant at the recommended rate on its label. Circulate through entire sprayer system. Spray approximately half the tank solution through the hoses, boom, and nozzles to clean these parts. Drain the tank and rinse the total system thoroughly several times with clean water.

For use directions on specific crops see following pages.

SOYBEANS
Directions for Use

Applications of Blazer should be made when weeds are small and actively growing and before they reach the maximum size listed in Table 1, Application Rate Table for Soybeans. In solid seeded narrow row soybean plantings, Blazer herbicide should be applied when soybeans are in the 1 to 2 trifoliate leaf stage in order to insure good spray coverage of weeds.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN SOYBEANS (Partial List)

Do not apply Blazer within 50 days of harvest for soybeans.

Do not apply more than 4 pints per acre of Blazer herbicide per growing season for soybeans.

Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.

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

Crop Rotation Restriction: Root Crops (such as carrots, turnips, sweet potatoes, etc.) must not be planted in fields treated with Blazer for a period of 18 months following treatment.

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Table 1

APPLICATION RATE TABLE FOR SOYBEANS

Rates: The rate for broad spectrum weed control is 2 pints of Blazer per acre plus 1 pint of a spray adjuvant per 100 gallons of spray mix.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	Application Rate Table for Soybeans											
	1.0 pt/A			1.5 pt/A			2.0 pt/A			3.0 pt/A		
	MAXIMUM (a)			MAXIMUM (a)			MAXIMUM (a)			MAXIMUM (a)		
	Leaf Stage	Height Inches		Leaf Stage	Height Inches		Leaf Stage	Height Inches		Leaf Stage	Height Inches	
Amaranth, Palmer	-	-		4	1-2		6	3		-	-	
Amaranth, Spiny	-	-		-	-		6	2-3		-	-	
Bellonvine	-	-		-	-		4	2		-	-	
Buckwheat, Wild	-	-		-	-		4	3		-	-	
Buffalobur	-	-		-	-		3 (b)	2		-	-	
Burgherkin	-	-		-	-		4 (b)	3		-	-	
Carpetweed	multi 3"dia	2 -		multi 6"dia	2 -		multi 8"dia	- 2		-	-	
Citron (Wild Watermelon)	-	-		-	-		4 (b)	2		-	-	
Cocklebur, Common	-	-		-	-		4 (b)	4		8 (b)	8	
Cocklebur, Heartleaf	-	-		-	-		4 (b)	4		8 (b)	8	
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	-	-		2	1-2		4	2		-	-	
Copperleaf, Virginia	-	-		-	-		4	<2		-	-	
Coupea, Volunteer	-	-		-	-		1 (b)	<2		-	-	
Crotalaria, Showy	-	-		-	-		(c)			-	-	
Croton, Tropic	1-2	<2		2	2		2	2		-	-	
Croton, Woolly	1-2	<2		2	2		2	2		-	-	
Cucumber, Wild Spiny	-	-		-	-		4 (b)	3		-	-	
Devilsclaw	-	-		-	-		2	1		-	-	
Galinsoga, Hairy	-	-		-	-		4	<2		6	2-3	
Galinsoga, Smallflower	-	-		-	-		4	<2		6	2-3	
Gourd, Texas	-	-		-	-		3 (b)	3		-	-	
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	-	-		2	1		4	<2		6	2-3	
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf	-	-		-	-		4	<2		6	2-3	
Indigo, Hairy	-	-		-	-		3	2		-	-	
Jimsonweed	4	3		6	6		8	8		12	12	
Ladysthumb	-	-		-	-		4	4		-	-	
Lambsquarters	-	-		-	-		3 (b)	<1		-	-	
Morningglory												
Cypressvine	-	-		-	-		4	2		6	2-4	
Entireleaf	-	-		-	-		3	<2		4	2	
Ivyleaf	-	-		-	-		3	<2		4	2	
Purplemoonflower	-	-		4	2		4	2		8	2-4	
Scarlet	-	-		-	-		4	2		6	2-3	
Smallflower	-	-		-	-		4	2		8	2-4	
Small White (Pitted)	2	2		4	2-3		4	2-3		8	5	
Tall (Common)	-	-		-	-		3	<2		4	2-3	
Willowleaf (Palmleaf)	-	-		-	-		4	2		5	2-3	
Mustard, Wild	2	1-2		4	3		6	4		10	8	
Nightshade, Eastern Black												
Nightshade, Black	2	<2		2	<2		4	<2		8	2-4	
Pigweed, Prostrate	-	-		-	-		6	3		8	2-4	
Pigweed, Redroot	2	<2		4	2		6	3		8	4	
Pigweed, Smooth	-	-		4	2		6	3		8	4	
Poinsettia, Wild	-	-		-	-		2 (c)	2		-	-	
Poorjoe	-	-		-	-		4	2		6	3	

(Continued of the following page)

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(Continued)

Purslane, Common	-	-	multi	1	multi	1	-	-
	-	-	6"dia	-	8"dia	-	-	-
Pusley, Florida	-	-	-	-	2	<2	4	<2
Ragweed, Common	2	<2	4	2	6	3	8	4
Ragweed, Giant	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-
Senna, Coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(b)	<2
Sesbania, Hemp	-	-	-	-	c		-	-
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	8
Smellmelon	-	-	-	-	4(b)	3	-	-
Spurge, Prostrate	-	-	-	-	multi	0.5" dia	-	-
Spurge, Spotted	-	-	-	-	multi	0.5" dia	-	-
Starbur, Bristly	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(b)	<2
Velvetleaf (c)	-	-	-	-	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Waterhemp, Tall	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	3
ANNUAL GRASSES								
Foxtail, Giant	-	-	-	-	3(b)	2	4(b)	3
Foxtail, Green	-	-	-	-	3(b)	2	4(b)	3
Foxtail, Yellow	-	-	-	-	3(b)	2	4(b)	3
Johnsongrass, Seedling	-	-	-	-	3(b)	2	4(b)	3
Panicum, Fall	-	-	-	-	3(b)	2	4(b)	2
Shattercane	-	-	-	-	3(b)	2	4(b)	3
Volunteer Small Grains	-	-	-	-	3(b)	2	4(b)	3
PERENNIAL WEEDS								
Bindweed, Field	-	-	-	-	multi(b)		-	-
Bindweed, Hedge	-	-	-	-	multi(b)		-	-
Milkweed, Climbing	-	-	-	-	multi(b)		-	-
Milkweed, Common	-	-	-	-	multi(b)		-	-
Redvine	-	-	-	-	multi(b)		-	-
Thistle, Canada	-	-	-	-	multi(b)		-	-
Trumpetcreeper	-	-	-	-	multi(b)		-	-

(a) Do not count leaves as pairs...count each leaf separately. Do not count cotyledon leaves. Spraying weeds in the cotyledon growth stage is not recommended.

(b) See Special Use Directions for these weed problems.

(c) See Special Use Directions for rate.

NOTE: Weed height will vary depending on environmental conditions and is only given as a guide. Emphasis should be placed on leaf stages.

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*SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL WEED PROBLEMS IN SOYBEANS

*Buffalobur

*Partial control of buffalobur can usually be obtained when the *seedlings have less than 4 true leaves. Use Blazer at *2 pints in 30 gallons of water per acre. The use of 2 pints of a *spray adjuvant per 100 gallons of spray mix is recommended. If *regrowth or new seedlings appear, repeat application. Regrowth *usually occurs when day or night temperatures fall below 70 *degrees.

*Cocklebur, Common
*Cocklebur, Heartleaf

*The most consistent control of cocklebur is obtained when 2 pints *of Blazer is applied per acre to weeds in the 2 leaf *stage which are actively growing under conditions of high soil *moisture and high relative humidity. The use of 1 pint of spray *adjuvant per 100 gallons of spray mix is recommended. As *cocklebur approaches the 8 leaf stage, the use of 3 pints per acre *of Blazer is suggested. Control of cocklebur may be partial *or inconsistent when sprayed during periods of dry weather *or other stress conditions.
*NOTE: Use the 3 pint rate for soybeans only.

*Cowpea, Volunteer (Southern pea, Black eye pea)

*Volunteer cowpea germinates over a long period of time thus *making control difficult. Partial control can be obtained by *applying 2 pints of Blazer per acre just past the cowpea *cotyledon growth stage. Do not wait for the first leaves *to fully expand. Use 2 pints of spray adjuvant per 100 gallons of *spray mix for maximum activity. A repeat application is *normally required for new seedling weeds.

*Sesbania, Hemp
*Crotalaria, Showy
*
*Sesbania and crotalaria are very sensitive to Blazer.
*The use of 2 pints of spray adjuvant per 100 gallons
*of spray mix is required for control. Effective control can be
*obtained at just about all plant heights. It is important,
*however; that Blazer be applied prior to bloom.
*Applications after bloom are usually not effective and therefore
*not recommended. The use of 1 pint per acre has given
*excellent control of both sesbania and crotalaria. During or
*after periods of dry weather, control may be erratic. Best control
*is then obtained when 1.5 pints are applied to each acre.
*Application for control of these weeds should be timed to occur
*after maximum weed emergence has taken place. Care must be
*exercised to make certain that crops do not shade this weed from
*spray deposits. Waiting for the sesbania to break through the
*crop canopy may be advisable for control of late season
*infestations.

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*Cucurbits:
*Burgherkin
*Citron (Wild Watermelon)
*Cucumber, Wild Spiny
*Gourd, Texas
*Smellmelon
*
*Members of the cucumber family germinate over an extended period
*of time. Control is therefore difficult to obtain with a single
*spray. In order for Blazer to be effective, initial
*application should be made to weeds no later than the 4 leaf
*growth stage. Use 2 pints of Blazer per acre plus 2 pints
*of spray adjuvant per 100 gallons of spray mix. If subsequent
*weed flushes occur in severely infested soybean fields, a second
*application should be timed much like the first application.
*Waiting for several weed flushes to appear and then spraying will
*result in poor control. The most effective control is obtained
*when weeds have no more than 4 true leaves.

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*Lambsquarters, Common
*
*Blazer, at the 2 pint rate per acre, will usually cause
*spotting, stunting or death of many seedlings not exceeding 3 true
*leaves. The use of 2 pints of spray adjuvant per 100 gallons of
|spray mix is required for maximum kill of seedlings. Cultivation
|3 to 7 days after the Blazer/spray adjuvant application will
|usually assist in control.

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*Poinsettia, Wild

*Blazer, at the 2 pint rate per acre plus 2 pints of a spray *adjuvant per 100 gallons of spray mix, will usually kill or *severely stunt wild poinsettia. Application must be made prior *to the formation of the third true leaf. In addition, the seedling* *must be actively growing. This treatment will usually result in a *height differential between soybeans and surviving wild poinsettia,* *thus allowing post directed applications for additional control.

*Starbur, Bristly
*Senna, Coffee

*Blazer, at the 3 pint rate per acre plus 2 pints of a spray *adjuvant per 100 gallons of spray mix, will kill or suppress seedlings that are not past the 2 leaf stage. Applications after *the 2 leaf stage are usually ineffective.
*NOTE: Use the 3 pint rate for soybeans only.

Velvetleaf

Blazer can be used to control velvetleaf in several of ways:

1. Apply 3 pints of Blazer per acre when velvetleaf does not exceed the 4 true leaf stage (maximum 3 to 4" height) in combination with 2 pints of nonionic spray adjuvant per 100 gallons of spray mix.

2. Apply 2 pints of Blazer per acre in combination with UAN at the rate of 1/2 to 1 gallon per acre when velvetleaf does not exceed the 4 leaf stage (maximum 3 to 4" height). The UAN will will function as a spray adjuvant.

3. Or, apply Blazer and Basagran in tank mix combination with UAN. For further details refer to page 18 of this label and the Basagran label.

*ANNUAL GRASSES
*Foxtail, Giant
*Foxtail, Green
*Foxtail, Yellow
*Johnsongrass, Seedling
*Panicum, Fall
*Shattercane

*Blazer must not be the basic component of a grass management *program. For additional control of escaped grasses *following a preplant incorporated or preemergence herbicide, *use Blazer at 2 pints per acre. The use of 2 to 4 pints of a *spray adjuvant per 100 gallons of spray mix is required. *Grasses should not exceed the 2 to 3 leaf stage for this treatment. *When escaped grasses are in the 4 leaf growth stage use 3 pints of *Blazer herbicide per acre plus 2 pints of a spray adjuvant per 100 *gallons of spray. Activity is dependent upon good soil moisture *during and following spray application.
*NOTE: Use the 3 pint rate for soybeans only.

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*Volunteer Small Grains
*(Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat)

*When Blazer is applied to emerging volunteer small *grains in the 2 to 3 leaf stage, many plants will die or remain *stunted. Blazer should be applied at 2 pints per acre plus *2 to 4 pints of a spray adjuvant per 100 gallons of spray *mix. When volunteer small grains are in the 4 leaf growth stage *use 3 pints of Blazer per acre plus 2 to 4 pints of spray *adjuvant per 100 gallons of spray. Activity is dependent upon *good soil moisture during and following spray applications.
*NOTE: Use the 3 pint rate for soybeans only.

---

*PERENNIAL WEEDS
*Bindweed, Field
*Bindweed, Hedge
*Milkweed, Climbing
*Milkweed, Common
*Redvine
*Trumpetcreeper

*Growth of perennial weeds from underground rootstocks *is very difficult to control. Blazer at 2 pints per acre, plus 2 |to 4 pints of spray adjuvant per 100 gallons of spray solution | *applied under favorable environmental conditions, will *burn back the above-ground plant parts and retard regrowth. A *second application may be applied for additional burndown. *Blazer will not kill the underground rootstocks of these weeds.

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*Thistle, Canada ✓

*Blazer at 3 pints per acre plus a spray adjuvant at 1 pint per *100 gallons will provide added burnback and growth retardation. *Do not apply more than a single application when using the 3 pint *rate per acre. When applied before bud stage, Canada Thistle will *be severely stunted. The terminal bud of the plant will be killed.*

*NOTE: Use the 3 pint rate for soybeans only.

Table 2

SOYBEANS - TANK MIXES WITH BLAZER(6)

Use the following chart as a guide to determine broadleaf weeds and grasses controlled by Blazer alone and various tank mixes with Blazer.

BLAZER CONTROLS THE WEEDS LISTED BELOW	*ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED *BY TANK MIXING VARIOUS *HERBICIDES WITH BLAZER		*REFER TO TABLE *LISTED BELOW FOR *RATE, WEED SIZE *AND ADDITIONAL *INFORMATION
ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS	*BASAGRAN HERBICIDE		
Amaranth,Palmer	*Anoda, Spurred	Redweed	*
Amaranth,Spiny	*Balloonvine	Senna, Coffee	*Blazer+Basagran
Balloonvine	*Beggarticks	Sida, Prickly	*Tables 3,4,5
Buckwheat, Wild	*Cocklebur(large)	(Teaweed)	*Pages 18 to 24
Buffalobur	*Dayflower	Shepherdspurse	*
Burgherkin	*Galinsoga	Starbur,Bristly*	
Carpetweed	*Lambsquarters	Sunflower, Wild*	
Citron (Wild Watermelon)	*Mallow, Venice	Thistle, Canada*	
	*Nutsedge,Yellow	Velvetleaf	*
Cocklebur,Common	*Poinsettia, Wild		
Cocklebur,Heartleaf	*Ragweed, Giant		
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	*		
Copperleaf,Virginia	*2,4-DB		
Coupea,Volunteer	*		
Crotalaria,Showy	*		
Croton,Tropic	*		
Croton,Woolly	*Cocklebur		*Blazer + 2,4-DB
Cucumber,Wild	*Morningglory (large)		*Table 6
Spiny	*Pigweed, Redroot		*Pages 25 to 28
Devilsclaw	*		
Galinsoga,Hairy	*		
Galinsoga, Smallflower	*CLASSIC HERBICIDE		
Gourd,Texas	*		
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	* See Classic label for * Weed species controlled		Blazer + Classic Page 48
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf	*		
Indigo,Hairy	*		
Jimsonweed	*		
Ladysthumb	*		
Lambsquarters	*		

(Continued on the following page)

(Continued)			
Morningglory			
Cypressvine	*POAST HERBICIDE		
Entireleaf			
Ivyleaf	*Barnyardgrass	Millet,Wild Proso*	
Purple Moonflower	*Crabgrass,Large	Panicum,Fall	
Scarlet	*Crabgrass,Smooth	Panicum,Giant	*Blazer+Poast
Smallflower	*Cupgrass,Woolly	Panicum,Texas	*Table 10
Small White(Pitted)	*Foxtail,Giant	Signalgrass,	*Pages 37 to
Tall (Common)	*Foxtail,Green	Broadleaf	40
Willowleaf	*Foxtail,Yellow	Sprangletop,Red	
(Palmleaf)	*Johnsongrass,	Witchgrass	
Mustard,Wild	Seedling		
Nightshade,	*Junglerice		
Eastern Black			
Nightshade,Black			
Pigweed,Prostrate			
Pigweed,Redroot	*SCEPTER HERBICIDE		
Pigweed,Smooth			
Poinsettia,Wild	*Cocklebur(large)		*Blazer+
Poorjoe	*Poinsettia,Wild		Scepter
Purslane,Common			*Table 7
Pusley,Florida			*Pages 29 to
Ragweed,Common			32
Ragweed,Giant	*BASAGRAN+POAST HERBICIDES		
Sesbania,Hemp	*See weeds listed above		Blazer +
Smartweed,	for Basagran + Poast		Basagran +
Pennsylvania			Poast
Smellmelon			Tables 8 & 9
Spurge,Prostrate			Pages 33 to 36
Spurge,Spotted	*FUSILADE HERBICIDE		
Starbur,Bristly			Blazer+
Velvetleaf(b)	*See Fusilade label for		Fusilade
Waterhemp, Tall	weed species controlled		Table 11,12
			Pages 41 to
			45
ANNUAL GRASSES			
Foxtail,Giant	*AMIBEN HERBICIDE		
Foxtail,Green			Blazer+
Foxtail, Yellow	*See Amiben label for		Amiben
Johnsongrass,	weed species controlled		
Seedling			Pages 46 to
Panicum, Fall			47
Shattercane	*RESCUE HERBICIDE (SALVAGE TREATMENT)		
Volunteer Small			
Grains			
PERENNIAL WEED			
Bindweed,Field	*Cocklebur(large)	Pigweed	*Blazer +
Bindweed,Hedge	*Jimsonweed	Ragweed,common	Rescue
Milkweed,Climbing	*Morningglory	Ragweed,giant	Table 13
Milkweed,Common			Pages 51 to
Redvine			54
Thistle, Canada			
Trumpetcreeper			

(b) NOTE: TANK MIXES ARE NOT APPLICABLE IN CALIFORNIA.

(b) See Special Use Directions for rate.

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BLAZER + BASAGRAN TANK MIX in SOYBEAN
General and Application Information, Restrictions and Limitations

GENERAL INFORMATION
Blazer can be tank mixed with Basagran for postemergence control of the major broadleaf weed species in soybeans.

TIME OF APPLICATION
Application timing should be in accordance with weed sizes outlined in Table 1, 3, 4 & 5. A delay in application will permit weeds to exceed the maximum size stated, resulting in inadequate control. (Refer to section entitled Directions for Use, pages 2 & 3 for additional information).

RATE
Use Blazer at the rate of 1/2 to 2.0 pints per acre tank mixed with Basagran at the rate of 1.0 to 2.0 pints per acre. In order to determine the correct application rate of Blazer to use in the tank mixture, see the Blazer use rate in Table 1.

For control of cocklebur up to the 6 leaf stage and velvetleaf up to the 4 leaf stage, add 1 pint per acre of Basagran to Blazer. For prickly sida (teaweed) up to the 6 leaf stage, add 1.5 pints per acre of Basagran to Blazer.

SPRAY ADDITIVE
The addition of a spray adjuvant is recommended and should be used at a minimum rate of 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray mixture. For control of certain weeds such as escaped grasses and hemp sesbania with the tank mix, the addition of 2 to 4 pints of a spray adjuvant per 100 gallons of spray mix is required. See the Blazer special use directions for additional weeds and specific amounts of spray adjuvant.

Special Instructions for the use of Urea Ammonium Nitrate (UAN):

For improved velvetleaf control in soybeans, a UAN solution (commonly referred to as 28%, 30% or 32% nitrogen solution) may be added. The UAN is an agricultural grade fertilizer used by dealers for agricultural applications. It may be added to the tank when velvetleaf is one of the primary target weeds. Apply 1/2 to 1 gallon per acre depending on weed size and environmental conditions.

With the addition of UAN, a leaf burn on soybeans may occur, but the new growth is normal and crop vigor is not reduced. Refer to your supplier of Basagran/Blazer for information concerning successful local experience prior to using UAN. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying with the UAN solution.

Use Rate:

Ground application - 1/2 to 1 gallon/acre
Air application - not recommended

WATER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE
For additional information refer to the section entitled "DIRECTIONS FOR USE, pages 2 & 3..

GROUND EQUIPMENT
For the tank mix of Blazer + Basagran, use a minimum of 20 gallons of total spray solution per acre (broadcast basis) and a minimum of 40 psi pressure. Use standard high pressure hollow cone or flat fan nozzles spaced 20 inches apart. Do not use flood or whirl chamber nozzles.

AIR EQUIPMENT
Use a minimum of 10 gallons of total spray solution per acre.

MIXING
Fill half the spray tank with water and add the recommended amount of product in the following order - Blazer, Basagran, spray adjuvant while the agitator is running; then add the remaining quantity of water.

COVERAGE
Thorough coverage of actively growing weeds is essential. Large crop-and-weed leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage. Soybeans are tolerant to the above tank mixes; however, under certain conditions soybeans may burn, crinkle and bronze.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS (PARTIAL LIST)
Read and follow restrictions and limitations on the Blazer and Basagran labels. The most restrictive labeling applies in tank mixes.

Do not apply Blazer within 50 days of harvest.

Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.

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(Continued)

Product plus	Rate plus	Weeds Controlled	Application Rates 1 1/2 pt/A	2 pt/A	Additive Information
Basagran	1 1/2-2 pints	Anoda, Spurred	3"	4"	
		Beggarticks	6	8	
		Cocklebur(large)	6"	10"	Spray Adjuvant
		Dayflower	4"	8"	1 pint/100 gal.
		Mallow, Venice	2"	4"	or UAN for
		Nutsedge, Yellow	a	a	Velvetleaf
		Ragweed, Giant	-"	6"	(1/2 to 1 gal/A)
		Shepherdspurse	4	8"	
		Sunflower, Wild	5"	8"	(b)
		Thistle, Canada	a"	a"	
		Velvetleaf	2"	5"	

a See "Special Directions for other Weed Problems in Soybeans" on the Basagran label.

b Do not include oil concentrate with UAN solutions when tank mixing Blazer and Basagran.

Table 3
BLAZER + BASAGRAN TANK MIX IN SOYBEANS
RATE AND TIME OF APPLICATION TABLE

Product	Rate	Weeds Controlled		Additive Information
		ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS		
Blazer	1 - 2 pint according to weed species and size. (See Table 1 Pages 9 & 10)	Amaranth, Palmer	Mustard, Wild	Spray Adjuvant 1 pint/ 100 gal. or UAN for Velvetleaf (1/2 to 1 gal/A) (b)
		Amaranth, Spiny	Nightshade, Eastern Black	
		Balloonvine	Nightshade, Black	
		Buckwheat, Wild	Pigweed, Prostrate	
		Buffalobur	Pigweed, Redroot	
		Burgherkin	Pigweed, Smooth	
		Carpetweed	Poinsettia, Wild	
		Citron (Wild Watermelon)	Poorjoe	
			Purslane, Common	
		Cocklebur, Common	Pusley, Florida	
		Cocklebur, Heart leaf	Ragweed, Common	
			Ragweed, Giant	
		Copperleaf, Hop-hornbeam	Sesbania, Hemp	
		Copperleaf, Virginia	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	
		Coupea, Volunteer	Smellmelon	
		Crotalaria, Showy	Spurge, Prostrate	
		Croton, Tropic	Spurge, Spotted	
		Croton, Woolly	Starbur, Bristly	
		Cucumber, Wild	Waterhemp, Tall	
		Spiny		
		Dayflower		
		Galinsoga, Hairy	ANNUAL GRASSES	
		Galinsoga, Small-flower	Foxtail, Giant	
			Foxtail, Green	
		Govenia	Foxtail, Yellow	
		Groundcherry, Cut-Leaf	Johnsongrass, Seedling	
			Panicum, Fall	
		Groundcherry, Lanceleaf	Shattercane	
			Volunteer Small Grains	
		Indigo, Hairy		
		Jimsonweed	PERENNIAL WEEDS	
		Ladysthumb	Bindweed, Field	
		Lambsquarters	Bindweed, Hedge	
		Morningglory	Milkweed, Climbing	
		Cypressvine	Milkweed, Common	
		Entireleaf	Redvine	
		Ivyleaf	Thistle, Canada	
		Purple Moonflower	Trumpetcreeper	
		Scarlet		
		Smallflower		
		Small White (Pitted)		
		Tall (Common)		
		Willowleaf (Palmleaf		

(Continued on the following page)

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SPECIAL USE INSTRUCTIONS

For postemergence weed control with Blazer + Basagran, the following tank mix combinations can be recommended based on weed problems and geographic area:

Table 4 - Northern States
Blazer: 1/2 pint
Basagran: 1 to 2 pints
Weeds controlled: Listed in Table 4

Table 5 - Southern States
Blazer: 1 pint
Basagran: 1 pint
Weeds controlled: Listed in Table 5

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Table 4

NORTHERN STATES(a)

BLAZER + BASAGRAN TANK MIX in SOYBEANS

PRODUCT				ADDITIVE
PRODUCT	RATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED/WEED SIZE	Leaf Stage / Maximum Height	(RATE)
Blazer	1/2 Pint/A	Pigweeds (b) (Redroot and Smooth)	Up to 4 / 2"	
		Tall Waterhemp	Up to 4 / 2"	
plus	plus			Oil Concentrate (c pints/A or UAN Solution (1/2-1.0 gallon/A) (d)
Basagran	1-2 Pint/A according to weed species and size (e)	Anoda, Spurred	Mustard, Wild	
		Balloonvine	Nutsedge, Yellow	
		Beggarticks	Poinsettia, Wild	
		Buckwheat, Wild	Purslane, Common	
		Cocklebur	Ragweed, Common	
		Croton, Tropic	, Giant	
		Dayflower	Redweed	
		Devilsclaw	Senna, Coffee	
		Galinsoga	Shepherdspurse	
		Jimsonweed	Sida, Prickly	
		Ladysthumb	(Teaweed)	
		Lambsquarters, Common	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	
		Mallow, Venice	Starbur, Bristly	
		Morningglory, Cypressvine	Sunflower, Wild	
		Smallflower	Thistle, Canada (c)	
			Velvetleaf	

(a) Northern States, for the purpose of this table, are the following states and those to the north thereof: MD, (WV) OH, IN, IL, KS and MO (except southeastern MO. Jefferson Co. and south)

(b) See Table 5 for control of additional weeds.

(c) Requires two applications of Basagran in accordance with the Basagran label.

(d) Do not include Oil Concentrate with UAN solutions when tank mixing Blazer with Basagran.

(e) See and follow the Basagran label for additional information.

Table 5

SOUTHERN STATES(a)

BLAZER + BASAGRAN TANK MIX in SOYBEANS

PRODUCT	PRODUCT RATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED/WEED SIZE	Leaf Stage	Maximum Height	ADDITIVE (RATE)
Blazer	1 Pint/A	Anoda, Spurred	Up to 4	2"	
		Carpetweed	-	2"	
		Cocklebur(c)	2-6	6"	
		Crotolaria	Up to 6	6"	
		Croton Tropic	2	<2"	
plus	plus	Croton Woolly	2	<2"	Oil
		Ladysthumb	Up to 6	6"	Concentrate
		Lambsquarters,(b)	4-6	2"	(1 Pint/A)
		Common			
		Jimsonweed	Up to 6	6"	
		Mallow, Venice	Up to 6	2"	
		Morningglories	Up to 4	4"	
Basagran	1 Pint/A	Mustard, Wild	2	2"	
		Nightshade, Black	Up to 6	2"	
		Pigweed, Redroot	6	3"	
		Pigweed, Smooth	Up to 6	3"	
		Ragweed, Common	4-6	3"	
		Ragweed, Giant	Up to 4	6"	
		Redweed	2-4	3"	
		Sesbania, Hemp	4	6"	
		Sida, Prickly	Up to 4	2"	
		(Teaweed)(b)			
		Smartweed,	Up to 6	6"	
		Pennsylvania			
		Starbur, Bristly	4-6	3"	
		Velvetleaf (b)	Up to 4	2"	
		Waterhemp, Tall	4-6	3"	

(a.) Southern states, for the purpose of this table are, AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA and Southeastern MO (Jefferson Co. and south).

(b.) For more consistent control increase rate of Basagran to 1 1/2 pints.

(c.) Do not treat earlier than the two leaf stage and do not count cotyledon leaves.

BLAZER + 2,4-DB TANK MIX in SOYBEAN
General and Application Information, Restrictions and Limitations

GENERAL INFORMATION
A tank mixture of Blazer plus 2,4-DB is recommended for control of morningglory, cocklebur, common ragweed, redroot pigweed, jimsonweed, burgherkin and citron in soybeans when the weed size exceeds that specified on the Blazer label.

TIME OF APPLICATION
For optimum control apply the tank mix to actively growing weeds up to 12 inches in height or length. Applications at later stages will result in partial control or suppression. See Table 6 for information on dosage rates and weed sizes.

The use of this tank mix will cause foliage injury and may reduce yields. Applications at the third or greater trifoliate leaf stage will assist in minimizing foliar injury.

RATE
Mix 2 fluid ounces of Butyrac® 200, or 2 fluid ounces of Butoxone®, with 1.5 to 2 pints of Blazer for each acre being treated. For additional control of cocklebur, add 1/2 pint Basagran per acre to the tank mixture.

SPRAY ADDITIVE
Add 1 pint of a spray adjuvant per 100 gallons to increase control of weeds. Do not add crop oils to the tank mixture. The addition of a spray adjuvant will increase the hormonal 2,4-DB crop response.

WATER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE
For additional information refer to the section entitled "DIRECTIONS FOR USE", pages 2 &3.

GROUND EQUIPMENT
For best results, the tank mixture should be applied with ground equipment. For thorough coverage of weeds apply with flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced 20 inches apart in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre with a spray pressure of 40 psi.

AIR EQUIPMENT
Use a minimum of 10 gallons of total spray solution per acre.

MIXING
Fill half the spray tank with water and add the recommended amount of product in the following order, - Blazer, 2,4-DB and spray adjuvant - while the agitator is running; then add the remaining quantity of water.

COVERAGE
Control with this mixture may decrease with increasing weed size or density of weed or soybean canopy, due to poor spray coverage.

Large crop-and-weed leaf canopies shelter small weeds and prevent adequate spray coverage.

DRIFT HAZARD

Care must be taken when applying the tank mixture to prevent drift to all non-target crops. Tobacco, ornamentals, mustards, sugarbeets, potatoes, vegetables, and cotton are a few of the crops known to be sensitive to this tank mixture. Hormone type injury in non-target crops can result from trace amounts of 2,4-DB drift. The use of any cleared drift control agent may reduce this hazard; however, the drift control agent may also decrease the weed control activity.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS (Partial List)

Read and follow all directions and use restrictions on Blazer and 2,4-DB labels.

Do not use rates of Blazer or 2,4-DB in excess of that recommended on this label, or excessive injury and possible yield reduction could result.

Do not apply the tank mixture within 60 days of harvest for soybeans.

Do not apply more than one application of the tank mixture to soybeans per growing season.

Do not mix oils, liquid fertilizers or other pesticides with the tank mixture except as specifically directed on this label or other approved BASF supplemental labeling.

Do not apply the tank mixture when soybeans are exhibiting injury from previously applied pesticides or are exhibiting stress symptoms from disease, nematodes, insects; excessive fertilizer or soil salts; wind injury; frost damage or high temperature stress or wilt; as increased crop response will result.

Aerial applicators must be familiar with the EPA registered labels and follow the use precautions. In addition, aerial applicators should follow all applicable state and local regulations. In interpreting the label and local regulations, the most restrictive situations should apply to avoid drift hazards.

Table 6

TABLE BLAZER + 2,4-DB TANK MIX in SOYBEANS
RATE AND TIME OF APPLICATION TABLE

PRODUCT	PRODUCT RATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED		ADDITIVE (RATE)
		ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS		
Blazer	1 1/2-2	Amaranth,Palmer	Nightshade,	
	Pints/A	Amaranth,Spiny	Black	
	according	Ballonvine	Pigweed,	
	to weed	Buckwheat,Wild	Prostrate	
	species	Buffalobur	Pigweed,Redroot	
	and size	Burgherkin	Pigweed,Smooth	
	(See	Carpetweed	Poinsettia,Wild	
	Table 1	Citron	Poorjoe	
	Pages	(Wild Watermelon)	Purslane,Common	
	9 & 10	Cocklebur,Common	Pusley,Florida	
		Cocklebur,Heartleaf	Ragweed,Common	
		Copperleaf,	gweed,Giant	
		Hophornbeam	Senna,Coffee	
		Copperleaf,Virginia	Sesbania,Hemp	
		Coupea,Volunteer	Smartweed,	Spray
		Crotalaria,Showy	Pennsylvania	Adjuvant (b)
		Croton,Tropic	Smilmalon	
		Croton,Woolly	Spurge,	
		Cucumber,Wild Spiny	Prostrate	1 pint/
		Devilsclaw	Spurge,Spotted	100 gal.
		Galinsoga,Hairy	Starbur,Bristly	
		Galinsoga,Smallflower	Velvetleaf (a)	
		Gourd,Texas	Waterhemp, Tall	
		Groundcherry,Cutleaf		
		Groundcherry,Lanceleaf	ANNUAL GRASSES	
		Indigo,Hairy	Foxtail,Giant	
		Jimsonweed	Foxtail,Green	
		Ladysthumb	Foxtail,Yello	
		Lambsquarters	Johnsongrass	
		Morningglory	Seedling	
		Cypressvine	Panicum, Fall	
		Entireleaf	Shattercane	
		Ivyleaf	Volunteer Small	
		Purple Moonflower	Grain	
		Scarlet		
		Smallflower	PERENNIAL WEEDS	
		Small White (Pitted)	Bindweed, Field	
		Tall (Common)	Bindweed, Hedge	
		Willowleaf(Palmleaf)	Milkweed,	
		Mustard,Wild	Climbing	
		Nightshade,	Milkweed,	
		Eastern Black	Common	
			Redvine	
			Thistle, Canada	
plus	plus		Trumpetcreeper	

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(Continued)

Product	Product Rate	Weeds Controlled	Weed Height	Additive (Rate)
Butyrac 200 * or Butoxone*	2 fl oz/A ✓	Burgherkin(c) Citron Cocklebur Jimsonweed Morningglory Pigweed,redroot Ragweed,common	up to 12" height or length of vine	1 pint/ 100 gal.

(a) See Special Use Directions for rate.
(b) The addition of a nonionic spray adjuvant will increase the hormonal 2,4-D crop response.
(c) When size exceeds that specified on the Blazer label.

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BLAZER + SCEPTER TANK MIX in SOYBEAN
General and Application Information, Restrictions and Limitations

GENERAL INFORMATION
Blazer may be tank mixed with Scepter for improved control of cocklebur and wild poinsettia in soybean.

TIME OF APPLICATION
Application should be in accordance with weed sizes outlined in Table 1 and 7. A delay in application will permit weeds to exceed maximum size stated resulting in inadequate control.

RATE
Use Blazer at the rate of 1.5 to 2.0 pints per acre. In order to determine the correct application rate of Blazer to use in the tank mixture, see the Blazer use rate table on pages 9 & 10.

For improved control of common cocklebur (up to 6 leaf), add Scepter at the rate of 1/3 to 2/3 pint per acre to Blazer. For control of wild poinsettia (up to 6 leaf), add Scepter at a rate of 2/3 pint per acre. Timely cultivations will usually assist in weed control.

SPRAY ADDITIVE
Add 2 pints of a nonionic spray adjuvant per 100 gallon of spray mixture. For the control of certain weeds such as escaped grasses, the addition of up to 4 pints of spray adjuvant per 100 gallon spray mix is required.

WATER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE
For additional information refer to the section entitled "DIRECTIONS FOR USE", pages 2 & 3.

GROUND EQUIPMENT
For broadcast application, use a minimum of 20 gallons of total spray solution per acre and 40 psi pressure with flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced 20 inches apart.

MIXING
Fill half the spray tank with water and add the recommended amount of product in the following order - Blazer, and Scepter and a spray adjuvant - while the agitator is running; then add the remaining quantity of water.

COVERAGE
Thorough coverage of weeds is essential. Control with this mixture may decrease with increasing weed size or density of weed or soybean canopy.

Large crop-and-weed leaf canopies shelter small weeds and prevent adequate spray coverage.

SCEPTER PREPLANT FOLLOWED BY BLAZER + SCEPTER TANK MIX
When Scepter is applied postemergence following a Scepter preplant incorporated or preemergence application as described in the "Sequential Program" section of the Scepter herbicide label for the control of Florida beggarweed, Mexican weed and sicklepod, the addition of Blazer herbicide at the rate of 1.5 to 2.0 pints per acre will provide control of annual morningglory and other major broadleaf weed species in soybeans.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS (Partial List)
Read and follow restrictions and limitations on the Blazer and Scepter labels. The most restrictive labeling applies in tank mixtures.

Do not apply Scepter within 90 days of harvest.

Observe all geographic and rotational crop restrictions on the Scepter label.

Table 7

BLAZER + SCEPTER TANK MIX in SOYBEANS
RATE AND TIME OF APPLICATION TABLE

PRODUCT	PRODUCT RATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED		ADDITIVE (RATE)
		ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS		
Blazer	1 1/2-2 Pints/A	Amaranth,Palmer	Nightshade, Black	
		Amaranth,Spiny		
		Bellerwine	Pigweed, Prostrate	
	According to weed species and size (See Table 1 Pages 9 & 10)	Buckwheat,Wild		
		Buffalobur	Pigweed,Redroot	
		Burgherkin	Pigweed,Smooth	
		Carpetweed	Poinsettia,Wild	
		Citron	Poorjoe	
		(Wild Watermelon)	Purslane,Common	
		Cocklebur,Common	Pusley,Florida	
		Cocklebur,Heartleaf	Ragweed,Common	
	"	Copperleaf,	Ragweed,Giant	
		Hophornbeam	Senna,Coffee	Spray
		Copperleaf,Virginia	Sesbania,Hemp	Adjuvant
		Coupea,Volunteer	Smartweed,	
		Crotalaria,Showy	Pennsylvania	2 pt/
		Croton,Tropic	Smallmelon	100 gal.
		Croton,Woolly	Spurge,	
		Cucumber,Wild Spiny	Prostrate	
		Devilsclaw	Spurge,Spotted	
		Galinsoga,Hairy	Starbur,Bristly	
		Galinsoga,Smallflower	Velvetleaf (a)	
		Gourd,Texas	Waterhemp, Tall	
		Groundcherry,Cutleaf		
		Groundcherry,Lanceleaf	ANNUAL GRASSES	
		Indigo,Hairy	Foxtail,Giant	
		Jimsonweed	Foxtail,Green	
		Ladysthumb	Foxtail,Yellow	
		Lambsquarters	Johnsongrass,	
		Morningglory	Seedling	
		Cypressvine	Panicum, Fall	
		Entireleaf	Shattercane	
		Ivyleaf	Volunteer Small	
		Purple Moonflower	Grain	
		Scarlet		
		Smallflower	PERENNIAL WEEDS	
		Small White (Pitted)	Bindweed,Field	
		Tall (Common)	Bindweed,Hedge	
		Willowleaf(Palmleaf)	Milkweed,	
		Mustard,Wild	Climbing	
		Nightshade,	Milkweed,Common	
		Eastern Black	Redvine	
			Thistle,Canada	
plus	plus		Trumpetcreeper	
Scepter	1/3 to 2/3 pint	Cocklebur	Up to 6 leaf (6")	
		Wild Poinsettia		

(a) See Special Use Directions for rate.

BLAZER + SCEPTER + 2,4-DB TANK MIX in SOYBEAN

GENERAL INFORMATION

The addition of 2 fluid ounces of 2,4-DB (Butyrac 200, or Bu.oxone) to the Blazer plus Scepter tank mix is recommended for improved control of morningglory, common ragweed, giant ragweed, redroot pigweed, jimsonweed, burgherkin, and citron in soybeans when the weed size (up to 8 leaf) exceeds that specified on the Blazer label. Control with this mixture may decrease with increasing weed size or density of weed or soybean canopy, due to poor spray coverage. Add 1 pint of a spray adjuvant per 100 gallons of spray solution to increase control of weeds. The addition of surfactant will increase the hormonal 2,4-DB crop response.

For information on water volume, spray pressure, mixing and application, refer to pages 2 & 3.

RESTRICTIONS and LIMITATIONS (Partial List)

Always read and follow the restrictions and limitations for all products whether used alone or in a tank mix. The most restrictive labeling applies in tank mixtures.

BLAZER + BASAGRAN + POAST APPLICATIONS in SOYBEANS
General and Application Information, Restrictions and Limitations

GENERAL INFORMATION
Blazer, Basagran and Poast may be tank mixed or applied sequentially for postemergence control of broadleaf and grass weeds. Weeds must be actively growing and at the recommended growth stages.

SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS
Sequential applications should be made if: a) all weeds to be controlled are not at the correct growth stage for treatment at the same time, or b) grasses to be controlled include rhizome johnsongrass, quackgrass, bermudagrass, wirestem muhly, volunteer corn, shattercane, volunteer cereals, wild oats, red rice or itchgrass. For further information on sequential applications see Table 9 (page 36).

TIME OF APPLICATION
Applications should be made in accordance with weed species outlined in Table 8.

RATE
Blazer at 1/2 to 1 pint per acre may be tank mixed with Basagran at 1.0 to 2.0 pints per acre and and 1 1/2 pints of Poast for postemergence control of selected annual broadleaf/grass weeds in soybeans. The rate of Poast recommended in the tank mix is 50% greater than the rate of Poast used alone: see the Poast label. In order to determine the correct application rate of Blazer to use in the tank mixture, see the Blazer use rate in Table 8.

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SPRAY ADDITIVE
Always add Poast herbicide in the tank mixture with 2 pints per acre of a recommended nonphytotoxic oil concentrate. Oil concentrate must be used with the tank mixture in place of a spray adjuvant. The addition of a crop oil concentrate may increase the crop response.

WATER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE
For additional information refer to the section entitled "DIRECTIONS FOR USE", pages 2 & 3.

GROUND EQUIPMENT
For the tank mix of Blazer + Basagran + Poast use 20 gallons of total spray solution per acre (broadcast basis) and a minimum of 40 psi pressure. Use standard high pressure hollow cone or flat fan nozzles spaced 20 inches apart. Do not use flood or whirl chamber nozzles.

AIR EQUIPMENT
Use a minimum of 10 gallons of total spray solution per acre.

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MIXING

Fill half the spray tank with water and add the recommended amount of product in the following order - Blazer, Basagran, oil concentrate, Poast-while the agitator is running, then add the remaining quantity of water.

COVERAGE

Thorough coverage of actively growing weeds is essential. Large crop-and-weed leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage. Soybeans are tolerant to the tank mix: however, under certain conditions soybeans may burn, crinkle and bronze.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS (Partial List)

Read and follow restrictions and limitations on the Blazer, Basagran and Poast labels. The most restrictive labeling applies in tank mixtures.

Table 8

Blazer + Basagran + Poast Tank Mix in Soybeans
Rate and Time of Application

Product	Rate	Weeds Controlled	Leaf Stage	Maximum Height	Additive
Blazer	1/2 pint/A	Pigweed	Up to 4	2"	
		Waterhemp	Up to 4	2"	
	1 pint	Crotalaria	Up to 6	6"	
		Morningglory (a)	Up to 4	4"	
		Nightshade, Black	Up to 6	6"	
		Pigweed, Redroot	Up to 6	3"	
		, Smooth	Up to 6	3"	
plus	plus				
Basagran	1-2 pints/A according to weed species and size (see Basagran label)	Anoda, Spurred	Mustard, Wild		Oil Concentrate (2 pints/Acre) Do not include UAN (b)
		Balloonvine	Nutsedge, Yellow		
		Beggarticks	Poinsettia, Wild		
		Buckwheat, Wild	Purslane, Common		
		Cocklebur	Ragweed, Common		
		Croton, Tropic	, Giant		
		Dayflower	Redweed		
		Devilsclaw	Senna, Coffee		
		Galinsoga	Shepherdspurse		
		Jimsonweed	Sida, Prickly		
		Ladysthumb	(Teaweed)		
		Lambsquarters, Common	Smartweed, Pennsylvania		
		Mallow, Venice	Starbur, Bristly		
		Morningglory	Sunflower, Wild		
		Cypressvine	Thistle, Canada (e)		
		Smallflower	Velvetleaf		
plus	plus				
Poast	1 1/2 Pint/A	Barnyardgrass	3-8"	Johnsongrass, Seedling	3-8"
		Crabgrass, Large	3-6"		
		, Smooth	3-6"	Junglerice	3-8"
		Cupgrass, Woolly	3-8"	Millet, Wild	3-8"
		Foxtail, Giant	3-8"	Proso (c)	4-10"
		, Green	3-8"	Panicum, Fall	3-8"
		, Yellow	3-8"	,Texas	3-8"
		Goosegrass	3-6"	Signalgrass, Broadleaf	3-8"
				Sprangletop,Red	3-8"
				Witchgrass (d)	3-8"

(a) For consistent control of morningglory species use sequential applications.
(b) Do not include UAN solution or Ammonium Sulfate when tank mixing oil concentrate with Blazer, Basagran and Poast.
(c) For control of wild proso millet only, include Poast in tank mix at 3/4 pint/A.
(d) Tank mix does not control rhizome, johnsongrass, quackgrass, bermudagrass, wirestem muhly, volunteer corn, shattercane, volunteer cereals, wild oats, red rice or itchgrass.
(e) Requires two applications of Basagran in accordance with this label.

SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS
(Blazer, Basagran, Poast)

When making sequential and/or tank mix applications of Blazer, Basagran and Poast consult the following table for order of application and minimum time between application.

Table 9

ORDER OF APPLICATIONS		
FIRST PRODUCTS(S) APPLIED	SECOND PRODUCTS(S) APPLIED	MINIMUM TIME BETWEEN APPLICATIONS
BLAZER	POAST	7 DAYS
BLAZER + BASAGRAN	POAST	7 DAYS
POAST	BLAZER OR BLAZER + BASAGRAN	24 HOURS

BLAZER + POAST APPLICATIONS in SOYBEAN
GENERAL AND APPLICATION INFORMATION, RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS.

GENERAL INFORMATION
Blazer and Poast may be tank mixed or applied sequentially for postemergence control of broadleaf and grass weeds. Weeds must be actively growing and at the recommended growth stages.

It is important that grass previously sprayed with Blazer has resumed active growth before spraying with Poast. This waiting period is important in achieving maximum activity with Poast.

TIME OF APPLICATION
For optimum control apply the tank mix to actively growing weeds at the sizes indicated in Table 1 & 10.

Sequential applications should be made if: a) all weeds to be controlled are not at the correct growth stage for treatment at the same time, or b) grasses to be controlled include rhizome johnsongrass, quackgrass, bermudagrass, wirestem muhly, volunteer corn, shattercane, volunteer cereals, wild oats, red rice or itchgrass. For further information on sequential applications see Table 9 (page 36).

RATE
Blazer at 1.5 to 2.0 pints per acre may be tank mixed with Poast for postemergence control of selected annual broadleaf/grass weeds in soybeans. Use 1 pint of Poast with 2 pints of crop oil concentrate per acre with the appropriate rate of Blazer to control the following annual grasses: broadleaf signalgrass, fall panicum, giant foxtail, junglerice and Texas panicum. For all other annual grasses on the Poast label, increase the rate of Poast by 50%. In order to determine the correct application rate of Blazer to use in the tank mixture, see the Blazer use rate, Table 1.

SPRAY ADDITIVE
Oil concentrate must be used in this tank mix.

WATER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE
For additional information refer to the section entitled "DIRECTIONS FOR USE", page 2 & 3.

GROUND EQUIPMENT
For the tank mix of Blazer + Poast, use 20 gallons of total spray solution per acre (broadcast basis) and a minimum of 40 psi pressure. Use standard high pressure hollow cone or flat fan nozzles spaced 20 inches apart. Do not use flood or whirl chamber nozzles.

AIR EQUIPMENT
Use a minimum of 10 gallons of total spray solution per acre.

MIXING

Fill half the spray tank with water and add the recommended amount of product in the following order - Blazer, oil concentrate, Poast - while the agitator is running, then add the remaining quantity of water.

COVERAGE

Thorough coverage of actively growing weeds is essential. Large crop-and-weed leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage. Soybeans are tolerant to the tank mix; however, under certain conditions soybeans may burn, crinkle and bronze.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS (Partial List)

Always read and follow the restrictions for all products when used alone, in a tank mix or a sequential application. The most restriction labeling must apply in a tank mixture.

Do not apply Blazer within 50 days of harvest and do not apply Poast within 90 days of harvest.

Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.

Do not apply Blazer or Poast when soybeans and weeds exhibit injury or stress from previously applied pesticides, excessive fertilizer, soil salts; wind injury; frost damage; high temperature; disease, nematodes, insects or wilt; as increased crop response and decreased weed control may result.

Do not add UAN solution or ammonium sulfate to a tank mix of Blazer, Poast and oil concentrate.

Table 10

BLAZER + POAST TANK MIX - SOYBEAN
RATE AND TIME OF APPLICATION TABLE

PRODUCT	RATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED		ADDITIVE (RATE)
		ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS		
Blazer	1 1/2-2 pints/A according to weed species and size (See Table 1 Page 9 & 10)	Amaranth,Palmer	Morningglory	
		Amaranth,Spiny	Cypressvine	
		Balloonvine	Entireleaf	
		Buckwheat,Wild	Ivyleaf	
		Carpetweed	Purple Moonflower	
		Cocklebur,Common	Scarlet	
		Cocklebur,Heartleaf	Smallflower	
		Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	Small White (Pitted)	Oil Concentrate (2 pt/A) Do not add UAN or ammonium sulfate
		Copperleaf, Tall(Common)	Willowleaf (Palmleaf)	
		Copperleaf, Virginia	Mustard,Wild	
		Crotalaria,Showy	Nightshade,Eastern Black	
		Croton,Tropic	Nightshade,Black	
		Croton,Woolly	Pigweed,Prostrate	
		Cucumber, Wild	Pigweed,Redroot	
		Spiny	Pigweed,Smooth	
		Devilsclaw	Poinsettia,Wild	
		Galinsoga,Hairy	Poorjoe	
		Galinsoga, Smallflower	Purslane,Common	
		Gourd,Texas	Pusley,Florida	
		Groundcherry, Cutleaf	Ragweed,Common	
		Indigo,Hairy	Ragweed,Giant	
		Jimsonweed	Sesbania,Hemp	
		Ladysthumb	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	
		Lambsquarters	Smellmelon	
			Spurge,Prostrate	
			Spurge,Spotted	
			Starbur,Bristly	
			Velvetleaf(a)	
			Waterhemp, Tall	

(Continued on the following page)

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Product	Rate	Weeds Controlled	Sizes	Additive (Rate)
		*ANNUAL GRASSES [b]		
	*3/4 pint	*Wild Proso Millet	4-10"	
*Poast	*1 pint	*Foxtail, Giant	3-8"	*Oil
		*Junglerice	3-8"	*Concent-
		*Panicum, Fall	3-8"	* rate
		* , Texas	3-8"	*(2 pt/A)*
		*Signalgrass,Broadleaf	3-8"	*Do not
				*add UAN
				* or
	1 1/2 pts*	*Barnyardgrass	3-8"	*ammonium*
		*Crabgrass, Large	3-6"	*sulfate
		* , Smooth	3-6"	
		*Cupgrass, Woolly	3-6"	
		*Foxtail, Green	3-8"	
		* , Yellow	3-8"	
		*Goosegrass	3-6"	
		*Johnsongrass,Seedling	3-8"	
		*Sprangletop, Red	3-8"	
		*Witchgrass	3-8"	

*[a] See Special Use Directions for rate.

[b] Tank mixture does not control rhizome johnsongrass, quackgrass, bermudagrass, wirestem muhley, volunteer corn, shattercane, volunteer cereals, wild oats, redrice or itchgrass.

BLAZER + FUSILADE APPLICATIONS in SOYBEAN
GENERAL AND APPLICATION INFORMATION, RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION
Blazer and Fusilade may be applied sequentially or in a tank mix for postemergence broad spectrum weed control. The growth stage of weeds at the time of application will determine which method of application will provide the most satisfactory results. Both Blazer and Fusilade should be applied to actively growing weeds.

TIME OF APPLICATION
Applications should be made to actively growing weeds approximately 2 to 3 weeks after planting. A delay will permit weeds to exceed the maximum size, resulting in inadequate control. The growth stage of weeds at the time of application should govern the application system used for optimum weed control. For additional information see Table 11 & 12.

RATE
Use Blazer at the rate of 1.5 to 2.0 pints per acre. Fusilade rates will vary depending on region and weed species from 3/4 to 3 pints per acre. For details see the Fusilade label.

3/4 oz : OK ID182-88 Spelling with Fusilade.

SPRAY ADDITIVE
When applying the Blazer + Fusilade tank mixture use a nonionic spray adjuvant at the rate of 2 pints per 100 gallon spray solution. If Fusilade is applied alone, either a crop oil concentrate at the rate of 1% of the finished spray volume or a nonionic spray adjuvant at the recommended rate should be added.

WATER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE
For additional information refer to the section entitled "DIRECTIONS FOR USE", page 2 & 3.

GROUND EQUIPMENT
For the tank mix of Blazer + Fusilade use 20 gallons of total spray solution per acre (broadcast basis) and a minimum of 40 psi pressure. Use standard high pressure flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced 20 inches apart. Do not use flood fan or whirl chamber nozzles.

AIR EQUIPMENT
Use a minimum of 10 gallons of total spray solution per acre.

MIXING
Fill half the spray tank with water and add the recommended amount of product in the following order - Blazer, Fusilade, and a spray adjuvant - while the agitator is running, then add the remaining quantity of water.

COVERAGE
Thorough coverage of actively growing weeds is essential. Large crop-and-weed leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage. Soybeans are tolerant to the tank mix; however, under certain conditions soybeans may burn, crinkle and bronze.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS (Partial List)

Always read and follow the restrictions and limitations for all products whether used alone or in a tank mix. The most restrictive labeling applies in tank mixtures.

Do not apply more than a total of 4 pints of Fusilade per acre per season to soybeans.

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Make the last Fusilade application before soybean bloom.

Do not make more than one application of Blazer + Fusilade herbicide tank mix in a single season.

Do not plant rotational crops other than cotton and soybeans within 60 days after the last Fusilade application.

Do not apply Blazer within 50 days of harvest for soybeans.

Blazer requires a six hour rain-free period for best results. Do not apply Blazer or the Blazer + Fusilade tank mix if rain is threatening.

Table 11

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION SYSTEMS OF BLAZER and FUSILADE

Sequential		Tank Mix
Fusilade followed by Blazer	Blazer followed by Fusilade	Blazer + Fusilade
Apply Fusilade 3 to 5 days prior to Blazer to enable adequate translocation of Fusilade in grasses	Following the Blazer application, grasses must have resumed active growth with development of new leaves.	Apply combination when weeds are at proper stage of growth as per individual label.

For dosage rates and growth stages consult individual labels prior to applications.

The growth stage of weeds at the time of application will determine which application will provide most satisfactory results.

NOTE: Tank mix applications sometimes have resulted in reduced grass weed control and possible increase in crop injury as compared to either product used alone. If grass regrowth occurs following an application of the tank mix or an additional flush of grasses emerge, make a second application of Fusilade to actively growing annual grass weeds, as per the label recommendations. A tank mix application is not recommended if perennial grass weeds are the predominant species to be controlled.

Table 12

BLAZER + FUSILADE TANK MIX in SOYBEAN
RATE AND TIME OF APPLICATION TABLE

PRODUCT	PRODUCT RATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED		ADDITIVE (RATE)
		ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS		
Blazer	1 1/2-2	Amaranth,Palmer	Nightshade,	
	Pints/A	Amaranth,Spiny	Black	
	according	Bellerwine	Pigweed,	
	to weed	Buckwheat,Wild	Prostrate	
	species	Buffalobur	Pigweed,Redroot	
	and size	Burgherkin	Pigweed,Smooth	
	(See	Carpetweed	Poinsettia,Wild	
	Table 1	Citron	Poorjoe	
	Pages	(Wild Watermelon)	Purslane,Common	
	9 & 10)	Cocklebur,Common	Pusley,Florida	
		Cocklebur,Heartleaf	Ragweed,Common	
		Copperleaf,	Ragweed,Giant	
		Hophornbeam	Senna,Coffee	
		Copperleaf,Virginia	Sesbania,Hemp	
		Coupea,Volunteer	Smartweed,	Spray
		Crotalaria,Showy	Pennsylvania	Adjuvant
		Croton,Tropic	Smellmelon	1 pt/
		Croton,Woolly	Spurge,	100 gal.
		Cucumber,Wild Spiny	Prostrate	
		Devilsclaw	Spurge,Spotted	
		Galinsoga,Hairy	Starbur,Bristly	
		Galinsoga,Smallflower	Velvetleaf(s)	
		Gourd,Texas	Waterhemp	
		Groundcherry,Cutleaf		
		Groundcherry,Lanceleaf	ANNUAL GRASSES	
		Indigo,Hairy	Foxtail,Giant	
		Jimsonweed	Foxtail,Green	
		Ladysthumb	Foxtail,Yellow	
		Lambsquarters	Johnsongrass,	
		Morningglory	Seedling	
		Cypressvine	Panicum,Fall	
		Entireleaf	Shattercane	
		Ivyleaf	Volunteer Small	
		Purple Moonflower	Grains	
		Scarlet		
		Smallflower	PERENNIAL WEEDS	
		Small White (Pitted)	Bindweed,Field	
		Tall (Common)	Bindweed,Hedge	
		Willowleaf(Palmleaf)	Milkweed,	
		Mustard,Wild	Climbing	
		Nightshade,	Milkweed,Common	
		Eastern Black	Redvine	
			Thistle, Canada	
plus	plus		Trumpetcreeper	

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Product	Rate	Weeds Controlled	Size				Additive Rate
			Region				
			1		2		
		Annual grass	Height	Leaves	Height	Leaves	
Fusilade 2000	3/4 to 3 pints/A	Barnyardgrass	2-3"	3	1-2"	3	Spray Adjuvant 1 pt/ 100 gal.
		Crabgrass	1-2	4	1-2	3	
		Johnsongrass seedling	2-8	4	2-4	3	
		Junglerice	2-3	3	2-3	3	
		Volunteer Cereals					
		Barley	2-6	6	2-4	3	
		Milo	6-12	4	2-4	4	
		Oats	2-6	6	2-4	3	
		Wheat	2-6	6	2-4	3	

Not clear implies could can apply more 1½ pts per acre in Region 1 (A - on Fusilade label)

a See Special Use Directions for rate.

Region 1 - All US Soybean growing areas with the exception of Region 2
2 - Western TX and OK production area

Fusilade may be applied sequentially or in a tank mix with Blazer. See and follow the Fusilade label for additional information on dosage, weed species and size.

BLAZER + AMIBEN TANK MIX in SOYBEAN
GENERAL AND APPLICATION INFORMATION, RESTRICTION AND LIMITATIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION
When applied to young, actively growing broadleaf weed seedlings, the tank mixture of Blazer plus Amiben will control all weeds listed on the Blazer label and will also provide preemergence control of those grasses and broadleaf weeds listed in the General Information section of the Amiben label which have not yet germinated at time of treatment.

TIME OF APPLICATION
Apply the tank mixture when broadleaf weeds have 2 to 4 leaves, usually 14 to 21 days after planting.

RATE
Apply a tank mixture of 1 1/2 to 2 pints of Blazer per acre plus 5 to 6 quarts of Amiben or 3.0 to 3.6 pounds Amiben DS per acre. In order to determine the correct application rate of Blazer in the tank mixture, see the Blazer use rate table 1.

SPRAY ADDITIVE
Spray adjuvant should be added at the rate of 2 to 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray for maximum control of certain susceptible weeds such as escaped grasses, sesbania and crotalaria.

WATER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE
For additional information refer to the section entitled "DIRECTIONS FOR USE", page 2 & 3.

GROUND EQUIPMENT
For the tank mix of Blazer + Amiben, use a minimum of 20 gallons of total spray solution per acre (broadcast basis) and a minimum of 40 psi pressure. Use standard high pressure hollow cone or flat fan nozzles spaced 20 inches apart. Do not use flood or whirl chamber nozzles.

AIR EQUIPMENT
Use a minimum of 10 gallons of total spray solution per acre.

MIXING
Fill the spray tank half with water and add the recommended amount of product in the following order - Blazer, Amiben, spray adjuvant - while the agitator is running; then add the remaining quantity of water.

COVERAGE
Thorough coverage of actively growing weeds is essential. Large crop-and-weed leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage. Soybeans are tolerant to the above tank mixes; however, under certain conditions soybeans may burn, crinkle and bronze.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS (Partial List)
Follow all use restrictions detailed on the Blazer and Amiben labels. The most restrictive labeling applies in tank mixes.

Do not add crop oil when using the tank mix.

Do not make applications later than 33 days after soybean planting.

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BLAZER + CLASSIC TANK MIX in SOYBEAN
GENERAL AND APPLICATION INFORMATION,RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION
Blazer herbicide may be tank mixed with Classic for postemergence control of the major broadleaf weed species in soybeans.

TIME OF APPLICATION
For optimum postemergence control apply the tank mix to actively growing weeds.

RATE
Use Blazer at the rate of 1.5 to 2.0 pints per acre. For improved control of the following weeds (up to 5 leaf stage): cocklebur, briefly starbur, Florida beggarweed, sunflower and yellow nutsedge, add 0.5 to 0.75 ounces per acre of Classic. In order to determine the correct application rate of Blazer in the tank mixture, see the Blazer use rate in Table 1.

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SPRAY ADJUVANT
The use of a spray adjuvant at the rate of 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture is recommended. For control of certain weeds, such as escaped grasses with the tank mix, the addition of up to 4 pints of surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix is required.

WATER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE
For additional information refer to the section entitled "DIRECTIONS FOR USE", page 2 & 3.

GROUND EQUIPMENT
For broadcast application, use a minimum of 20 gallons of total spray solution per acre and 40 psi pressure with flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced 20 inches apart.

MIXING
Follow recommendations for water volume and spray pressure, as per the Blazer label. Fill the spray tank with half the amount of required water and add the recommended amount of Classic. Once thoroughly mixed in the spray tank, add the recommended amounts of Blazer and a spray adjuvant while the agitator is running. Then add the remaining quantity of water.

COVERAGE
Thorough coverage is essential. For best results follow good herbicide application practices.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS (Partial List)
Always read and follow the restrictions and limitations for all products whether used alone or in a tank mix. The most restrictive labeling applies in tank mixtures.

Do not use crop oil, crop oil concentrate or vegetable oil, as severe crop injury may result.

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VISTAR FOLLOWED BY BLAZER in SOYBEAN
GENERAL AND APPLICATION INFORMATION,RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION
A sequential treatment is recommended in soybeans for control of certain grass and broadleaf weeds in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri (Bootheel Region Only), Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas.

TIME OF APPLICATION
For best results Vistar should be applied to actively growing weeds and to soybeans which have a fully expanded second trifoliate soybean leaf, one to five days prior to the application of Blazer.

If new growth or regrowth of johnsongrass occurs, a second application of Vistar will be necessary. Follow dosage and timing directions detailed on the Vistar label.

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7182-12

RATES
Vistar: Apply 4/5 pint of Vistar herbicide and a nonionic surfactant per acre when soybeans and weeds are actively growing.
Blazer: One to five days following the Vistar herbicide application, apply 1.5 pints of Blazer per acre.

SPRAY ADDITIVE
For additional information on weed control with Vistar, Blazer and sequential applications consult the Vistar label.

Add a nonionic spray adjuvant as required under the Blazer use directions.

WATER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE
For additional information refer to the section entitled "DIRECTIONS FOR USE", page 2 & 3.

GROUND EQUIPMENT
For broadcast application use a minimum of 20 gallons of total spray solution per acre and 40 psi pressure with flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced 20 inches apart.

MIXING
Follow normal mixing procedures outlined under "DIRECTIONS FOR USE", page 6.

COVERAGE
Thorough coverage is essential. For best results follow good herbicide application practices outlined under GENERAL INFORMATION, page 2.

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RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS (Partial List)
All applicable directions, restrictions and precautions appearing on the Vistar and Blazer labels should be followed.

In a sequential application of Blazer after Vistar herbicide, soybean response may be more severe than if either product is used alone. Additional leaf burning, crinkling, and stunting may develop as the result of applying Vistar before Blazer herbicide. Soybeans can be expected to recover and normal yields will result.

Do not mix Blazer with anything other than a nonionic spray adjuvant when following a Vistar application.

Do not apply Vistar and Blazer in one application as a tank mix.

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BLAZER + RESCUE TANK MIX in SOYBEAN (MID TO LATE SEASON POST-EMERGENCE WEED CONTROL)
GENERAL AND APPLICATION INFORMATION,RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION
Blazer may be tank mixed with Rescue for mid-to-late season postemergence weed control in soybeans. Rescue is a systemic herbicide and therefore requires 20-30 days to obtain maximum effect. The reduction of weed competition to the soybeans begins immediately after the tank mix of Blazer plus Rescue is applied even though the weeds are not killed immediately.

Weed size will determine the most effective rate for the tank mix of Blazer plus Rescue. Control with this tank mixture will decrease with increasing weed size and density of the soybean canopy. Thorough coverage of the weed is essential for maximum control.

Most soybeans are tolerant to Rescue when used according to label instructions. Some upper soybean plant dropping, leaf wrinkling or twisting may occur under certain conditions; however, soybeans will usually outgrow this condition and continue to develop normally. Soybean height reduction may occur due to the shortening of the soybean stem internodes and has been shown to have no direct relationship to yield. Mitchell, Corsoy and Forrest varieties are more sensitive to Rescue than other varieties.

TIME OF APPLICATION
When applied according to label instructions, the tank mix of Blazer plus Rescue will control or suppress certain broadleaf weeds. See Table 13 for detailed time of application information.

Rescue may be applied to determinate or indeterminate soybeans which are at least 14" tall or if blooming has begun. In the upper midwest and high plains (Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota); Rescue applications should be delayed until the group 0, 1, or II soybeans have begun to bloom. Soybean leaf response will be increased by the addition of a crop oil concentrate with the Blazer tank mix.

RATE
For application rates of Blazer + Rescue refer to Table 13 for details.

SPRAY ADDITIVE
An 80% active nonionic surfactant, or crop oil concentrate should be used at the the rate recommended on the Rescue label. Soybean crop response will increase with the addition of a crop oil concentrate with the tank mix.

WATER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE
For additional information refer to the section entitled "DIRECTIONS FOR USE", page 2 & 3.

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GROUND EQUIPMENT
For the tank mix of Blazer + Rescue apply the suggested label rates (See Table 13) in 10-25 gallons of water per acre; maintain a high pressure (40-50 psi) during application to insure better overall coverage. The spray boom should be equipped with standard high pr sure hollow cone or flat fan nozzles spaced 20 inches apart.

AIR EQUIPMENT
Apply the suggested label rates of the Blazer plus Rescue tank mix as indicated, in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre.

MIXING
Fill half the spray tank with water and add the recommended amount of product in the following order - Blazer, Rescue, spray adjuvant - while the agitator is running; then add the remaining quantity of water.

COVERAGE
Thorough coverage of actively growing weeds is essential. Large crop and weed leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS (Partial List)

Before applying a tank mix of Rescue and Blazer, read both labels and follow precautionary statements on each label.

Do not harvest soybeans earlier than 60 days after treatment.

Do not graze or feed forage from treated soybeans to livestock.

Avoid applications to drought, heat or disease stressed soybeans. Less activity should be expected if applied on stressed weeds.

Do not apply if rain is expected within 6 hours as effectivness may be reduced.

Applications should not be made when weather conditions favor drift. Do not apply by air within 500 feet of susceptible crops such as cotton, tomatoes, tobacco or sunflower.

BLAZER + RESCUE TANK MIX - SOYBEANS
RATE AND TIME OF APPLICATION TABLE

WEED	GROWTH STAGE FOR OPTIMUM RESULTS	RESCUE APPLICATION RATE/A		BLAZER APPLICATION RATE/A	COMMENTS	(a) EXPECTED RESPONSES
Cocklebur	Up to 12" (but before flowering begins)	2-3 qt	+	1 pt	Use 2 qt of Rescue rate in midsouth and when open canopy exists	A, B, C, E, F
Cocklebur	Up to 24" (but before flowering begins)	3 qt	+	1 pt		A, B, C, G, F
Giant Ragweed	Up to 36" (but before flowering begins)	2-3 qt	+	1 pt	Use 3 qts of Rescue where heavy infestations occur or when soybeans cover middles	A, B, E, F
Morningglory	Up to 8 leaf	2 qt	+	1.5 pt		A, F, H
(annual tall, ivy leaf, entire leaf)	8 leaf but before vining	3 qt	+	1.5 pt	Spray solutions should be applied before closure of crop to facilitate good coverage	A, F, H
Common Ragweed	Up to 24"	3 qt	+	1 pt		E, F, I
	24" or taller but before flowering	3 qt	+	1.5 pt		B, E, G, I
Jimsonweed	Up to 18"	2 qt	+	1 pt		D, E, F, I
Pigweed	18" or taller but before flowering	3 qt	+	1 pt		A, E, F, I

(a) Letter codes correspond to the following expected responses:

A Stem twisting
B Growth termination
C Reduction of viable seed

(Continued on the following page)

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(continued)

D. Eventual desiccation if soybeans canopy over weeds
E. Reduce harvest losses
F. Faster growth termination and better weed desiccation
G. Plants 24-36" will be suppressed and may not die unless soybeans canopy over them
H. Terminate growth and flowering
I. Reduce competition to crop

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PEANUTS

Direction for Use

Blazer is a selective broad-spectrum herbicide recommended for preemergence, cracking (initiation of soil cracking, but prior to peanut emergence from the soil) and postemergence applications to peanuts to control susceptible weeds. Optimum weed control is achieved when young actively growing weed seedlings are treated. It is important to cover all weed parts thoroughly, as Blazer works primarily by contact action. Failure to follow the suggested dosages on maximum weed size may result in unsatisfactory control.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS in PEANUTS
Do not apply Blazer within 75 days of harvest.

Do not apply more than a total of 8 pints of BLAZER per acre from combined preemergence and postemergence applications. Do not apply more than 2 pints of Blazer postemergence during the peanut growing season.

Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.

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

Crop Rotation Restriction: Root Crops (such as carrots, turnips, sweet potatoes, etc.) must not be planted in fields treated with Blazer for a period of 18 months following treatment.

Table 14

BLAZER WEED CONTROL AND USE RATE TABLE "PEANUTS"

Rate: The rate for broad spectrum control is 2 pints of Blazer per acre plus 1 pint of a nonionic spray adjuvant per 100 gallon of spray mix.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	APPLICATION RATES FOR WEED GROWTH STAGES					
	1.0 PT/A		1.5 PT/A		2.0 PT/A	
	MAXIMUM (a)		MAXIMUM (a)		MAXIMUM (a)	
	Leaf Stage	Height Inch	Leaf Stage	Height Inch	Leaf Stage	Height Inch
ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS						
Amaranth,Palmer	-	-	4	1-2	6	3
Amaranth,Spiny	-	-	-	-	6	2-3
Balloonvine	-	-	-	-	4	2
Beggarweed,Florida	-	-	-	-	3(b)	2
Buffalobur	-	-	-	-	3(b)	2
Burgherkin	-	-	-	-	4(b)	3
Carpetweed	Multi 3" dia	2"	Multi 6" dia	<2	Multi 8" dia	<2
Citron	-	-	-	-	4(b)	2
(Wild Watermelon)						
Cocklebur,Common	-	-	-	-	4(b)	4
Cocklebur,Heartleaf	-	-	-	-	4(b)	4
Croton,Tropic	2	<2"	2	2	2	2
Croton,Woolly	2	<2"	2	2	2	2
Cucumber,Wild Spiny	-	-	-	-	4(b)	3
Galinsoga,Hairy	-	-	-	-	4	<2
Galinsoga,Smallflower	-	-	-	-	4	<2
Gourd,Texas	-	-	-	-	3(b)	2
Groundcherry,Cutleaf	-	-	2	1	4	-
Groundcherry,Lanceleaf	-	-	-	-	4	-
Indigo,Hairy	-	-	-	-	3	-
Jimsonweed	3	3"	6	6	8	8
Lambsquarters,Common	-	-	-	-	3(b)	1
Mallow,Venice	-	-	-	-	3	1-2
Morningglory	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cypressvine	-	-	-	-	4	2
Entireleaf	-	-	-	-	3	<2
Ivyleaf	-	-	-	-	3	1-2
Purple Moonflower	-	-	4	2	4	2
Scarlet	-	-	-	-	4	2
Smallflower	-	-	-	-	4	2
Small White(Pitted)	2	2"	4	<2	4	<2
Tall(Common)	-	-	-	-	3	<2
Willowleaf(Palmleaf)	-	-	-	-	4	2
Mustard,Wild	-	-	4	3	6	4
Nightshade,Eastern Black	-	-	-	-	4	2
Nightshade,black	-	-	-	-	4	<2

(Continued on following page)

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WEEDS CONTROLLED	1.0 PT/A MAXIMUM (a)		1.5 PT/A MAXIMUM (a)		2.0 PT/A MAXIMUM (a)	
	Leaf Stage	Height Inch	Leaf Stage	Height Inch	Leaf Stage	Height Inch
Pigweed,Prostrate			-	-	6	3
Pigweed,Redroot	-	<2"	4	2	6	3
Pigweed,Smooth			4	2	6	3
Poinsettia, Wild	-	-	-	-	2	2
Purslane	-	-	-	-	4	-
Purslane, Common	-	-	multi 6"dia	1	multi 8"dia	1
Pusley, Florida	-	-	-	-	2	<2
Ragweed, Common	2	<2"	4	2	6	3
Ragweed, Giant	-	-	-	-	4	4
Sesbania, Hemp	-	-	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	4	4
Smellmelon	-	-	-	-	4 (b)	3
Spurge, Prostrate	-	-	-	-	multi 0.5"dia	-
Spurge, Spotted	-	-	-	-	multi 0.5"dia	-
ANNUAL GRASSES						
Foxtail, Giant	-	-	-	-	3 (b)	2
Foxtail, Green	-	-	-	-	3 (b)	2
Foxtail, Yellow	-	-	-	-	3 (b)	2
Johnsongrass, Seedling	-	-	-	-	3 (b)	2
Panicum, Fall	-	-	-	-	3 (b)	2
Shattercane	-	-	-	-	3 (b)	2
Volunteer Small Grains	-	-	-	-	3 (b)	2
PERENNIAL GRASSES						
Bindweed, Field	-	-	-	-	multi (b)	-
Bindweed, Hedge	-	-	-	-	multi (b)	-
Milkweed, Climbing	-	-	-	-	multi (b)	-
Milkweed, Common	-	-	-	-	multi (b)	-
Redvine	-	-	-	-	multi (b)	-
Thistle, Canada	-	-	-	-	multi (b)	-
Trumpetcreeper	-	-	-	-	multi (b)	-

(a) Do not count leaves as pairs...count each leaf separately. Do not count cotyledon leaves. Spraying weeds in the cotyledon growth stage is not recommended.

(b) See Special Use Directions for these weed problems.

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SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL WEED PROBLEMS IN PEANUTS

*ANNUAL WEEDS:

*Beggarweed, Florida
*Control of Florida beggarweed is difficult due to the weed's *long germination season. An early application (preemergence *to cracking) of 2 pints of Blazer per acre plus 2 *pints of spray adjuvant per 100 gallons of spray mix should be *applied when beggarweed seedlings have no more than 3 young *expanding true leaves. Weeds at this time will not be more *than 1 1/2 inches high. It is important to obtain maximum *control of the earliest weed flush. A second application may *be necessary in order to control additional regrouth or *secondary weed flushes. Cultivation should also be well timed* *to give maximum control of regrouth or secondary weed flushes.* *Blazer will suppress or partially control weeds growing *under conditions of high soil moisture and high relative *humidity.

Do not apply more than one application per growing season ?

*Cocklebur, Common
*Cocklebur, Heartleaf
*The most consistent control of cocklebur is obtained when 2 *pints per acre of Blazer are applied to seedlings in *the 2 leaf stage which are actively growing under conditions *of high soil moisture and high relative humidity. The use of *1 pint of spray adjuvant per 100 gallons of spray mix is *recommended. Control cocklebur may be partial or inconsistent* *when sprayed during periods of dry weather or other stress *conditions.

*Coupea, Volunteer
*Volunteer coupea germinates over a long period of time, thus *making control difficult. Partial control can be obtained by *applying 2 pints per acre of Blazer just past the *coupea cotyledon growth stage. Do not wait for the first *leaves to fully expand. Use 2 pints of nonionic spray *adjuvant per 100 gallons of spray mix for maximum activity.

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Crotalaria, Showy
Sesbania, Hemp

Sesbania and crotalaria are very sensitive to Blazer. The use of 2 pints of spray adjuvant per 100 gallons of spray mix is suggested. Effective control can be obtained at most plant heights. It is important, however, that Blazer be applied prior to bloom. Applications after bloom are usually not effective and therefore not recommended. The use of 1 pint of Blazer per acre has given excellent control of both sesbania and crotalaria. During or after period of dry weather, control may be erratic. Best control is then obtained when 1.5 pints are applied to each acre. Application for control of these weeds should be timed to occur after maximum weed emergence has taken place. Care must be exercised to make certain that crops do not shade this weed from spray deposits. Waiting for the sesbania to break through the crop canopy may be advisable for control of late season infestations.

Cucurbits--
- Burgherkin
- Citron (Wild Watermelon)
- Cucumber, Wild Spiny
- Smallmelon
- Texas Gourd

Members of the cucumber family germinate over an extended period of time. Control is therefore difficult to obtain with a single spray. In order for Blazer to be effective, the application should be made to weeds no later than the 4 leaf growth stage. Use 2 pints of Blazer per acre plus 2 pints of spray adjuvant per 100 gallons of spray mix.

Waiting for several weed flushes to appear and then spraying will result in poor control. The most effective control is obtained when weeds have no more than 4 true leaves.

Lambsquarters, Common

Blazer, at the 2 pint per acre rate, will usually cause spotting, stunting or death of many seedlings not exceeding 3 true leaves. The use of 2 pints of nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix is suggested for maximum kill of seedlings. Cultivation 3 to 7 days after the application will usually assist in control.

Poinsettia, Wild

Blazer, at the 2 pint rate per acre plus 2 pints of spray adjuvant per 100 gallons of spray mix, will usually kill or severely stunt wild poinsettia. Application must be made prior to the formation of the third true leaf. In addition, the seedlings must be actively growing.

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*ANNUAL GRASSES:
*
*Foxtail, Giant
*Foxtail, Green
*Foxtail, Yellow
*Johnsongrass, Seedling
*Panicum, Fall
*Shattercane
*Blazer must not be the basic component of a grass management *program. For additional control of escaped grasses *following a preplant incorporated or preemergence herbicide, *use Blazer herbicide at 2 pints per acre. The use of 2 to 4 *pints of spray adjuvant per 100 gallons of spray mix is *required. Grasses should not exceed the 2 to 3 leaf stage *for this treatment. Activity is dependant upon good soil *moisture during and following the spray solution.
*
*Volunteer Small Grains
*Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat
*When Blazer is applied to emerging volunteer small *grains in the 2 to 3 leaf stage, many plants will die or *remain stunted. Blazer should be applied at 2 pints per *acre plus 2 to 4 pints of spray adjuvant per 100 gallons *of spray mix. Activity is dependent upon good soil moisture *during and following the spray applications.
*
*PERENNIAL WEEDS:
*
*Bindweed, Field
*Bindweed, Hedge
*Milkweed, Climbing
*Milkweed, Common
*Reclvine
*Thistle, Canada
*Trumpetcreeper
*Growth of perennial weeds resulting from underground root- *stocks is very difficult to control. Blazer at the *2 pint rate per acre, plus 1-2 pints of spray adjuvant *per 100 gallons of spray mix applied under favorable *environmental conditions, will burn back the aboveground *plant parts and retard regrowth. Blazer will not kill *the underground root-stocks of these weeds.
*

Blazer can be applied alone or in combination with various herbicides. For tank mix combination refer to Table 15 and 16.

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Table 15

TANK MIXTURE RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR WEED CONTROL IN PEANUTS USING DIFFERENT
APPLICATION TIMINGS

At Cracking; Postemergence	Postemergence	Preemergence; At Cracking
Blazer + Basagran see pages 65 to 68	Blazer + 2,4-DB see pages 69 to 72	Blazer + Amiben Blazer + Dual Blazer + Lasso see pages 73 to 76

NOTE:

CRACKING STAGE IS DEFINED IN THIS LABEL AS THE INITIATION OF SOIL CRACKING, BUT PRIOR TO PEANUT PLANT EMERGENCE. APPLICATIONS OF TANK MIXTURES AFTER THE PEANUTS ARE PAST THE CRACKING STAGE MAY RESULT IN CROP RESPONSE.

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Table 16

PEANUTS - TANK MIXES WITH BLAZER [a]

Use the following chart as a guide to determine broadleaf weeds and grasses controlled by Blazer alone and various tank mixes.

BLAZER CONTROLS THE WEEDS LISTED BELOW	ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED BY TANK MIXING VARIOUS HERBICIDES WITH BLAZER		REFER TO TABLE LISTED BELOW FOR RATE, WEED SIZE AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS	BASAGRAN - HERBICIDES		
Amaranth,Palmer	Anoda, Spurred	Redweed	Blazer+Basagran Table 17 Pages 65 to 68
Amaranth,Spiny	Balloonvine	Senna, Coffee	
Balloonvine	Beggarticks	Shepherdspurse	
Buffalobur	Cocklebur(large)	Sida,Prickly (Teaweed)	
Burgherkin	Dayflower	Starbur,Bristly	
Carpetweed	Galinsoga	Sunflower, Wild	
Citron (Wild Watermelon)	Lambsquarters	Thistle, Canada	
Cocklebur,Common	Mallow, Venice	Velvetleaf	
Cocklebur,Heartleaf	Nutsedge, Yellow		
Cowpea,Volunteer	Poinsettia,Wild		
Crotalaria,Showy	Ragweed, Giant		
Croton,Tropic	2,4-DB		
Croton,Woolly			
Cucumber,Wild			
Spiny			
Galinsoga,Hairy	Cocklebur		Blazer + 2,4-DB Table 18 Pages 69 to 72
Galinsoga, Smallflower	Morningglory (large)		
Gourd,Texas	Pigweed, Redroot		
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	Burgherkin		
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf	Citron		
Indigo,Hairy			
Jimsonweed			
Lambsquarters, Common			
Mallow,Venice			

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(Continued)

Morningglory		
Cypressvine	AMIBEN HERBICIDE	
Entireleaf		
Ivyleaf	See Amiben label for weed species	Blazer+Amiben
Purple Moonflower	controlled at cracking	Page 73
Scarlet		
Smallflower		
Small White(Pitted)		
Tall (Common)		
Willowleaf		
(Palmleaf)		
Mustard,Wild		
Nightshade,		
Eastern Black		
Nightshade,Black		
Pigweed,Prostrate		
Pigweed,Redroot	DUAL 8E HERBICIDE	
Pigweed,Smooth		
Poinsettia,Wild	See Dual 8E label for annual	Blazer+
Poorjoe	grasses controlled at cracking	Dual 8E
Purslane,Common		Page 74
Pusley,Florida		
Ragweed,Common		
Ragweed,Giant	LASSO HERBICIDE	
Sesbania,Hemp		
Smartweed,	See Lasso label for annual	Blazer+Lasso
Pennsylvania	grasses controlled at cracking	Page 75
Smallmelon		
Spurge,Prostrate		
Spurge,Spotted		
ANNUAL GRASSES		
Foxtail,Giant		
Foxtail,Green		
Foxtail,Yellow		
Johnsongrass,		
Seedling		
Panicum,Fall		
Shattercane		
Volunteer Small		
Grains		
PERENNIAL WEEDS		
Bindweed,Field		
Bindweed,Hedge		
Milkweed,Climbing		
Milkweed,Common		
Rednine		
Thistle,Canada		
Trumpetcreeper		

a NOTE: TANK MIXES ARE NOT APPLICABLE IN CALIFORNIA.

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PREEMERGENCE WEED CONTROL

GENERAL INFORMATION
For weed control from a preemergence treatment use 4 to 8 pints Blazer per acre. The highest rate is used where dense or severe weed populations exist.

Susceptible Broadleaf Species
Cocklebur (Common), Copperleaf (Virginia), Croton (Tropic), Groundcherry Species, (Seedling), Jimsonweed, Lambsquarters (Common), Morningglory (Smallflower), Mustard (Black), Pigweed (Redroot), Pursley (Florida), Ragweed (Common), Smartweed (Pennsylvania)

Grass Species (Suppression Only)
Crabgrass (Large), Crabgrass (Smooth), Foxtail (Giant), Johnsongrass (Seedling), Panicum (Fall), Sandbur (Field)

TIME OF APPLICATION:
Apply Blazer preemergence to fields which have been well worked with smooth seed beds in firm conditions. Avoid applications to poorly prepared seedbeds.

RATE:

Use Blazer at 4 to 8 pints per acre on a broadcast basis after seeding.

WATER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE:
For additional information refer to section entitled "DIRECTIONS FOR USE", pages 2 & 3.

GROUND EQUIPMENT:

Application should be made using standard herbicide sprayers equipped with flat fan nozzles. Spray equipment should be calibrated to deliver a minimum of 20 gallons of spray mixture per acre. Flood nozzle are not recommended.

MIXING:
Fill the spray tank about half full with water, then add the required amount of Blazer, mix thoroughly and continued filling the spray tank.

COVERAGE:
Uniform application is essential for satisfactory weed control.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS (Partial List)
Do not apply more than a total of 8 pints of Blazer per acre from combined preemergence and postemergence applications. See postemergence use restrictions.

Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.

Crop Rotation Restriction: root crops (such as carrots, turnips, sweet potatoes, etc.) must not be planted in fields treated with Blazer for a period of 18 months following treat t.

In the case of crop failure, only peanuts may be replanted.

AT CRACKING AND/OR POSTEMERGENCE TANK MIXTURE RECOMMENDATIONS

BLAZER + BASAGRAN TANK MIX IN PEANUTS
General and Application Information,Restrictions and Limitations

GENERAL INFORMATION:
Blazer may be tank mixed with Basagran for postemergence control of the major broadleaf weed species in peanuts.

TIME OF APPLICATION
The timing of application should be in accordance with weed growth stages indicated in the respective tables, and when weeds are actively growing (See Tables 14 & 17).

Delay in application which permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated will result in inadequate control.

RATE
Use Blazer at the rate of 1.0 to 2.0 pints per acre tank mixed with Basagran at the rate of 1.0 to 2.0 pints per acre. The tank mixture of 1 pint of Blazer with 1 pint of Basagran will provide postemergence control (up to 4 leaf) of common cocklebur, hemp sesbania, carpetweed, wild mustard, jimsonweed, common ragweed, Pennsylvania smartweed, redroot pigweed, smooth pigweed, cypressvine morningglory, purple moonflower morningglory, scarlet morningglory, small white (pitted) morningglory, willowleaf (palmleaf) morningglory, smallflower morningglory, and showy crotalaria. In order to determine the correct application rate of Blazer to use in all other applications of the tank mixture, see the Blazer use rate table.

For control of common cocklebur, up to the 6 leaf stage, add 1 pint per acre of Basagran to Blazer. For the additional control of spurred anoda, beggarticks, dayflower, redweed and prickly sida up to the 6 leaf stage and bristly starbur up to the 4 leaf stage, add 1.5 pints per acre of Basagran to Blazer. Add 1 pint of a spray adjuvant for each 100 gallons of the tank mix spray solution.

SPRAY ADDITIVE
One pint of a nonionic spray adjuvant should be added per 100 gallons of the spray mixture.

WATER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE
For additional information refer to section entitled "DIRECTIONS FOR USE", pages 2 & 3.

GROUND EQUIPMENT
For the tank mix of Blazer + Basagran, use a minimum of 20 gallons of total spray solution per acre (broadcast basis) and a minimum of 40 psi pressure. Use standard high pressure hollow cone or flat fan nozzles spaced 20 inches apart. Do not use flood or whirl chamber nozzles.

AIR EQUIPMENT
Use a minimum of 10 gallons of total spray solution per acre.

MIXING
Fill half the spray tank with water and add the suggested amount of - Blazer, Basagran, spray adjuvant - while the agitator is running, then add the remaining quantity of water.

COVERAGE
Thorough coverage of actively growing weeds is essential. Large crop-and-weed leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage. Peanuts are tolerant to the above tank mixes; however, under certain conditions peanuts may burn, crinkle and bronze.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS (Partial List)

Read and follow all applicable directions and use restrictions on the Blazer herbicide and Basagran labels.

Do not apply more than 2 pints of Blazer postemergence during the peanut growing season.

Do not apply the tank mixture within 75 days of harvest for peanuts.

Do not apply more than a total of 4 pints of Basagran per acre per season.

Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.

Do not add crop oil concentrate when using the tank mix.

Table 17

BLAZER + BASAGRAN TANK MIX IN PEANUTS

RATE AND TIME OF APPLICATION TABLE

ADDITIVE

Product	Rate	Weeds Controlled		Additive Information
Blazer	1 - 2 pints/A according to weed species and size (see Table 14 pages 56 & 57)	ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS		1 pt. spray adjuvant/ 100 gal.
		Amaranth, Palmer	Mustard Wild	
		Amaranth, Spiny	Nightshade, Eastern	
		Balloonvine	Black	
		Buffalobur	Nightshade, Black	
		Burgherkin	Pigweed, Prostrate	
		Carpetweed	Pigweed, Redroot	
		Citron (Wild Watermelon)	Pigweed, Smooth	
		Cocklebur, Common	Poinsettia, Wild	
		Cocklebur, Heartleaf	Poorjoe	
		Coupea, Volunteer	Purslane, Common	
		Crotalaria, Showy	Purley, Florida	
		Croton, Tropic	Ragweed, Common	
		Croton, Woolly	Ragweed, Giant	
		Cucumber, Wild Spiny	Senna, Coffee	
		Galinsoga, Hairy	Sesbania, Hemp	
		Galinsoga, Smallflower	Smartweed,	
		Gourd, Texas	Pennsylvania	
		Groundcherry, Cutleaf	Smellmelon	
		Groundcherry, Lanceleaf	Spurge, Prostrate	
		Indigo, Hairy	Spurge, Spotted	
		Jimsonweed	Starbur, Bristly	
		Lambsquarters	ANNUAL GRASSES	
		Morningglory	Foxtail, Giant	
		Cypressvine	Foxtail, Green	
		Entireleaf	Foxtail, Yellow	
		Ivyleaf	Johnsongrass, Seedling	
		Purple Moonflower	Panicum, Fall	
		Scarlet	Shattercane	
		Smallflower	Volunteer Small Grains	
		Smallwhite (Pitted)		
		Tall (Common)	PERENNIAL WEEDS	
		Willowleaf (Palmleaf)	Bindweed, Field	
			Bindweed, Hedge	
			Milkweed, Climbing	
			Milkweed, Common	
			Redvine	
			Thistle, Canada	
			Trumpetcreeper	

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Product plus	Weeds Controlled/Weed Size Dosage	1 1/2 pts/acre		2 pints/acre		Additive Information
		Leaf Stage	Max Height	Leaf Stage	Max Height	
Basagran	Anoda, Spurred	up to 6	3"	6-8	4"	
	Beggarticks	up to 6	6"	6-8	8"	
	Cocklebur (a)	2-6	6"	6-10	10"	1 pint spray adjuvant/ 100 gal.
	Dayflower	up to 6	4"	6-10	8"	
	Nutsedge, Yellow	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
	Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	up to 6	3"	6-8	4"	
	Ragweed, Giant	Not recommended		up to 4	6"	
	Sonna, Coffee (b)	Not recommended		up to 1 pinnate	2"	
	Sunflower, Wild	up to 4	5"	4-6	8"	
	Starbur, Bristly	up to 4	2"	4-6	3"	
	Velvetleaf	up to 4	2"	4-6	5"	

(a) Do not treat earlier than leaf stage shown, do not count cotelydon leaves.

(b) Add oil concentrate according to the Directions for Use.

(c) See "Special Directions for Other Weed Problems in Peanuts" in the Basagran label.

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BLAZER + 2,4-DB TANK MIX in PEANUTS
GENERAL AND APPLICATION INFORMATION,RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION
A tank mixture of Blazer plus 2,4-DB is recommended for control of morningglory, cocklebur, common ragweed, redroot pigweed, jimsonweed, burgherkin and citron in peanuts when the weed size exceeds that specified on the Blazer label. Control with this mixture may decrease with increasing weed size or density of weed or crop canopy due to poor spray coverage. For control of other weeds refer to Tables 14 & 18, pages 70 & 71.

Do not apply the tank mixture when peanuts are exhibiting injury from previously applied pesticides or are exhibiting stress symptoms from disease, nematodes, insects; excessive fertilizer or soil salts; wind injury; frost damage or high temperature stress or wilt; as increased crop response will result.

TIME OF APPLICATION
For optimum control apply Blazer plus 2,4-DB tank mix to actively growing weeds up to the 8 leaf stage, usually 2 to 12 weeks after planting. Applications at later weed stages will result in partial control or suppression.

Peanuts should be at least 2 weeks old when using a tank mixture of Blazer herbicide and 2,4-DB. Do not use after pod-filling stage begins.

RATE
Mix 1 pint of Butyrac 200, or 1 pint of Butoxone with 1.5 to 2.0 pints of Blazer for each acre being treated.

SPRAY ADDITIVES
Add 1 pint of spray adjuvant per 100 gallons to increase control of weeds. Do not add crop oils to the tank mixture. The addition of surfactant will increase the hormonal 2,4-DB crop response.

WATER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE
For additional information refer to the section entitled "DIRECTIONS FOR USE", pages, 2 & 3.

GROUND EQUIPMENT
For best results, the tank mixture should be applied with ground equipment. For broadcast application and thorough coverage of weeds apply with flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced 20 inches apart in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre with a spray pressure of 40 psi.

AIR EQUIPMENT
Use a minimum of 10 gallons of total spray solution per acre. Aerial applicators should review Restrictions and Limitations and Drift Hazards.

MIXING
Fill half the spray tank with water and add the recommended amount of - Blazer, 2,4-DB, spray adjuvant - while the agitator is running, then add the remaining quantity of water.

DRIFT HAZARD

Care must be taken when applying the tank mixture to prevent drift to all non-target crops. Tobacco, ornamentals, mustards, sugarbeets, potatoes, vegetables, and cotton are a few of the crops known to be sensitive to this tank mixture. Hormone type injury in non-target crops can result from trace amounts of 2,4-DB drift. The use of any cleared drift control agent may reduce this hazard; however, the drift control agent may also decrease the weed control activity.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS (Partial List)

Read and follow all directions and use restrictions on Blazer and 2,4-DB labels.

Do not apply the tank mixture within 75 days of harvest for peanuts.

Do not apply more than one application of the tank mixture to peanuts per growing season.

Do not use rates of Blazer or 2,4-DB in excess of those recommended on this label, or excessive injury and possible yield reduction could result.

Do not mix oils, liquid fertilizers or other pesticides with this tank mixture except as specifically directed on this label or on other approved supplemental labeling.

Aerial applicators must be familiar with the EPA registered labels and follow the use precautions. In addition, aerial applicators should follow all applicable state and local regulations. In interpreting the label and the local regulations, the most restrictive situations should apply to avoid drift hazards.

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Table 18

BLAZER + 2,4-DB TANK MIX in PEANUTS

RATE AND TIME OF APPLICATION TABLE

PRODUCT	RATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED		ADDITIVE (rate)
Blazer plus 2,4-DB	1 1/2-2 pt/A according to weed species and size (See 14 Table Pages 56 & 57)	ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS		
		Amaranth,Palmer	Scarlet Smallflower	
		Amaranth,Spiny	Small White (Pitted)	
		Balloonvine	Tall(Common)	
		Buffalobur	Willowleaf (Palmleaf)	
		Burgherkin	Mustard,Wild	
		Carpetweed	Nightshade	
		Citron (Wild Watermelon)	Eastern Black Nightshade,	
		Cocklebur,Common	Black	
		Cocklebur,Heartleaf	Pigweed,	
		Coupea,Volunteer	Prostrate Pigweed,Redroot	
		Crotalaria,Showy	Pigweed,Smooth	Surfactant
		Croton,Tropic	Poinsettia,Wild	
		Croton,Woolly	Poorjoe	1 pt/100 gal. (b)
		Cucumber,Wild	Purslane,Common	
		Spiny	Pusley,Florida	Do not add crop oil to the tank mixture
		Galinsoga,Hairy	Ragweed,Common	
		Galinsoga, Smallflower	Ragweed,Giant	
		Gourd,Texas	Sesbania,Hemp	
		Groundcherry, Cutleaf	Sesbania,Rostrate	
		Groundcherry, Lanceleaf	Sicklepod,	
		Indigo,Hairy	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	
		Jimsonweed	Smellmelon	
		Lambsquarters	Spurge, Prostrate	
		Morningglory	Spurge,Spotted	
		Cypressvine	Starbur,Bristly	
		Entireleaf		
		Ivyleaf		
		Purple		
		Moonflower		
			PERENNIAL WEEDS	
		ANNUAL GRASSES	Bindweed,Field	
		Foxtail,Giant	Bindweed,Hedge	
		Foxtail,Green	Milkweed, Climbing	
		Foxtail,Yellow	Milkweed,Common	
		Johnsongrass, Seedling	Nutsedge	
		Panicum,Fall	Thistle,Canada	
		Shattercane	Trumpetcreeper	
		Volunteer Small Grains		

(Continued on the following page)

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(Continued)

Product	Rate	Weeds Controlled/Weed Size		Additive
Butyrac 200[a] or Butoxone	2 fl. oz/A	Burgherkin[c]	Up to 12" height or length of vine	
		Citron		spray adjuvent 1 pt/100 gal [b]
		Cocklebur		
		Dimesnseed		
		Morningglory		
		Pigweed, redroot		
		Ragweed, common		

[a] When size exceeds that specified on the Blazer label.

[b] The addition of a nonionic spray adjuvent will increase the hormonal 2,4-DB crop response.

PREEMERGENCE TO AT CRACKING TREATMENTS

BLAZER + AMIBEN TANK MIX IN PEANUTS

GENERAL INFORMATION
In addition to the major broadleaf weed species controlled by Blazer postemergence, the tank mix of Blazer with Amiben 2E or Amiben DF will provide preemergence control of many annual grasses (as listed on the Amiben label).

TIME OF APPLICATION
Applications of this tank mix may be made immediately after planting up to the initiation of soil cracking. Crop stunting may occur with the application of the tank mixture of Blazer plus Amiben, although yields are not adversely affected.

RATE
Use Blazer at the rate of 1.5 to 2.0 pints per acre tank mixed with either Amiben DF at the rate of 2.4 to 3.6 pounds per acre or Amiben 2E at the rate of 4 to 6 quarts per acre. In order to determine the correct application rate of Blazer to use in the tank mixture, see Table 14, pages 56 & 57.

SPRAY ADDITIVE
The addition of a spray adjuvant is recommended and should be used at the rate of 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray mix.

WATER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE
For additional information refer to the section entitled "DIRECTIONS FOR USE", pages 2 & 3.

GROUND EQUIPMENT
For best results, the tank mixture should be applied with ground equipment. For thorough coverage of weeds apply with flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced 20 inches apart in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre with a spray pressure of 40 psi.

MIXING
Fill half the spray tank with water and add the suggested amount of - Blazer, Amiben, spray adjuvant - while the agitator is running; then finish filling the tank.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS (Partial List)
Read and follow all applicable directions and use restrictions on the Blazer and Amiben labels.

Do not apply more than 3.6 pounds per acre of Amiben DS or 6 quarts per acre of Amiben 2E herbicide to the same field of peanuts in the same season.

Do not apply the tank mixture after the peanuts are past the cracking stage (initiation of soil cracking, but prior to peanut emergence from the soil) as severe injury will result.

BLAZER + DUAL 8E TANK MIX IN PEANUTS

GENERAL INFORMATION
In addition to the major broadleaf weed species controlled postemergence by Blazer, the tank mix of Blazer with Dual 8E will provide preemergence control of many annual grasses (as listed on the Dual 8E label).

This tank mix can be used as a sequential application after Vernam, Balan, or Treflan.

TIME OF APPLICATION
Applications may be made immediately after planting up to the initiation of soil cracking. Crop stunting may occur with the application of the tank mixture of Blazer plus Dual 8E, although yields are not adversely affected.

RATE
Use Blazer at the rate of 1.5 to 2.0 pints per acre tank mixed with Dual 8E at the rate of 1.5 to 2.0 pints per acre. In order to determine the correct application rate of Blazer in the tank mixture, see Table 14, pages 56 & 57.

SPRAY ADDITIVE
The addition of a spray adjuvant is recommended and should be used at the rate of 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray mix.

WATER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE
For additional information refer to the section entitled "DIRECTIONS FOR USE", pages 2 & 3.

GROUND EQUIPMENT
For best results, the tank mixture should be applied with ground equipment. For thorough coverage of weeds apply with flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced 20 inches apart in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre with a spray pressure of 40 psi.

MIXING
Fill half the spray tank with water and add the suggested amount of + Blazer, Dual 8E, a spray adjuvant + while the agitator is running, then finish filling the tank.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS (Partial List)
Read and follow all applicable directions and use restrictions on the Blazer herbicide and Dual labels.

Do not apply the tank mixture after the peanuts are past the cracking stage (initiation of soil cracking, but prior to peanut emergence from the soil) as severe injury will result.

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BLAZER + LASSO 4E TANK MIX IN PEANUTS

GENERAL INFORMATION
In addition to the major broadleaf weed species controlled postemergence by Blazer, the tank mix of Blazer with Lasso 4E will provide preemergence control of many annual grasses (as listed on the Lasso 4E label).

This tank mix can be used as a sequential application after Vernam, Balan, or Treflan.

TIME OF APPLICATION
Applications of this tank mix may be made immediately after planting up to the initiation of soil cracking. Crop stunting may occur with the application of the tank mixture of Blazer plus Lasso 4E, although yields are not adversely affected.

RATE
Use Blazer at the rate of 1.5 to 2.0 pints per acre tank mixed with Lasso 4E at the rate of 2.0 to 4.0 quarts per acre. In order to determine the correct application rate of Blazer in the tank mixture, see Table 14, pages 56 & 57.

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SPRAY ADDITIVE
The addition of spray adjuvant is recommended and should be used at the rate of 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray mix.

WATER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE
For additional information refer to the section entitled "DIRECTIONS FOR USE", pages 2 & 3.

GROUND EQUIPMENT
For best results, the tank mixture should be applied with ground equipment. For thorough coverage of weeds apply with flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced 20 inches apart in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre with a spray pressure of 40 psi.

MIXING
Fill half the spray tank with water and add the suggested amount of - Blazer, Lasso 4E, a spray adjuvant - while the agitator is running. Then finish filling the tank.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS (Partial List)
Read and follow all applicable directions and use restrictions on the Blazer herbicide and Lasso labels.

Do not apply the tank mixture after the peanuts are past the cracking stage (initiation of soil cracking, but prior to peanut emergence from the soil) as severe injury will result.

RICE

Directions for Use*

Blazer is a selective broadspectrum herbicide recommended for postemergence application in rice to control hemp sesbania prior to flowering. Optimum weed control is achieved when actively growing weeds are treated. Good coverage is important, as Blazer works primarily by contact action. Failure to follow the suggested dosage will result in unsatisfactory control. When applied at the recommended growth stages and suggested dosage rates, rice is tolerance to postemergence applications of Blazer. Do not appl Blazer after the rice reaches the boot stage.

TIME OF APPLICATION
Blazer should be applied to actively growing hemp sesbania plants, but before sesbania is in the flowering stage. Best results are obtained when the sesbania growth extends above the rice. Blazer may be applied when rice is at the late tillering stage up to the early boot stage, which normally occurs in June/July.

RATE
Apply 1/2 pint of Blazer to actively growing hemp sesbania plants. A second application of 1/2 pint Blazer can be made to control later germinating sesbania.

SPRAY ADDITIVE
Two (2) pints of a nonionic spray adjuvent should be added per 100 gallons of the spray mixture. The use of a spray adjuvent is important for effective control of hemp sesbania.

WATER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE
For additional information refer to the section entitled "DIRECTIONS FOR USE", pages 2 & 3.

GROUND EQUIPMENT
For best results use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre and 40 psi. Use standard flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced 20 inches apart.

AIR EQUIPMENT
Apply Blazer by aircraft using nozzling to deliver from 5 to 10 gallons of spray per acre.

MIXING
When mixing Blazer and a spray adjuvent, follow the standard mixing procedure, outlined on page 5.

COVERAGE
Thorough coverage of actively growing weeds is essential. Large crop and weed leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage.

* NOT FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA.

Added OK
Ground Application
Old label: is suggested
for aerial application
for Effi... Weaver

DRIFT HAZARD

When spraying labeled crops, care must be exercised to prevent spray drift which could result in damage to other crops. Spraying when other crops are closer than 100 yards downwind or 50 yards upwind from the point of application is not recommended. The use of any cleared drift control agent may reduce this hazard; however, the drift control agent may also decrease the weed control activity.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS (Partial List)

Do not apply Blazer to rice after it reaches the boot stage, or within 50 days of harvest.

Do not apply more than two applications to rice per season nor exceed 1 pint per acre per season.

Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.

Crop Rotation Restriction: root crops (such as carrots, turnips, sweet potatoes, etc.) must NOT be planted in fields treated with Blazer for a period of 18 months following treatment.

Do not harvest crayfish from treated rice areas for food.

Do not use water from treated rice fields for irrigation purposes for other than Blazer labeled crops.

Avoid drift to all other crops and non-target areas.

Do not add crop oil concentrates.

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BLAZER + STAM M-4 TANK MIX IN RICE
GENERAL AND APPLICATION INFORMATION, RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION
When rice has at least 3 leaves, a tank mixture of Blazer and Stam M-4 can be used for the control of hemp sesbania and all weeds on the Stam M-4 label plus suppression of northern jointvetch and 4 to 6 leaf annual morningglories.

When using the tank mixture, an increase in foliage burn may be noticed.

TIME OF APPLICATION
The Blazer + Stam M-4 tank mix combination should be applied after draining the rice fields when rice has at least 3 leaves.

RATE
Apply 1 pint of Blazer plus 3 to 4 quarts of Stam M-4 per acre.

SPRAY ADDITIVE
Two pints of nonionic spray adjuvant should be added per 100 gallons of the spray mixture.

WATER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE
For additional information refer to the section entitled "DIRECTIONS FOR USE", page 2 & 3.

GROUND EQUIPMENT
For the tank mix of Blazer + Stam M-4, use a minimum of 20 gallons of total spray soution per acre (broadcast basis) and a minimum of 40 psi pressure. Use standard high pressure hollow cone or flat fan nozzles spaced 20 inches apart. Do not use flood or whirl chamber nozzles.

AIR EQUIPMENT
Use 5 to 10 gallons of total spray solution per acre.

MIXING
Load half the spray tank with water and add the suggested amount of - Blazer, Stam M-4, a nonionic spray adjuvant - while the agitator is running; then add the remaining quantity of water.

COVERAGE
Thorough coverage of actively growing weeds is essential. A large weed canopy may shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate coverage.

DRIFT HAZARD
When spraying labeled crops, care must be exercised to prevent spray drift which could result in damage to other crops. Spraying when other crops are closer than 100 yards downwind or 50 yards upwind from the point of application is not recommended. The use of any cleared drift control agent may reduce this hazard; however, the drift control agent may also decrease the weed control activity.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS (Partial List)
Always read and follow the restrictions and limitations for all products whether used alone or in a tank mix. The most restrictive labeling applies in tank mixtures.

To avoid excessive residue at harvest, do not apply Stam M-4 in a tank mix with Blazer after the end of tillering.

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BLAZER + COLLEGO TANK MIX IN RICE
GENERAL AND APPLICATION INFORMATION, RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION
A postemergence tank mix of Blazer and Collego should be applied at the recommended rates and growth stages as described on the respective labels for the control of northern jointvetch and hemp sesbania in rice.

TIME OF APPLICATION
Application should be made when hemp sesbania is 12 to 60 inches in height and northern jointvetch averages 8 to 24 inches tall. Applications should be made prior to the bloom stage but after plants have emerged through the rice canopy.

RATE
Apply Collego at labeled rates + Blazer at 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. (For details see the Collego label).

SPRAY ADDITIVE
The use of a nonionic spray adjuvant at the rate of 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture is recommended.

WATER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE
For additional information refer to the section entitled "DIRECTIONS FOR USE', page 2 & 3.

GROUND EQUIPMENT
For the tank mix of Blazer + Collego use a minimum of 20 gallons of total spray solution per acre (broadcast basis) and a minimum of 40 psi pressure. Use standard high pressure hollow cone or flat fan nozzles spaced 20 inches apart. Do not use flood or whirl chamber nozzles.

AIR EQUIPMENT
Use at least 10 gallons of total spray solution per acres.

MIXING
Fill the spray tank with half the amount of required water and add the recommended amount of Collego. Once thoroughly mixed in the spray tank, add the recommended amounts of Blazer and spray adjuvant while the agitator is running. Add the remaining quantity of water.

COVERAGE
Thorough coverage of actively growing weeds is essential. A large weed canopy may shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate coverage.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS (Partial List)
Always read and follow the restrictions and limitations for all products whether used alone or in a tank mix. The most restrictive labeling applies in tank mixtures.

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Table 19

APPENDIX

The following are scientific names for the weeds listed on this label. For specific recommendations on control of these weeds, refer to the major crop and/or tank mix sections.

BROADLEAF WEEDS	
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Amaranth,Palmer	Amaranthus palmeri
Amaranth,Spiny	Amaranthus spinosus
Anoda, Spurred	Anoda Cristata
Beggarweed, Florida	Desmodium Tortuosum
Balloonvine	Cardiospermum halicacabum
Beggarticks	Bidens frondosa
Bindweed,Field	Convolvulus arvensis
Bindweed,Hedge	Convolvulus sepium
Buckwheat, Wild	Polygonum Convolvulus
Buffalobur	Solanum rostratum
Burgherkin	Cucumis anguria
Carpetweed	Mollugo Verticillata
Citron (Wild Watermelon)	Citrullus vulgaris
Cocklebur,Common	Xanthium pensylvanicum
Cocklebur,Heartleaf	Xanthium strumarium
Copperleaf,Hophornbeam	Acalypha ostryaefolia
Copperleaf,Virginia	Acalypha virginica
Cowpea,Volunteer	Vigna sinensis
Crotalaria,Showy	Crotalaria spectabilis
Croton,Tropic	Croton glandulosus
Croton,Woolly	Croton capitatus
Cucumber,Wild Spiny	Cucumis dipsaceus
Dayflower	Commelina spp.
Devilsclaw	Proboscidea louisianica
Galinsoga,Hairy	Galinsoga ciliata
Galinsoga,Smallflower	Galinsoga parviflora
Gourd,Texas	Cucurbita texana
Groundcherry,Cutleaf	Physalis angulata
Groundcherry,Lanceleaf	Physalis lanceifolia
Indigo,Hairy	Indigofera hirsuta
Jimsonweed	Datura stramonium
Jointvetch, Northern	aeschynomene virginica
Ladysthumb	Polygonum persicaria
Lambsquarters	Chenopodium album
Mallow, Venice	Hibiscus Trionum
Mexicanweed	Caperonia palustris
Milkweed,Climbing	Sarcostemma cynchoides
Milkweed,Common	Asclepias syriaca

(Continued of the following page)

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(Continued)

Morningglory	
Cypressvine	Ipomoea quamoclit
Entireleaf	Ipomoea hederacea var.integriuscula
Ivyleaf	Ipomoea hederacea var.hederacea
Purplemoon flower	Ipomoea purpurea
Scarlet	Ipomoea coccinea
Smallflower	Jacquemontia tamnifolia
Small White (Pitted)	Ipomoea lacunosa
Tall (Common)	Ipomoea purpurea
Willowleaf (Palmleaf)	Ipomoea wrightii
Mustard, Wild	Brassica kaber
Nightshade,Eastern Black	Solanum ptycanthum
Nightshade,Black	Solanum nigrum
Pigweed,Prostrate	Amaranthus blitoides
Pigweed, Redroot	Amaranthus retroflexus
Pigweed,Smooth	Amaranthus hybridus
Poinsettia,Wild	Euphorbia heterophylla
Poorjoe	Diodia teres
Purslane,Common	Portulaca oleracea
Pusley,Florida	Richardia scabra
Ragweed, Common	Ambrosia Artemisiifolia
Ragweed,Giant	Ambrosia trifida
Redvine	Brunnichia cirrhosa
Rockweed	Melochia corchorifolia
Sarva,Coffee	Cassia occidentalis
Sesbania, Hemp	Sesbania Exaltata
Shepherdspurse	Capsella bursa-pastoris
Sicklepod	Cassia obtusifolia
Side, Prickly (Teaweed)	Sida spinosa
Smartweed,Pennsylvania	Polygonum pensylvanicum
Smallmelon	Cucumis melo
Spurge,Prostrate	Euphorbia supina
Spurge,Spotted	Euphorbia maculata
Starbur,Bristly	Acanthospermum hispidum
Sunflower, Wild	Sida spinosa
Teaweed (See Side Prickly)	Sida spinosa
Thistle,Canada	Cirsium arvense
Trumpetcreeper	Campsis radicans
Velvetleaf	Abutilon theophrasti
Venice Mallow	Hibiscus trionum
Waterhemp,Tall	Amaranthus rudercularis

Table 16 (cont.)

GRASSES	
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Barnyardgrass	Echinochloa crus-galli
Bermudagrass	Cynodon dactylon
Crabgrass, Large	Digitaria sanguinalis
, Smooth	Digitaria ischaemum
Cupgrass, Woolly	Eriochloa villosa
Foxtail,Giant	Setaria faberi
Foxtail,Green	Setaria viridis
Foxtail,Yellow	Setaria lutescens
Goosegrass	Eleusine indica
Itchgrass	Rottboellia Exaltata
Johnsongrass,Seedling	Sorghum halepense
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	Sorghum halepense
Junglerice	Echinochloa colonum
Millet, Wild Proso	Panicum miliaceum
Muhly, Wirestem	Muhlenbergia frondosa
Panicum,Fall	Panicum dichotomiflorum
Panicum,Texas	Panicum texanum
Quackgrass	Agropyron repens
Rice, Red	Oryza rufipogon
Sandbur, Field	Cenchrus pruciflorus
Shattercane	Sorghum bicolor
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	Brachiaria platyphylla
Sprangletop, Red	Leptochloa filiformis
Volunteer, Barley	Hordeum vulgare
, Corn	Zea mays
, Oats	Avena sativa
, Rye	Secale cereale
, Wheat	Triticum aestivum
Wirestem Muhly	Muhlenbergia frondosa
Witchgrass	Panicum capillare

SEDGES	
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Yellow Nutsedge	Cyperus esculentus

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