PM 23 7969-79

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

10463

SEP 05 1991

Karen R. Blundell
BASF Corporation
Agricultural Chemicals
P.O. Box 13528
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3528

Dear Ms. Blundell:

Subject: Revised Label Text and Application Rates
Blazer Herbicide
EPA Registration No. 7969-79
Your Submission Dated May 8, 1991

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable with the following provisions:

1) Relocate the Statement of Practical Treatment to lie within the front panel Precautionary Statements.

2) Add a referral statement underneath the front panel Precautionary Statements to refer users to the additional precautionary statements not on the front panel.

3) Due to new EPA policy, part of the Environmertal Hazards section has been changed. To comply, change the sentence "Do not apply to water or wetlands except as specified on this label for application to rice" to read "Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, except as specified on this label for application to rice."

A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Please submit five (5) final printed copies for the referenced label, incorporating the above changes.

Sincerely yours,

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (H7505C)

Enclosure

	CONCURRENCES						
SYMBOL	H7505C						
SURNAME	D. KENNY						
DATE	9/4/91						

EPAForm 1320-1A (1/90) Printed on Recycled Paper OFFICIAL FILE COPY

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May 15, 1991

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 20.1%*
Inert ingredients 79.9%

*Equivalent to 2 pounds active ingredient per gallon.

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

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER

Precautionary statements

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
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 and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing with soap and hot water before re-use.

Net contents 1 gallon

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
SEP 05 1991
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 7969-79

Specimen Label

BASF Corporation
P.O. Box 13528
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3528

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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.

Environmental hazards

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

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 require more restrictive re-entry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

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.

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 re-use empty container.

In case of emergency

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:

CHEMTREC 800-424-9300
BASF CORP 800-832-HELP

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

1. Your local doctor for immediate treatment.
2. Your local poison control center (hospital).
3. BASF Corporation 800-832-HELP

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.

General information

Blazer® herbicide 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 crop-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. New growth is normal and crop vigor is not reduced. (See **Restrictions and Limitations** for each crop.)

Time of application

Make postemergence application of **BLAZER** and **BLAZER** tank mixes 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.

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 5 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 gallons 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 gallons 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.

Note: Cultivation before or during application is not recommended. Cultivation may put weeds under stress, thus making control more difficult. 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 the band. Application with a single nozzle over the 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 small weeds where adequate coverage can be achieved.

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

Nozzle place and orientation: Nozzles should point to the rear of the aircraft and not be pointed downward more than 20 degrees. Nozzles must not be located farther out then three-fourths the distance from the center of the aircraft to the end of the wing or rotor. A height of 6 to 10 feet over the crop is recommended.

Drift hazard: Exercise care to prevent spray drift to other crops. Aerial spraying when other crops are closer than 100 yards downwind or 50 yards upwind is not recommended. A drift control agent may reduce drift; however, may also decrease weed control. 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
An additive is required with BLAZER to achieve consistent weed control. The standard label recommendation is 1 pint of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. For certain weeds, a higher spray surfactant 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 weed control in soybeans. The standard use rate of 1/2 to 1 gallon per acre is recommended.

Non-phytotoxic 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 the following section), and
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 concentrates.

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 gallons/A spray volume use 3-1/3 cups (800 ml) of water.
   Air application - for 5 gallons/A spray volume use 5/6 cup (200 ml) of water, or for 10 gallons/A spray volume use 1-2/3 (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.

Mixing

Fill spray tank one-half to two-thirds full 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 combinations, see labeling of respective compounds.

Restrictions and limitations

Do not apply BLAZER or BLAZER tank mixes 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 degrees F., or soil temperature is below 60 degrees 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 case of crop failure, only peanuts, soybeans or rice may be immediately replanted.

Do not use treated plants for feed forage.

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

Rainfall soon after application may decrease the effectiveness of BLAZER. Do not apply if rain is threatening.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not apply overhead irrigation within 6 hours of application.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing BLAZER with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. BASF does not recommend the use of BLAZER tank mixes other than those listed on BASF labels, supplemental labels, or technical bulletins. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than BASF recommended tank mixes.

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.

Consult the label of the previously used herbicide for cleaning instructions. If no instructions are available, the steps listed below are suggested for cleaning of spray equipment prior to or following applications of BLAZER.

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.

Soybeans

Directions for use

Apply BLAZER 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.

The recommended rate of broad spectrum postemergence weed control is 1 to 1.5 pints of BLAZER per acre plus 1 pint of an 80% active spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix.

A sequential application of 1 pint of BLAZER followed by one pint of BLAZER can be used for controlling subsequent weed flushes or escaped weeds before they reach the maximum weed size listed in Table 1. Allow a minimum of 15 days between sequential applications and do not apply more than 2 pints of BLAZER per season.

Spray Additives

An additive is required with BLAZER to achieve consistent weed control. The standard label recommendation is 1 pint of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. For certain weeds, a higher spray surfactant 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 weed control in soybeans. The standard use rate of 1/2 to 1 gallon per acre is recommended.

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 2 pints per acre of BLAZER herbicide per growing season for soybeans.

Do not apply more than 1-1/2 pints of BLAZER per application.

Allow a minimum of 15 days between sequential applications of BLAZER.

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

WEEDS CONTROLLED	APPLICATION RATE TABLE FOR SOYBEANS					
	0.5 pt./A.		1.0 pt./A.		1.5 pts./A.	
	Maximum*		Maximum*		Maximum*	
	Leaf Stage	Height Inches	Leaf Stage	Height Inches	Leaf Stage	Height Inches
Amaranth, Palmer	4	<2	6	<4	6	4
Amaranth, Spiny	-	-	2	<2	2	2
Balloonvine	-	-	-	-	2	2
Beggarweed, Florida	-	-	-	-	2	<2"
Buckwheat, Wild	-	-	-	-	2	2"
Buffalobur	-	-	-	-	2	2"
Burgherkin	-	-	-	-	2	2"
Carpetweed	-	-	Mult. 3" dia.	<2	Mult. 6" dia.	2
Citron (Wild Watermelon)	-	-	-	-	2	2"
Cocklebur	-	-	-	-	2	2"
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	-	-	2	2	4	4
Copperleaf, Virginia	-	-	-	-	2	2
Crotalaria, Showy	-	-	6	6"	-	-
Croton, Tropic	-	-	1-2	<2	2	2
Croton, Woolly	-	-	1-2	<2	2	2
Crownbeard, Golden	-	-	-	-	2	<2
Galinsoga, Hairy	-	-	-	-	4	<2
Galinsoga, Smallflower	-	-	-	-	4	<2
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	-	-	-	-	2	1
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf	-	-	-	-	2	1
Indigo, Hairy	-	-	-	-	3	<2
Jimsonweed	-	-	4	4	6	6
Ladysthumb	-	-	4	4	6	6
Lambsquarters	-	-	-	-	2	2"
Morningglory*, Cypressvine	-	-	2	2	4	4
Morningglory, Entireleaf	-	-	2	2	4	4
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	-	-	2	2	4	4
Morningglory, Purple Moonflower	-	-	2	2	4	4
Morningglory, Scarlet	-	-	2	2	4	4
Morningglory, Smallflower	-	-	2	2	4	4
Morningglory, Small White (pitted)	-	-	2	2	4	4
Morningglory, Tall (common)	-	-	2	2	4	4
Morningglory, Willowleaf (Palmleaf)	-	-	2	2	4	4
Mustard, Wild	2	2	4	<4	4	4
Nightshade, Eastern Black	-	-	6	<2	2-3	2
Nightshade, Black	-	-	6	<2	2-3	2
Pigweed, Prostrate	-	-	-	-	4	4
Pigweed, Redroot	4	<2	6	<4	6	4
Pigweed, Smooth	4	<2	6	<4	6	4
Poinsettia, Wild	-	-	2	<2"	-	-
Poorjoe	-	-	-	-	2	2
Purslane, Common	-	-	-	-	Mult. 6" dia.	1
Pusley, Florida	-	-	2	2	4	2

Table 1
Application Rate Table for Soybeans
(continued)

WEEDS CONTROLLED	APPLICATION RATE TABLE FOR SOYBEANS					
	0.5 pt./A.		1.0 pt./A.		1.5 pts./A.	
	Maximum*		Maximum*		Maximum*	
	Leaf Stage	Height Inches	Leaf Stage	Height Inches	Leaf Stage	Height Inches
Ragweed, Common	-	-	2	2	4	3
Ragweed, Giant	-	-	2	<2	2	3
Senna, Coffee	-	-	-	-	2	2"
Sesbania, Hemp	-	-	4	4"	6	6"
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	-	-	4	4	6	6
Smellmelon	-	-	-	-	2	2"
Spurge, Prostrate	-	-	-	-	Mult. 0.5" dia.	-
Spurge, Spotted	-	-	-	-	Mult. 0.5" dia.	-
Starbur, Bristly	-	-	-	-	2	2"
Waterhemp, Tall	4	2	6	<4	6	4
Annual Grasses						
Foxtail, Giant					2"	1
Foxtail, Green					2"	1
Foxtail, Yellow					2"	1
Johnsongrass, Seedling					2"	1
Panicum, Fall					2"	1
Shattercane					2"	1
Volunteer Small Grains					2"	1
Perennial Weeds						
Bindweed, Field					-"	-
Bindweed, Hedge					-"	-
Milkweed, Climbing					-"	-
Milkweed, Common					-"	-
Redvine					-"	-
Trumpetcreeper					-"	-

*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.
"See Special Use Directions for these weed problems.
Note: Weed height will vary depending on environmental conditions and is only given as a guide. Emphasis should be placed on leaf stages.

SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL WEED PROBLEMS IN SOYBEANS

BEGGARWEED, FLORIDA
Control of Florida Beggarweed is difficult due to the weed's long germination season. Apply 1.5 pints of BLAZER per acre plus 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix when Beggarweed seedlings have no more than 2 young expanding true leaves. Weeds at this time will not be more than 1-i/2 inches high. It is important to obtain maximum control of the earliest weed flush. Time cultivation to give maximum control of regrowth or secondary weed flushes. BLAZER will suppress or partially control weeds growing under conditions of high soil moisture and high relative humidity.

BUCKWHEAT, WILD
BUFFALOBUR
Partial control of wild buckwheat and buffalobur can usually be obtained when the seedlings have less than 2 true leaves. Use BLAZER at 1.5 pints in 30 gallons of water per acre. Use 2 pints of a spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix.

COCKLEBUR
BLAZER, at the 1.5 pint rate per acre, will usually cause stunting or death of seedlings not exceeding 2 true leaves which are actively growing under conditions of high soil moisture and high relative humidity. Use 1 pint of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix.

CUCURBITS: BURGHERKIN
CITRON (WILD WATERMELON)
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 2-leaf growth stage. Use 1.5 pints of BLAZER per acre plus 2 pints of spray adjuvant per 100 gallons of spray mix.

LAMBSQUARTERS, COMMON
BLAZER, at the 1.5 pint rate per acre, will usually cause spotting, stunting or death of many seedlings not exceeding 2 true leaves. Add 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix. Cultivation 3 to 7 days after application will usually assist in control.

MORNINGGLORYS
More consistent control of Morningglorys can be achieved by using sequential applications of 1 pint of BLAZER. Allow a minimum of 15 days between sequential applications and do not apply more than 2 pints per season. Use 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix or 2 pints of oil concentrate per treated acre.

POINSETTIA, WILD
BLAZER, 1.5 pints per acre plus 2 pints of a spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix, will usually kill or severely stunt wild poinsettia. Apply 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 and additional control.

SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL WEED PROBLEMS IN SOYBEANS (continued)

SESBANIA, HEMP
CROTALARIA, SHOWY
Sesbania and Crotalaria are very sensitive to BLAZER. Apply BLAZER at 1 pint per acre plus 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix. 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. During or after periods of dry weather, control may be erratic. 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.

STARBUR, BRISTLY
SENNA, COFFEE
Apply BLAZER, at the 1.5 pints per acre plus 2 pints of a spray surfacant per 100 gallons of spray mix to kill or suppress seedlings that are not past the 2-leaf stage. Applications after the 2-leaf stage are usually ineffective.

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 1.5 pints per acre, plus 2 to 4 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution applied under favorable environmental conditions, will burn back the above-ground plant parts and retard regrowth. BLAZER will not kill the underground rootstocks of these weeds.

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 pre-plant incorporated or preemergence herbicide, apply BLAZER at 1.5 pints per acre plus 2 to 4 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix. Grasses not exceeding the 2-leaf stage will be stunted or killed. Activity is dependent upon good soil moisture during and following spray application.

VOLUNTEER SMALL GRAINS: **BARLEY**
OATS
RYE
WHEAT
BLAZER applied to emerging volunteer small grains in the 1- to 2-leaf stage will kill or stunt many plants. BLAZER should be applied at 1.5 pints per acre plus 2 to 4 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix. Activity is dependent upon good soil moisture during and following the spray applications.

Table 2
Soybeans - Tank Mixes with BLAZER®

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 Tables Listed Below for Rate, Weed Size and Additional Information
Annual Broadleaf Weeds	**Basagran herbicide**	
Amaranth, Palmer Amaranth, Spiny Balloonvine Beggarweed, Florida Buckwheat, Wild Buffalobur Burgherkin Carpetweed Citron (Wild Watermelon) Copperleaf, Hophornbeam Copperleaf, Virginia Crotalaria, Showy Cocklebur Croton, Tropic Croton, Woolly Crownbeard, Golden Galinsoga, Hairy Galinsoga, Smallflower Groundcherry, Cutleaf Groundcherry, Lanceleaf	Anoda, Spurred Balloonvine Beggarticks Cocklebur (large) Dayflower Devilsclaw Galinsoga Lambsquarters Mallow, Venice Marshelder Nutsedge, Yellow Poinsettia, Wild Redweed Senna, Coffee Sida Prickly (Teaweed) Shepherdspurse Sunflower, Wild Starbur, Bristly Thistle, Canada Velvetleaf	Blazer + Basagran Tables 3, 4, and 5 Pages 16 - 20
	2,4-DB	
	Cocklebur Morningglory (large) Pigweed, Redroot	Blazer + 2,4-DB Table 9 Page 27

Table 2
Soybeans - Tank Mixes with BLAZER®
(continued)

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 Tables Listed Below for Rate, Weed Size and Additional Information
Annual Broadleaf Weeds	**Classic® herbicide**	
Indigo, Hairy Jimsonweed Ladysthumb Lambsquarters Morningglory, Cypressvine Morningglory, Entireleaf Morningglory, Ivyleaf Morningglory, Purple Moonflower Morningglory, Scarlet Morningglory, Smallflower Morningglory, Small White (Pitted) Morningglory, Tall (Common) Morningglory, Willowleaf (Palmleaf) Mustard, Wild Nightshade, Eastern Black Nightshade, Black Pigweed, Prostrate Pigweed, Redroot Pigweed, Smooth	See Classic label for weed species controlled.	Blazer + Classic Page 32
	Poast® herbicide	
	Barnyardgrass Crabgrass, Large Crabgrass, Smooth Cupgrass, Woolly Foxtail species Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Millet, Wild Proso Panicum, Fall Panicum, Giant Panicum, Texas Signalgrass, Broadleaf Sprangletop, Red	Blazer + Poast Table 6 Page 22
	Scepter® herbicide	
	Cocklebur (large) Poinsettia, Wild	Blazer + Scepter Table 10 Page 29
	Basagran® + Poast® hebicides	
	See weeds listed above for Basagran	Blazer + Basagran® + Poast Tables 7 & 8 Pages 24 - 25

Table 2
Soybeans - Tank Mixes with BLAZER®
(continued)

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 Tables Listed Below for Rate, Weed Size and Additional Information
Annual Broadleaf Weeds	**Fusilade® herbicide**	
Poinsettia, Wild Poorjoe Purslane, Common Pusley, Florida Ragweed, Common Ragweed, Giant Senna, Coffee Sesbania, Hemp Smartweed, Pennsylvania Smellmelon *Spurge, Prostrate* Spurge, Spotted Starbur, Bristly Waterhemp, Tall	*See Fusilade label for weed species controlled.*	Blazer + Fusilade Tables 11 & 12 Page 31
	Pursuit® herbicide	
	Artichoke, Jerusalem Amaranth, Palmer (large) Amaranth, Spiny (large) Cocklebur (large) Kochia Marshelder Nightshade, Hairy Pigweed, Redroot (large) Pigweed, Smooth (large) Sunflower Velvetleaf Waterhemp, Tall	Blazer + Pursuit Page 35
	Pinnacle® herbicide	
	Lambsquarter Sunflower Velvetleaf	Blazer + Pinnacle Page 35

Table 2
Soybeans - Tank Mixes with BLAZER*
(continued)

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 Tables Listed Below for Rate, Weed Size and Additional Information
Annual Grasses	**Rescue® herbicide (Salvage treatment)**	
Foxtail, Giant Foxtail, Green Foxtail, Yellow Johnsongrass, Seedling Panicum, Fall Shattercane Volunteer Small Grains	Cocklebur (large) Jimsonweed Morningglory Pigweed Ragweed, Common Ragweed, Giant	Blazer + Rescue Table 13 Page 34
Perennial Weeds		
Bindweed, Field Bindweed, Hedge Milkweed, Climbing Milkweed, Common Redvine Trumpetcreeper		
*Note: Tank mixes are not applicable in California.		

BLAZER + Basagran tank mix in soybeans

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
Apply in accordance with weed sizes outlined in Tables 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 3 - 6 for additional information).

Rate
Apply **BLAZER** at the rate of 1/2 to 1-1/2 pints per acre. Refer to Table 1 to determine the correct application rate of **BLAZER** in the tank mix, 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 1-1/2 pints per acre of Basagran to **BLAZER**.

Spray additive
Add an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant 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, add 2 to 4 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray. See the **BLAZER Special Use Directions** for additional weeds and specific amounts of spray surfactant.

A non-phytotoxic crop oil concentrate may be used in place of other adjuvants in the **BLAZER** + Basagran tank mix at a rate of 2 pints per acre.

Special instructions for use of Urea Ammonium Nitrate (UAN) or Ammonium sulfate
For improved velvetleaf control in soybeans, a UAN solution (commonly referred to as 28%, 30% or 32% nitrogen solution) or ammonium sulfate may be added. UAN and ammonium sulfate are agricultural grade fertilizers used by dealers for agricultural applications. They may be added to the tank when Velvetleaf is one of the primary target weeds. Apply 1/2 to 1 gallon per acre of UAN or 2.5 lbs. of ammonium sulfate per acre, depending on weed size and environmental conditions.

With the addition of UAN or ammonium sulfate, 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 or ammonium sulfate. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying with the UAN or ammonium sulfate.

Use rate for UAN or Ammonium Sulfate

Ground application: UAN - 1/2 to 1 gallon per acre. Ammonium sulfate - 2.5 lbs. per acre.
Air application: UAN - 1/2 gallon per acre. Ammonium sulfate - BASF does not recommend the application of ammonium sulfate if applied in less than 10 gallons per acre due to potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes. Ammonium sulfate can be applied by air at 2.5 lbs. per acre if the application is made in more than 10 gallons per acre of total solution. Use ammonium sulfate only if it has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.

Water volume and spray pressure
For additional information refer to the section entitled **Directions for Use**, pages 3 - 6.

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 5 to 10 gallons of total spray solution per acre.

Mixing
Fill the spray tank one-half full 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 to tank mixes.

Do not apply **BLAZER** within 50 days of harvest.

Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.

Do not use nitrogen fertilizers and oil concentrates together in this tank mix.

Table 3
BLAZER + Basagran Tank Mix in Soybeans
Rate and Time of Application Table
All States (except California)

Product	Rate	Weeds Controlled		Additive Information
Blazer	1/2[a] to 1-1/2 pts. according to weed species and size. (See Table 1, Pages 7 & 8)	**Annual Broadleaf Weeds**		Oil Concentrate (2 pints/A) or Spray Surfactant (1 pint/100 gal.) or Nitrogen Fertilizer [UAN (1/2 to 1 gal./A) or Ammonium Sulfate (2.5 lbs./A) for Velvetleaf][b] Note: Do not include oil concentrate with nitrogen fertilizers when tank mixing Blazer and Basagran.
		Amaranth, Palmer Amaranth, Spiny Balloonvine Beggarweed, Florida Buckwheat, Wild Buffalobur Burgherkin Carpetweed Citron (Wild Watermelon) Copperleaf, Hophornbeam Copperleaf, Virginia Crotalaria, Showy Croton, Tropic Croton, Woolly Crownbeard, Golden Galinsoga, Hairy Galinsoga, Smallflower Groundcherry, Cutleaf Groundcherry, Lanceleaf Indigo, Hairy Jimsonweed	Ladysthumb Lambsquarters Morningglory, Cypressvine Morningglory, Entireleaf Morningglory, Ivyleaf Morningglory, Purple Moonflower Morningglory, Smallflower Morningglory, Small White (pitted) Morningglory, Tall (common) Morningglory, Willowleaf (Palmleaf) Mustard, Wild Nightshade, Eastern Black Nightshade, Black Pigweed, Prostrate Pigweed, Redroot Pigweed, Smooth Poinsettia, Wild Poorjoe Purslane, Common	

Table 3
BLAZER + Basagran Tank Mix in Soybeans
Rate and Time of Application Table (continued)
All States (except California)

Product	Rate	Weeds Controlled		Additive Information
Blazer	1/2[a] to 1-1/2 pts. according to weed species and size. (See Table 1, Pages 7 & 8)	**Annual Broadleaf Weeds**		(See page 16)
		Pusley, Florida Ragweed, Common Ragweed, Giant Senna, Coffee Sesbania, Hemp Smellmelon	Smartweed, Pennsylvania Spurge, Prostrate Spurge, Spotted Starbur, Bristly Waterhemp, Tall	
		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 Redvine Trumpetcreeper	

plus Basagran	plus 1 to 2 pts. according to weed species and size as listed on the Basagran label.	Weeds Controlled	Application Rates		
			1 pt./A	1-1/2 pts./A	2 pts./A
		Anoda, Spurred	-	3"	4"
		Beggarticks	-	5"	8"
		Cocklebur (large)	4"	6"	10"
		Dayflower	-	4"	8"
		Devilsclaw	-	-	3"
		Mallow, Venice	2"	2"	4"
		Marshelder	-	2"	4"
		Nutsedge, Yellow	-	[c]	[c]
		Prickly Sida or Teaweed	-	3"	4"
		Ragweed, Common	-	-	6"
		Ragweed, Giant	-	-	6"
		Redweed	-	6"	8"
		Shepherdspurse		4"	8"
		Sunflower, Wild	3"	5"	8"
		Thistle, Canada	-	-	[a]
		Velvetleaf	2"	5"	6"

[a] Use the 1/2 pint per Acre of BLAZER for control of Pigweed species only.
[b] Do not include oil concentrate with nitrogen solutions when tank mixing BLAZER and Basagran.
[c] See Special Directions for other weed problems in soybeans on the Basagran label.

Special use instructions
For postmergence 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.

Table 4
Northern States[a]
BLAZER + Basagran Tank Mix in Soybeans

Product	Product Rate	Weeds Controlled / Weed Size			Additive Information
Blazer	1/2 pt./A.	Pigweed (Redroot and Smooth) Tall Waterhemp	Leaf Stage Up to 4 Up to 4	Maximum Height < 2" < 2"	Oil Concentrate (2 pts./A.) or Nitrogen Fertilizer[c] [UAN Solution (1/2 - 1 gal./A.) or Ammonium Sulfate (2.5 lbs./A.) If Velvetleaf is the primary weed target and Lambsquarter or Common Ragweed are not a problem.]
plus	plus				
Basagran	1 to 2 pts./A. according to weed species and size[d]	Anoda, Spurred Balloonvine Beggarticks Buckwheat, Wild Cocklebur Croton, Tropic Dayflower Devilsclaw Galinsoga Jimsonweed Ladysthumb Lambsquarters, Common Mallow, Venice Marshelder Morningglory, Cypressvine Morningglory, Smallflower	Mustard, Wild Nutsedge, Yellow Poinsettia, Wild Purslane, Common Ragweed, Common Ragweed, Giant Redweed Senna, Coffee Shepherdspurse Sida, Prickly (Teaweed) Smartweed, Pennsylvania Starbur, Bristly Sunflower, Wild Thistle, Canada[b] Velvetleaf		

[a]Northern States, for the purpose of this table, are the following states and those to the north thereof: IL, IN, KS, MD, MO (except southeastern MO Jefferson County and south), NY and OH.
[b]Requires two applications of Basagran in accordance with the Basagran label.
[c]Do not include oil concentrate with UAN or ammonium sulfate solutions when tank mixing BLAZER with Basagran.
[d]See and follow the Basagran label for additional information.

Table 5
Southern States*
BLAZER + Basagran Tank Mix in Soybeans

Product	Product Rate	Weed Controlled/Weed Size	Leaf Stage	Maximum Height	Additive Information
Blazer	1 pt./A.	Anoda, Spurred	Up to 4	2"	Oil Concentrate (1 pt./A.)
		Carpetweed	-	2"	
		Cocklebur*	2 - 6	6"	
		Crotalaria	Up to 6	6"	
		Croton, Tropic	2	<2"	
		Croton, Woolly	2	<2"	
		Ladysthumb	Up to 6	6"	
		Lambsquarters, Common*	4 - 6	2"	
— plus —	—plus—	Jimsonweed	Up to 6	6"	
		Mallow, Venice	Up to 6	2"	
		Morninggories	Up to 4	4"	
		Mustard, Wild	6	4"	
		Nightshade, Black	Up to 6	2"	
		Pigweed, Redroot	6	<4'	
Basagran	1 pt./A.	Pigweed, Smooth	Up to 6	<4"	
		Ragweed, Common	4 - 6	3"	
		Ragweed, Giant	Up to 4	6"	
		Redweed	2 - 4	3"	
		Sesbania, Hemp	4	6"	
		Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)*	Up to 4	2"	
		Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Up to 6	6"	
		Starbur, Bristly	4 - 6	3"	
		Velvetleaf*	Up to 4	2"	
		Waterhemp, Tall	Up to 6	<4"	

*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 County and south).
*Do not treat earlier than the two-leaf stage and do not count cotyledon leaves.
*For more consistent control, increase rate of Basagran to 1-1/2 pints.

BLAZER + Poast Applications in Soybeans

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 grasses previously sprayed with BLAZER have 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 recommended indicated in the BLAZER and Poast labels.

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 8 (page 25).

Rate
Apply BLAZER at 1/2 to 1-1/2 pints per acre tank mixed with Poast for postemergence control of selected annual broadleaf/grass weeds in soybeans. In order to determine the correct application rate of BLAZER to use in the tank mix, see the BLAZER use rate in Table 1 (page 7-8).

Use 3/4 pint of Poast with 2 pints of oil concentrate per acre to control wild proso millet. 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%. Refer to Table 6 (page 22) to determine the correct rate of application of Poast in the tank mix.

Spray additive
Oil concentrate at 2 pints/A. must be used in this tank mix.

Do not use nitrogen fertilizer with this tank mix.

Water volume, spray pressure and application equipment
For additional information, refer to the section titled Directions for use, pages 3-6.

Mixing
Fill the spray tank one-half full with clean 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.

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 restrictive labeling applies to tank mixtures.

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 add UAN solution or ammonium sulfate to a tank mix of BLAZER, Poast and oil concentrate.

Table 6
BLAZER + Poast Tank Mix - Soybeans

Rate and Time of Application

Product	Product Rate	Weed Controlled		Additive Information
Blazer	0.5 - 1.5 pts./A.	Annual Broadleaf Weeds		Oil concentrate (2 pts./A.) Do not add UAN or ammonium sulfate
		Refer to Table 1, Pages 7 - 8, for recommended Blazer use rates as per weed species and growth stage.		
plus		Weed Controlled	Sizes	
		Annual Grasses*		
	3/4 pt.	Wild Proso Millet	4 - 10"	
Poast	1 pt.	Foxtail, Giant	3 - 8"	
		Junglerice	3 - 8"	
		Panicum, Fall	3 - 8"	
		Panicum, Texas	3 - 8"	
		Signalgrass, Broadleaf	3 - 8"	
	1-1/2 pts.	Barnyardgrass	3 - 8"	
		Crabgrass, Large	3 - 6"	
		Crabgrass, Smooth	3 - 6"	
		Cupgrass, Woolly	3 - 8"	
		Foxtail, Green	3 - 8"	
		Foxtail, Yellow	3 - 8"	
		Goosegrass	3 - 6"	
		Johnsongrass, Seedling	3 - 8"	
		Sprangletop, Red	3 - 8"	
		Witchgrass	3 - 8"	

* Tank mix does not control Rhizome Johnsongrass, Quackgrass, Bermudagrass, Wirestem Muhly, Volunteer corn, Shattercane, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats, Red rice or Itchgrass.

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. Weed must be actively growing and at the recommended growth stages.

Sequential applications
Sequential application 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 8 (page 25).

Time of application
Applications should be made in accordance with weed species and growth stage as outlined in Table 7 (page 24).

Rate
Blazer at 1/2 to 1-1/2 pints per acre may be tank mixed with Basagran at 1 to 2 pints per acre 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 1.

Spray additive
Always add Poast herbicide in the tank mixture with 2 pints per acre of a recommended non-phytotoxic oil concentrate. Oil concentrate must be used with the tank mixture in place of a spray surfactant. The addition of a crop oil concentrate may increase the crop response.

Water volume, spray pressure and application equipment
For additional information refer to the section entitled Directions for use, pages 3 - 6.

Mixing
Fill the spray tank one-half full with clean 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.

Restrictions and limitations
Read and follow restrictions and limitations on the BLAZER, Basagran and Poast labels. The most restrictive labeling applies in tank mixes.

Do not include UAN solution or ammonium sulfate when tank mixing oil concentrate with BLAZER, Basagran and Poast.

Table 7
BLAZER + Basagran + Poast Tank Mix in Soybeans

Rate and Time of Application

Product	Product Rate	Weed Controlled		Additive Information
Blazer plus Basagran plus Poast	0.5 - 1.5 pts./A. plus 1 - 2 pts./A. plus	Refer to Tables 3, 4, and 5 (pages 16, 17, 19 and 20) for broadleaf weed species and growth stages for the Blazer + Basagran tank mix.		Oil concentrate (2 pts./A.)*
		Weed Controlled	**Sizes**	
		Annual Grasses*		
	3/4 pt.	Wild Proso Millet	4 - 10"	
	1-1/2 pts.	Barnyardgrass	3 - 8"	
		Crabgrass, Large	3 - 6"	
		Crabgrass, Smooth	3 - 6"	
		Cupgrass, Woolly	3 - 8"	
		Foxtail, Green	3 - 8"	
		Foxtail, Yellow	3 - 8"	
		Foxtail, Giant	3 - 8"	
		Goosegrass	3 - 6"	
		Johnsongrass, Seedling	3 - 8"	
		Junglerice	3 - 8"	
		Panicum, Fall	3 - 8"	
		Panicum, Texas	3 - 8"	
		Signalgrass, Broadleaf	3 - 8"	
		Sprangletop, Red	3 - 8"	
		Witchgrass	3 - 8"	

* Tank mix does not control Rhizome Johnsongrass, Quackgrass, Bermudagrass, Wirestem Muhly, Volunteer corn, Shattercane, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats, Red rice or Itchgrass.
* Do not include UAN solution or Ammonium Sulfate when tank mixing oil concentrate with Blazer, Basagran and Poast.

Table 8
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 applications.

Order of Applications		
First Product(s) Applied	**Second Product(s) Applied**	**Minimum Time Between Applications**
Blazer	Poast	7 days
Blazer + Basagran	Poast	7 days
Poast	Blazer or Blazer + Basagran	24 hours

BLAZER + 2,4-DB Tank Mix in Soybeans

General and Application Information, Restrictions and Limitations

General information
A tank mix 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 the aforementioned actively growing weeds up to 8 inches in height or length. Applications at later stages will result in partial control or suppression. See Table 9 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 to 1-1/2 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 an 80% active nonionic 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, spray pressure, and application equipment
For additional information refer to the section entitled **Directions for use**, pages 3 - 6.

Mixing
Fill the spray tank one-half full with clean 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.

Drift hazard
Care must be taken when applying the tank mixture to prevent drift to all non-target crops. Tobacco, ornamentals, mustards, sugar beets, 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. The most restrictive labeling applies in tank mixes.

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 mix except as specifically directed on this label.

Table 9
BLAZER + 2,4-DB Tank Mix in Soybeans

Rate and Time of Application Table

<table>
<tr><th>Product</th><th>Product Rate</th><th colspan="2">Weed Controlled</th><th>Additive Information</th></tr>
<tr><td>Blazer</td><td>1.0 - 1.5 pts./A.</td><td colspan="2">Annual Broadleaf Weeds
Refer to Table 1, Pages 7 - 8, for recommended Blazer use rates as per weed species and growth stages.</td><td rowspan="3">Spray adjuvant*
1 pt./100 gallons</td></tr>
<tr><td>plus</td><td>plus</td><td>Weeds Controlled*</td><td>Weed Height</td></tr>
<tr><td>Butyrac 200
or Butoxone</td><td>2 fl. oz./A.</td><td>Burgherkin
Citron
Cocklebur
Jimsonweed
Morningglory
Pigweed, Redroot
Ragweed, Common</td><td>Up to 8" height or length of vine</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">* The addition of a nonionic spray adjuvant will increase the hormone 2,4-D crop response.
* When size exceeds that specified on the Blazer label.</td></tr>
</table>

BLAZER + Scepter Tank Mix in Soybeans

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 soybeans.

Time of application
Application should be in accordance with weed sizes outlined in Tables 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 1/2 to 1-1/2 pints per acre. In order to determine the correct application rate of BLAZER to use in the tank mix, see the BLAZER use rate in Table 1 (pages 7-8).

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 surfactant per 100 gallons 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 gallons spray mix is required.

Water volume, spray pressure and application equipment
For additional information, refer to the section entitled Directions for use, page .

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

Scepter pre-plant followed by BLAZER + Scepter tank mix
When Scepter is applied postemergence following a Scepter pre-plant 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 to 1.5 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 10
BLAZER + Scepter Tank Mix in Soybeans

Rate and Time of Application Table

Product	Product Rate	Weed Controlled		Additive Information
Blazer	0.5 - 1.5 pts.	Annual Broadleaf Weeds		Spray surfactant 2 pts./100 gal.
		Refer to Table 1, pages 7 - 8, for recommended Blazer use rates as per weed species and growth stages.		
plus	plus			
Scepter	1/3 to 2/3 pt.	**Weeds Controlled***	**Weed Height**	
		Cocklebur Wild Poinsettia	Up to 6-leaf (6")	
* When size exceeds that specified on the Blazer label.				

BLAZER + SCEPTER + 2,4-DB TANK MIX IN SOYBEANS

General information
The addition of 2 fluid ounces of 2,4-DB (Butyrac 200, or Butoxone) 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 nonionic spray surfactant 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 3-6.

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 mixes.

BLAZER + Fusilade 2000 1E Applications in Soybeans

General and Application Information, Restrictions and Limitations

General information
BLAZER and Fusilade 2000 1E may be applied sequentially or in a tank mix for postemergence broadleaf and grass 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 Tables 11 & 12.

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 2000 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.

Rate
Use BLAZER at the rate of 1/2 to 1-1/2 pints per acre. Fusilade 2000 1E rates will vary depending on region and weed species from 3/4 to 3 pints per acre. For details see the Fusilade 2000 1E label.

Spray additive
When applying the BLAZER + Fusilade tank mixture, use a nonionic spray surfactant at the rate of 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Water volume, spray pressure and application equipment
For additional information, refer to the section entitled Directions for use, pages 3 - 6.

Mixing
Fill the spray tank one-half full with clean 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.

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 2000 1E per acre per season to soybeans.

Make the last Fusilade 2000 1E application before soybeans bloom.

Do not make more than one application of BLAZER + Fusilade 2000 1E tank mix in a single season.

Do not plant rotational crops other than cotton and soybeans within 60 days after the last Fusilade 2000 1E application.

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

Do not apply BLAZER or the BLAZER + Fusilade 2000 1E tank mix if rain is threatening.

Table 11
Postemergence Application Systems of BLAZER and Fusilade 2000 1E

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.

Table 12
BLAZER + Fusilade 2000 1E Tank Mix in Soybeans

Rate and Time of Application Table

Product	Product Rate	Weed Controlled	Additive Information			
Blazer	0.5 - 1.5 pts./A.	Annual Broadleaf Weeds Refer to Table 1, pages 7 - 8, for recommended Blazer use rates as per weed species and growth stages.	Spray adjuvant 1 pt./100 gallons			
plus Fusilade 2000 1E	plus 3/4 to 3 pts./A.	Weeds Controlled - Size				
		Annual Grass	Region A*		Region B*	
			Height	Leaves	Height	Leaves
		Barnyardgrass	2-3"	3	1-2"	3
		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

* Region A - All U.S. soybean growing areas with exception of Region B
B - Western TX and OK production areas
Fusilade may be applied sequentially or in a tank mix with Blazer. See and follow the Fusilade 2000 1E label for additional information on dosage, weed species and size.

BLAZER + Classic Tank Mix in Soybeans

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. In addition to the weeds controlled by BLAZER, the tank mix offers the additional control of Bristly Starbur, Sunflower, Yellow Nutsedge and controls larger Cocklebur and Florida Beggarweed.

Time of application
For optimum postemergence control apply the tank mix to actively growing weeds.

Rate
Use BLAZER at the rate of 1/2 to 1-1/2 pints per acre. For improved control of the following weeds (up to 5-leaf stage): Cocklebur, Bristly Starbur, Florida Beggarweed, Sunflower and Yellow Nutsedge, add 1/2 to 3/4 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 (Pages 7 - 8).

Spray additive
The use of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant at the rate of 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture is recommended.

Do not use crop oil concentrate with tank mixture.

Water volume, spray pressure and application equipment
For additional information refer to the section entitled Directions for use, pages 3-6.

Mixing
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.

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 mixes.

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

BLAZER + Rescue Tank Mix in Soybeans

(Mid-to-late season postemergence 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 to 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 mix 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 drooping, 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, I or II soybeans have begun to bloom.

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 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, spray pressure and application equipment
For additional information refer to the section entitled Directions for use, pages 3-6.

Mixing
Fill the spray tank one-half full with clean water and add the recommended amount of product

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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.

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.

Table 13
BLAZER + Rescue Tank Mix - Soybeans

Rate and Time of Application Table

Weed	Growth Stage for Optimum Results	Rescue Application Rate/Acre	Blazer Application Rate/Acre	Comments	Expected Responses*
Cocklebur	Up to 12" (but before flowering begins)	2-3 quarts	1 pint	Use 2 quarts of Rescue rate in Midsouth and when open canopy exists	A, B, C, E, F
	Up to 24" (but before flowering begins)	3 quarts	1 pint		A, B, C, G, F
Giant Ragweed	Up to 36" (but before flowering begins)	2-3 quarts	1 pint	Use 3 quarts of Rescue where heavy infestations occur or when soybeans cover middles	A, B, E, F
Morningglory (Annual, Tall, Ivy, Leaf, Entireleaf)	Up to 8-leaf	2 quarts	1-1/2 pints	Spray solutions should be applied before closure of crop to facilitate good coverage	A, F, H
	8-leaf (but before vining)	3 quarts	1-1/2 pints		A, F, H
Common Ragweed	Up to 24"	3 quarts	1 pint		E, F, I
	24" or taller (but before flowering)	3 quarts	1-1/2 pints		B, E, G, I
Jimsonweed	Up to 18"	2 quarts	1 pint		D, E, F, I
Pigweed	18" or taller (but before flowering)	3 quarts	1 pint		A, E, F, I

* Letter codes correspond to the following expected responses:

A - Stem twisting
B - Growth termination
C - Reduction of viable seed
D - Eventual dessication if soybeans canopy over weeds
E - Reduce harvest losses
F - Faster growth termination and better weed dessication
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

BLAZER + Pursuit Tank Mix in Soybeans

General and Application Information, Restrictions and Limitations

General information
BLAZER may be tank mixed with Pursuit for control of larger Palmer Amaranth, Spiny Amaranth, Cocklebur, Redroot Pigweed, Smooth Pigweed, and Tall Waterhemp than controlled by BLAZER alone. This tank mix offers the additional control of Hairy Nightshade, Jerusalem Artichoke, Kochia, Marshelder, Sunflower and Velvetleaf.

Rate and time of application
Use BLAZER at a rate of 1/2 to 1-1/2 pints per acre. In order to determine the correct application rate and timing of BLAZER in the tank mixture, refer to the BLAZER use rate in Table 1.

For improved control of up to 8" Cocklebur, Palmer and Spiny Amaranth, Redroot and Smooth Pigweed and Tall Waterhemp, add 2 to 4 ounces per acre of Pursuit.

For the additional control of Hairy Nightshade, Jerusalem Artichoke, Kochia, Marshelder, Sunflower and Velvetleaf, add a maximum of 4 ounces per acre of Pursuit.

Spray additives
The use of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant at the rate of 1 to 2 pints per acre plus 1 to 2 quarts per acre of urea ammonium nitrate solution (UAN) is recommended.

Mixing
Fill tank of a thoroughly clean sprayer one-half to two-thirds full with clean water. Start agitation and add the recommended amounts of product in the following order: BLAZER, Pursuit, and spray adjuvants; then add the remaining quantity of water.

Water volume, spray pressure and application equipment
Follow general directions as outlined in the section titled Directions for use, pages 3 - 6.

Do not apply the tank mixture by air.

Restrictions and limitations (partial list)
Always read and follow label directions when using any pesticide alone or in tank mix combinations. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Do not apply the tank mix of BLAZER plus Pursuit within 85 days of soybean harvest.

Only one application of the tank mix of BLAZER plus Pursuit may be made in one season.

Do not apply this tank mix by air.

Follow rotational restrictions as provided on each herbicide's respective labeling.

BLAZER + Pinnacle Tank Mix in Soybeans

General and Application Information, Restrictions and Limitations

General information
BLAZER may be tank mixed with Pinnacle for enhanced postemergence control of Cocklebur, Pigweed, Lambsquarters, and Velvetleaf with suppression of Wild Sunflower.

Rate and time of application
Use BLAZER at a rate of 1/2 to 1-1/2 pints per acre. In order to determine the correct application rate and timing of BLAZER in the tank mixture, refer to the BLAZER use rate in Table 1.

For enhanced control of Cocklebur, Lambsquarters, Pigweed, Velvetleaf and suppression of Wild Sunflower, add a maximum of 1/4 ounce per acre of Pinnacle.

Spray additive
The use of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant at the rate of 1 to 2 pints per acre is recommended. For control of Velvetleaf, 1 gallon of 28 - 32% UAN (urea ammonium nitrate) should also be added.

Water volume, spray pressure and application equipment
Follow general directions as outlined in the Directions for use, pages 3 - 6.

Mixing
Fill tank of a thoroughly clean sprayer with one-half to two-thirds of the required volume of clean water. Start agitation and add the required amounts of product in the following order: Pinnacle, BLAZER, and spray adjuvants; then add the remaining quantity of water.

Restrictions and limitations (partial list)
Always read and follow all label directions when using any pesticide alone or in tank mix combinations. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Do not apply the tank mix of BLAZER plus Pinnacle within 50 days of soybean harvest.

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

Follow rotational restrictions as provided on each herbicide's respective labeling.

Thoroughly clean sprayer prior to and immediately after application of this tank mix.

BLAZER - Burndown Prior to Planting Soybeans

General and Application Information, Restrictions and Limitations

General Information
BLAZER can be applied any time prior to planting soybeans for control of susceptible weed species present.

This application is not intended to replace a full-season weed control program, but is intended to control susceptible weed species present before the planting of soybeans.

Time of application
For optimum postemergence weed control, apply BLAZER to actively growing weeds before they reach the maximum label size.

Rate
BLAZER can be applied at 1/2 to 1-1/2 pints per acre to control susceptible weed species. In order to determine the correct rate and timing based on weed growth stage, refer to the BLAZER use rates in Table 1, pages 7-8.

BLAZER can be tank mixed with Poast or Poast Plus for the additional or enhanced control of grass weeds present prior to planting soybeans.

Use 3/4 pint of Poast or 3/4 pint of Poast Plus tank mixed with the appropriate rate of BLAZER for control of Wild Proso Millet. Use 1 pint of Poast or 1-1/2 pints of Poast Plus tank mixed with the appropriate rate of BLAZER for control of Broadleaf Signalgrass, Fall Panicum, Giant Foxtail, Junglerice and Texas Panicum. For all other annual grasses, increase the rates of Poast or Poast Plus by 50%. In order to determine the correct application rate of BLAZER in the tank mix, refer to Table 1, pages 7-8.

Do not use a BLAZER tank mix with Poast or Poast Plus if the weeds to control include Rhizome Johnsongrass, Quackgrass, Bermudagrass, Wirestem Muhly, Volunteer Corn, Shattercane, Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats, Red Rice or Itchgrass.

Spray additive
An additive should be used to enhance BLAZER's activity as a burndown prior to soybean planting. Suggested additives are either 1 quart per acre crop oil concentrate or 1 quart per acre Dash® spray tank adjuvant with the further addition of 1/2 to 1 gallon per acre of 28 - 30% UAN (urea ammonium nitrate) or 2.5 pounds per acre of ammonium sulfate to optimize the weed control obtained with BLAZER. These additives are also suggested to be used in the tank mix with either Poast or Poast Plus.

Oil concentrate with nitrogen fertilizers or Dash should not be used with postemergence applications of BLAZER in emerged soybeans.

Water volume, spray pressure and application equipment
Follow general directions as outlined in the Directions for use, pages 3 - 6.

Restrictions and limitations (partial list)
Always read and follow label directions for the use of BLAZER in soybeans.

Do not use crop oil concentrate with nitrogen fertilizers or Dash as a postemergence treatment after soybeans have emerged.

PEANUTS

Directions 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 provide postemergence control of 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 by contact action. Failure to follow the suggested dosages on maximum weed size may result in unsatisfactory control (Refer to pages 3 - 6 for detailed use instructions).

Applications of BLAZER should be made when weeds are small and actively growing and before they reach the maximum size listed in Table 14, Application Rate Table for Peanuts.

The recommended rate for broad spectrum postemergence weed control is 1 to 1-1/2 pints of BLAZER per acre plus 1 pint of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix.

A sequential application of 1 pint spray surfactant followed by 1 pint of BLAZER can be used for controlling subsequent weed flushes or escaped weeds before they reach the maximum weed size listed in this table. Allow a minimum of 15 days between sequential applications and *do not* apply more than 2 pints of BLAZER per season.

Crop oil concentrate at 2 pints per acre can be substituted for spray surfactant.

Restrictions and limitations
Do not apply BLAZER within 75 days of peanut harvest.

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

Do not apply more than 1-1/2 pints of BLAZER per application.

Allow a minimum of 15 days between sequential applications of BLAZER.

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
Application Rate Table for Peanuts

WEEDS CONTROLLED	APPLICATION RATE TABLE FOR PEANUTS					
	0.5 pt./A.		1.0 pts./A.		1.5 pts./A.	
	Maximum*		Maximum*		Maximum*	
	Leaf Stage	Height Inches	Leaf Stage	Height Inches	Leaf Stage	Height Inches
Amaranth, Palmer	4	< 2	6	< 4	6	4
Amaranth, Spiny	-	-	2	< 2	2	2
Balloonvine	-	-	-	-	2	2
Beggarweed, Florida	-	-	-	-	2	< 2"
Buckwheat, Wild	-	-	-	-	2	2"
Buffalobur	-	-	-	-	2	2"
Burgherkin	-	-	-	-	2	2"
Carpetweed	-	-	Mult. 3" dia.	< 2	Mult. 6" dia.	2
Citron (Wild Watermelon)	-	-	-	-	2	2"
Cocklebur	-	-	-	-	2	2"
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	-	-	2	2	4	4
Copperleaf, Virginia	-	-	-	-	2	2
Crotalaria, Showy	-	-	6	6"	-	-
Croton, Tropic	-	-	1-2	< 2	2	2
Croton, Woolly	-	-	1-2	< 2	2	2
Crownbeard, Golden	-	-	-	-	2	< 2
Galinsoga, Hairy	-	-	-	-	4	< 2
Galinsoga, Smallflower	-	-	-	-	4	< 2
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	-	-	-	-	2	1
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf	-	-	-	-	2	1
Indigo, Hairy	-	-	-	-	3	< 2
Jimsonweed	-	-	4	4	6	6
Ladysthumb	-	-	4	4	6	6
Lambsquarters	-	-	-	-	2	2"
Morningglory, Cypressvine	-	-	2	2	4	4
Morningglory, Entireleaf	-	-	2	2	4	4
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	-	-	2	2	4	4
Morningglory, Purple	-	-	2	2	4	4
Moonflower	-	-	2	2	4	4
Morningglory, Scarlet	-	-	2	2	4	4
Morningglory, Smallflower	-	-	2	2	4	4
Morningglory, Small White (pitted)	-	-	2	2	4	4
Morningglory, Tall (common)	-	-	2	2	4	4
Morningglory, Willowleaf (Palmleaf)	-	-	2	2	4	4
Mustard, Wild	2	2	4	< 4	4	4
Nightshade, Eastern Black	-	-	6	< 2	2-3	2
Nightshade, Black	-	-	6	< 2	2-3	2

Table 14
Application Rate Table for Peanuts
(continued)

Rate: The rate for broad spectrum postemergence 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 PEANUTS					
	0.5 pt./A.		1.0 pt./A.		1.5 pts./A.	
	Maximum[a]		Maximum[a]		Maximum[a]	
	Leaf Stage	Height Inches	Leaf Stage	Height Inches	Leaf Stage	Height Inches
Pigweed, Prostrate	-	-	-	-	4	4
Pigweed, Redroot	4	< 2	6	< 4	6	4
Pigweed, Smooth	4	< 2	6	< 4	6	4
Poinsettia, Wild	-	-	2	< 2[b]	-	-
Pokeweed	-	-	-	-	2	2
Purslane, Common	-	-	-	-	Mult. 6" dia.	1
Pusley, Florida	-	-	2	2	4	4
Ragweed, Common	-	-	2	2	4	3
Ragweed, Giant	-	-	2	< 2	2	3
Senna, Coffee	-	-	-	-	2	2[b]
Sesbania, Hemp	-	-	4	4[b]	6	6[b]
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	-	-	4	4	6	6
Smellmelon	-	-	-	-	2	2[b]
Spurge, Prostrate	-	-	-	-	Mult. 0.5" dia.	-
Spurge, Spotted	-	-	-	-	Mult. 0.5" dia.	-
Starbur, Bristly	-	-	-	-	2	2[b]
Waterhemp, Tall	4	2	6	< 4	6	4
Annual Grasses						
Foxtail, Giant					2[b]	1
Foxtail, Green					2[b]	1
Foxtail, Yellow					2[b]	1
Johnsongrass, Seedling					2[b]	1
Panicum, Fall					2[b]	1
Shattercane					2[b]	1
Volunteer Small Grains					2[b]	1
Perennial Weeds						
Bindweed, Field					[b]	-
Bindweed, Hedge					[b]	-
Milkweed, Climbing					[b]	-
Milkweed, Common					[b]	-
Redvine					[b]	-
Trumpetcreeper					[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.
Note: Weed height will vary depending on environmental conditions and is only given as a guide. Emphasis should be placed on leaf stages.

SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL WEED PROBLEMS IN PEANUTS

BEGGARWEED, FLORIDA
Control of Florida Beggarweed is difficult due to the weed's long germination season. Apply 1.5 pints of **BLAZER** per acre plus 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix when Beggarweed seedlings have no more than 2 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. Time cultivation to give maximum control of regrowth or secondary weed flushes. **BLAZER** will suppress or partially control weeds growing under conditions of high soil moisture and high relative humidity.

BUCKWHEAT, WILD
BUFFALOBUR
Partial control of wild buckwheat and buffalobur can usually be obtained when the seedlings have less than 2 true leaves. Use **BLAZER** at 1.5 pints in 30 gallons of water per acre. Use 2 pints of a spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix.

COCKLEBUR
BLAZER, at the 1.5 pint rate per acre, will usually cause stunting or death of seedlings not exceeding 2 true leaves which are actively growing under conditions of high soil moisture and high relative humidity. Use 1 pint of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix.

CUCURBITS: BURGHERKIN
CITRON (WILD WATERMELON)
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 2-leaf growth stage. Use 1.5 pints of **BLAZER** per acre plus 2 pints of spray adjuvant per 100 gallons of spray mix.

LAMBSQUARTERS, COMMON
BLAZER, at the 1.5 pint rate per acre, will usually cause spotting, stunting or death of many seedlings not exceeding 2 true leaves. Add 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix. Cultivation 3 to 7 days after application will usually assist in control.

MORNINGGLORYS
More consistent control of Morningglorys can be achieved by using sequential applications of 1 pint of **BLAZER**. Allow a minimum of 15 days between sequential applications and do not apply more than 2 pints per season. Use of 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix or 2 pints of oil concentrate per treated acre.

POINSETTIA, WILD
BLAZER, 1.5 pints per acre plus 2 pints of a spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix, will usually kill or severely stunt wild poinsettia. Apply 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 and additional control.

SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL WEED PROBLEMS IN PEANUTS (continued)

SESBANIA, HEMP
CROTALARIA, SHOWY
Sesbania and Crotalaria are very sensitive to BLAZER. Apply BLAZER at 1 pint per acre plus 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix. 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. During or after periods of dry weather, control may be erratic. 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.

STARBUR, BRISTLY
SENNA, COFFEE
Apply BLAZER, at the 1.5 pints per acre plus 2 pints of a spray surfactant 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.

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 1.5 pints per acre, plus 2 to 4 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution applied under favorable environmental conditions, will burn back the above-ground plant parts and retard regrowth. BLAZER will not kill the underground rootstocks of these weeds.

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 pre-plant incorporated or preemergence herbicide, apply BLAZER at 1.5 pints per acre plus 2 to 4 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix. Grasses not exceeding the 2-leaf stage will be stunted or killed. Activity is dependent upon good soil moisture during and following application.

VOLUNTEER SMALL GRAINS: **BARLEY**
OATS
RYE
WHEAT
BLAZER applied to emerging volunteer small grains in the 1- to 2-leaf stage, will kill or stunt many plants. BLAZER should be applied at 1.5 pints per acre plus 2 to 4 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix. Activity is dependent upon good soil moisture during and following the spray applications.

BLAZER can be applied alone or in combination with various herbicides. For tank mix combination, refer to Tables 15 and 16.

Table 15
Tank Mixture Recommendations for Weed Control in Peanuts Using Different Application Timings

At Cracking; Postemergence	Postemergence	At Cracking; Preemergence
Blazer + Basagran see pages 46 to 48	Blazer + 2,4-DB see pages 49 to 50 Blazer + Poast see pages 52 to 53 and 55 Blazer + Poast + Basagran see pages 54 to 55	Blazer + Dual Blazer + Lasso see page 51
Note: Cracking stage is defined in this label as the initiation of soil cracking, but prior to peanut plant emergence. Applications of tank mixes after the peanuts are past the cracking stage may result in crop response.		

Table 16
Peanuts - Tank Mixes with BLAZER®

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 Tables Listed Below for Rate, Weed Size and Additional Information
Annual Broadleaf Weeds	Basagran® herbicide	
Amaranth, Palmer Amaranth, Spiny Balloonvine Beggarweed, Florida Buckwheat, Wild Buffalobur Burgherkin Carpetweed Citron (Wild Watermelon) Cocklebur Copperleaf, Hophornbeam Copperleaf, Virginia Crotalaria, Showy Croton, Tropic Croton, Woolly Crownbeard, Golden Galinsoga, Hairy Galinsoga, Smallflower Groundcherry, Cutleaf Groundcherry, Lanceleaf Indigo, Hairy Jimsonweed Lambsquarters, Common Morningglory, Cypressvine Morningglory, Ivyleaf Morningglory, Purple Moonflower Morningglory, Scarlet Morningglory, Small [illegible]er Morningglory, Small White (Pitted) Morningglory, Tall (Common) Morningglory, [illegible]owleaf (Palmleaf)	Anoda, Spurred Balloonvine Beggarticks Cocklebur (Large) Dayflower Galinsoga Lambsquarters Mallow, Venice Nutsedge, Yellow Poinsettia, Wild Ragweed, Common Ragweed, Giant Redweed Senna, Coffee Shepherdspurse Sida, Prickly (Teaweed) Starbur, Bristly Sunflower, Wild Thistle, Canada Velvetleaf	Blazer + Basagran Table 17 Pages 47 to 48
	2,4-DB	
	Cocklebur Morningglory (Large) Pigweed, Redroot Burgherkin Citron	Blazer + 2,4-DB Table 18 Pages 67 to 70

Table 16
Peanuts - Tank Mixes with BLAZER®
(continued)

Blazer Controls the Weeds Listed Below	Additional Weeds Controlled by Tank Mixing Various Herbicides with Blazer	Refer to Tables Listed Below for Rate, Weed Size and Additional Information
Annual Broadleaf Weeds	Dual® 8E herbicide	
Mustard, Wild Nightshade, Eastern Black Nightshade, Black Pigweed, Prostrate Pigweed, Redroot Pigweed, Smooth Poinsettia, Wild Poorjoe Pusley, Florida Ragweed, Common Ragweed, Giant Sesbania, Hemp Smartweed, Pennsylvania Smellmelon Spurge, Prostrate Spurge, Spotted	See Dual 8E label for annual grasses controlled at cracking.	Blazer + Dual 8E Page 51
	Lasso® herbicide	
	See Lasso label for annual grasses	Blazer + Lasso Page 51
	Poast® herbicide	
	Barnyardgrass Crabgrass, Large Crabgrass, Smooth Cupgrass, Woolly Foxtail, Giant Foxtail, Green Foxtail, Yellow Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Millet, Wild Proso Panicum, Fall Panicum, Giant Panicum, Texas Signalgrass, Broadleaf Sprangletop, Red Witchgrass	Blazer + Poast Tables 19 & 21 Pages 53 and 55

Table 16
Peanuts - Tank Mixes with Blazer*
(continued)

Blazer Controls the Weeds Listed Below	Additional Weeds Controlled by Tank Mixing Various Herbicides with Blazer	Refer to Tables Listed Below for Rate, Weed Size and Additional Information
Annual Grasses	**Basagran® + Poast® herbicides**	
Foxtail, Giant Foxtail, Green Foxtail, Yellow Johnsongrass, Seedling Panicum, Fall Shattercane Volunteer Small Grains	See weeds listed above for Basagran + Poast	Blazer + Basagran + Poast Tables 20 and 21 Page 55
Perennial Weeds		
Bindweed, Field Bindweed, Hedge Milkweed, Climbing Milkweed, Common Redvine Trumpetcreeper		

* Note: Tank mixes are not applicable in California.

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 and 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 1/2 to 1-1/2 pints per acre tank mixed with Basagran at the rate of 1 to 2 pints per acre. The tank mix 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, and Showy Crotalaria. In order to determine the correct application rate of BLAZER to use in all other applications of the tank mix, see the BLAZER use rate table.

For control of Common cocklebur, up to the 6-leaf stage, add 1-1/2 pints 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 1-1/2 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
Either one pint of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant should be added per 100 gallons of the spray mixture, or use 2 pints per acre of crop oil concentrate.

Water volume, spray pressure and application equipment
For additional information refer to section entitled Directions for use, pages 3-6.

Mixing
Fill the spray tank one-half full with water and add the recommended amount of product in the following order: BLAZER, Basagran, spray additive; while the agitator is running, then add the remaining quantity of water.

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 mix within 75 days of harvest for peanuts.

Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.

Table 17
BLAZER + Basagran Tank Mix in Peanuts

Rate and Time of Application Table
Additives

Product	Rate	Weed Controlled		Additive Information
Blazer	1/2 to 1-1/2 pts./A. according to weed species and size. (See Table 14, pages 38 - 39)	**Annual Broadleaf Weeds**		Spray Adjuvant 1 pt./100 gal. or Oil Concentrate 2 pts./A.
		Amaranth, Palmer Amaranth, Spiny Balloonvine Beggarweed, Florida Buffalobur Burgherkin Carpetweed Citron (Wild Watermelon) Cocklebur Copperleaf, Hophornbeam Copperleaf, Virginia Crotalaria, Showy Croton, Tropic Croton, Woolly Crownbeard, Golden Galinsoga, Hairy Galinsoga, Smallflower Groundcherry, Cutleaf Groundcherry, Lanceleaf Indigo, Hairy Jimsonweed Lambsquarters Morningglory, Cypressvine Morningglory, Entireleaf Morningglory, Ivyleaf	Morningglory, Purple Moonflower Morningglory, Scarlet Morningglory, Smallflower Morningglory, Small White (Pitted) Morningglory, Tall (Common) Morningglory, Willowleaf (Palmleaf) Mustard, Wild Nightshade, Eastern Black Nightshade, Black Pigweed, Prostrate Pigweed, Redroot Pigweed, Smooth Poinsettia, Wild Poorjoe Purslane, Common Pusley, Florida Ragweed, Common Ragweed, Giant Senna, Coffee Sesbania, Hemp Smartweed, Pennsylvania Smellmelon Spurge, Prostrate Spurge, Spotted Starbur, Bristly	
		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 Redvine Trumpetcreeper	

Table 17
BLAZER + Basagran Tank Mix in Peanuts

Rate and Time of Application
Additives (continued)

Product	Rate	Weeds Controlled	Application Rates		
			1 pt./A.	1-1/2 pts./A.	2 pts./A.
plus	plus				
		Anoda, Spurred	-	3"	4"
Basagran	1 - 2 pts.	Beggarticks	-	6"	8"
		Cocklebur (large)	4"	6"	10"
		Dayflower	-	4"	8"
		Devilsclaw	-	-	3"
		Mallow, Venice	2"	2"	4"
		Nutsedge, Yellow	-	-	-
		Prickly Sida or Teaweed	-	3"	4"
		Ragweed, Common	-	-	6"
		Ragweed, Giant	-	-	6"
		Redweed	-	6"	6"
		Shepherdspurse	-	4"	8"
		Sunflower, Wild	3"	5	8"
		Thistle, Canada	-	-	*
		Velvetleaf	2"	5"	6"

* Use the 1/2 pint per acre rate of BLAZER for control of pigweed species only.
* See Special Directions for Other Weed Problems in Peanuts on the Basagran label.

BLAZER + 2,4-DB TANK MIX IN PEANUTS

General and application information, Restrictions and Limitations

General information
A tank mix 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 mix 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 and 18, pages 38 and 50.

Do not apply the tank mix 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 drought; 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-inch 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 mix 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 1.0 to 1.5 pints of BLAZER for each acre being treated.

Spray additives
Add 1 pint of spray surfactant per 100 gallons or 1 to 2 pints per acre of oil concentrate to increase control of weeds. The addition of spray additives will increase the hormonal 2,4-DB crop response.

Water volume, spray pressure, and application equipment
For additional information, refer to the section entitled Directions for use, pages 3 - 6.

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

Drift hazards
Care must be taken when applying the tank mix to prevent drift to all non-target crops. Tobacco, ornamentals, mustards, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables and cotton are a few of the crops known to be sensitive to this tank mix. Horn one-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 then 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 mix 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 apply in avoiding drift hazards.

Table 18

BLAZER + 2,4-DB Tank Mix in Peanuts
Rate and Time of Application Table

PRODUCT	RATE	WEED CONTROLLED		ADDITIVE INFORMATION
Blazer	1 to 1-1/2 pts./A. according to weed species and size. (See Table 14, pages 54 - 56)	**Annual Broadleaf Weeds**		Spray Surfactant 1 pt./100 gal. or Concentrate 2 pts./A.
		Refer to Table 14, Pages 38 - 39 for recommended Blazer use rates as per weed species and growth stages.		
plus	plus	**WEED CONTROLLED/WEED SIZE**		
Butyrac 200[a] or Butoxone	1 pt./A.	Burgherkin Citron Cocklebur Jimsonweed Morningglory Pigweed, Redroot Ragweed, Common	Up to 8" height or length of vine	

[a] When size exceeds that specified on the BLAZER label.
[b] The addition of a nonionic spray adjuvant or oil concentrate will increase the hormonal, 2,4-DB crop response.

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 sequential application after Vernam®, Balan®, or Treflan® herbicides.

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 mix of BLAZER plus Dual 8E, although yields are not adversely affected.

Rate
Use BLAZER at the rate of 1/2 to 1-1/2 pints per acre tank mixed with Dual 8E at the rate of 1-1/2 to 2 pints per acre. In order to determine the correct application rate of BLAZER in the tank mix, see Table 14, pages 38 - 39.

Spray additive
The addition of an 80% active nonionic 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 3 - 6.

Ground equipment: for best results, the tank mix 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 the spray tank one-half full with clean water and add the recommended amount of product in the following order: BLAZER, Dual 8E, 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 Dual labels.

Do not apply the tank mix 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 + 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 1/2 to 1-1/2 pints per acre tank mixed with Lasso 4E at the rate of 2 to 4 quarts per acre. In order to determine the correct application rate of BLAZER in the tank mixture, see Table 14, pages 38 - 39.

Spray additive
The addition of and 80% active nonionic spray adjuvant is recommended and should be used at the rate of 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray mix.

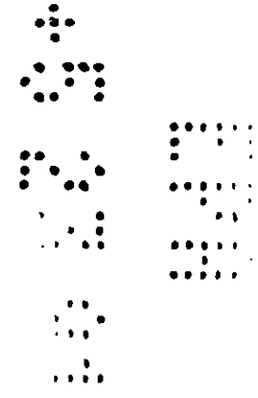
Water volume and spray pressure
For additional information, refer to the section entitled Directions for use, pages 3 - 6.

Ground equipment: For best results, the tank mix 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 pressue of 40 psi.

Mixing
Fill the spray tank one-half full with water and add the recommended amount of product in the following order: BLAZER, Lasso 4E, 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 Lasso labels.

Do not apply the tank mix 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 + POAST APPLICATIONS IN PEANUTS

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 grasses 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 Tables 14 and 19.

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 21 (page 55).

Rate
BLAZER at 1/2 to 1-1/2 pints per acre may be tank mixed with Poast for postemergence control of selected annual broadleaf/grass weeds in peanuts. 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 mix, see the BLAZER use rate in Table 14.

Spray additive
Oil concentrate must be used in this tank mix at 2 pints per acre.

Water volume, spray pressure and application equipment
For additional information, refer to the section titled Directions for use, pages 3 - 6.

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.

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 restrictive labeling applies in a tank mixture.

Do not apply BLAZER within 50 days of harvest and do not apply Poast within 40 days of harvest.

Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.

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

Table 19

BLAZER + Poast Tank Mix - Peanuts
Rate and Time of Application Table

PRODUCT	PRODUCT RATE	WEED CONTROLLED		ADDITIVE INFORMATION
Blazer	1/2 - 1-1/2 pts./A.	**Annual Broadleaf Weeds**		Oil Concentrate (2 pts./A.)
		Refer to Table 14, Pages 38-39, for recommended Blazer use rates as per weed species and growth stages.		Do not add UAN or Ammonium Sulfate
plus	plus	**Weed Controlled**	**Sizes**	
		Annual Grasses[a]		
Poast	3/4 pint	Wild Prosso Millet	4 - 10"	
	1 pint	Foxtail, Giant Junglerice Panicum, Fall Panicum, Texas Signalgrass, Broadleaf	3 - 8" 3 - 8" 3 - 8" 3 - 8" 3 - 8"	
	1-1/2 pints	Barnyardgrass Crabgrass, Large Crabgrass, Smooth Cupgrass, Woolly Foxtail, Green Foxtail, Yellow Goosegrass Johnsongrass, Seedling Sprangletop, Red Witchgrass	3 - 8" 3 - 6" 3 - 6" 3 - 8" 3 - 8" 3 - 8" 3 - 8" 3 - 8" 3 - 8" 3 - 8"	

[a] Tank mix does not control Rhizome Johnsongrass, Quackgrass, Bermudagrass, Wirestem Muhly, Volunteer Corn, Shattercane, Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats, Red Rice or Itchgrass.

BLAZER + BASAGRAN + POAST APPLICATIONS IN PEANUTS

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 application
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 included 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 21, page 55.

Time of application
Applications should be made in accordance with weed species outlined in Table 20.

Rate
BLAZER at 1/2 to 1-1/2 pints per acre may be tank mixed with Basagran at 1 to 2 pints per acre and 1-1/2 pints of Poast for postemergence control of selected annual broadleaf/grass weeds in peanuts. 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 14.

Spray additive
Always add 2 pints per acre of a recommended non-phytotoxic oil concentrate. Oil concentrate must be used with the tank mixture in place of a spray surfactant. The addition of a crop oil concentrate may increase the crop response.

Water volume and spray pressure
For additional information, refer to the section titled Directions for use, page 3-6.

Mixing
Fill the spray tank one-half full 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.

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 mixes.

Table 20

BLAZER + Basagran + Poast Tank Mix in Peanuts
Rate and Time of Application

PRODUCT	PRODUCT RATE	WEED CONTROLLED				ADDITIVE INFORMATION
Blazer	1/2 to 1-1/2 pts.	**Annual Broadleaf Weeds**				
plus	plus					
Basagran	1 to 2 pts./A.	Refer to Table 17, Pages 47-48, for recommended Blazer and Basagran tank mix use rates as per weed species and growth stages.				Oil Concentrate[a] 2 pts./100 gal.
plus	plus					
Poast[a]	1-1/2 pts./A.	Barnyardgrass	3-6"	Johnsongrass, Seedling	3-6"	
		Crabgrass, Large	3-6"			
		Crabgrass, Smooth	3-6"	Junglerice	3-6"	
				Millet, Wild Proso	3-6"	
		Cupgrass, Woolly	3-6"	Panicum, Fall	3-6"	
		Foxtail, Giant	3-6"	Panicum, Texas	3-6"	
		Foxtail, Green	3-6"	Signalgrass, Broadleaf	3-6"	
		Foxtail, Yellow	3-6			
		Goosegrass	3-6"	Sprangletop, Red	3-6"	
				Witchgrass	3-6"	

[a] Do not include UAN solution or Ammonium Sulfate when tank mixing oil concentrate with Blazer, Basagran and Poast.
[b] Tank mix does not control Rhizome Johnsongrass, Quackgrass, Bermudagrass, Wirestem Muhly, Volunteer Corn, Shattercane, Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats, Red Rice or Itchgrass.

Table 21

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.

ORDER OF APPLICATIONS		
First Product(s) Applied	Second Product(s) Applied	Minimum Time Between Applications
Blazer	Poast	7 days
Blazer + Basagran	Poast	7 days
Poast	Blazer or Blazer + Basagran	24 hours

RICE

Directions for use
BLAZER is a selective broad spectrum 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 tolerant to postemergence applications of BLAZER. Do not apply 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 an 80% nonionic spray adjuvant should be added per 100 gallons of the spray mixture. The use of a spray adjuvant is important for effective control of Hemp Sesbania.

Water volume and spray pressure
For additional information, refer to the section titled **Directions for use**, pages 3 - 6.

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 spray adjuvant, 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.

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 or nitrogen fertilizers to BLAZER for use on rice.

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 mix of BLAZER and Stam M-4 herbicides 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 Morninggiories.

When using the tank mix, 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 1/2 to 1 pint of BLAZER plus 3 to 4 quarts of Stam M-4 per acre.

Spray additive
Two pints of 80% active nonionic spray surfactant should be added per 100 gallons of the spray mixture.

Water volume and spray pressure
For additional information, refer to the section titled Directions for use, page 3 - 6.

Ground equipment: For the tank mix of BLAZER + Stam M-4, 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 5 to 10 gallons of total spray solution per acre.

Mixing
Fill the spray tank one-half full with water and add the suggested amount of product in the following order: BLAZER, Stam M-4, a nonionic spray surfactant - 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.

Do not add crop oil concentrate or nitrogen fertilizers with this tank mix.

BLAZER + COLLEGO TANK MIX IN RICE

General and Application Information, Restrictions and Limitations

General information
A postemergence tnak mix of BLAZER and Collego® herbicides 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
Applicaiton 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 adjvuant at the rate of 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture is recommended.

Water volume and spray pressure
For additional information refer to teh section titled *Directions for use*, pages 3-6.

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 a 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 acre.

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 prooucts whether used alone or in a tank mix. The most restrictive labeling applies in tank mixes.

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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 halicacaburm*
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 spectabillis*
Croton, Tropic	*Croton glandulosus*
Croton, Woolly	*Croton capitatus*
Crownbeard, Golden	*Verbesina encelioides*
Cucumber, Wild Spiny	*Cucumis dipsaceus*
Dayflower	*Commelina spp.*
Devilsclaw	*Proboscidea lousianica*
Galinsoga, Hairy	*Galinsoga ciliata*
Galinsoga, Smallflower	*Galinsoga parviflora*
Gourd, Texas	*Cucurbita texana*
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	*Physalis angulata*
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf	*Physalis lanceifolia*
Indigo, Hairy	*Indigo fera hirsuta*
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*
Jointvetch, Northern	*Aeschynomene virginica*
Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*
Lambsquarters	*Chenopodium album*
Mallow, Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*
Mexicanweed	*Caperonia palustris*
Milkweed, Climbing	*Sarcostemma cyanchoides*
Milkweed, Common	*Asclepias syriaca*
Morningglory, Cypressvine	*Ipomoea quamoclit*
Morningglory, Entireleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea var. integruscula*
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea var. hederacea*

Table 19

Appendix (continued)

BROADLEAF WEEDS	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Morningglory, Purple Moonflower	*Ipomoea muricata*
Morningglory, Scarlet	*Ipomoeacoccinea*
Morningglory, Smallflower	*Jacquemontia tamnifolia*
Morningglory, Small White (Pitted)	*Opomoea lacunosa*
Morningglory, Tall (Common)	*Ipomoea purpurea*
Morningglory, Willowleaf (Palmleaf)	*Ipomoea wrightii*
Mustard, Wild	*Brassica kaber*
Nightshade, Eastern Black	*Solanum ptycanthum*
Nightshade, Black	*Solanum nigrum*
Pigweed, Prostrate	*Amaranthus biltoides*
Pigweed, Redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Pigweed, Smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*
Poinsettia, Wild	*Euphorbia heterophylla*
Poorjoe	*Diodia teres*
Purslane, Common	*Protulaca oleracea*
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*
Ragweed, Common	*Ambrosia artemisifolia*
Ragweed, Giant	*Ambrosia trifida*
Redvine	*Brunnichia cirrhosa*
Redweed	*Melochia corchorifolia*
Senna, Coffee	*Cassia occidentalis*
Sesbania, Hemp	*Sesbania exaltata*
Shepherdspurse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Sicklepod	*Cassia obtusifolia*
Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)	*Sida spinosa*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Smellmelon	*Cucumis melo*
Spurge, Prostrate	*Euphorbia supina*
Spurge, Spotted	*Euphorbia maculata*
Starbur, Bristly	*Acanthospermum hispidum*
Sunflower, Wild	*Helianthus annuus*
Teaweed (See Sida, Prickly)	*Sida spinosa*
Thistle, Canada	*Cirsium arvense*
Trumpetcreeper	*Campsis radicans*
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrastic*
Venice Mallow	*Hibiscus trionum*
Waterhemp, Tall	*Amaranthus ruberculatos*

Table 19

Appendix (continued)

GRASSES	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Bermudagrass	*Cynodon dactylon*
Crabgrass, Large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
Crabgrass, 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 frondos*
Panicum, Fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
Panicum, Texas	*Panicum texanum*
Quackgrass	*Agropyron repens*
Rice, Red	*Oryza fulipogon*
Sanbur, Field	*Cenchrus pauciflorus*
Shattercane	*Sorghum bicolor*
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	*Brachiaria platphylla*
Sprangletop, Red	*Leptochloa filiformis*
Volunteer, Barley	*Hordeum vulgare*
Volunteer, Corn	*Zea mays*
Volunteer, Oats	*Avena sativa*
Volunteer, Rye	*Secale cereale*
Volunteer, Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*
Wirestem Muhly	*Muhelenbergia frondosa*
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*
SEDGES	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Yellow Nutsedge	*Cyperus esculentus*

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