



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY  
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

March 2, 2020

Chris Mason, PhD  
Senior Manager of Registrations  
Loveland Products Inc  
P.O. Box 1286  
Greenley, CO 80632-1286

Subject: Label Amendment – Formatting and PHI changes  
Product Name: Strut Herbicide  
EPA Registration Number: 34704-1043  
Application Date: March 13, 2017  
Decision Number: 528166

Dear Dr. Mason:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. “To distribute or sell” is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.


Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

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

Page 2 of 2  
EPA Reg. No. 34704-1043  
Decision No. 528166

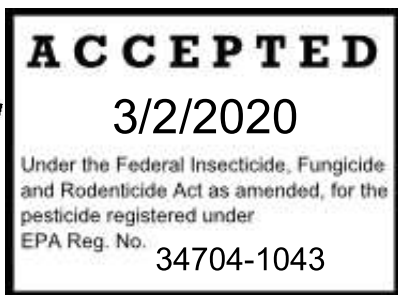
with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Lydia Crawford by phone at 703-347-0622, or via email at [Crawford.Lydia@epa.gov](mailto:Crawford.Lydia@epa.gov).

Sincerely,



Emily Schmid, Product Manager 25  
Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505P)  
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure



Dicamba GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

# Strut®

Herbicide

Herbicide for weed control in asparagus, conservation reserve programs, corn, cotton, fallow croplands, general farmstead (non-cropland), sorghum, grass grown for seed, hay, proso millet, pasture, rangeland, small grains, sod farms and farmstead turf, soybean, and sugarcane.

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Diglycolamine salt of 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid\* ..... 56.8%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** ..... 43.2%

**TOTAL** ..... 100.0%

\*Contains 38.5% 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid (4.0 pounds acid equivalent per gallon or 480 grams per liter).

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

## CAUTION

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

For Additional Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use, Storage and Disposal  
and Other Use Information, See Inside This Label Booklet.

**FIRST AID**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>If on skin or clothing:</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>If in eyes:</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>If swallowed:</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water, if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.</li> </ul> |
| Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.<br><b>FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-866-944-8565.</b> |  |

EPA Reg. No. 34704-1043  
EPA Est. No. 34704-MT-001  
NET CONTENTS: 2.5 GAL (9.46 L)

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS  
TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

**CAUTION**

Caution. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and gloves. Wear protective eyewear.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

**All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, viton ≥ 14 mils (except for applicators using groundboom equipment, pilots and flaggers)

See **Engineering Controls** for additional requirements.

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

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT**

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

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Users Should:**

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

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Apply this product only as directed on the label.

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

**GROUND AND SURFACE WATER PROTECTION**

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

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

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

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

**Movement by water erosion of treated soil:** DO NOT apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment nor by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least 1/2 inch rainfall (or irrigation) before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

#### **Endangered Species Concerns**

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of Federal law.

### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

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

#### **AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

**DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.**

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

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

#### **NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

DO NOT enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried. DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

## I. PRODUCT INFORMATION

Strut® is a water-soluble formulation intended for control and suppression of many annual, biennial, and perennial broad leaf weeds, as well as woody brush and vines listed in **Table 1. General Weed List, Including ALS- and Triazine-Resistant Biotypes**. Strut may be used for control of these weeds in asparagus, corn, cotton, conservation reserve programs, fallow systems (between crop applications), grass grown for seed, hay, proso millet, pasture, rangeland, general farmstead (non-cropland), small grains (barley, oat, triticale and wheat), sod farms and farmstead turf, sorghum, soybean, and sugarcane.

**Table 1. Weed list, Including ALS- and Triazine-Resistant Biotypes**

|   |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| <p><b>ANNUALS</b><br/>                     Alkanet<br/>                     Amaranth, Palmer, Powell, Spiny<br/>                     Aster, Slender<br/>                     Bedstraw, Catchweed<br/>                     Beggarweed, Florida<br/>                     Broomweed, Common<br/>                     Buckwheat, Tartary, Wild<br/>                     Buffalobur<br/>                     Burclover, California<br/>                     Burcucumber<br/>                     Buttercup, Corn, Creeping, Roughseed, Western Field<br/>                     Carpetweed<br/>                     Catchfly, Nightflowering<br/>                     Chamomile, Corn<br/>                     Chervil, Bur<br/>                     Chickweed, Common<br/>                     Clovers<br/>                     Cockle, Corn, Cow, White<br/>                     Cocklebur, Common<br/>                     Copperleaf, Hophornbeam<br/>                     Cornflower (Bachelor Button)<br/>                     Croton, Tropic, Woolly<br/>                     Daisy, English<br/>                     Dragonhead, American<br/>                     Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf<br/>                     Falseflax, Smallseed<br/>                     Fleabane, Annual<br/>                     Flixweed<br/>                     Fumitory<br/>                     Goosefoot, Nettleleaf<br/>                     Hempnettle<br/>                     Henbit<br/>                     Jacobs-Ladder<br/>                     Jimsonweed<br/>                     Knawel (German Moss)<br/>                     Knotweed, Prostrate<br/>                     Kochia<br/>                     Ladysthumb<br/>                     Lambsquarters, Common<br/>                     Lettuce, Miners, Prickly<br/>                     Mallow, Common, Venice<br/>                     Marestail (Horseweed)<br/>                     Mayweed<br/>                     Morningglory, Ivyleaf, Tall<br/>                     Mustard, Black, Blue, Tansy, Treacle, Tumble, Wild, Yellowtops<br/>                     Nightshade, Black, Cutleaf<br/>                     Pennycress, Field (Fanweed, Frenchweed, Stinkweed)</p> | <p>Pepperweed, Virginia (Peppergrass)<br/>                     Pigweed, Prostrate, Redroot (Carelessweed), Rough, Smooth, Tumble<br/>                     Pineappleweed<br/>                     Poorjoe<br/>                     Poppy, Red-horned<br/>                     Puncturevine<br/>                     Purslane, Common<br/>                     Pusley, Florida<br/>                     Radish, Wild<br/>                     Ragweed, Common, Giant (Buffaloweed), Lance-Leaf<br/>                     Rocket, London, Yellow<br/>                     Rubberweed, Bitter (Bitterweed)<br/>                     Salsify<br/>                     Senna, Coffee<br/>                     Sesbania, Hemp<br/>                     Shepherdspurse<br/>                     Sicklepod<br/>                     Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)<br/>                     Smartweed, Green, Pennsylvania<br/>                     Sneezeweed, Bitter<br/>                     Sowthistle, Annual, Spiny<br/>                     Spanish Needles<br/>                     Spikeweed, Common<br/>                     Spurge, Prostrate, Leafy<br/>                     Spurry, Corn<br/>                     Starbur, Bristly<br/>                     Starwort, Little<br/>                     Sumpweed, Rough<br/>                     Sunflower, Common (Wild), Volunteer<br/>                     Thistle, Russian<br/>                     Velvetleaf<br/>                     Waterhemp<br/>                     Waterprimrose, Winged<br/>                     Wormwood</p> <p><b>BIENNIALS</b><br/>                     Burdock, Common<br/>                     Carrot, Wild (Queen Anne's Lace)<br/>                     Cockle, White<br/>                     Eveningprimrose, Common<br/>                     Geranium, Carolina<br/>                     Gromwell<br/>                     Knapweed, Diffuse, Spotted<br/>                     Mallow, Dwarf<br/>                     Plantain, Bracted<br/>                     Ragwort, Tansy</p> | <p>Starthistle, Yellow<br/>                     Sweetclover<br/>                     Teasel<br/>                     Thistle, Bull, Milk, Musk, Plumeless</p> <p><b>PERENNIALS</b><br/>                     Alfalfa<sup>1</sup><br/>                     Artichoke, Jerusalem<br/>                     Aster, Spiny, Whiteheath<br/>                     Bedstraw, Smooth<br/>                     Bindweed, Field, Hedge<br/>                     Blueweed, Texas<br/>                     Bursage, Woollyleaf<sup>1</sup> (Bur Ragweed, Povertyweed)<br/>                     Buttercup, Tall<br/>                     Campion, Bladder<br/>                     Chickweed, Field, Mouseear<br/>                     Chicory<sup>1</sup><br/>                     Clover<sup>1</sup>, Hop<br/>                     Dandelion<sup>1</sup><br/>                     Dock<sup>1</sup>, Broadleaf (Bitterdock), Curly<br/>                     Dogbane, Hemp<br/>                     Dogfennel<sup>1</sup> (Cypressweed)<br/>                     Fern, Bracken<br/>                     Garlic, Wild<br/>                     Goldenrod, Canada, Missouri<br/>                     Goldenweed, Common<br/>                     Hawkweed<br/>                     Henbane, Black<sup>1</sup><br/>                     Horsenettle, Carolina<br/>                     Ironweed<br/>                     Knapweed, Black, Diffuse, Russian<sup>1</sup>, Spotted<br/>                     Milkweed, Common, Honeyvine, Western<br/>                     Whorled<br/>                     Nettle, Stinging<br/>                     Nightshade, Silverleaf (White Horsenettle)<br/>                     Onion, Wild<br/>                     Plantain, Broadleaf, Buckhorn<br/>                     Pokeweed<br/>                     Ragweed, Western<br/>                     Redvine<br/>                     Sericea Lespedeza<br/>                     Smartweed, Swamp<br/>                     Snakeweed, Broom<br/>                     Sorrel<sup>1</sup>, Red (Sheep Sorrel)<br/>                     Sowthistle<sup>1</sup>, Perennial<br/>                     Spurge, Leafy</p> | <p>Sundrop<br/>                     Thistle, Canada, Scotch<br/>                     Toadflax, Dalmatian<br/>                     Tropical Soda Apple<br/>                     Trumpet creeper (Buckvine)<br/>                     Vetch<br/>                     Waterhemlock, Spotted<br/>                     Waterprimrose, Creeping<br/>                     Woodsorrel<sup>1</sup>, Creeping, Yellow<br/>                     Wormwood, Louisiana<br/>                     Yankeeweed<br/>                     Yarrow, Common<sup>1</sup></p> <p><b>WOODY SPECIES</b><br/>                     Alder<br/>                     Ash<br/>                     Aspen<br/>                     Basswood<br/>                     Beech<br/>                     Birch<br/>                     Blackberry<sup>2</sup><br/>                     Blackgum<sup>2</sup><br/>                     Cedar<sup>2</sup><br/>                     Cherry<br/>                     Chinquapin<br/>                     Cottonwood<br/>                     Creosotebush<sup>2</sup><br/>                     Cucumbertree<br/>                     Dewberry<sup>2</sup><br/>                     Dogwood<sup>2</sup><br/>                     Elm<br/>                     Grape<br/>                     Hawthorn (Thornapple)<sup>2</sup><br/>                     Hemlock<br/>                     Hickory<br/>                     Honeylocust<br/>                     Honeysuckle<br/>                     Hornbeam<br/>                     Huckleberry<br/>                     Huisache<br/>                     Ivy, Poison<br/>                     Kudzu<br/>                     Locust, Black<br/>                     Maple<br/>                     Mesquite<br/>                     Oak<br/>                     Oak, Poison<br/>                     Olive, Russian<br/>                     Persimmon, Eastern<br/>                     Pine<br/>                     Plum, Sand (Wild Plum)<sup>2</sup><br/>                     Poplar<br/>                     Rabbitbrush<br/>                     Redcedar, Eastern<sup>2</sup><br/>                     Rose<sup>2</sup>, McCartney, Multiflora</p> | <p>Sagebrush, Fringed<sup>4</sup><br/>                     Sassafras<br/>                     Serviceberry<br/>                     Spicebush<br/>                     Spruce<br/>                     Sumac<br/>                     Sweetgum<sup>2</sup><br/>                     Sycamore<br/>                     Tarbush<br/>                     Willow<br/>                     Witchhazel<br/>                     Yaupon<sup>2</sup><br/>                     Yucca<sup>2</sup></p> |
|---|---|---|---|--|

<sup>1</sup> Noted perennials may be controlled using lower rates of this product than those listed for other listed perennial weeds.

<sup>2</sup> Growth suppression only.

## WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

### MODE OF ACTION (MOA)

Strut herbicide contains the active ingredients dicamba. Dicamba is a synthetic auxin (Group 4 mode of action). Strut is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth. Strut interferes with the plant's growth hormones resulting in death of many broad leaf weeds.

Contact your local extension agent, crop advisor, or sales representative to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA has been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions for each target weed. Use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner.

A given weed population may contain or develop resistance to an herbicide or herbicide MOA after repeated use. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed to mitigate or delay resistance. If levels of control provided by applications of this product is reduced and cannot be accounted for by factors such as misapplication, abnormal levels of target species or extremes of weather, it may be the case that target species have developed a strain resistant to applications of this product.

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

If resistance develops, this product may not provide sufficient control of target species. Where you suspect target species are developing resistance, contact State/local agricultural advisors. If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available, or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage.

Integrated weed management guidelines promote an economically viable, environmentally sustainable, and socially acceptable weed control program regardless of the herbicide(s) used. The highlights of successful integrated weed management include:

1. Correctly identify weeds and look for trouble areas within field to identify resistance indicators.
2. Rotate crops.
3. Start the growing season with clean fields.
4. Rotate herbicide modes of action by using multiple modes of action during the growing season and apply no more than 2 applications of a single herbicide mode of action to the same field in a 2-year period. One method to accomplish this is to rotate herbicide tolerant trait systems.
5. Apply listed rates of herbicides to actively growing weeds at the correct time with the right application techniques.
6. Control any weeds that may have escaped the herbicide application.
7. Thoroughly clean field equipment between fields.
8. Scout before and after application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development.
9. Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage ( or other mechanical control methods), cultural ( e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.

Contact your local agronomic advisor for more specific information on integrated weed management for your area. Users should report lack of performance to registrant or their representative. For mixtures including this herbicide note that each listed weed may not be controlled by multiple mechanisms of action. Refer to crop specific directions (below) for maximum application rates and number of applications.

## II. APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

This product can be applied to actively growing weeds as aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications using water or sprayable fertilizer as a carrier. For application rates for control or suppression by weed type and growth stage see **Table 2. Strut Application Rates for Control or Suppression by Weed Type and Growth Stage**. For crop-specific application timing and other details, refer to Section **VI. Crop-Specific Information**.

To avoid uneven spray coverage, this product should not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph.

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

### Cultivation

DO NOT cultivate within 7 days after applying this product.

### Sensitive Crop Precautions

This product may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems, or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to this product during their development or growing stage.

### Cleaning Spray Equipment

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

### Precautions to avoid herbicide drift

- Use coarse sprays (volume median diameter of 400 microns or more) to avoid potential herbicide drift. Select nozzles that are designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles (less than 200 microns). Examples of nozzles designed to produce coarse sprays via ground applications are Spraying Systems XR (excluding 110° tips) flat fans, Turbo Teejets®, Turbo Floodjets®, or large capacity flood nozzles such as D10, TK10, or greater capacity tips.
- Keep the spray pressure at or below 20 psi and the spray volume at or above 20.0 gallons per acre (for ground broadcast applications), unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift-reducing nozzles. Consult your spray nozzle supplier concerning the choice of drift-reducing nozzles.
- Agriculturally approved drift-reducing additives may be used.

### Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

**Water Volume:** Use 1.0 to 10.0 gallons of water per acre (2.0 to 20.0 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre for preharvest uses). Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

**Application Equipment:** Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Make aerial applications at the lowest safe height to reduce exposing the spray to evaporation and wind.

The applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling, as well as state and local regulations and ordinances.

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

### Ground Application (Banding)

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

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

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

### Ground Application (Broadcast)

**Water Volume:** Use 3.0 to 50.0 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

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

### Ground Application (Wipers)

Strut may be applied through wiper application equipment to control or suppress actively growing broad leaf weeds, brush, and vines. Use a solution containing 1 part Strut to 1 part water. DO NOT contact desirable vegetation with herbicide solution. Wiper application may be made to crops (including pastures) and non-cropland areas described in this label with the exception of cotton, sorghum, and soybean.



**Table 2. Strut Application Rates for Control or Suppression by Weed Type and Growth Stage**

| Weed Type and Stage         | Rate/A (fl oz) | Weed Type and Stage                              | Rate/A (fl oz) |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--|----------------|
| <b>Annual<sup>1</sup></b>   |                | <b>Perennial</b>                                 |                |
| Small, actively growing     | 8.0 to 16.0    | Top growth suppression                           | 8.0 to 16.0    |
| Established weed growth     | 16.0 to 24.0   | Top growth control and root suppression          | 16.0 to 32.0   |
|                             |                | Noted perennials (footnote 1 in <b>Table 1</b> ) | 32.0           |
|                             |                | Other perennials <sup>3</sup>                    | 32.0           |
| <b>Biennial</b>             |                | <b>Woody Brush &amp; Vines</b>                   |                |
| Rosette diameter 1 to 3"    | 8.0 to 16.0    | Top growth suppression                           | 16.0 to 32.0   |
| Rosette diameter 3" or more | 16.0 to 32.0   | Top growth control <sup>2,3</sup>                | 32.0           |
| Bolting                     | 32.0           | Stems and stem suppression <sup>3</sup>          | 32.0           |

Use rate limitations are given in sections **V.** and **VI. Crop-Specific Information.**

<sup>1</sup> Rates below 8.0 fluid ounces per acre may provide control or suppression but should typically be applied with other herbicides that are effective on the same species and biotype.

<sup>2</sup> Species noted in **Table 2.** will require tank mixes for adequate control.

<sup>3</sup> DO NOT broadcast apply more than 32.0 fluid ounces per acre for single application. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth or perennial weeds with well-established root growth. "Other perennials" are defined as those listed in **Table 1. Weed List, Including ALS- and Triazine-Resistant Biotypes** without footnote 1. The use on other perennials and on Woody Brush and Vine stems and for stem suppression is not registered in California. Rates higher than 32.0 fluid ounces per acre are for spot treatment only. DO NOT exceed 64.0 fluid ounces per acre per year.

### III. ADDITIVES

To improve postemergence weed control, agriculturally approved surfactants, sprayable fertilizers (urea ammonium nitrate, or ammonium sulfate), or crop oil concentrate may be added, particularly in dry growing conditions. (Refer to **Table 3. Additive Rate Per Acre.**)

#### Nitrogen Source

- **Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN):** Use 2.0 to 4.0 quarts of UAN (commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution) per acre. DO NOT use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.
- **Ammonium sulfate (AMS):** AMS at 2.5 pounds per acre may be substituted for UAN. Use high-quality AMS (spray grade) to avoid plugging of nozzles. Other sources of nitrogen are not as effective as those mentioned. Do not apply AMS, if applied in less than 10.0 gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes. Use AMS only if it has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.

#### Nonionic Surfactant

The standard label recommendation is 1.0 pint of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. For certain weeds, a higher spray surfactant rate is recommended.

#### Oil Concentrate

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

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

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

Adjuvants containing crop oil concentrates may be used in preplant, preemergence, and preharvest application, as well as in pastures and non-cropland. DO NOT use crop oil concentrate for postemergence in-crop applications unless specifically allowed in section **VI. Crop-Specific Information** of this label.

**Table 3. Additive Rate Per Acre**

| Additive             | Rate/A                  |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Nonionic Surfactant  | 1.0 to 2.0 pts/100 gals |
| AMS                  | 2.5 lbs                 |
| UAN Solution         | 2.0 to 4.0 qts          |
| Crop Oil Concentrate | 1.0 qt*                 |

\*See manufacturer's label for specific rate recommendations

### Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

For 20.0 gallons per acre spray Volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.

Add components in the sequence indicated in the **Mixing Order** using 2.0 teaspoons for each pound or 1.0 teaspoon for each pint of recommended label rate per acre.

Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

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

### Mixing Order

1. **Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank  $\frac{3}{4}$  full of clean water.
2. **Agitation.** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. **Inductor.** If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
4. **Products in PVA bags.** Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
5. **Water-dispersible products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).
6. **Water-soluble products**, (such as Strut).
7. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable).
8. **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable).
9. **Remaining quantity of water.**

Maintain constant agitation during application.

## IV. TANK MIXING INFORMATION

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

### Tank Mix Partners/Components

Herbicide products containing the active ingredients listed below, singly or in combination, may be applied with Strut according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels.

See section **VI. Crop-Specific Information** for more details. Read and follow the applicable **Restrictions and Limitations** and **Directions For Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Strut may also be used in tank mixtures with foliar applied insecticides including synthetic pyrethroids, such as Ambush®, Asana®, Pounce® and Warrior® insecticides or with the carbamate insecticide carbofuran. DO NOT apply Strut in tank mixtures with chlorpyrifos insecticide.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing Strut with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. Loveland Products, Inc. does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on Loveland Products, Inc. labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than Loveland Products, Inc. recommended tank mixes.

**Potential Tank Mix partners**(See **Table 10** below for full details on active ingredients and, sources and registration details.) .

Accent®  
Ally®  
Amber®  
asulam  
atrazine  
Axiom™  
Banvel®SGF  
Basagran®  
Beacon®  
Bicep II Magnum®  
Bromac®  
Broclean®  
Caparol®  
Crossbow®  
Curtail®  
Cyclone®  
Degree™  
Degree Xtra™  
Dual Magnum®/100-816  
Dual II Magnum®/100-818

Eradicane®  
Evik®  
Express®  
Fallow Master®  
Field Master®  
Finesse®  
Forfeit 280®  
Frontier®  
FullTime®  
Garlon®  
Glean®  
[araquat  
Guardsman®  
Harmony® Extra  
Harness®  
Harness® Xtra  
Hornet™  
Karmex  
Kerb®  
Landmaster® BW

Lightning®  
Mad Dog Plus®, Makaze®  
Marksman®  
MCPA  
Outlook®  
Paramount®  
Peak®  
Permit®  
Princep®  
Python™  
Rifle®  
Rifle Plus®  
Spirit™  
Stealth®  
Stinger®  
Surpass®  
TopNotch®  
Tordon® 22K  
2,4-D

## V. RESTRICTIONS

- **Maximum seasonal use rate: 2.0 lb ai/acre.** Refer to **Table 4. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations** for crop-specific maximum seasonal use rates.
- **Maximum single application rate: 1.0 lb ai/acre** (32.0 fluid ounces of Strut)
- **Maximum applications: 2** per acre per year.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Refer to section **VI. Crop-Specific Information** for preharvest intervals.
- **Restricted-Entry Interval (REI):** 24 hours.
- **Crop Rotational Restrictions:**

The interval between application and planting rotational crop is given below. Always exclude counting days when the ground is frozen. Planting at intervals less than specified below may result in crop injury. Moisture is essential for the degradation of this herbicide in soil. If dry weather prevails, use cultivation to allow herbicide contact with moist soil.

**Planting/replanting restrictions for Strut applications of 24.0 fluid ounces per acre or less:** No rotational cropping restrictions apply at 120 days or more following application. Additionally, for annual crop uses in this label including corn, cotton, sorghum, and soybean, follow the preplant use directions in section **VI. Crop-Specific Information**. For barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedings, the interval between application and planting is 15 days per 8.0 fluid ounces per acre applied east of the Mississippi River and 22 days per 8.0 fluid ounces per acre west of the Mississippi River.

**Planting/replanting restrictions for applications of more than 24.0 fluid ounces and up to 64.0 fluid ounces of Strut per acre:** Corn, sorghum, cotton (east of the Rocky Mountains) and all other crops grown in areas with 30 inches or more of annual rainfall may be planted 120 days or more after application. Barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedings, may be planted if the interval from application to planting is 30 days per 16.0 fluid ounces per acre east of the Mississippi River and 45 days per 16.0 fluid ounces per acre west of the Mississippi River. For all other crops in areas with less than 30 inches of annual rainfall, the interval between application and planting is 180 days or more.

- **DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation equipment.**
- **DO NOT treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic purposes.**

## VI. PRECAUTIONS

- **Rainfast period:** Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce the effectiveness of Strut.
- **Stress:** DO NOT apply to crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, insects, or widely fluctuating temperatures as injury may result.

**Table 4. Crop-Specific Restrictions<sup>1</sup>**

| Crop   | Maximum Rate/A/<br>Application (fl oz) | Maximum In-Crop Rate<br>/A/Season (fl oz) | Livestock<br>Grazing or<br>Feeding | Aircraft Application<br>Allowed |
|--|--|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Asparagus  | 16.0                                   | 16.0                                      | Yes                                | Yes                             |
| Barley, Fall,<br>Spring  | 8.0<br>8.0                             | 12.0<br>11.0                              | Yes                                | Yes                             |
| Conservation Reserve<br>Program (CRP)                                  | 32.0                                   | 64.0                                      | Yes                                | Yes                             |
| Corn   | 16.0                                   | 24.0                                      | Yes <sup>2</sup>                   | Yes                             |
| Cotton   | 8.0                                    | 8.0                                       | Yes                                | Yes                             |
| Fallow Ground  | 32.0                                   | 64.0                                      | Yes                                | Yes                             |
| Grass grown for seed   | 32.0                                   | 64.0                                      | Yes                                | Yes                             |
| Oats   | 4.0                                    | 4.0                                       | Yes                                | Yes                             |
| Pastureland  | 32.0                                   | 32.0                                      | Yes                                | Yes                             |
| Proso Millet   | 4.0                                    | 4.0                                       | Yes                                | Yes                             |
| Small grains grown for grass,<br>forage, fodder, hay and/or<br>pasture | 16.0                                   | 16.0                                      | Yes                                | Yes                             |
| Sorghum  | 8.0                                    | 16.0                                      | Yes                                | Yes                             |
| Soybean  | 32.0                                   | 64.0                                      | Yes                                | Yes                             |
| Sugarcane  | 32.0                                   | 64.0                                      | Yes                                | Yes                             |
| Triticale  | 4.0                                    | 4.0                                       | Yes                                | Yes                             |
| Sod farms and farmstead turf   | 32.0                                   | 32.0                                      | Yes                                | Yes                             |
| Wheat  | 8.0                                    | 16.0                                      | Yes                                | Yes                             |

<sup>1</sup> Refer to section **VI. Crop-Specific Information** for more details.

<sup>2</sup> Once the crop reaches the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity.

## VII. CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

### ASPARAGUS

Apply Strut to emerged and actively growing weeds in 40.0 to 60.0 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre immediately after cutting the field, but at least 24 hours before the next cutting. Multiple applications may be made per growing season.

If spray contacts emerged spears, crooking (twisting) of some spears may result. If such crooking occurs, discard affected spears.

**Rates:** Apply 8.0 to 16.0 fluid ounces of Strut to control annual sowthistle, black mustard, Canada and Russian thistle, and red root pigweed, (carelessweed).

Apply 16.0 fluid ounces of Strut to control common chickweed, field bindweed, nettle leaf goosefoot, and wild radish. Multiple applications may be made per growing season. DO NOT exceed a total of 16.0 fluid ounces of Strut per treated acre per crop year.

DO NOT harvest prior to 24 hours after treatment.

DO NOT use in the Coachella Valley of California.

#### Asparagus Tank Mixes

Apply 8.0 to 16.0 fluid ounces of Strut with glyphosate (Mad Dog Plus<sup>®</sup> or Makaze<sup>®</sup>) or 2,4-D to improve control of Canada thistle and field bindweed.

### BETWEEN CROP APPLICATIONS

#### PREPLANT DIRECTIONS (POSTHARVEST, FALLOW, CROP STUBBLE, SET-ASIDE) FOR BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL:

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

See **Crop-Rotational Restrictions** in section **V. Restrictions** for the listed interval between application and planting to prevent crop injury.

#### Rates and Timings:

Apply 4.0 to 32.0 fluid ounces of Strut per acre. Refer to **Table 2** to determine use rates for specific targeted weed species. For best performance, apply Strut when annual weeds are less than 6 inches tall, when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage and to perennial weed regrowth in late summer or fall following a mowing or tillage treatment. The most effective control of upright perennial broad leaf weeds such as Canada thistle and Jerusalem artichoke occurs if Strut is applied when the majority of weeds have at least 4 to 6 inches of regrowth or for weeds such as field bindweed and hedge bindweed that are in or beyond the full bloom stage.

Avoid disturbing treated areas following application. Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for Strut. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices could be instituted. For small grain in-crop uses of Strut, refer to the small grain section for details.

#### Between Crop Tank Mixes

In tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides, apply 4.0 to 16.0 fluid ounces of Strut per acre for control of annual weeds, or 16.0 to 32.0 fluid ounces of Strut per acre for control of biennial and perennial weeds:

|          |                             |                      |
|----------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Ally     | Fallow Master               | <b>Metribuzin 75</b> |
| Amber    | Finesse                     | Paramount            |
| Atrazine | <b>Mad Dog Plus, Makaze</b> | Tordon 22K           |
| Curtail  | Kerb                        | 2,4-D                |
| paraquat | Landmaster BW               |                      |

## **CORN (FIELD, POP, SEED, AND SILAGE)**

Direct contact of Strut with corn seed must be avoided. If corn seeds are less than 1.5 inches below the soil surface, delay application until corn has emerged.

Applications of Strut to corn during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning. Corn will usually become erect within 3 to 7 days. Cultivation should be delayed until after corn is growing normally to avoid breakage.

Corn may be harvested or grazed for feed once the crop has reached the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity. Up to 2 applications of Strut may be made during a growing season. Sequential applications must be separated by 2 weeks or more.

DO NOT apply Strut to seed corn or popcorn without first verifying with your local seed corn company (supplier) the selectivity of Strut on your inbred line or variety of popcorn. This precaution will help avoid potential injury of sensitive varieties.

Avoid using crop oil concentrates after crop emergence as crop injury may result. Use crop oil concentrates only in dry conditions when corn is less than 5 inches tall and when applying Strut alone or tank mixed with atrazine.

Do not use sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier for applications of this product made after corn emergence.

Strut is not registered for use on sweet corn.

### **PREPLANT AND PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION IN NO TILLAGE CORN:**

**Rates:** Apply 16.0 fluid ounces of Strut per acre on medium- or fine-textured soils containing 2.5% or greater organic matter. Use 8.0 fluid ounces of Strut per acre on coarse soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam) or medium- and fine-textured soils with less than 2.5% organic matter.

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

### **PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION IN CONVENTIONAL OR REDUCED TILLAGE CORN:**

**Rates:** Apply 16.0 fluid ounces of Strut per treated acre to medium- or fine-textured soils that contain 2.5% organic matter or more. DO NOT apply to coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam) or any soil with less than 2.5% organic matter until after corn emergence (see **Early Postemergence** uses below).

**Timing:** Strut may be applied after planting and prior to corn emergence. Preemergence application of Strut does not require mechanical incorporation to become active. Use a shallow mechanical incorporation if the application is not followed by adequate rainfall or sprinkler irrigation. Avoid tillage equipment (e.g. drags, harrows) that concentrate treated soil over seed furrow, as seed damage could result.

Preemergence control of cocklebur, jimsonweed, and velvetleaf may be reduced if conditions such as low temperature or lack of soil moisture cause delayed or deep germination of weeds.

### **EARLY POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION IN ALL TILLAGE SYSTEMS:**

**Rates:** Apply 16.0 fluid ounces of Strut per treated acre. Reduce the rate to 8.0 fluid ounces of Strut per treated acre for corn grown on coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam).

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

### **LATE POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION:**

**Rate:** Apply 8.0 fluid ounces of Strut per treated acre.

**Timing:** Apply Strut from 8 to 36 inches tall corn or 15 days before tassel emergence, whichever comes first. For best performance, apply when weeds are less than 3 inches tall.

Apply directed spray when corn leaves prevent proper spray coverage, sensitive crops are growing nearby, or tank mixing with 2,4-D. DO NOT apply Strut when soybeans are growing nearby if any of these conditions exist:

- corn is more than 24 inches tall
- soybean are more than 10 inches tall
- soybean have begun to bloom

### Corn Tank Mixes or Sequential Uses

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

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

|                     |                                  |                           |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Accent <sup>1</sup> | <b>Forfeit 280</b> <sup>2</sup>  | Outlook                   |
| Atrazine            | Frontier                         | Permit <sup>1</sup>       |
| Axiom               | FulTime                          | Princep                   |
| Banvel <sup>1</sup> | paraquat                         | Python                    |
| Beacon              | Guardsman                        | <b>Rifle</b> <sup>1</sup> |
| Bicep               | Harness                          | <b>Stealth</b>            |
| Degree              | Harness Xtra                     | Spirit <sup>1</sup>       |
| Degree Xtra         | Hornet <sup>1</sup>              | Stinger <sup>1</sup>      |
| Dual Magnum         | Lightning <sup>4</sup>           | Surpass                   |
| Dual II Magnum      | <b>Mad Dog Plus</b> <sup>3</sup> | TopNotch                  |
| Eradicane           | <b>Makaze</b> <sup>3</sup>       | 2,4-D <sup>1</sup>        |
| Field Master        | Marksman <sup>1</sup>            |                           |

<sup>1</sup> See **Table 5. Specific Guidelines for Tank Mixes or Sequential Use Programs** for additional limitations or restrictions that apply for tank mix or sequential use programs with these products.

<sup>2</sup> Use only on glufosinate-tolerant corn hybrids.

<sup>3</sup> Includes postemergence use on glyphosate tolerant corn hybrids.

<sup>4</sup> Use only imidazolinone-tolerant corn hybrids.

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

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

### COTTON

#### PREPLANT APPLICATION:

Apply up to 8.0 fluid ounces of Strut per acre to control emerged broadleaf weeds prior to planting cotton in conventional or conservation tillage systems.

For best performance, apply Strut when weeds are in the 2- to 4 -leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2 inches across.

Following application of Strut and a minimum accumulation of 1 inch of rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 21 days is required per 8.0 fluid ounces per acre or less. These intervals must be observed prior to planting cotton.

DO NOT apply preplant to cotton west of the Rockies.

DO NOT make Strut preplant applications to cotton in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25 inches.

If applying a spring preplant treatment following application of a fall preplant (postharvest) treatment, then the combination of both treatments may not exceed 2.0 pounds acid equivalent (64.0 fluid ounces) per acre.

#### **Cotton Tank Mixes**

For control of grasses or additional broad leaf weeds, Strut may be tank mixed with Bladex®, Caparol®, Gramoxone® Extra, Mad Dog Plus® and Makaze® Herbicides.

#### **GRASS GROWN FOR SEED**

Apply 8.0 to 16.0 fluid ounces of Strut per treated acre on seedling grass after the crop reaches the 3 to 5 leaf stage. Apply up to 32.0 fluid ounces of Strut on well-established perennial grass. For best performance, apply Strut when weeds are in the 2 to 4 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2 inches across. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating more mature weeds or dense vegetative growth.

To suppress annual grasses such as brome (downy and ripgut), rattail fescue, and windgrass, apply up to 32.0 fluid ounces of Strut per treated acre in the fall or late summer after harvest and burning of established grass seed crops. Applications should be made immediately following the first irrigation when the soil is moist and before weeds have more than 2 leaves.

DO NOT apply Strut after the grass seed crop begins to joint.

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

#### **Grass Seed Tank Mixes**

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

|            |                   |               |                      |
|------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Bromoxynil | Tribenuron-methyl | MCPA amine    | Clopyralid           |
| Curtail    | Diuron            | Metribuzin 75 | 2,4-D amine or ester |

#### **PROSO MILLET**

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

Strut combined with 2,4-D will provide control or suppression of the annual broad leaf weeds listed in **Table 1**.

Apply 4.0 ounces of Strut with 0.375 pounds active ingredient of 2,4-D. Apply the tank mix of Strut + 2,4-D as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds and when proso millet is in the 2 to 5 leaf stage. Use directions for 2,4-D products vary with manufacturers. Refer to a 2,4-D product with labeling consistent with the crop stage timing for Strut. Some types of proso millet may be affected adversely by a tank mix of Strut plus 2,4-D.

DO NOT apply unless possible proso millet crop injury will be acceptable.

Restrictions for proso millet that is grazed or cut for hay are indicated in **Table 6. Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment in Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and General Farmstead** section of this label.

#### **PASTURE, HAY, RANGELAND, AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD (NON-CROPLAND)**

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

Strut may also be applied to non-cropland areas to control broadleaf weeds in noxious weed control programs, districts, or areas including broadcast or spot treatment of roadsides and highways, utilities, railroad, and pipeline rights-of-way. Noxious weeds must be recognized at the state level, but programs may be administered at state, county, or other level.

Strut uses described in this section also pertain to small grains (forage sorghum, rye, sudangrass, or wheat) grown for pasture use only. Some perennial weeds may be controlled with lower rates of either Strut or Strut plus 2,4-D (refer to **Table 2**).

#### **Rates and Timings**

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

Rates above 32.0 fluid ounces of Strut per acre are for spot treatments only. DO NOT broadcast apply more than 32.0 fluid ounces per acre.



Retreatments may be made as needed; however, DO NOT exceed a total of 32.0 fluid ounces of Strut per treated acre during a growing season.

Grass grown for hay requires a 7 day wait period between application and harvest.

**Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations**

DO NOT apply more than 16.0 fluid ounces of Strut per acre to small grains grown for pasture.

Newly seeded areas may be severely injured if more than 16.0 fluid ounces of Strut is applied per acre.

Established grass crops growing under stress can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. Bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss, and St. Augustinegrass may be injured if more than 16.0 fluid ounces of Strut is applied per acre. Usually colonial bentgrasses are more tolerant than creeping types. Velvetgrasses are most easily injured. Treatments will kill or injure alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, and other legumes.

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

**Table 6. Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment**

| Strut Rate per Treated Acre (pts) | Days Before Grazing (days) | Days Before Hay Harvest (days) |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Up to 1.0                         | 7                          | 37                             |
| Up to 2.0                         | 21                         | 51                             |
| Up to 4.0                         | 40                         | 70                             |

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

To prepare oil in water emulsions, half-fill spray tank with water, then add the appropriate amount of emulsifier. With continuous agitation, slowly add the herbicide and then the oil (such as diesel oil or fuel oil) or a premix of oil plus additional emulsifier to spray tank. Complete filling of spray tank with water. Maintain vigorous agitation during spray operation to prevent oil and water from forming separate layers. Strut may be applied broadcast using either ground or aerial application equipment.

**Aerial Application:**

- **Spray Volume:** Use 2.0 to 40.0 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre in a water-based carrier.

**Ground Application:**

- **Spray Volume:** Use 3.0 to 600 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre. The volume of spray applied will depend on the height, density, and type of weeds or brush being treated and on the type of equipment being used.
- **Spot Treatments:** Strut may be applied to individual clumps or small areas of undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems.

**Cut Surface Treatments:**

Strut may be applied as a cut surface treatment for control of unwanted trees and prevention of sprouts of cut trees.

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

- **For Frill or Girdle Treatments:** Make a continuous cut or a series of overlapping cuts using an axe to girdle tree trunk. Spray or paint the cut surface with the solution.
- **For Stump Treatments:** Spray or paint freshly cut surface with the water mix. The area adjacent to the bark should be thoroughly wet.

**NOTE:** For more rapid foliar effects, 2,4-D may be added to the solution.

**Applications For Control of Dormant Multiflora Rose:**

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

- **Spot treatments:** Spot treatment applications of Strut should be applied directly to the soil as close as possible to the root crown but within 6 to 8 inches of the crown. On sloping terrain, apply Strut to the uphill side of the crown. DO NOT apply when snow or water prevents applying Strut directly to the soil. The use rate of Strut depends on the canopy diameter of

the multiflora rose.

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

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

**To prepare approximately 2.0 gallons of a Lo-Oil spray solution:**

1. Combine 1.5 gallons of water, 1.0 ounce of emulsifier, 16.0 fluid ounces of Strut, and 2.5 pints of No.2 diesel fuel.
2. Adjust the amounts of materials used proportionately to the amount of final spray solution desired.

DO NOT exceed 8.0 gallons of spray solution mix applied per acre per year.

**Pasture Tank Mixes**

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

|       |          |          |                     |            |       |
|-------|----------|----------|---------------------|------------|-------|
| Ally  | Crossbow | Garlon   | <b>Mad Dog Plus</b> | Stinger    | 2,4-D |
| Amber | Curtail  | paraquat | <b>Makaze</b>       | Tordon 22K |       |

**CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)**

Strut is approved for use on both newly seeded and established grasses grown in Conservation Reserve or federal Set-Aside Programs. Treatments of Strut will injure or may kill alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, and other legumes.

**NEWLY SEEDED AREAS**

Strut may be applied either preplant or postemergence to newly seeded grasses or small grains such as barley, oats, rye, sudangrass, wheat, or other grain species grown as a cover crop. Postemergence applications may be made after seedling grasses exceed the 3-leaf stage. Rates of Strut greater than 16.0 fluid ounces per treated acre may severely injure newly seeded grasses.

Preplant applications may injure new seedlings if the interval between application and grass planting is less than 45 days per 16.0 fluid ounces of Strut applied per treated acre west of the Mississippi River or 20 days per 16.0 fluid ounces applied east of the Mississippi River.

**ESTABLISHED GRASS STANDS**

Established grass stands are perennial grasses planted one or more seasons prior to treatment. Certain species (bentgrass, carpetgrass, smooth brome, buffalograss, or St. Augustinegrass) may be injured when treated with more than 16.0 fluid ounces of Strut per treated acre.

When applied at listed rates, Strut will control many annual and biennial weeds and provide control or suppression of many perennial weeds.

**Rates and Timings**

Apply 4.0 to 32.0 fluid ounces of Strut per acre. Refer to **Table 2** for rates based on target weed species. Strut may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with other products labeled for use in Conservation Reserve Programs such as atrazine, Cyclone, glyphosate (Mad Dog Plus or Makaze), paraquat, Touchdown, or 2,4-D.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, DO NOT exceed a total of 64.0 fluid ounces (4.0 pints) of Strut per acre.

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

Strut combinations with listed tank mix partners will provide control or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 1**. For improved control of listed weeds, tank mix Strut with one or more of the herbicides listed. Strut used in a tank mix with other herbicides offers the best spectrum of weed control and herbicide tolerant or resistant weed management. Refer to the specific crop section for Strut application rate and timing.

For applications prior to weed emergence or when sulfonylurea-resistant weeds are present or suspected, tank mix a minimum of 3.0 fluid ounces of Strut per treated acre with a non-sulfonylurea herbicide such as 2,4-D or MCPA. Tank mixing Strut with these products will offer more consistent control of sulfonylurea-resistant weeds.

**Additives:** When tank mixing Strut with sulfonylurea herbicides (Ally, Amber, Canvas, Express, Finesse, Glean, Harmony Extra, and

Peak), use 1.0 to 4.0 pints of an agriculturally approved surfactant (containing at least 80% active ingredient) per 100 gallons of spray or not more than 0.25 to 0.5% by volume. Use the highest rate of surfactant when using the lower rate ranges of the tank mix or when treating more mature and difficult to control weeds or dense vegetative growth.

Refer to the specific crop sections below for use rates. When treating difficult to control weeds such as kochia, wild buckwheat, cow cockle, prostrate knotweed, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce or when dense vegetative growth occurs, use the 3.0 to 4.0 fluid ounces of Strut per acre.

**Timings:** Apply Strut before, during, or after planting small grains. See specific small grain crop uses below for maximum crop stage. For best performance, apply Strut when weeds are in the 2 to 3 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2 inches across. Applying Strut to small grains during periods of rapid growth may result in crop leaning. This condition is temporary and will not reduce crop yields.

Applications to small grains may be made with aerial applications with 1.0 gallon of water or more per acre. Where dense foliage is present, 2.0 to 3.0 gallons of water per acre should be used.

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

#### **EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:**

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

Apply 2.0 to 4.0 fluid ounces of Strut to fall-seeded barley prior to the jointing stage. Apply 2.0 to 3.0 fluid ounces of Strut before spring-seeded barley exceeds the 4-leaf stage.

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

DO NOT tank mix Strut with 2,4-D in early season applications on spring-seeded barley.

#### **PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS:**

Strut can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of fall and spring seeded barley. Apply 8.0 fluid ounces of Strut per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broad leaf weeds when barley is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds canopy.

A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest

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

For control of additional broad leaf weeds or grasses, Strut may be tank mixed with other herbicides, such as 2,4-D, that are labeled for pre-harvest uses in barley.

DO NOT make pre-harvest applications in California.

#### **Table 7. Barley Tank Mix Partners**

Ally  
Amber  
Bromac  
Broclean  
Express  
Finesse  
Glean  
Harmony Extra  
MCPA amine or ester

Metribuzin

2,4-D amine or ester <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>DO NOT use low rates of sulfonylureas (Ally, Amber, Express, Finesse, Glean, and Harmony Extra) on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.

<sup>2</sup>This tank mix is for fall-seeded barley only.

**EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:**

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

Apply 2.0 to 4.0 fluid ounces of Strut per acre to fall-seeded oat prior to the jointing stage. Apply 2.0 to 4.0 fluid ounces of Strut before spring-seeded oat exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

A waiting interval(PHI) of 7 days is required before harvest.

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

DO NOT tank mix Strut with 2,4-D in oat.

**EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:**

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

Apply 2.0 to 4.0 fluid ounces of Strut to triticale. Early season applications to fall-seeded triticale must be made prior to the jointing stage.

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

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

**EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:**

**SMALL GRAINS: WHEAT  
(Fall- and spring-seeded)**

Apply 2.0 to 4.0 fluid ounces of Strut to wheat unless using one of the fall-seeded wheat specific programs below. Early season applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made prior to the jointing stage.

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

Early developing wheat varieties such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield must receive application between early tillering and the jointing stage. Care should be taken in staging these varieties to be certain that the application occurs prior to the jointing stage.

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

**SPECIFIC USE PROGRAMS FOR FALL-SEEDED WHEAT ONLY:**

Strut may be used at 6.0 fluid ounces on fall-seeded wheat in Western Oregon as a spring application only. In Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas, up to 8.0 fluid ounces of Strut may be applied on fall-seeded wheat after it exceeds the 3-leaf stage for suppression of perennial weeds, such as field bindweed. Applications may be made in the fall following a frost but before a killing freeze. Strut may be tank mixed with 2,4-D amine at 8.0 fluid ounces after wheat begins to tiller. Periods of extended stress such as cold and wet weather may enhance the possibility of crop injury. For fall applications only, DO NOT use if the potential for crop injury is not acceptable.

**PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS:**

Strut can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of wheat. Apply 8.0 fluid ounces Strut per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when wheat is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing but before weeds canopy.

A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest.

DO NOT use pre-harvest treated wheat for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, Strut may be tank mixed with other herbicides such as Ally, Mad Dog Plus®, Makaze®, and 2,4-D.

DO NOT make pre-harvest applications in California.

**Table 8. Wheat Tank Mix Partner**

Ally  
Amber  
Bromac  
Broclean  
Curtail  
Express  
Finesse  
Glean  
Harmony Extra  
Diuron<sup>2</sup>  
Glyphosate (Mad Dog Plus, Makaze)<sup>3</sup>  
MCPA amine or ester<sup>5</sup>  
Metribuzin<sup>2</sup>  
Peak<sup>1</sup>  
Stinger  
2,4-D amine or ester

<sup>1</sup> DO NOT use low rates of sulfonylurea herbicides, such as Ally, Amber, Express, Finesse, Glean, Harmony Extra, and Peak on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.

<sup>2</sup> Tank mixes with Diuron and metribuzin are for use in fall-seeded wheat only.

<sup>3</sup> A tank mix of up to 4.0 fl oz of Strut with Mad Dog Plus, Makaze or any glyphosate formulation labeled for use as a preplant application to small grains may be applied with no waiting period prior to planting.

**SORGHUM**

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

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

restrictions. DO NOT apply Strut to sorghum grown for seed production.

Sorghum, forage PHI = 20 days

Sorghum, fodder PHI = 30 days

**PREPLANT APPLICATION:**

Up to 8.0 fluid ounces of Strut may be applied per acre if applied at least 15 days before sorghum planting.

**POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION:**

Up to 8.0 fluid ounces of Strut per acre may be applied after sorghum is in the spike stage (all sorghum emerged) but before sorghum is 15 inches tall. For best performance, apply Strut when the sorghum crop is in the 3 to 5 leaf stage and weeds are small (less than 3 inches tall). Use drop pipes (drop nozzles) if sorghum is taller than 8 inches. Keep the spray off the sorghum leaves and out of the whorl to reduce the likelihood of crop injury and to improve spray coverage of weed foliage. Applying Strut to sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10 to 14 days.

Delay harvest until 30 days after treatment.

**Preharvest uses in Texas and Oklahoma only:**

Up to 8.0 fluid ounces of Strut per acre may be applied for weed suppression any time after the sorghum has reached the soft dough stage. An agriculturally approved surfactant may be used to improve performance. For aerial applications, use at least 2.0 gallons of water-based carrier per treated acre. Delay harvest until 30 days after a preharvest treatment.

**SPLIT APPLICATION:**

Strut may be applied in split applications: preplant followed by postemergence or preharvest; or postemergence followed by preharvest. DO NOT exceed 8.0 fluid ounces per acre, per application or a total of 16.0 ounces per acre, per season.

**Sorghum Tank Mixes and Sequential Treatments**

Strut may be applied prior to, in tank mixes with, or after one or more of the following herbicides:

|                 |                |              |        |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|--------|
| Atrazine        | Dual Magnum    | Landmaster   | Peak   |
| Basagran        | Dual II Magnum | Mad Dog Plus | Permit |
| Bicep II Magnum | Fallow Master  | Makaze       | Ramrod |
| Broclean        | Frontier       | Outlook      |        |
| paraquat        | Guardsman      | Paramount    |        |

**SOYBEAN**

**PREPLANT APPLICATIONS:**

Apply 4.0 to 16.0 fluid ounces of Strut per acre to control emerged broadleaf weeds prior to planting soybeans. DO NOT exceed 16.0 fluid ounces of Strut per acre in a spring application prior to planting soybeans.

Following application of Strut and a minimum accumulation of 1 inch rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 14 days is required for 8.0 fluid ounces per acre or less, and 28 days for 16.0 fluid ounces per acre. These intervals must be observed prior to planting soybeans or crop injury may occur.

DO NOT make Strut preplant applications to soybeans in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25 inches.

**PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS:**

Strut can be used to control many annual and perennial broad leaf weeds and control or suppress many biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in soybean prior to harvest (refer to **Table 1**). Apply 8.0 to 32.0 fluid ounces of Strut per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after soybean pods have reached mature brown color and at least 75% leaf drop has occurred.

DO NOT harvest soybeans until 7 days after application.

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

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

DO NOT feed soybean fodder or hay following a preharvest application of Strut.

DO NOT make preharvest applications in California.

**Soybean Tank Mixes**

**PREPLANT TANK MIXES:**

Strut may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for early preplant use in soybeans including burndown herbicides such as glyphosate (Mad Dog Plus, Makaze) and 2,4-D or residual herbicides such as Outlook, Frontier or Dual Magnum.

**PREHARVEST TANK MIXES:**

Strut may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for preharvest use in soybeans such as glyphosate (Mad Dog Plus, Makaze) and paraquat.

## SUGARCANE

Apply Strut for control of annual, biennial, or perennial broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 1**. Apply 8.0 to 24.0 fluid ounces of Strut per acre for control of annual weeds, 16.0 to 32.0 fluid ounces for control of biennial weeds, and for control or suppression of perennial weeds.

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

Retreatments may be made as needed, however, DO NOT exceed a total of 64.0 fluid ounces of Strut per treated acre during a growing season.

Delay harvest until 87 days after treatment.

**Timing:** Strut may be applied to sugarcane any time after weeds have emerged, but before the close-in stage of sugarcane. Applications of 32.0 fluid ounces of Strut per acre made over the top of actively growing sugarcane may result in crop injury.

When possible, direct the spray beneath the sugarcane canopy to minimize the likelihood of crop injury. Using directed sprays will also help maximize the spray coverage of weed foliage.

### Sugarcane Tank Mixes

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

## FARMSTEAD TURF (NON-CROPLAND) AND SOD FARMS

DO NOT use on residential sites.

For use in general farmstead (non-cropland) and sod farms, apply 3.0 to 32.0 fluid ounces of Strut per acre to control or suppress growth of many annual, biennial, and some perennial broadleaf weeds commonly found in turf. Strut will also suppress many other listed perennial broad leaf weeds and woody brush and vine species. Refer to **Table 2** for rate recommendations based on targeted weed or brush species and growth stage. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Repeat treatments may be made as needed.

- DO NOT exceed 32.0 fluid ounces of Strut per acre per growing season.
- DO NOT make more than two applications of Strut per acre per growing season

Apply 30.0 to 200 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre (3.0 to 17.0 quarts of water per 1,000 square feet), depending on density or height of weeds treated and on the type of equipment used.

To avoid injury to newly seeded grasses, delay application of Strut until after the second mowing. Furthermore, applying more than 16.0 fluid ounces of Strut per treated acre may cause noticeable stunting or discoloration of sensitive grass species such as bentgrass, buffalograss, carpetgrass, and St. Augustinegrass.

In areas where roots of sensitive plants extend, DO NOT apply more than 4.0 fluid ounces of Strut per treated acre on coarse-textured (sandy-type) soils, or in excess of 8.0 fluid ounces per treated acre on fine-textured soils.

DO NOT make repeat applications in these areas for 30 days and until previous applications of Strut have been activated in the soil by rain or irrigation.

### Farmstead Turf (Non-cropland) and Sod Farm Tank Mixes

Apply 3.2 to 8.0 fluid ounces of Strut per acre in a tank mix with one of the products in **Table 9** at the rates listed. Use the higher rates when treating established weeds.

#### Table 9.

##### Tank Mix Partners

bromoxynil (Broclean)

MCPA

MCPP

2,4-D

#### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Wastes resulting from this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to federal, state or local procedures under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law.

**CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. **Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity < 5 gallons) as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. Hold container upside down over application equipment, or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

**Refillable Container:** Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. **Triple rinse as follows:** To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. **DO NOT** reuse the container for any other purpose. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. **DO NOT** transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with state and local regulations.

---

**For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC – 1-800-424-9300.**



### **CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY**

BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT, read the entire Directions for Use and the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability. By buying or using this product, the buyer or user accepts the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which no employee or agent of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. or the seller is authorized to vary in any way.

Follow the Directions for Use of this product carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop or other plant injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result from such risks as weather or crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically identified in this product's label, or use of this product contrary to the label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. and the seller. The buyer or user of this product assumes all such inherent risks.

Subject to the foregoing inherent risks, LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use when the product is used in strict accordance with such Directions for Use under normal conditions of use. EXCEPT AS WARRANTED IN THIS LABEL AND TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THIS PRODUCT IS SOLD "AS IS," AND LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE. IN THE UNLIKELY EVENT THAT BUYER OR USER BELIEVES THAT LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. HAS BREACHED A WARRANTY CONTAINED IN THIS LABEL AND TO THE EXTENT REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER OR USER MUST SEND WRITTEN NOTICE OF ITS CLAIM TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS: LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC., ATTENTION: LAW DEPARTMENT, P.O. BOX 1286, GREELEY, CO80632-1286.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE BUYER'S OR USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY FOR ANY INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE HANDLING OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO CLAIMS OF BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHER TORTS, SHALL BE LIMITED TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING, AT THE ELECTION OF LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. OR THE SELLER: DIRECT DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. AND THE SELLER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO THE BUYER OR USER OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES, OR DAMAGES IN THE NATURE OF A PENALTY.

**Table 10: Tank Mix Reference**

| <b>Product</b>       | <b>EPA Reg. No.</b> | <b>Active Ingredient(s)</b>        |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| Accent               | 352-560             | nicosulfuron                       |
| Ally                 | 279-9575            | metsulfuron-methyl                 |
| Amber                | 100-768             | triasulfuron                       |
| Axiom                | 264-766             | flufenacet + metribuzin            |
| Ambush               | 5481-549            | permethrin                         |
| Asana                | 59639-209           | esfenvalerate                      |
| Banvel               | 7969-135            | dicamba                            |
| Basagran             | 7969-45             | bentazon                           |
| Beacon               | 100-705             | primisulfuron -methyl              |
| Bicep II Magnum      | 100-817             | s-metolachlor + atrazine           |
| Bromac               | 34704-886           | bromoxynil + MCPA                  |
| Broclean             | 34704-891           | bromoxynil                         |
| Caparol              | 100-620             | prometryn                          |
| Crossbow             | 62719-260-34704     | 2,4-D + triclopyr                  |
| Curtail              | 62719-48            | clopyralid + 2,4-D                 |
| Degree               | 524-496             | acetochlor                         |
| Degree Xtra          | 524-411             | acetochlor + atrazine              |
| Dual Magnum          | 100-816             | s-metolachlor                      |
| Dual II Magnum       | 100-818             | s-metolachlor + atrazine           |
| Evik                 | 100-786             | ametryn                            |
| Express              | 279-9578            | tribenuron-methyl                  |
| Fallow Master        | 524-507             | glyphosate + dicamba               |
| Field Master         | 524-497             | acetochlor + atrazine + glyphosate |
| Finesse              | 279-9576            | chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl |
| Forfeit 280          | 34704-1080          | glufosinate                        |
| Frontier             | 7969-144            | dimethenamid                       |
| FulTime              | 62719-371           | acetochlor + atrazine              |
| Garlon               | 62719-40            | triclopyr                          |
| Glean                | 279-9600            | chlorsulfuron                      |
| Guardzman            | 7969-192            | dimethenamid + atrazine            |
| Harmony Extra        | 279-9577            | thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl |
| Harness              | 524-473             | acetochlor                         |
| Harness Xtra         | 524-480             | acetochlor + atrazine              |
| Hornet               | 62719-315           | flumetsalam + clopyralid           |
| Kerb                 | 62719-397           | pronamide                          |
| Landmaster BW        | 524-376             | glyphosate + 2,4-D                 |
| Lightning            | 241-377             | imazethapyr + imazapyr             |
| Mad Dog Plus, Makaze | 34704-890           | glyphosate                         |
| Marksman             | 7969-136            | dicamba + atrazine                 |
| Metribuzin 75        | 34704-876           | Metribuzin 75                      |
| Outlook              | 7969-156            | dimethenamid-P                     |
| Paramount            | 7969-316            | quinclorac                         |
| Peak                 | 100-763             | prosulfuron                        |

|            |           |                             |
|------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| Permit     | 81880-2   | halosulfuron                |
| Princep    | 100-526   | simazine                    |
| Pounce     | 279-3051  | permethrin                  |
| PythonTM   | 62719-277 | flumetsulam                 |
| Rifle      | 34704-861 | dicamba                     |
| SpiritTM   | 100-911   | primisulfuron + prosulfuron |
| Stealth    | 34704-868 | pendimethalin               |
| Stinger    | 62719-73  | clopyralid                  |
| Surpass    | 62719-367 | acetochlor                  |
| TopNotch   | 62719-369 | acetochlor                  |
| Tordon 22K | 62719-6   | picloram                    |
| Warrior    | 100-1295  | lambda-cyhalothrin          |

**Broclean, Bromac, Forfeit 280, Mad Dog, Makaze, Rifle, Rifle Plus, Stealth and Strut** are registered trademarks of Loveland Products, Inc.  
**Banvel, Banvel SGF, Basagran, Frontier, Guardsman, Lightning, Marksman, Paramount, and Outlook** are registered trademarks of BASF. **Accent, Ally, Asana, Express, Finesse, Glean, Harmony** and **Lexone** are registered trademarks of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company.  
**Amber, Ambush, Bicep II Magnum, Caparol, Cyclone, Dual II Magnum, Eradicane, Evik, Gramoxone, Peak, Princep, Spirit, Surpass, Topnotch, and Warrior** are registered trademarks of Syngenta Group Company.  
**Asulox, and Axiom** are registered trademarks of Bayer CropScience.  
**Crossbow, Curtail, Garlon, Kerb, Lorsban, Stinger, and Tordon** are registered trademarks and **Hornet** is a trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC.  
**Fallow Master, Harness, Landmaster and Roundup Ready** are registered trademarks and **Degree, Degree Xtra, and FieldMaster** are trademarks of Monsanto Company.  
**Permit** is a registered trademark of Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd.  
**Pounce** is a registered trademarks of FMC Corp.  
**Moxy** is a trademark of Agrilliance LLC.  
**Turbo Teejet** and **Turbo Floodjet** are registered trademarks of SprayingSystems, Inc.

**FORMULATED FOR  
LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC.  
P.O. BOX 1286, GREELEY, COLORADO 80632-128**