

Dicamba-D Herbicide

For use on Conservation Reserve Program Land, Fallow Systems (Between Crop Applications), General Farmstead, Sorghum, Grass (Hay or Silage), Pastures, Rangeland, Sugarcane, and Wheat

Active Ingredients:*

Dimethylamine salt of dicamba (3,6-dichloro-*o*-anisic acid) 12.4%

Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid** 35.7%

Inert Ingredients: 51.9%

Total 100.0%

*This product contains 10.3% dicamba or 1 pound per gallon (120 grams per liter) and 29.6% 2,4-D or 2.87 pounds per gallon (344 grams per liter).

**Isomer specific by AOAC method 978.05, 15th Edition.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER/ PELIGRO**

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

(See inside booklet for complete **Precautionary Statements, First Aid, Directions for Use, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty.**)

Net Contents: 2.5 gallons (9.46), 1 gallon (3.79 liters), bulk

Shake Well Before Using.

FIRST AID	
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact the Poison Control Center 800-222-1222.	

ACCEPTED
AUG 23 2005

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear goggles. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump) must wear:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant apron

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not re-use them. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

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.

- **For containers of 5 gallons or more:** Do not open pour product from this container. A mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or spigot) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal.
- **For containers greater than 1 gallon but less than 5 gallons:** When handlers use a mechanical system (probe and pump), 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.

<p>USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS</p> <p>Users should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. • Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. • Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect invertebrates and non-target plants. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy

herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

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 in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions, and 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 **48 hours**. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Do not store below 32°F or 100°F. Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, and foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal:

- **Plastic or Metal Containers:** Triple Rinse (or equivalent) and add rinsate to spray tank, Then offer for recycling or reconditioning or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.
- **Bulk/ Mini-bulk Containers:** Reusable containers should be returned to the point of purchase for cleaning and refilling because the container must be thoroughly cleaned before refilling.

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In Case of Spill

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

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Remove contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before re-use. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

I. General Information

Dicamba-D herbicide is a selective postemergence herbicide for controlling a wide spectrum of annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds and brush in grass forages and selected row crops.

Mode of Action:

Dicamba-D contains two active ingredients: dicamba and 2,4-D. **Dicamba-D** is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plants' system, and accumulates in areas of active growth. **Dicamba-D** interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

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

Spray Drift Management

Avoid spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

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

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversion section of this label).

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Controlling Droplet Size

Volume-Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure-Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of nozzles-Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation-Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type-Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

Boom Length-For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

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

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind

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

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun set and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be

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identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

II. Application Instructions

Apply **Dicamba-D** at the rates and growth stages listed in **Tables 1 and 2** as follows unless instructed differently by **Section VI or VII. (Food/Feed Crop Specific Information or Non-Food/Feed Use-Specific information)**. Applications can be made to actively growing weeds as aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications. **Dicamba-D** may be applied using water or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier. Sprayable fluid fertilizer may be used as the carrier in preplant or pre-emergence uses for all crops listed on this label. Postemergence uses with sprayable fluid fertilizer may be made on pasture, hayland, or wheat crops only. The most effective application rate and timing varies based on the target weed species (refer to **Table 1**). In mixed populations of weeds the correct rate is determined by the weed species requiring the highest rate. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and will prevent adequate control.

Irrigation

In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth.

Spray Coverage

Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Dense leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage.

Sensitive Crop Precautions

Dicamba-D 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 **Dicamba-D** during their development or growing stage. Do not treat areas where either possible downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of **Dicamba-D herbicide** with roots of desirable plants such as trees and shrubs.

Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing. Do not spray near sensitive crops if wind is gusty or in excess of 5 mph and moving in the direction of nearby sensitive crops or if a temperature inversion exists. However, always make applications when there is some air movement to determine the direction and distance of possible spray drift. Leave an adequate buffer zone between area to be treated and sensitive plants. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift out of the target area than fine sprays. Agriculturally- approved drift-reducing additives may be used. Do not use aerial equipment or apply **Dicamba-D** when sensitive crops and plants are growing in the vicinity of area to be treated.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

Water Volume: Use 3-10 gallons of water per acre. 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 application at the lowest safe height to reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind. The applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift

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hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

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

Table 1. Application Rate and Timing-Annual Weeds

Weeds Controlled (including ALS- and triazine-resistant)	Dicamba-D Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pint	1 pint	1.5 pints	2 pints	3 pints	4 pints
Beebalm, Spotted	-	-	-	pre-bloom	postbloom	-
Broomweed	1-3"	3" branching	-	branching	-	after branching
Buckwheat, Wild	-	1-6"	-	-	-	-
Buffalobur	-	-	-	1-6"	-	flowering
Burdock	-	pre-flower	-	-	-	-
Buttercup	-	pre-flower	-	early bloom	late bloom	-
Chickweed, common	-	seedling	1-3"	-	-	-
Cockle, Cow	-	<3"	-	-	-	-
Cocklebur, common	-	1-6"	6-12"	12-18"	-	-
Coreopsis Plains	-	1-6"	-	-	-	-
Croton, Woolly	1-4"	4-12"	12-30"	-	-	-
Devil's Claw	-	-	-	<8"	-	-
Dogfennel	-	-	-	10-15"	-	-
Evening Primrose	-	<2"	-	2-6"	-	-
Falsefax, Smallseed	-	<2"	-	-	-	-
Fleabane, annual	-	1-4"	4-8"	8"	-	-
Flixweed	-	<3"	-	-	-	-
Henbit	-	-	preflower	-	flower	-
Knotweed Spp.	-	<3" runners	-	>3" runners	-	actively growing
Kochia	-	1-6"	6-10"	10-20"	-	actively growing
Lambsquarters, common	-	1-6"	6-10"	10-20"	-	actively growing
Mallow, common	-	<3"	-	-	-	-
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	-	pre-flower	-	-	-	-
Tail	-	pre-flower	-	post-flower	-	-
Mustards, Annual	-	rosette	-	early bolt	-	-
Tansy	-	<3"	-	-	-	-
Pennycress, Field	-	-	-	rosette	-	-
Pepperweed, Virginia	-	-	1-3"	3-6"	after branching	-
Pigweed, prostrate	-	<3"	-	-	-	-
Redroot	-	<3"	3-10"	-	-	-
Smooth	-	<3"	-	-	-	-
Tumble	-	<3"	-	mature	-	-
Poorjoe	-	prior to flower	-	-	-	actively growing
Purslane, Common	-	<3"	3-8"	-	-	-
Ragweed, Common	-	-	-	>10"	-	-
Western, Lanceleaf	1-3"	3-6"	6-10"	actively growing	-	-
Sedge ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shepherdspurse	-	rosette	-	-	-	-
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	-	<4"	-	-	4-12"	-
Sneezeweed, bitter	-	1-4"	prior to flower	flower	-	-
Sowthistle	-	rosette	-	bolting	-	-
Sunflower	-	1-3"	3-6"	6-24"	-	-
Thistle, Russian	-	-	-	rosette	-	-
Velvetleaf	-	<6"	6-20"	>20"	-	-

¹For use in non-food/feed crop only. Adding crop oil concentrate has shown to improve performance on actively growing annual sedge.

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Table 2. Application Rate and Timing – Biennial and Perennial Weeds

Weeds Controlled	Dicamba-D Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pint	1 pint	1.5 pints	2 pints	3 pints	4-6 pints
Bindweed, Field	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Bittercress ³	-	2-3"	-	-	-	-
Buckeye species ¹	-	-	-	-	full leaf	-
Bullnettle ^{2,5}	-	-	-	flower	-	-
Chicory	-	-	-	-	early bolting	-
Clover, Bur	-	-	pre-flower	-	-	-
Dandelion, Common	-	rosette	-	bolting	-	-
Dewberry, Southern ¹	-	-	-	-	-	spring or fall
Dock, Curly	-	-	prior to bolting	-	after bolting	-
Elderberry ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Goldenrod, Missouri	-	-	-	3-15"	flower	-
Goldenweed, Common	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Groundsel, Texas	-	rosette	post-bolting	-	-	-
Honeysuckle, Hairy	-	-	-	-	spring or fall	-
Horsenettle, Carolina ¹	-	-	-	-	-	flower or berry
Ivy, Poison	-	-	-	after bloom	-	-
Knapweed, Black ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Russian ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Spotted	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Marshelder ³	-	-	-	<12"	12"/ prebloom	-
Mesquite	-	-	-	-	-	45-90 days after bud break
Milkweed ^{1,5}	-	-	-	preflower	-	flower
Nightshade, Silverleaf	-	-	-	full flower	-	-
Black ¹	-	-	-	full flower	-	actively growing
Persimmon, Eastern ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Prickly Lettuce	-	-	-	rosette	-	actively growing
Rabbitbrush ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ragwort, Tansy	-	-	-	rosette	-	actively growing
Redvine ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Sagebrush, Fringed ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Smartweed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sorrel, Red	-	-	rosette	bolting	flower	actively growing
Sowthistle ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Spurge, Leafy ²	-	-	-	-	-	full leaf
Tallow Tree, Chinese ^{4,5}	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Thistle, Bull	-	-	rosette	bolting	flower	actively growing
Canada ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Musk	-	-	-	rosettebolting	-	-
Plumeless	-	-	rosette	bolting	-	-
Vetch, Hairy	-	1-4"	4-8"	8" full flower	-	-
Yankee weed	-	-	-	10-18"	-	rosette
Yellow Starthistle ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ May require repeat applications.
² Recommended rate will provide top growth suppression only.
³ For improved root kill or woody species such as mesquite and eastern persimmon, spray 4 pints of per acre Dicamba-D each year for 3 consecutive years. For increased control of weeds such as blackberry and dewberry, Dicamba-D may be tank mixed with Ally® herbicide (0.1-0.2 ounces per acre), if labeled for the use site.
⁴ Under dense populations, a second application may be needed the following growing season.
⁵ Not for use in California.

Ground Application (Banding)

When applying **Dicamba-D herbicide** 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 5-40 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 amount of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

Spot or Small Area Application

Dicamba-D 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. For knapsack or other small capacity sprayers, prepare a solution of **Dicamba-D** in water according to **Table 3** (assuming that the spot treatment rate equates to 60 gallons per acre on the broadcast basis.) Adding a surfactant (0.5% by volume) can help improve control. For example, 5 gallons (40 pints or 640 fluid ounces) of herbicide solution would require 0.2 pints (3.2 fluid ounces) of surfactant.

Do not make spot treatments in addition to broadcast or band treatments.

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

Table 3. Knapsack Sprayer Dilution Instructions

Sprayer Capacity (Gallons of Water)	Amount of Dicamba-D to add to the Spray Tank
1 gallon	1 fluid ounce*
3 gallons	3 fluid ounces
5 gallons	5 fluid ounces

* 1 fluid ounce = 2 tablespoons

III. Additives

To improve burndown of emerged weeds, surfactants and/or low use rate of liquid fertilizers (28-0-0,32-0-0), or crop oil concentrate may be used with **Dicamba-D herbicide** or **Dicamba-D** tank mixes applied after the weeds have emerged. Crop oil concentrate is for non-food/feed crop uses only. Do not apply tank mixes that include Ammonium Sulfate or Crop Oil Concentrate to any food/feed crop use listed on this label. For food/feed crop uses, do not use liquid fertilizers that contain Ammonium Sulfate (AMS) as a source of nitrogen as tolerances in commodities derived from the crop may contain residues that exceed established tolerances. Consult your local BASF representative for recommendations for your area. For additional information, see **Compatibility Test for Mix Components.**

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 for preplant, pre-emergence and between cropping applications. Do not use crop oil concentrate for postemergence applications in **food/feed crops (i.e., sorghum, grass (hay or silage), pastures, rangeland, sugarcane, and wheat).**

Nitrogen Source

- **Sprayable liquid fertilizers:** Use one quart of sprayable liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0) per acre, Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying fertilizers.

Nonionic Surfactant

The standard label recommendation is 2-4 pints of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. For certain weeds, use a higher spray surfactant rate.

Table 4. Additive Rate Per Acre

Additive	Rate Per Acre
Nonionic Surfactant	2-4 pints per 100 gallons
Sprayable liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0)	2-4 quarts
Crop Oil Concentrate	1 quart*

*see manufacturer's label for specific rate recommendations

IV. General Tank Mixing Information

Tank Mix Partners/ Components

The following products may be tank mixed with **Dicamba-D** according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels.

- Aim™ (carfentrazone-ethyl)
- Ally® (metsulfuron-methyl)
- Amber® (triasulfuron)
- Asulox® (asulam)
- Atrazine
- Banvel®
- Basagran® (bentazon)
- Bronate®
- Buctril® (Bromoxynil)
- Canvas® (thifensulfuron+tribenuron+metsulfuron)
- Clarity® (dicamba)
- Curtail® (clorpyralid + 2,4-D)
- Cyclone® (paraquat)
- Dakota® (fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + MCPA)
- Distinct® (diflufenzopyr)
- Evik® (ametryn)
- Express® (thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl)
- Fallowmaster® (glyphosate + dicamba)
- Finesse® (chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl)
- Glean® (chlorosulfuron)
- Gramoxone® Extra (paraquat)
- Harmony® Extra (thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl)

- Karmex® (diuron)
- Kerb® (pronamide)
- Laddok® S-12 (bentazon + atrazine)
- Landmaster® (glyphosate + 2,4-D)
- Lexone® (metribuzin)
- MCPA
- Paramount® (quinclorac)
- Peak® (prosulfuron)
- Permit® (halosulfuron-methyl)
- Rave™ (dicamba + triasulfuron)
- Roundup Ultra® (glyphosate)
- Sencor® (metribuzin)
- Sinbar® (terbacil)
- Stinger® (clyopyralid)
- Tiller® (fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + 2,4-D + MCPA)
- Tordon® (picloram)
- Touchdown® (sulfosate)
- 2,4-D

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.

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

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature. Add components in the sequence indicated in the **Mixing Order** using 2 teaspoons for each pound or one 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

If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added. Maintain constant agitation during application.

1. **Water***. Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank half full of clean water.
2. **Agitation**. Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. **Products in PVA bags**. Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. **Water-dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).
5. **Water-soluble products**. (such as **Dicamba-D herbicide**)
6. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable).
7. **Water-soluble additives** (such as liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0) when applicable).
8. **Remaining quantity of water**.

*If sprayable fluid fertilizer is used as the carrier, **Dicamba-D** must be diluted with a minimum of 5 parts water to 1 part **Dicamba-D**. Then add 0.25-0.5% volume/volume of a nonionic surfactant to the dilution before adding it to the sprayable fluid fertilizer to reduce the concern for compatibility problems with this mix. Always perform the **Compatibility Test** before mixing into the spray tank. Also, when using a sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier, any product contained in PVA bags must first be completely dissolved in water before the contents can be added to the fertilizer mix.

V. Restrictions and Limitations

- **Maximum seasonal use rate:** Refer to **Table 5**.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Refer to section **VI. Food/ Feed Crop- Specific Information**
- **Restricted Entry Interval (REI): 48 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 Dicamba-D herbicide applications of 6 pints 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 sorghum, follow the preplant use directions in section **VI. Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information**. Barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedings may be planted if the interval from application to planting is 10 days per pint per acre.
Planting/ replanting restrictions for applications of more than 6 pints and up to 8 pints of Dicamba-D per acre: Corn, sorghum, cotton (east of the Rocky Mountains) and all other crops grown in areas with 30" or more of annual rainfall may be planted 120 days or more after application. Barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedings, may be planting is 10 days per pint per acre east of the Mississippi River and 15 days per pint per acre west of the Mississippi River. For all other crops in areas with less than 30" of annual rainfall, the interval between application and plating is 180 days or more.
- **Rainfast period:** Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce the effectiveness of **Dicamba-D**.
- **Stress:** Do not apply to crops under stress such as stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control may result.
- Do not apply to crops that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation equipment. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- This product cannot be used to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.

Table 5.

Crop	Maximum Rate per Acre Per Application	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season	Livestock Grazing or Feeding ¹	Aircraft Application
Between Crop Applications	6 pints	8 pints	Yes	Yes
Pasture, Hay, Silage	4 pints	8 pints	Yes	Yes
Sugarcane	6 pints	16 pints	Yes	Yes
Sorghum	1 pint	1 pint	Yes	Yes
Wheat	2 pints	3.33 pints	Yes	Yes

¹ refer to section **VI. Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information** for grazing and feeding restrictions.

VI. Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information

Pastures, Rangeland, and Grass (Hay, Silage)

Dicamba-D herbicide is recommended for use for pasture (including pasture grown for hay), rangeland and grass grown for hay or silage.

Refer to **Tables 1 and 2** for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Rates above 4 pints of **Dicamba-D** per acre for spot treatments only.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 8 pints of **Dicamba-D** per treated acre during a growing season.

Uses described in this section also pertain to small grains (such as barley, corn, forage sorghum, oats, rye, sundangrass, or wheat) grown for pasture, hay, and silage only. Newly seeded areas, including small grains grown for pasture or hay, may be injured if rates of **Dicamba-D** greater than 2 pints per acre are applied.

In newly established hybrid Bermudagrass, Pangolagrass, and stargrasses (*Cynodon*, spp.), use 2-4 pints of **Dicamba-D** per acre to control or suppress weeds after planting vegetative pro-pogules (stolens) of hybrid bermudagrasses. In addition to the weeds listed in **Tables 1 and 2**, this rate of **Dicamba-D** will control or suppress annual sedges, broadleaf signalgrass, crabgrass, and goosegrass. Best results will be obtained if **Dicamba-D** is applied at the germinating stage of weeds. Under favorable conditions, this is usually 7-10 days after planting these grasses. Reduced control can be expected if weeds are allowed to reach 1" in height before application or if germination of weeds occurs 10 days after application.

Do not use on Bentgrass, susceptible grass pastures (such as carpetgrass, buffalograss, or St. Augustinegrass), lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, clover, and alfalfa pastures as injury will occur.

When perennial weeds are reaching maturity, mowing and allowing some regrowth will enhance control. Difficult to control weeds and brush may require repeat applications.

For pasture renovations, wait 3 weeks per quart (2 pints) of **Dicamba-D** used per acre before interseeding or injury may occur. If grasses are grown for seed or for seed-down purposes, do not apply after grass reaches the joint stage.

Grazing and Feeding Non-lactating Animals:

There is no waiting period between treatment and grazing for non-lactating animals. Do not permit meat animals being finished for slaughter to graze treated fields within 30 days of slaughter.

Grazing and Feeding Lactating Animals: Do not graze lactating dairy animals within 7 days of treatment.

Dry hay and silage: Treated grasses may be harvested for dry hay or silage but do not harvest within 37 days of treatment.

Pasture and Rangeland Tank Mixes

Dicamba-D may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

Ally®	Clarity®
Amber®	Rave®
Banvel®	

Sorghum

Rates and Timings

Apply 1 pint of **Dicamba-D** per acre to sorghum in the 3-5 leaf stage (4-8" tall). For best performance, apply **Dicamba-D** when weeds are small (less than 3" tall).

Applications of **Dicamba-D** to sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10-14 days.

Sorghum growing under conditions of stress such as high moisture, low fertility, and abnormal temperature may be more sensitive to applications of **Dicamba-D**. Do not use surfactants or oils with postemergence applications of **Dicamba-D** on sorghum crops.

Do not use **Dicamba-D** if the potential for sorghum injury is not acceptable.

If sorghum is grown for pasture, hay, or silage, refer to **Pasture and Rangeland** in section VI. **Crop-Specific Information** for livestock grazing and feeding restrictions. Do not apply **Dicamba-D** to sorghum grown for seed production. Make no more than one postemergence application per growing season.

Sorghum Tank Mixes

Dicamba-D may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Atrazine® | Paramount® |
| Basagran® | Peak® |
| Buctril® | Permit® |
| Laddok® S-12 | |

Sugarcane

Applications of **Dicamba-D herbicide** can be made any time after the weeds have emerged and are actively growing but prior to the close-in stage of sugarcane. When possible, direct the spray beneath the sugarcane canopy in order to minimize the likelihood of crop injury. The use of directed sprays will also aid in maximizing spray coverage of weed foliage. Application rates and timing are given below. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth.

Rate:

- For control of listed annual broadleaf weeds, apply 2 pints of **Dicamba-D** per treated area.
 - For suppression of listed perennial weeds, apply 1-6 pints of **Dicamba-D** per treated acre.
- Retreatments may be made as needed, however, do not exceed 16 pints of **Dicamba-D** per treated acre during a growing season.

Sugarcane Tank Mixes

Dicamba-D may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| Asulox® | Lexone® |
| Atrazine® | Sencor® |
| Evik® | Sinbar® |

Wheat

(fall and spring-seeded)

If small grains are grown for pasture or hay, only, refer to **Pastures, Rangeland and Grass (Hay, Silage)**. Do not graze or harvest for livestock feed prior to crop maturity.

Do not use **Dicamba-D** in wheat underseeded with legumes.

EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:

Apply 0.5-1 pint of **Dicamba-D** per acre to wheat unless using one of the wheat specific programs below.

Early season applications to spring-seeded wheat must be made after tillering and before wheat reaches the 6-leaf stage.

Early season applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made after tillering and prior to the jointing stage. Care should be taken in staging early developing wheat varieties such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield to be certain that the application occurs prior to the jointing stage.

SPECIFIC USE PROGRAMS FOR FALL-SEEDED WHEAT ONLY:

Up to 1.33 pints of **Dicamba-D** per acre may be applied on fall-seeded wheat after the wheat begins to tiller for suppression of perennial weeds, such as field bindweed. Applications may be made in the fall following a frost but before a killing freeze. 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:

Dicamba-D can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of wheat. Apply up to 2 pints of **Dicamba-D** per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when wheat is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing but before weeds canopy. A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest. Do not use

preharvest-treated wheat for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better. For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, **Dicamba-D** may be tank mixed with other herbicides such as **Ally** or **Roundup® Ultra** that are registered for preharvest use in wheat. Preharvest use of **Dicamba-D** is not registered for use in California.

Wheat Tank Mixes
Table 7.

Tank Mix Partner	Rate Per Acre
Aim™	0.3 ounce
Ally®	0.05-0.1 ounce ¹
Amber®	0.14-0.28 ounce ¹
Bronate®	0.75-1.5 pints
Buctril®	1-1.5 pints
Canvas®	0.2-0.4 ounce ¹
Curtail®	2-2.67 pints
Dakota® ²	16 fluid ounces
Express®	0.083-0.167 ounce ¹
Finesse®	0.167-0.33 ounce ¹
Glean®	0.167 ounce ¹
Harmony® Extra	0.167-0.33 ounce ¹
Karmex® ³	0.5-1.5 pounds
2,4-D amine	4-20 fluid ounces ⁴
Metribuzin ³ (Sencor®, Lexone®)	0.25-0.375 pound a.i.
Peak® ¹	0.25-0.38 ounce
Stinger®	4-5.33 fluid ounces
Tiller® ²	1-1.7 pints

¹Do not use low rates of sulfonyleurea herbicides, such as **Ally**, **Amber**, **Canvas**, **Express**, **Finesse**, **Glean**, **Harmony Extra**, and **Peak** on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.

²Do not use **Dicamba-D** herbicide as a tank mix treatment with **Dakota** or **Tiller** on Durum wheat. Do not tank mix with **Tiller** if wild oat is the target weed.

³Tank mixes with **Karmex** and metribuzin are for use in fall-seeded wheat only.

⁴**Dicamba-D** contains 0.36 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound a.e. per acre of 2,4-D and do not exceed 0.5 pound a.e. of 2,4-D unless injury to wheat is acceptable.

Between Crop Applications, Conservation Reserve Programs, General Farmstead and Fallow Systems

These uses are considered Food/ Feed Crops when harvested, grazed , or foraged. Consult **Section III.** For adjuvant restrictions and **Section. VII** for specific use directions.

Section VII. Non-Food/Feed Use (Land not Harvested, Grazed, or Foraged)- Specific Information

Between Crop Applications

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

Preplant directions: Weed King/Dicamba + 2,4-D may be applied preplant for the control or suppression of broadleaf weeds in a "preplant burn down program." Rates of .5 – 6 pints may be applied preplant alone or in tank mix with glyphosate, Touchdown, Gramoxone, or other products labeled for preplant burn down.

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

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

Rates and Timings:

Apply 0.5-6 pints of **Dicamba-D** per acre. Refer to **Table 1** to determine use rates for specific targeted weed species. Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 8 pints of **Dicamba-D** per treated acre during a growing season. For best performance, apply **Dicamba-D** when annual weeds are less than 6" tall, when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage and to perennial weed regrowth in late summer or fall following a mowing or tillage treatment. The most effective control of upright perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle and Jerusalem artichoke occurs if **Dicamba-D** is applied when the majority have at least 4-6" of regrowth or for weeds such as field bindweed and hedge bindweed that are in or beyond the full bloom stage.

Avoid disturbing treated areas following application. Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for **Dicamba-D**. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices could be instituted.

Between Crop Tank Mixes

In tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides, apply 0.5-2 pints of **Dicamba-D** per acre for control of annual weeds, or 2-8 pints of **Dicamba-D** per acre for control of biennial and perennial weeds:

Aim™	Glyphosate
Ally®	Gramoxone® Extra
Amber®	Kerb®
Atrazine®	Landmaster® BW
Bladex®	Paramount®
Curtail®	Sencor®
Cyclone®	Tordon® 22K
Distinct®	Touchdown®
Fallowmaster®	2,4-D
Finesse®	

Conservation Reserve Programs and General Farmstead

Dicamba-D herbicide is recommended for use for Conservation Reserve Programs, general farmstead (non-cropland only), weed and brush control, or use in State Recognized Noxious Weed areas (non-cropland areas).

Refer to **Tables 1** and **2** for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Rates above 4 pints of **Dicamba-D** per acre are for spot treatments only.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 8 pints of **Dicamba-D** per treated acre during a growing season.

Farmstead and Fencerow Treatment Application Instructions

Dicamba-D may be applied using water or oil and water emulsions in spot application to control undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. In addition to weed species listed in **Table 1** and **2**, these treatments may be used to control or suppress woody plant species listed in **Table 6**.

To prepare oil and water emulsions, mix in the order and proportions indicated below.

The solution should remain milky colored without an oily layer on top when under agitation. If an oily layer forms, increase the amount of emulsifier or change to a more effective emulsifier.

Do not exceed 40 gallons of spray solution per treated acre per application. Forty gallons of spray solution contains 1.0 pound acid equivalent of dicamba and 2.87 pounds acid equivalent of 2,4-D. Spray plants to wet. Do not allow this spray mix to contact desirable vegetation.

To control brush, briars, and weeds along fencerows surrounding pasture and ranch lands, and fallow fields, use a tank mix of 2.5% of **Dicamba-D**, 87.5% water, 10% diesel oil, and sufficient emulsifier (to mix the diesel and emulsifier). The diesel oil in this tank mix will damage or kill desirable grasses and should not be used in pastures or where damage to desirable species cannot be tolerated.

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1. **Water:** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank with the desired quantity of clean water. Maintain constant agitation during complete mixing procedure.
2. **Emulsifier:** Add 0.5% volume to volume
3. **Dicamba-D:** Add 2.5 gallons per 100 gallons of total intended solution.

Maintain constant agitation during application. Under good agitation, the spray solution should be milky white with no oil layer on top. If an oil layer forms, increase the amount of emulsifier or change to a more effective emulsifier.

FOR SPRAYING FOLIAR APPLICATIONS:

1. Spray when leaves have reached full size but have not hardened due to drought or maturity. Spray individual plants to wet with handgun.
2. For larger stems (up to 3" in diameter) and hard to control species, direct spray stream to base of stems to wet the stem at soil surface in addition to wetting the foliage.
3. Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.

FOR DORMANT BASAL APPLICATIONS:

1. Increase diesel oil content to 15% or 15 gallons of diesel oil per 100 gallons of total solution.
2. Spray in late winter and early spring before plants dormancy.
3. Spray the bottom 24" of the target stem to wet on all sides.
4. For larger stems (up to 3" in diameter) and hard to kill species direct the spray solution to the base of target stems to wet the soil at the stem/soil junction in addition to wetting the stem.
5. Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.

FOR CUT SURFACE TREATMENTS:

Apply **Dicamba-D** in an undiluted state as a cut surface treatment to control unwanted trees and prevent sprouts of cut trees.

- **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 **Dicamba-D**.
- **Stump Treatments:** Spray or paint freshly cut surface with **Dicamba-D**. The cambium layer (the area adjacent to the bark) should be thoroughly wet. Tree stumps within 6 hours after cutting.

Table 6. The following list of trees and vines can be controlled on farmsteads and fencerows as foliar, basal, or cut surface treatments:

Alder	Kudzu
Ash	Locust, Black
Aspen	Maple
Basswood	Mesquite
Beech	Oak
Blackberry	Oak, poison
Blackgum	Olive, Russian
Cedar	Persimmon, Eastern
Cherry	Pine
Chinaquapin	Plum, Sand (Wild Plum)
Cottonwood	Poplar
Creosotebush	Rabbitbrush
Dewberry	Redcedar, Eastern
Dogwood	Rose, McCartney
Elm	Rose, Multiflora
Grape	Sagebrush, Fringe
Greenbriar	Sassafras
Hawthorn (Thornapple)	Spruce
Hemlock	Sumac
Hickory	Sweetgum
Honeylocust	Sycamore
Honeysuckle	Tarbrush
Hornbeam	Willow
Huckleberry	Witchhazel
Huisache	Yaupon

Ivy, Poison

Yucca

Weeds Listed in This Label:			
ANNUALS		BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Beebalm, Spotted	Monarda punctata	Bindweed, Field	Convolvulus, arvensis
Broomweed, Common	Gutierrezia dracunculoides	Bittercress	Cardamine spp.
Buckwheat, Wild	Polygonum convulvulus	Buckeye	Aesculus spp.
Buffalobur	Solanum rostratum	Bullnettle	Cnidoscopus stimulosus
Burdock	Arctium spp.	Chicory	Cichorium intybus
Buttercup, Corn	Ranunculus arvensis	Clover, Hop	Trifolium, aureum
Chickweed, Common	Stellaria media	Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale
Cockle, Corn	Agrostemma githago	Dock, Curly	Rumex crispus
Cocklebur, Common	Xanthium strumarium	Elderberry	Sambucus canadensis
Coreopsis, Plains	Coreopsis tinctoria	Goldenrod, Missouri	Solidago missouriensis
Croton, Woolly	Croton capitatus	Goldenweed, Common	Isocoma coronopifolia
Devilsclaw	Proboscidea luisianica	Groundsel	Senecio vulgaris
Dogfennel (Cypressweed)	Eupatorium capillifolium	Honeysuckle, Hairy	Lonicera
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf	Oenothera lacinata	Horsenettle	Solanum carolinense
Falseflax, Smallseed	Linum catharticum	Ivy, Poison	Rhus radicans
Fleabane, Annual	Erigeron annuus	Kapweed, Black Russian Spotted	Centaurea nigra Centaurea repens Centaurea maculosus
Flixweed	Descurainia Sophia	Marshelder	Ina annua
Henbit	Lamium amplexicaule	Mesquite	Prosopis juliflora
Knotweed, Prostrate	Polygonum aviculare	Milkweed	Aclepius
Kochia	Kochia scoparia	Nightshade, Silverleaf Black	Solanum elaeagnifolium Solanum nigrum
Lambsquarters, Common	Chenopodium album	Persimmon, Eastern	Diospyros virginiana
Lettuce, Prickly	Lactuca serriola	Rabbitbrush	Chrysanthemum pulchellus
Mallow, Common	Chenopodium album	Ragwort, Tansy	Senecio jacobia
Morningglory, Ivyleaf Tall	Ipomea hederacea Ipomea pupurea	Redvine	Brunnichia ovata
Mustard, Annual Tansy	Brassica spp. Descurainia	Sagebrush, Fringed	Artemisia frigida
Pennycress, Field	Thlaspi arvense	Smartweed, Swamp	Polygonum coccineum
Pepperweed, Virginia	Lepidium virginicum	Sorrel, Red (Sheep Sorrel)	Rumex acetosella
Pigweed, Prostrate Redroot Smooth Tumble	Amaranthus blitoides Amaranthus retroflexus Amaranthus hybridus Amaranthus albus	Sowthistle, Perennial	Sonchus arvensis
Poorjoe	Diodia teres	Spurge, Leafy	Eurphorbia esula
Purslane, Common	Portulaca oleracea	Starthistle, Yellow	Centauria solstitialis
Ragweed, Common Lance-Leaf Western	Ambrosia artemisiifolia Ambrosia bidentata Ambrosia psilostachya	Tallow Tree, Chinese	Sapium sebiferum
Sedge	Cyperus compressus	Thistle, Bull Canada Musk Plumeless	Cirsium vulgare Cirsium arvense Carduus nutans Carduus acanthoides
Shepherdspurse	Capsella bursa-pastoris	Vetch	Vicia spp.
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Polygonum pensylvanicum	Yankee weed	Eupatorium compositifolium
Sneezeweed, Bitter	Helenium amurum		
Sunflower, Common (Wild)	Helianthus annuus		
Thistle, Russian	Salsola iberica		
Velvetleaf	Abutilon theophrasti		

Food/ Feed Crop Uses

This product can be used on the following:

- *Conservation Reserve Program Land
- *Fallow Systems (Between Crop Applications)
- *General Farmstead

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- Grain Sorghum
- Grass (Hay or Silage)
- Pastures
- Rangeland
- Sugarcane
- Wheat

Look inside for complete **Restrictions and Limitations and Application Instructions.**

*These crops are considered Food/Feed crops only when harvested, grazed or foraged. Otherwise, they are considered as Non-Food/Feed uses.

Warranty Statement

CONTROL SOLUTIONS, INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of CONTROL SOLUTIONS, INC. To the extent allowed by law, CONTROL SOLUTIONS, INC. shall not be liable for consequential, special, or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. In addition to the foregoing, no purchaser of this product (other than an end user) shall be entitled to any reimbursement for any loss suffered as a result of any suspension or cancellation of the registration for this product by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Except as expressly provided herein, CONTROL SOLUTIONS, INC. makes no warranties, guarantees, or representations of any kind, either expressed or implied, or by usage of trade, statutory or otherwise, with regard to the product sold, including, but not limited to merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, use or eligibility of the product for any particular trade usage. The exclusive remedy of any buyer or user of this product for any and all losses, injuries, or damages resulting from or in any way arising from the use, handling, or application of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability, or otherwise, shall be damages not exceeding the purchase price paid for this product or, at CONTROL SOLUTIONS, INC.'s election, the replacement of this product.

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