62719-617 8-3-2010

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:	Date of Issuance:
62719-617	AUG - 3 2010

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_x_ Registration
__ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance: unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Opensight WG

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):
Dow AgroSciences
9330 Zionsville Rd.
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit data.

2. Make the following label changes:

   a. Add the following groundwater advisory statement to the Environmental Hazards section: "This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination." Note: This change must also be made to all other aminopyralid end-use product labels).

3. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Signature of Approving Official:	Date:
Kathryn V. Montague Product Manager 23 Herbicide Branch Registration Division (7505P)	AUG - 3 2010

EPA Form 8570-6

2/25

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
AUG - 3 2010
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.
62719-617

(Base label):

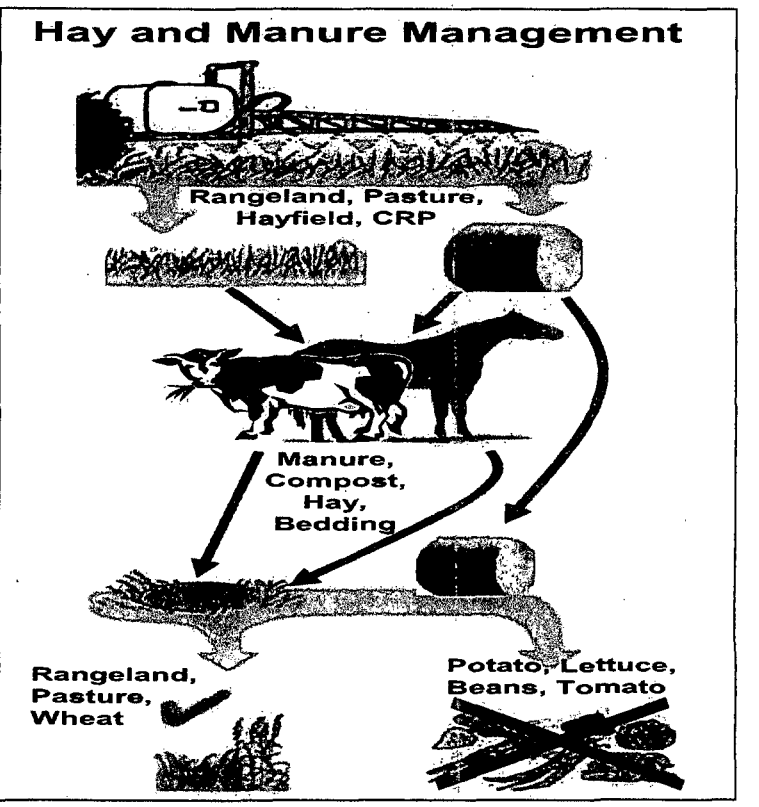
Opensight® WG

Specialty Herbicide

For control of susceptible weeds and certain woody plants, including invasive and noxious weeds, on non-cropland areas including industrial sites, rights-of-way (such as roadsides, electric utility and communication transmission lines, pipelines, and railroads), non-irrigation ditch banks, natural areas (such as wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, wildlife habitats, recreation areas, campgrounds, trailheads and trails), and grazed areas in and around these sites.

IMPORTANT ADVISORY TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS

- It is mandatory to follow the ***"Use Precautions and Restrictions"*** section of this product label.
- Carefully read the section ***"Plant Residues or Manure."***
- Manure and urine from animals consuming treated grass or hay may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Inform the recipient of hay or manure from animals grazing pastures or feeding on hay from areas treated with aminopyralid of the label use precautions and restrictions.
- Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the "Use Precautions and Restrictions". **Call [1-(800) 263-1196] Customer Information Group.**



Not For Sale, Distribution, or Use in New York State.

GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

Active Ingredients:

Potassium salt of 2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-	62.13%
Metsulfuron methyl	9.45%
Other Ingredients	28.42%
Total	100.0%

Acid Equivalent: aminopyralid (2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-) - 52.5%

Contains 0.62 pound potassium salt of aminopyralid active ingredient (0.525 pound acid equivalent) and 0.0945 pound metsulfuron methyl per pound of product

Keep Out of Reach of Children

WARNING AVISO

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.)

Precautionary Statements

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes Substantial but Temporary Eye Injury • Harmful if Swallowed

Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant gloves
- Protective eyewear

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- 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.

First Aid

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin: 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 swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, 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 washwater or rinsate.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the "Directions for Use" section for information about this standard.

Nonrefillable rigid containers 5 gallons or less:

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, feed or fertilizer by storage or disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. In case of spill, contain material and dispose as waste.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** 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. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. 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.

Nonrefillable nonrigid containers:

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, feed or fertilizer by storage or disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. In case of spill, contain material and dispose as waste.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available, or dispose in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal:

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, feed or fertilizer by storage or disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. In case of spill, contain material and dispose as waste.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.
Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsiiblity of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

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Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-xxx EPA Est. _____

®Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

Produced for
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Net Weight_____

(cover):

Opensight® WG

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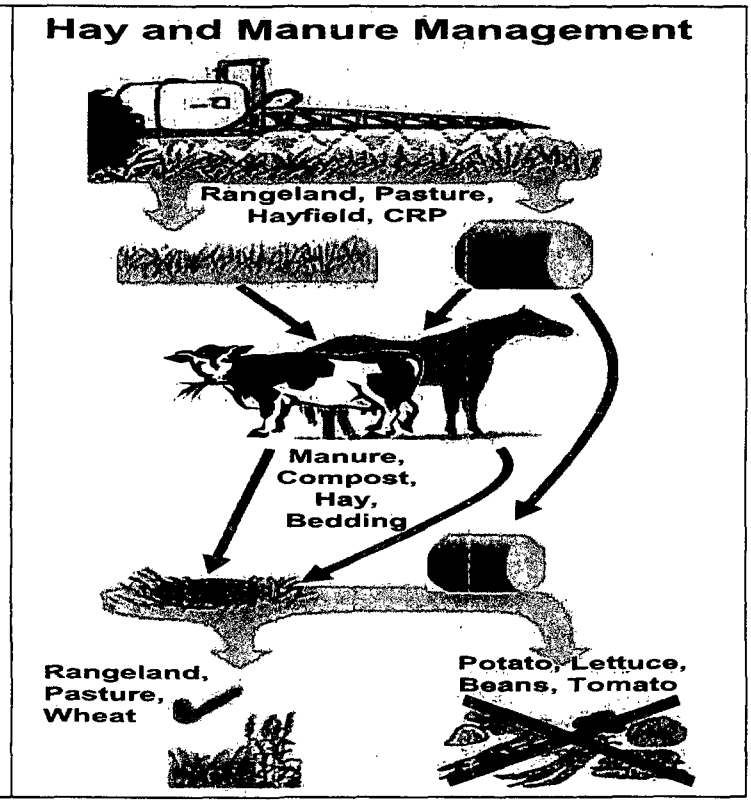

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Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the "Directions for Use" section for information about this standard.

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use.

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EPA Reg. No. 62719-xxx EPA Est. _____

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Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Net Weight_____

(Page 1 through end):

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING

Causes Substantial but Temporary Eye Injury • Harmful if Swallowed

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Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant gloves
- Protective eyewear

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- 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.

First Aid

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Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, 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 washwater or rinsate.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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.

Not For Sale, Distribution, or Use in New York State.

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

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.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: Do not enter or allow people or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, feed or fertilizer by storage or disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. In case of spill, contain material and dispose as waste.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable rigid containers 5 gallons or less:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** 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. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. 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.

Nonrefillable nonrigid containers:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available, or dispose in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal:

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.
Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsiiblity of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

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Opensight WG® specialty herbicide is a dispersible granule to be mixed in water and may be applied by aerial or ground equipment to control susceptible broadleaf weeds and certain woody plants, including invasive and noxious weeds on non-cropland areas including industrial sites, rights-of-way (such as roadsides, electric utility and communication transmission lines, pipelines, and railroads), non-irrigation ditch banks, natural areas (such as wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, wildlife habitats, recreation areas, campgrounds, trailheads and trails), and grazed areas in and around these sites. Opensight WG can severely injure or kill Pensacola bahiagrass, ryegrass (Italian or perennial) and Garrison's creeping foxtail. Higher rates of Opensight WG may stunt tall fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seed head suppression.

It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks, seasonally dry wetlands (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, or bogs) and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites. Opensight WG can be used to the waters edge. Do not apply directly to water and take precautions to minimize spray drift onto water.

Resistance Management Guidelines

- This product contains two herbicides with different modes of action. Development of plant populations resistant to the mode of action of aminopyralid is usually not a problem on industrial and non-cropland sites since these sites receive infrequent pesticide applications. There may be resistant weed biotypes to metsulfuron and adequate control of these species cannot be expected.
- Similar looking biotypes of a given weed species occurring in a treated area may vary in their susceptibility to a herbicide. Application of a herbicide below its labeled rate may allow more tolerant weeds to survive and a shift to more tolerant biotypes within the treated area.
- Where identified, spreading of resistant weeds to other fields may be prevented by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment before moving to other areas and by planting weed-free seed.
- Contact your extension specialist, certified crop consultant, or Dow AgroSciences representative for the latest resistance management information.

Use Precautions and Restrictions

Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the "Use Precautions and Restrictions." Call (1-800-263-1196) for more information.

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- Carefully read the section ***"Plant Residues or Manure."***
- Manure and urine from animals consuming treated grass or hay may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Inform the recipient of hay or manure from animals grazing pastures or feeding on hay from areas treated with aminopyralid of the label use precautions and restrictions.
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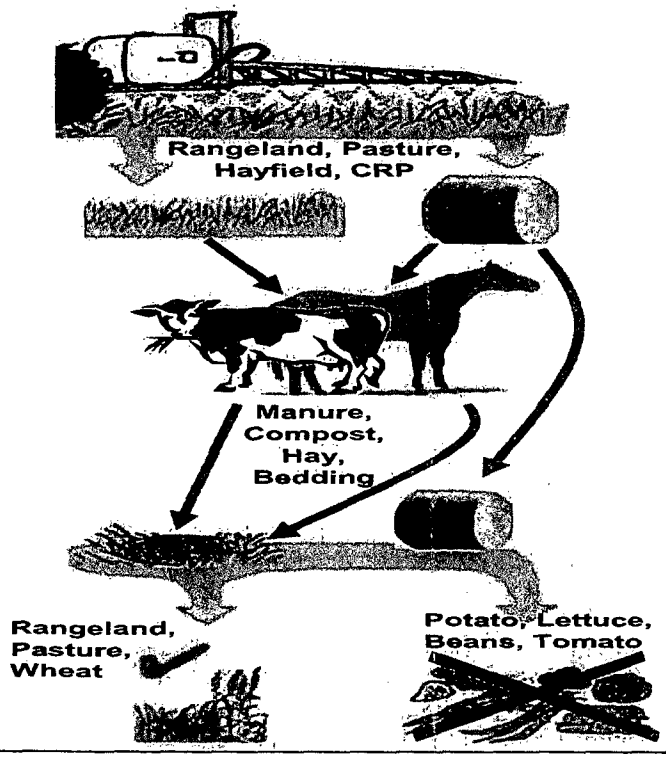
Hay and Manure Management



Maximum Application Rate: On all labeled use sites do not broadcast apply more than 3.3 ounce/acre of Opensight WG per year. The total amount of Opensight WG applied broadcast, as a re-treatment, and/or spot treatment cannot exceed 3.3 oz of product per acre per year. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 6.6 oz product of Opensight WG per acre per annual growing season; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 3.3 ounce/acre of Opensight WG per annual growing season as a result of broadcast, spot or repeat applications.

- Do not overseed ryegrass for 4 months after treatment.
- Do not use on **grasses grown for seed.**
- Do not use on Timothy hay or other cool-season grasses grown for hay.
- **Do not use on grasses grown for hay intended for export.**
- **Opensight WG is highly active against many broadleaf plant species.** Do not use this product on areas where loss of broadleaf plants, including legumes, cannot be tolerated.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes.** Do not treat inside banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
- Do not apply to irrigated land where the tailwater will be used to irrigate crops.
- Do not use Opensight WG **on lawns**, ornamental plantings, walks, driveways, tennis courts, **golf courses,** athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas, or similar areas.

- Do not use Opensight WG in the following counties of Colorado: Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saquache.
- **Susceptible trees** adjacent to or in a treated site can be affected by root uptake of Opensight WG. Do not apply Opensight WG within the root zone of susceptible desirable trees unless such injury can be tolerated. Use special caution near roses, and leguminous trees such as locusts, redbud, mimosa, and caragana.
  - Do not apply or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the product may be washed or moved into contact with their roots, as injury or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result.
- **Seeding Legumes:** Do not plant legumes until a soil bioassay has been conducted to determine if aminopyralid or metsulfuron concentration remaining in the soil will adversely affect the legume establishment.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after Opensight WG application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. Opensight WG should not be applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as grass injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.
- Do not apply to frozen ground as surface runoff may occur.
- Do not apply to snow-covered ground.
- **Grazing and Haying Restrictions:** There are no restrictions on grazing or grass hay harvest following application of Opensight WG at labeled rates. Cutting hay too soon after spraying weeds will reduce weed control. Wait 14 days after herbicide application to cut grass hay to allow herbicide to work. Do not transfer grazing animals from areas treated with Opensight WG to areas where sensitive broadleaf crops occur without first allowing 3 days of grazing on an untreated pasture. Otherwise, urine and manure may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- **Grazing Near Treated Vegetation:** Application of this product may increase palatability of certain plants which when consumed by animals after treatment can be lethal. Do not graze areas treated with Opensight WG until treated vegetation is dried out and no longer palatable to livestock.
- **Aminopyralid in Plant Residues or Manure:**
  - Do not use treated plant residues, including hay or straw from treated areas, or manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas within the previous 3 days, in compost or mulch that will be applied to areas where commercially grown mushrooms or susceptible broadleaf plants may be grown.
  - Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or eaten hay from treated areas within the previous 3 days on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops.
  - Manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas within the previous 3 days may only be used on pasture grasses, grass grown for seed, and wheat.
  - Do not plant a broadleaf crop in fields treated in the previous year with manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
  - To promote herbicide decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated in the surface soil or burned. Breakdown of aminopyralid in plant residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.
- **Crop Rotation:** Do not rotate to any crop from rangeland, permanent pasture or CRP acres within one year following treatment. Do not plant a broadleaf crop until an adequately sensitive field bioassay shows that the level of aminopyralid or metsulfuron present in the soil will not adversely affect that broadleaf crop.
- **Field Bioassay Instructions:** In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, rainfall pattern or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for symptoms of herbicidal activity,

such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the intended rotational crop; plant only to wheat, perennial forage grasses, native grasses or grasses grown for hay.

- **Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants:** Do not aerially apply Opensight WG within 50 feet of a border downwind (in the direction of wind movement), or allow spray drift to come in contact with, any broadleaf crop or other desirable broadleaf plants, including, but not limited to, alfalfa, cotton, dry beans, flowers, grapes, lettuce, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes or other broadleaf or vegetable crop, fruit trees, ornamental plants, or soil where sensitive crops are growing or will be planted. Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift because very small quantities of spray may seriously injure susceptible crops. Read and consider the "Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift and Spray Drift Advisory" at the end of this label to help minimize the potential for spray drift.
- To reduce the potential for movement of treated soil due to wind erosion, do not apply to powdery dry or light sandy soils until they have been stabilized by rainfall, plant residue mulch, or other cultural practices. Injury to immediately adjacent crops may occur when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops.

Sprayer Clean-Out Instructions
It is recommended to use separate spray equipment on highly sensitive crops such as tobacco, soybeans, peanuts and tomatoes.

Do not use spray equipment used to apply Opensight WG for other applications to land planted to, or to be planted to, broadleaf plants unless it has been determined that all residues of this herbicide has been removed by thorough cleaning of equipment.

Equipment used to apply Opensight WG should be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals as follows:

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use. Dispose of rinse water in non-cropland area away from water supplies.
2. Rinse a second time, adding 1 quart of household ammonia or tank cleaning agent for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 minutes). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Spray nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately.

Do not apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Use of mist blower equipment can reduce control achieved with the herbicide and increase spray drift potential.

Application Methods

Apply the specified rate of Opensight WG as a coarse low-pressure spray. Do not apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Spray volume should be sufficient to uniformly cover foliage. Increase spray volume to ensure thorough and uniform coverage when target vegetation is tall and/or dense. To enhance foliage wetting and coverage, an approved non-ionic agricultural surfactant may be added to the spray mixture as specified by the surfactant label.

Ground Broadcast Application: Higher spray volumes (greater than 10 gallons per acre) generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.

Aerial Broadcast Application: Do not apply less than 2 gallons per acre total spray volume. Five gallons per acre or greater will generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.

High-Volume Foliar Application: High volume foliar treatments may be applied at rates equivalent to broadcast up to a maximum of 3.3 ounces per acre annual growing season. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly and uniformly wet foliage and stems.

Spot Application: Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 6.6 oz of product per acre per annual growing season; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 3.3 ounce/acre of Opensight WG per annual growing season as a result of broadcast, spot or repeat applications. Spray volume should be sufficient to thoroughly and uniformly wet weed foliage, but not to the point of runoff. Repeat treatments may be made, but the total amount of Opensight WG applied must not exceed 3.3 ounce/acre per year.
To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated sprayer.

Product Measurement
Opensight WG is measured using the Opensight WG volumetric measuring cylinder. Scales calibrated in ounces may also be used.

Mixing Instructions
1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water (If using liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see Tank Mixtures sections for additional details).
2. While agitating, add the required amount of Opensight WG.
3. Continue agitation until the Opensight WG is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the Opensight WG is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. Opensight WG should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of spray adjuvants. Always add spray adjuvants last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply Opensight WG spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If Opensight WG and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the Opensight WG inclean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the Opensight WG.

Spray Adjuvants
Unless otherwise directed, applications of Opensight WG must include either a crop oil concentrate (COC), MSO, silicone based or a nonionic surfactant. Follow suggested use rates on surfactant or adjuvant label. In addition, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer can be used unless specifically prohibited by tank mix partner labeling. If another herbicide is tank mixed with Opensight WG, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products
Do not use Opensight WG with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0 such as Acetic acid.

Tank Mixing with Other Herbicides: Opensight WG at rates of up to 3.3 ounce/acre may be mixed with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for application on all labeled use sites. Opensight WG may be applied in tank-mix combination with labeled rates of other herbicides provided: (1) the tank-mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated and (2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the registered tank mixed products, and (3) that the tank-mix combination is physically compatible (see tank-mix compatibility testing below). When tank mixing, use only in accordance with the restrictions, precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Do not exceed specified application rates. If products containing the same active ingredient are mixed, do not exceed the maximum allowable active ingredient use rates.
- For direct injection or other spray equipment where the product formulations will be mixed in undiluted form, special care should be taken to ensure tank mix compatibility.

- Always perform a jar test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: Perform a jar test prior to mixing in a spray tank to ensure compatibility of Opensight WG and other pesticides or carriers. Use a clear glass jar with lid and mix ingredients in the same order and proportions as will be used in the spray tank. The mixture is compatible if the materials mix readily when the jar is inverted several times. The mixture should remain stable after standing for 1/2 hour or, if separation occurs, should readily remix if agitated. An incompatible mixture is indicated by separation into distinct layers that do not readily remix when agitated and/or the presence of flakes, precipitates, gels, or heavy oily film in the jar. Use of an appropriate compatibility aid may resolve mix incompatibility. If the mixture is incompatible do not use that tank mix partner in tank mixtures.
Note: Foliar-applied liquid fertilizers themselves can cause yellowing of the foliage of forage grasses and other vegetation.

Guidelines for Grass Management

Opensight WG may be applied to established native grasses such as wheatgrasses, bluestems and grama, and on other established grasses such as bermudagrass, centipede, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, and tall fescue (see precautions below) that were planted the previous growing season (or earlier) and are fully tillered, unless otherwise directed on this label. Specific application timing information on several of these grass species follows:

- Opensight WG may suppress certain established grasses, such as smooth bromegrass (*Bromus inermis*), especially when plants are stressed by adverse environmental conditions. Plants should recover from this transient suppression with the onset of environmental conditions favorable to grass growth and upon release from weed competition. Opensight WG can severely injure or kill Pensacola bahiagrass, ryegrass (Italian or perennial) and Garrison's creeping foxtail
- Varieties and species of grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using Opensight WG on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to a small area. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated..

Seeding grasses:
Preemergence: Opensight WG may be applied in the spring or early summer, depending on the target weed species, and grass planted in the following fall when conditions are favorable for grass establishment or as a fall or winter dormant seeding.

Tall Fescue Precautions
Higher rates of Opensight WG may stunt tall fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seed head suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- do not use more than 2 ounce/acre of Opensight WG
- tank-mix Opensight WG with 2,4-D
- use a reduced rate of non-ionic surfactant at 1/2 to 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution (1/16 to 1/8% v/v)
- make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall or in the fall
- do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier
- do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant

Seed Head Suppression: If the intent is to control weeds and reduce tall fescue seed heads, apply Opensight WG at 2.0 to 2.5 ounce/acre early to fescue that is less than 6 inches tall.

Pensacola bahiagrass control in established Bermudagrass:
Apply Opensight WG at 2-2.5 ounce/acre after green-up in the spring, but before bahiagrass seedhead formation. Application should be made when environmental conditions favor grass growth. Bahiagrass suppression could take up to 30 days before the desired level of control is achieved. Fertilization and/or replanting may accelerate bermudagrass recovery following bahiagrass control with

Opensight WG. Application of 2,4-D + Opensight WG or when applied in liquid fertilizer solutions can decrease bahiagrass control. Opensight WG will not control common or Argentine bahiagrass.

Use Rates and Timing

Opensight WG may be applied post emergence as a broadcast spray or as a spot application to control weeds and brush including, but not limited to, those listed on this label. When a rate range is given use the higher rate to control weeds at advanced growth stages, or under less than favorable growing conditions, or for longer residual control. Best results are obtained when spray volume is sufficient to provide uniform coverage of treated weeds. For optimum uptake and translocation of Opensight WG, avoid mowing, haying, shredding, burning or soil disturbance in treated areas for at least 14 days following application.

Opensight WG also provides preemergence control of emerging seedlings of susceptible weeds, and re-growth of certain perennial weeds following application. Preventing establishment of weeds will depend upon application rate, season of application, and environmental conditions after application.

Opensight WG can provide long-term control of susceptible weeds. The length of control is dependent upon the application rate, condition and growth stage of target weeds, environmental conditions at and following application, and the density and vigor of competing desirable vegetation. Long-term weed control is most effective where grass vegetation is allowed to recover from disturbance or mechanical damage/heavy traffic, grazing, drought stress, etc., and is allowed to compete with weeds.

Opensight WG can be an important component of integrated vegetation management programs designed to renovate or restore desired plant communities. To maximize and extend the benefits of weed control provided by Opensight WG, it is important that other vegetation management practices, including, biological control agents, replanting, fertilization, prescribed fire, etc., be used in appropriate sequences and combinations to further alleviate the adverse effects of weeds on desirable plant species and to promote development of desired plant communities. University Extension and natural resources specialists with federal and state government agencies can provide guidance on best management practices and development of integrated vegetation management programs.

Species Controlled

General Mix of Broadleaf Weeds: Opensight WG at 2.0 ounce/acre is the standard rate to provide control of many problem weeds when applied early in the season. If certain weeds are key targets, use the rate from the Tables below for that species. The addition of Garlon Herbicide, DMA 4 (2,4-D) or other non-crop labeled herbicides can be tank mixed to broaden the weed spectrum.

Opensight WG controls weeds and woody plants primarily by postemergent activity. Although Opensight WG has preemergence activity, best results are generally obtained when Opensight WG is applied to foliage after emergence or dormancy break. Generally, for the control of annual weeds, Opensight WG provides the best results when applied to young, actively growing weeds. For the control of perennial weeds, applications made at the bud/bloom stage or while the target weeds are in the fall rosette stage typically provide the best results. The use rate depends upon the weed species and size of the weed at the time of application.

The degree and duration of control depends on weed spectrum and infestation intensity, weed size at application, environmental conditions at and following treatment, soil pH, soil moisture, and soil organic matter, and other factors.

For best results, most weeds should be treated when they are actively growing and under conditions favorable for growth. Use a higher rate in the rate range indicated when growing conditions are less than favorable (drought conditions), weeds are large and mature, weed density and foliage cover is high and

canopy height is tall, or when residual control is desired. Opensight WG also provides preemergence control of germinating seeds or seedlings of susceptible weeds following application.

Table 1: Weeds Controlled at 1.5 to 2.5 oz product per acre

alyssum, hoary
amaranth, spiny
aster
bahiagrass, Pensacola
bedstraw
bittercress
blackeyed-Susan
broomweed, annual
burclover
burdock, Common
buttercup, hairy
buttercup, tall
campion, bladder (Suppression)
carrot, wild
catchfly, conical
chicory
cinquefoil
clover, white
cocklebur
cowcockle
crazyweed, silky
croton, woolly
crownvetch
cudweed, purple
dandelion, common
dock
evening primrose, cutleaf
false dandelion, Carolina
falseflax, Smallseed
fiddleneck, common
fleabane, annual
garlic. wild
geranium, Carolina
goldenrod spp
gumweed, curlycup
henbit
horsemint (beebalm)
horsenettle, Carolina
horseweed (marestail)
kochia
lady's thumb
lambsquarters, common
lespedeza, annual
lettuce, Miner's
lettuce, prickly
locoweed

marshelder, annual (Suppression)
mayweed, scentless
medic, black
mexicantea
mustard, blue
mustard, tumble/Jim Hill
mustard, wild
needles, Spanish needles
pigweed
plantain, broadleaf
plantain, buckhorn
purslane, common
ragweed, common
ragweed, western
shephardspurse
smartweed, Pennsylvania
sneezeweed, bitter
snow-on-the-mountain
sorrel, red
sowthistle, perennial
sowthistle, prickly
starthirstle, purple
star-thistle, Malta
starthistle, yellow
sunflower, common
thistle, bull
thistle, musk
thistle, plumeless
thistle, Russian
thistle, scotch
thistle, woolly distaff
vervain (Suppression)
vetch, common
wallflower, bushy
waterpod
yarrow, common

Table 2: Weeds Controlled at 2.5 to 3.0 oz product per acre

annual sowthistle
babysbreath
beebalm
bitter sneezeweed
blue mustard
brackenfern
bur buttercup
camelthorn
camphorweed
caraway, wild
chamomile

clover, sweet
cockle, corn
common chickweed
common groundsel
common purslane
common yarrow
conical catchfly
coreopsis, plains
corn cockle
daisy, oxeye
dogfennel
false chamomile
fiddleneck tarweed
field pennycress
fireweed
flixweed
hawkweed, orange
hawkweed, yellow
hemlock, poison (suppression)
henbane, black
houndstongue
ironweed, tall
ironweed, western
knapweed
knapweed, brown
knapweed, diffuse
knapweed, russian
knapweed, spotted
lespedeza, sericea
marestail/horseweed
maximillion sunflower
miners lettuce
mullein
oxtongue, bristly
parsnip, wild
partridgepea
Pennsylvania smartweed
plains coreopsis
plantain sp
ragwort, tansy
redroot pigweed
redstem filaree
rough fleabane
rush skeletonweed
shepherd's purse
sicklepod
sida, arrowleaf
silky crazyweed (locoweed)
smallseed falseflax
smooth pigweed

soda apple, tropical
St. Johnswort, common
tansy, common
tansymustard
teasel
thistle, artichoke
thistle, canada
thistle, italian
treacle mustard
tumble mustard
wild carrot
wild garlic
wild lettuce
wild mustard
wood sorrel
wooly croton
yankeeweed

Table 3: Weeds Controlled at 3.0 to 3.3 oz product per acre

actinomeris, wingstem
arrowgrass, seaside (Suppression)
chickweed, common
crupina, common
Dyer's woad (Suppression)
filaree, redstem
halogeton
knotweed, prostrate
loosestrife, purple
mayweed, stinking
pepperweed, perennial (Suppression)
salsify, Western (Suppression)
scouringrush (Suppression)
snakeweed, broom
whitetop (hoary cress)
woodsorrel, yellow
wormwood, absinth
yankeeweed

Brush Controlled at 3.0 to 3.3 oz product per acre

blackberry
buckbrush
dewberry (suppression)
honey locust
honeysuckle
kudzu
locust, black
mimosa
redbud

rose, Cherokee
rose, multiflora
rose, prairie wild
snowberry, Western
wisteria
yucca (suppression)

Opensight WG alone provides brush control for a number of woody/perennial species. In most situations, Opensight WG is added to brush control tank mixtures to improve control of the listed species below.

ash
aspen
camelthorn
cherry
cottonwood
Eastern red cedar
elder
elm
firs
hawthorn
mulberry
muscadine (wild grape)
oaks
ocean spray (*holodiscus*)
osage orange
red maple
salmonberry
spruce (black and white)
thimbleberry
tree of heaven (*ailanthus*)
willow
yellow poplar

Opensight WG is tank mix compatible with other selective herbicides such as Garlon 3A. Spot treatments using a tank mixture of Garlon 3A at 3% to 5% + Opensight WG at 20 oz product per 100 gallons of water (0.2 oz product/gallon water) + non-ionic surfactant, will control the following species without harming most grasses.

Apply either with a low volume backpack or handgun (hose reel & hydraulic spraygun). In all cases, use the amount specified to provide uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. Total spray volume should not exceed 16 gallons of spray mix per acre.

alder
arrowwood
ash
aspen
Australian pine
bear clover (bearmat)
beech
birch
black locust
blackgum

Brazilian pepper
camelthorn
cascara
ceanothus
cherry
chinquapin
choke cherry
cottonwood
crataegus (hawthorn)
dogwood
douglas fir
Eastern red cedar
elder
elderberry
elm
firs
gallberry
hawthorn
hazel
honey locust
honeysuckle
hornbean
madrone
maple
mulberry
multiflora rose
muscadine (wild grape)
oaks
ocean spray (holodiscus)
osage orange
persimmon
pine
poison ivy
poison oak
poplar
red maple
salmonberry
salt-bush (baccharis spp.)
sassafras
scotch broom
snowberry
spruce (black and white)
sumac
sweetbay magnolia
sweetgum
sycamore
tanoak
thimbleberry
tree of heaven (ailanthus)
tulip poplar

wax myrtle
Western hemlock
wild roses
willow
wingel elm
yellow poplar

Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift

Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift because very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may injure susceptible crops. This product should be applied only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, non-target crops and other plants) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas. A drift control aid may be added to the spray solution to further reduce the potential for drift. If a drift control aid is used, follow the use directions and precautions on the manufacturer's label. Do not use a thickening agent with Microfoil, Thru-Valve booms, or other spray delivery systems that cannot accommodate thickened spray solutions.

Ground Equipment: With ground equipment spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 10 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the manufacturer's specified minimum pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); and by spraying when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid calm conditions which may be conducive to thermal inversions. Direct sprays no higher than the tops of target vegetation and keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets to minimize drift.

Aerial Application: Avoid spray drift at the application site. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. Users 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:

1. The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of wingspan or 85% of rotor diameter.
2. Nozzles should be pointed backward parallel with the air stream or not pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

State regulations must be followed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory**. This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

Information on 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 Inversions).

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** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. 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 will provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orient nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream to produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from 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 the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 85% of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height: 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 crosswind, 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 to 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 such as valleys and ravines can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray 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 local, low level 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 sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

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