

71368-41

8/4/2011

10419



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7504P)
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Registration Number: 71368-41	Date of Issuance: AUG 4 2011
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NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
 Registration
 Reregistration
 (under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance: **Unconditional**

Name of Pesticide Product:
Pasture MD

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):
Nufarm, Inc.
150 Harvester Drive, Suite 200
Burr Ridge, IL 60527


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.

EPA received a label amendment request submitted on August 3, 2011. EPA grants this request under the authority of section 3(c)(5) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended. With this accepted labeling, all requirements set forth in the Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) for **2,4-D and Dicamba** have been satisfied. Therefore, EPA reregisters the product listed above. This action is taken under the authority of section 4(g)(2)(c) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended. Reregistration under this section does not eliminate the need for continual reassessment of pesticides. EPA may require submission of data at any time to maintain the registration of your product.

Submit one (1) copy of final printed labeling. Amended labeling will supersede all previously accepted labels. A copy of your label stamped "Accepted" is enclosed for your records. Products shipped after twelve (12) months from the date of this Notice or the next printing of your label, whichever occurs first, must bear the new revised label.

If you have any questions regarding this Notice, please contact Mindy Ondish at (703)605-0723 or at ondish.mindy@epa.gov.

Signature of Approving Official:

Kathryn V. Montague
Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

AUG 4 2011

2019

ACCEPTED
AUG 4 2011
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 71368-41

PASTURE MD®

PART B
Broad Spectrum Herbicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
Dimethylamine salt of dicamba (3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid)* 12.4%
Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid** 35.7%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 51.9%
TOTAL: 100.00%

* This product contains 10.3% dicamba or 1 pound per gallon (120 grams per liter) and 29.6% 2,4-D or 2.87 pound per gallon (344 grams per liter)
** Isomer specific by AOAC method 978.05, 15 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 FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECUATIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure,
Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
For Medical Emergencies Only,
Call (877) 325-1840

NET CONTENTS 2.5 GALLONS (9.46L)

Manufactured For
NUFARM, INC.
150 Harvester Drive
Burr Ridge, IL 60527

PART A
Dry Flowable Herbicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Metsulfuron Methyl Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate 60.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 40.0%
TOTAL: 100.00%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
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(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECUATIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure,
Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
For Medical Emergencies Only,
Call (877) 325-1840

NET CONTENTS 5 OUNCES

Manufactured For
NUFARM, INC.
150 Harvester Drive
Burr Ridge, IL 60527

EPA REG. NO. 71368-41
EPA EST. NO. _____

071368-00041.20110803.EPA E-mail.Dicamba RED

Manufactured For
NUFARM, INC.
150 Harvester Drive
Burr Ridge, IL 60527



PART B	
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS DANGER / PELIGRO	
Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. DO NOT get in eyes or on clothing.	
FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the 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 person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Contact with eyes may require specialized ophthalmologic attention.	

PART A	
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS	
Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.	
FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the 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 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.	

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Some 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.

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant gloves (except for applicators using groundboom equipment, pilots, and flaggers)
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing, loading, or cleaning.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If not such instructions for washables exists, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Control 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 (personal protective equipment) requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS. Pilots must use cockpits in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.2(d)(4-6)).

<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/PPE 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 pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This product has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this product in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- **DO NOT** discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Read the entire label before using this product. Use strictly in accordance with label precautionary statements and directions.

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.

Nufarm will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically directed by Nufarm.

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS), 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 statement of this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval (REI). The requirements in this box only apply to users of this product that are covered by the WPS.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the **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 worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure and protective eyewear.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **PASTURE MD** consists of Part A and Part B which must be tank mixed together.
- **PASTURE MD** is a 2 part product always used in a ratio of 5 ounces of Part A to 2.5 gallons of Part B which will treat 5 (Rate C), 10 (Rate B) or 20 (Rate A) acres as a broadcast application.
- For selective postemergence annual and perennial broadleaf weed and brush control or suppression in pastures and rangeland.
- For selective weeding to aid in the maintenance of established grasses in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP).
- This product is for use on land primarily dedicated to pasture, rangeland or CRP (see Crop Rotation section for information).
- May be applied by ground or by air.
- Always include a spray adjuvant as recommended in this label unless otherwise directed.
- Consult label text for complete instructions. Always read and follow label Directions for Use.
- * Part A contains 60% metsulfuron methyl (methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl) amino] carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate.

- ** Part B contains 10.3% 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid (dicamba) or 1 pound per gallon (120 g/L)
- *** Part B contains 29.6% 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) or 2.87 pounds per gallon (344 g/L). Isomer specific by AOAC method 978.05, 15th Edition.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is for use on land primarily dedicated to the production of pasture, rangeland or CRP.

This co-pack is registered for use on pastures, rangeland or CRP in most states, check with your extension or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain this product is registered in your state.

This product is a broad spectrum herbicide for the control and suppression of broadleaf weeds and brush in pastures, rangeland or CRP.

This co-pack label consists of Part B and Part A which must be tank mixed together.

The two components of this co-pack must be tank mixed together according to the mixing instructions in this label and applied according to the instructions given in this label or a reduction in weed or brush control/suppression and/or a potential for grass injury will occur. A spray adjuvant must be used in the spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label.

This co-pack control weeds by preemergence and postemergence activity. For best results, apply to young, actively growing weeds.

Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled. The use rate depends upon the weed spectrum and size of weeds at application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following factors:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental condition at and following treatment

Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity

These herbicides are absorbed through the foliage and roots of broadleaf weeds, rapidly inhibiting their growth. Leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic from 1 to 3 weeks after application and the growing point subsequently dies. The final effects on annual weeds are evident about 4 to 6 weeks after application. The ultimate effects on perennial weeds and woody plants occur in the growing seasons following application.

One to two inches of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation (enough to wet the top 2 to 3 inches of soil profile) may be needed to move the herbicide into the weed root zone before the next flush of weeds emerge. The amount of moisture required for sufficient activation increases with crop or weed residue and for finer textured soils. Without sufficient rainfall or sprinkler irrigation to move into the weed root zone, weeds that germinate after treatments will not be controlled.

Application of these herbicides provides the best control in vigorously growing grasses that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin grass may not be as satisfactory. However, a grass canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

These herbicides are safe to grasses under normal conditions. However, grasses that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices may be injured. In addition, different species of grass may be sensitive to treatment with these herbicides under otherwise normal conditions. Application to these species may result in injury. In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated in weeds and brush; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds and brush hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible.

Weed and brush control or suppression may be reduced if rainfall, snowfall or sprinkler irrigation occurs within 4 hours after application.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR PASTURES AND RANGELAND

USE RATES

PASTURE MD is a 2 part product always used in a ratio of 5 ounces of Part A to 2.5 gallons Part B which will treat 5 (Rate 3), 10 (Rate 2) or 20 (Rate 1) acres of pasture and rangeland as a broadcast application.

RATE	PART A RATE (Ounces per Acre)	PART B RATE (Pints per Acre)	NO. OF ACRES TREATED WITH 5 Ounces Part A + 2.5 Gallons Part B
Rate 1	0.25	1	20
Rate 2	0.50	2	10
Rate 3	1	4	5

Intermediate rates of this co-pack may be used, for example:

PASTURE MD Part A at 0.375 ounces per acre plus **PASTURE MD** Part B at 1.5 pints per acre which will treat 15 acres when mixing 5 ounces **PASTURE MD** Part A + 2.5 gallon **PASTURE MD** Part B. Refer to the Rate A Section of the "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" chart on this label for the weeds or brush that are controlled or suppressed at this intermediate rate.

PASTURE MD Part A at 0.75 ounces per acre plus **PASTURE MD** Part B at 3 pints per acre will treat 7.5 acres when mixing 5 ounces **PASTURE MD** Part A + 2.5 gallons **PASTURE MD** Part B. Refer to the Rate B Section of the "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" chart on this label for the weeds or brush that are controlled or suppressed with this intermediate rate.

Application Timing – Pastures and Rangeland

This co-pack may be used on established native grasses such as bluestems and grama, and on other pasture grasses such as bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass (except Matua bromegrass), fescue and timothy. Specific application information on several of these pasture grasses follows:

DO NOT use on bentgrass or susceptible grass pastures such as carpetgrass, Matua bromegrass or St. Augustine grass.

Pasture Grass	Minimum time from grass establishment to application
Bermudagrass	2 months
Bluegrass, bromegrass (except Matua bromegrass), and orchardgrass	6 months
Timothy	12 months
Fescue	24 months

Buffalograss Precautions:

Applications of this co-pack may injure buffalograss that is stressed due to adverse environmental and/or other conditions. **DO NOT** use **PASTURE MD** on buffalograss that has been established for less than one year or on stands grown for seed production. **DO NOT** apply more than Rate 2 of this co-pack to buffalograss.

Fescue Precautions:

Note that **PASTURE MD** may temporarily stunt fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- **DO NOT** use more than Rate 1 of this co-pack
- Use a non-ionic surfactant at 1/2 to 1 pt per 100 gal 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

The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with **PASTURE MD**.

Timothy Precautions:

Timothy should be at least 6" tall at application and be actively growing. Applications of this product to timothy under any other conditions may cause crop yellowing and/or stunting. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- **DO NOT** use more than Rate 1 of this co-pack
- Use a non-ionic surfactant at 1/2 pt per 100 gal (1/16% v/v)
- Make applications in the late summer or fall
- **DO NOT** use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier
- **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant

Pensacola bahiagrass, ryegrass (Italian or perennial) and Garrison's creeping foxtail pastures:
Applications of this product may cause severe injury to and/or loss of pastures.

Other Pasture and Rangeland Grasses: Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using this co-pack 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 the following season. Broadleaf pasture species, such as alfalfa and clover, are highly sensitive to this product and will be severely stunted or injured.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

Application of this co-pack is for the control or suppression of broadleaf weeds in established stands (planted previous year, or earlier) of the following perennial native or improved grasses grown on land enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP):

Blue Grama	Lovegrasses –	Wheatgrasses –
Bluestems –	atherstone	bluebunch
big	sand	crested
little	weeping	intermediate
plains	wilman	pubescent
sand	Orchardgrass	Siberian
WW spar	Sideoats grama	slender
Green sprangletop	Switchgrass – blackwell	streambank
Indiangrass		tall
Kleingrass		thickspike
		western
		Wildrye grass – Russian

Because newly planted CRP grass stands do not sufficiently compete with weeds and because weed pressure in CRP fields is often severe, performance from **PASTURE MD** may not always be satisfactory. An additional herbicide application or mowing may be needed.

Application Timing and Use Rates for CRP

This Nufarm product may be applied postemergence at Rate 1 or Rate 2 to labeled grasses listed above that were planted the previous season and are fully tillered.

**WEEDS AND BRUSH CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED
 IN PASTURES, RANGELAND OR CRP**

Unless otherwise directed, treat when weeds are less than 4" tall or in diameter and are actively growing.

Before using **PASTURE MD**, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, **DO NOT** treat all of your pasture, rangeland or CRP acres at the same time.

Rate 1: PASTURE MD Part A 0.25 oz/acre + PASTURE MD Part B 1 pint/acre

Annual marshelder	Common yarrow	Marestail	Smallseed falseflax
Annual fleabane	Conical catchfly	Mayweed chamomile	Smartweed (green, ladythumb, pale, Pennsylvania)
Annual/wild sunflower*	Corn gromwell*‡	Milkweed species‡	Snow speedwell
Bitter sneezeweed	Cowcockle	Miners lettuce	Sorrel, red
Blackeyed-Susan	Curly dock	Morningglory, tall	Tansy mustard*
Blue/purple mustard*	Cutleaf-evening primrose*‡	Musk thistle*	Treacle mustard (bushy wallflower)
Broom snakeweed*‡	Dandelion	Mustards (annual)	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Broomweed, common	Dogfennel	Pensacola bahiagrass*	Velvetleaf
Buckbrush‡	False chamomile	Pigweed (redroot, smooth, tumble)	Vetch, Hairy
Bur buttercup (testiculate)	Field pennycress (fanweed)	Plains coreopsis	Virginia pepperweed
Burclover	Filaree	Plantain	Volunteer sunflower*
Burdock species	Flixweed*	Poorjoe	Waterpod
Buttercup	Groundsel (common)	Prickly lettuce*	Wavyleaf thistle*
Canada thistle*‡	Groundsel (Texas)	Prostrate knotweed*‡	Western snowberry‡
Carolina geranium	Henbit	Purple scabious	Wild buckwheat*‡
Carolina horsenettle‡	Horsemint (beebalm)	Ragweed (common, Western, lanceleaf)	Wild carrot
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)	Knotweed species	Russian thistle*	Wild garlic*
Common chickweed	Kochia*	Scotch thistle*	Wild mustard
Common cocklebur	Lambsquarters (common, slimleaf)	Shepherd's purse	Woolly croton*
Common mullein		Silverleaf nightshade‡	
Common purslane			

Rate 2: PASTURE MD Part A 0.50 oz/acre + PASTURE MD Part B 2 pints/acre

Acacia‡	Cocklebur	Mesquite‡	Spotted knapweed*
Annual sowthistle	Common crupina	Missouri goldenrod	Spotted beebalm
Aster	Corn cockle	Multiflora rose* and other wild roses*	Sweet clover
Big sagebrush‡	Crown vetch	Plumeless thistle	Tansy ragwort
Bittercress	Dewberry	Prostrate knotweed	Teasel
Blackberry	Dyer's woad	Redstem filaree	Thoroughwort (late eupatorium)
Black henbane	Goldenrod	Red sorrel	Wild caraway
Broom snakeweed*	Gorse	Rosering gaillardia	Wild lettuce
Buckhorn plantain	Gumweed	Rough fleabane	Wood sorrel
Buffalobur	Halogeton	Sand sagebrush‡	Yankeweed
Bullthistle	Honeysuckle	Seaside arrowgrass	Yucca*‡
Chicory	Ivy, poison	Sericea lespedeza*	
Clover	Lotebush‡	Silky crazyweed (locoweed)	
Clover (bur)	Maximillion sunflower		

Rate 3: PASTURE MD Part A 1.0 oz/acre + PASTURE MD Part B 4 pints/acre

Buckeye species‡	Houndstongue	Rabbitbrush‡	St. Johnswort
Common goldenweed	Leafy spurge‡	Redvine‡	Western salsify
Common tansy	Perennial pepperweed	Rush skeletonweed‡	Whitetop (hoary cress)
Elderberry‡	Perennial sowthistle‡	Russian knapweed‡	Yellow Starthistle
Field bindweed‡	Perennial smartweed	Salsify	
Fringed sage‡	Poison hemlock	Scouringrush	
Honeysuckle, hairy‡	Purple loosestrife	Snowberry	

* See the **Specific Weed Problems** section.

‡ **Weed or brush suppression** is a reduction in weed or brush competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as visually compared to an untreated area. The degree of suppression varies with the rate used, the size of the weeds or brush, and the environmental conditions following treatment.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Note: Thorough spray coverage of all weed species listed below is very important.

Blue/Purple Mustard, Flixweed, and Tansymustard: For best results, apply this Nufarm product at Rate 1 postemergence to mustards, but before bloom.

Broom Snakeweed: For best results, apply this product at Rate 2 in the fall. Applications of this co-pack product in the spring, or at Rate 1, will provide suppression only.

Canada Thistle: For suppression with broadcast applications, apply **PASTURE MD** at Rate 1 in the spring after the majority of thistles have emerged and are small (rosette stage to 6" elongating stems) and actively growing. The application will inhibit the ability of emerged thistles to compete with grass.

Corn Gromwell, Cutleaf Evening Primrose and Prostrate Knotweed: Apply this product at Rate 1 when weeds are actively growing, are no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage.

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Apply this product at Rate 1 in the spring when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing.

Multiflora Rose and other wild roses: Apply **PASTURE MD** at Rate 2 when multiflora rose is less than 3' tall. Application should be made in the spring, soon after multiflora rose is fully leafed.

Musk Thistle, Scotch Thistle, Wavyleaf Thistle: Apply **PASTURE MD** at Rate 1 to Rate 3 in the spring or early summer prior to flowering or in the fall after newly emerged plants have reached the rosette stage of growth. Certain biotypes of Musk, Scotch and Wavyleaf Thistles are less sensitive to this product and may not be controlled with **PASTURE MD** rates are less than Rate 3. Consult with your local Nufarm representative, dealer or applicator for specific use rate and tank mix instructions for your area. Fall applications should be made before the soil freezes.

Pensacola bahiagrass control in established Bermudagrass pasture: Apply **PASTURE MD** at the equivalent of **PASTURE MD** Part A at 0.30 oz/a plus **PASTURE MD** Part B at 1.2 pints/a. This ratio will treat 16 2/3 acres when mixing 5 oz of **PASTURE MD** Part A plus 2.5 gallons of **PASTURE MD** Part B.

Apply after green-up in the spring but before bahiagrass seedhead formation. Application should be made when moisture is sufficient to enhance grass growth.

PASTURE MD is very effective for removal of bahiagrass from bermudagrass pastures. In highly infested pastures, the use of this product can clear the areas of useful forage until the bermudagrass has time to cover the area. Therefore, co-pack treatments should be spread out over a period of years. **DO NOT** apply to an entire farm or ranch in one year. Fertilization (particularly with nitrogen and potassium) and/or replanting may accelerate the process of reestablishment of bermudagrass.

Under heavy bahiagrass pressure, grazing pressure, or adverse weather conditions (heat and drought), bahiagrass regrowth may occur.

PASTURE MD should not be used for the control of common or Argentine bahiagrass. Also, **PASTURE MD** should not be applied in liquid fertilizer solutions for Pensacola bahiagrass control, as poor control and/or regrowth may occur.

Sericea lespedeza: For best results, apply this product at Rate 2 from the beginning of flower bud initiation through the full bloom stage of growth. **DO NOT** make applications if drought conditions exist at intended time of application.

Spotted Knapweed: Apply **PASTURE MD** at Rate 2 plus 6 oz a.i./A of 2,4-D amine.

Sunflower (annual/wild or volunteer): Apply **PASTURE MD** at Rate 1 after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are 2" to 4" tall and are actively growing.

Wild Buckwheat: For best results, apply **PASTURE MD** at Rate 1 when plants have no more than 3 true leaves (not counting the cotyledons). If plants are not actively growing, delay treatment until environmental conditions favor active weed growth.

Wild Garlic: Apply **PASTURE MD** at Rate 1 in the early spring when wild garlic is less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth.

Woolly Croton: Apply **PASTURE MD** at Rate 1 in the late spring or early summer from cotyledon through 2 true leaf stage.

Yucca: For best results, apply **PASTURE MD** at Rate 2 from two weeks before blooming to two weeks after blooming.

Spray Adjuvants

Unless otherwise directed, applications of **PASTURE MD** must include either a crop oil concentrate or a nonionic surfactant. Consult local Nufarm fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with **PASTURE MD** select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply at 0.25% v/v (1 qt per 100 gal spray solution) or 0.5% under arid conditions.
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by Nufarm. Consult separate Nufarm technical bulletins for detailed information before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

Exceptions: (1) On Fescue pastures use 1/2 to 1 pint non-ionic surfactant per 100 gals; (2) on Timothy pastures use 1/2 pint non-ionic surfactant per 100 gals.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

DO NOT use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for spray adjuvants.

Ground Application

To obtain optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles. For flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 gallons per acre (GPA), flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 pounds per square inch (psi). For 40" nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacings, use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

With "Raindrop RA" nozzles, use at least 30 GPA and ensure that nozzle spray patterns overlap 100%.

For flat-fan nozzles, use at least 10 GPA for broadcast applications to pasture, rangeland or CRP. Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

Aerial Application

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage. Use a minimum of 3 GPA.

When applying this co-pack product by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields. See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label.

TANK MIXTURES

With Insecticides and Fungicides

This product may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides and fungicides registered for use on pastures, rangeland or CRP.

However, under certain conditions (drought stress or cold weather), tank mixes or sequential applications of this co-pack with organophosphate insecticides (such as parathion) may produce temporary grass yellowing or, in severe cases, grass injury.

The potential for grass injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application.

Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.

DO NOT use this co-pack mixture plus Malathion, as grass injury will result.

With Herbicides

PASTURE MD may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed under **Weeds Suppressed**, weeds resistant to **PASTURE MD**, or weeds not listed under **Weeds Controlled**. Read and follow all manufacturer's label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label, **DO NOT** tank mix the herbicide with this product.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing this co-pack product in fertilizer solutions.

If liquid nitrogen solution fertilizer is used as the herbicide carrier for **PASTURE MD**, use the following mixing instructions:

1. Slurry the required amount of **PASTURE MD** Part A in a small amount of water making sure all granules are dissolved.
2. Add water to the spray tank at 10 times the amount of **PASTURE MD** to be used.
3. While agitating, add the slurried **PASTURE MD** Part A to the spray tank.
4. Continue agitation and **shake the container of PASTURE MD Part B well**. Add the required amount of **PASTURE MD** Part B with system under constant agitation.
5. If using a non-ionic surfactant, add the necessary amount of non-ionic surfactant to the tank, continue agitating.
6. After all ingredients are fully mixed, add the fertilizer solution to the spray tank with agitation to the final desired level.
7. Apply spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer (less than 50% of the spray solution volume) in the spray solution, the addition of a non-ionic surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1/4 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.03%). **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer (equal to or greater than 50% of the spray solution volume) in the spray solution, adding a spray adjuvant increases the risk of grass injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or Nufarm representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with **PASTURE MD** and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label). **DO NOT** add a spray adjuvant when using this co-pack in tank mix with 2,4-D ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

The use of liquid fertilizer with this co-pack at rates greater than Rate 1 may cause grass injury.

DO NOT use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a spray adjuvant.

DO NOT use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

CROP ROTATION

Before using **PASTURE MD**, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, **DO NOT** treat all of your pasture, rangeland or CRP acres at the same time.

Minimum Rotational Intervals

Minimum rotation intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of this co-pack product applied. This copack product breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow breakdown.

Of these 3 factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture should be monitored regularly when considering crop rotations.

* The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

Soil pH Limitations

PASTURE MD should not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, residues could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of this product.

Checking Soil pH

Before using this co-pack, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0" to 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop or grass species/variety not listed in the Rotation Intervals Table, or if the soil pH is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table.

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop(s) or grass(es) you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with this product. Crop or grass response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) or grass(es) grown in the test strips.

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local Agricultural dealer or Nufarm representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

Rotation Intervals in Pasture, Rangeland or CRP for Overseeding and Renovation

Location	Crop or Grass Species	Maximum Rate of PASTURE MD	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV	Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, sweet clover, bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass, tall fescue	Rate 1	4
	Wheat (except durum)	Rate 1	1
	Durum, barley, oat	Rate 1	10
ALL STATES NOT INCLUDED ABOVE	Red clover, white clover, and sweet clover	Rate 1	12
	Bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass	Rate 1	6
	Tall Fescue	Rate 1	18
	Wheat (except durum)	Rate 1	1
	Durum, barley, oat	Rate 1	10
ALL AREAS WITH SOIL PH OF 7.5 OR LESS	Russian wildrye	Rate 1, 2	1
	Green needlegrass, switchgrass, sheep fescue, meadow brome, smooth brome, alta fescue, red fescue, meadow foxtail, orchardgrass, Russian wildrye, timothy	Rate 1, 2, 3	2
ALL AREAS WITH SOIL PH OF 7.9 OR LESS	Alkali sacaton, mountain brome, blue grama, thickspike wheatgrass	Rate 1, 2, 3	2
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass	Rate 1, 2	2
	Western wheatgrass	Rate 1, 2, 3	2
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass, big bluestem	Rate 1, 2, 3	3

GRAZING/HAYING

Non-lactating animals: Remove meat animals from treated areas 30 days prior to slaughter. There is no waiting period between treatment and grazing for non-lactating animals.

Lactating animals: DO NOT graze lactating dairy animals within 7 days of treatment. Treated grasses may be harvested for dry hay but **DO NOT** harvest within 37 days of treatment.

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 **PASTURE MD Part A** Herbicide.
3. Continue agitation until the **PASTURE MD Part A** is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Continue agitation and **shake the container of PASTURE MD Part B well**. Add the required amount of **PASTURE MD Part B** with system under constant agitation.
5. Once **PASTURE MD Part B** is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. **PASTURE MD Part A** and **PASTURE MD Part B** should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
6. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of a spray adjuvant. Always add adjuvant last.
7. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
8. Apply the **PASTURE MD** spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
9. If **PASTURE MD** and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the **PASTURE MD Part A** in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix

partner from interfering with the dissolution of the **PASTURE MD** Part A. **DO NOT** use **PASTURE MD** with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

DO NOT use **PASTURE MD** with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's instructions for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc. Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when the crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid crop injury.

DO NOT make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or under weather conditions that might

cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift, refer to the **Spray Drift Management** section of the label.

Continuous agitation is required to keep this co-pack mixture in suspension.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment must be cleaned before this product is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in **After Spraying co-pack mixture** section of this label.

At the End of the Day

When multiple loads of **PASTURE MD** are applied, rinse the interior of the tank with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.

After Spraying PASTURE MD and Before Spraying Crops Other Than, Pasture, Rangeland or CRP

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2, allowing solution to stand for several hours, preferably overnight before draining.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only Ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) listed on this label. **DO NOT** exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate at an approved waste disposal facility.

* Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a Nufarm-approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or Nufarm representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

Notes:

1. **Attention: DO NOT** use chlorine bleach with ammonia, as dangerous gases will form. **DO NOT** clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-clean aerial spray tanks prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When this Nufarm co-pack is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all precleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of **PASTURE MD** and applications of other pesticides to **PASTURE MD** Part A and **PASTURE MD** Part B sensitive crops during the same spray season, dedicate a sprayer to this co-pack mixture to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 – 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **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** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size – General Techniques

- **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 A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- **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.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** – Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length** – The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length – longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height** – Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

Note: Local terrain 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 hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature 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 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.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

WEED RESISTANCE

Biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label are resistant to this co-pack mixture and other herbicides with the same mode of action*, even at exaggerated application rates. Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of a species that are identical in appearance but have slightly different genetic compositions; the mode of action of an herbicide is the chemical interaction that interrupts a biological process necessary for plant growth and development. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat problem areas using a product with a different mode of action, such as postemergence broadleaf and/or grass herbicides. If resistant weed biotypes such as kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are suspected or known to be present use a tankmix partner with this product to help control these biotypes, or use a planned herbicide rotation program where other residual broadleaf herbicides having different modes of action are used.

* Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to ALS inhibitor herbicides (such as "Amber" herbicide) and growth regulator herbicides (such as dicamba) may also be resistant to this product.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

To better manage weed resistance when using **PASTURE MD**, use a combination of tillage, and tank-mix partners or sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than **PASTURE MD Part A** and **PASTURE MD Part B**, to control escaped weeds. **DO NOT** let weed escapes go to seed.

Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative herbicide recommendations available in your area. It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes.

RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

- **PASTURE MD** may cause injury to desirable trees and plants when contacting their roots, stems or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to **PASTURE MD** during their development or growing stage. FOLLOW THE PRECAUTIONS IN THIS LABEL WHEN USING this product.
- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
 - **DO NOT** apply, drain, or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
 - **DO NOT** use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas, or similar areas.
 - **DO NOT** use on grasses grown for seed.
- **DO NOT** contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- **DO NOT** apply to irrigated land where the tailwater will be used to irrigate crops.
- **DO NOT** apply to frozen ground as surface runoff may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply to snow-covered ground.
- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. Nufarm recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of this co-pack to a small area.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. **PASTURE MD** 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.
- Applications of this product to pastures, rangeland or CRP undersown with legumes may cause severe injury to the legumes.
- 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, trashy mulch, reduced tillage, or other cultural practices. Injury to immediately adjacent crops may occur when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than pasture, rangeland or CRP.
- For ground applications applied to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced.
- **DO NOT** apply more than the equivalent of 1-2/3 oz/acre of **PASTURE MD** Part A herbicide per acre per year.
- Application at rates greater than 4/10 ounce of **PASTURE MD** Part A per acre per application is limited to the Western United States.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 gallon of **PASTURE MD** Part B per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications of **PASTURE MD** Part B per acre per year.
- Avoid disturbing (e.g. cultivating or mowing) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.
- Minimum of 30 days prior to retreatment.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. **DO NOT** contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from this product must 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: Nonrefillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple 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. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

The directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, (1) THE GOODS DELIVERED TO YOU ARE FURNISHED "AS IS" BY MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND (2) MANUFACTURER AND SELLER MAKE NO WARRANTIES, GUARANTEES, OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY KIND TO BUYER OR USER, EITHER EXPRESS 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. UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO INEFFECTIVENESS, MAY RESULT BECAUSE OF SUCH FACTORS AS THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF OTHER MATERIALS USED IN COMBINATION WITH THE GOODS, OR THE MANNER OF USE OR APPLICATION, INCLUDING WEATHER, ALL OF WHICH ARE BEYOND THE CONTROL OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND ASSUMED BY BUYER OR USER. THIS WRITING CONTAINS ALL OF THE REPRESENTATIONS AND AGREEMENTS BETWEEN BUYER, MANUFACTURER AND SELLER, AND NO PERSON OR AGENT OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER HAS ANY AUTHORITY TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OR AGREEMENT RELATING IN ANY WAY TO THESE GOODS.**

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If you do not agree with or do not accept any of directions for use, the warranty disclaimers, or limitations on liability, do not use the product, and return it unopened to the Seller, and the purchase price will be refunded.

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