



## OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

September 11, 2024

Nikki Benson  
Regulatory Specialist  
Nufarm Inc.  
11901 S. Austin Ave.  
Alsip, IL 60803

Subject: Label Amendment - Registration Review Mitigation for Chlorsulfuron & Metsulfuron-methyl  
Product Name: NUP-08112 HERBICIDE  
EPA Registration Number: 71368-97  
Application Dates: January 23, 2024  
Decision Numbers: 594956 & 596240

Dear Nikki Benson:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Registration Review Mitigation for Chlorsulfuron & Metsulfuron-methyl Interim Decisions, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

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

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling and must be used at your next label printing. You must

submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Caleb Carr by phone at (202) 566-0636, or via email at [carr.caleb@epa.gov](mailto:carr.caleb@epa.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Linda Arrington', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Linda Arrington, Branch Chief  
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4  
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division  
Office of Pesticide Programs

ENCLOSURE: Stamped label

**CHLORSULFURON &  
METSULFURON METHYL**

**GROUP**

**2**

**HERBICIDES**

# NUP-08112 Herbicide

For Use on Wheat, Barley, Triticale, and Fallow  
Dry Flowable

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Chlorsulfuron

2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl] benzenesulfonamide ..... 62.50%

Metsulfuron Methyl

Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl] amino]sulfonyl]benzoate ..... 12.50%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** ..... 25.00%

**TOTAL:** ..... 100.00%

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION – PRECAUCION

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 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

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

**ACCEPTED**

Sep 11, 2024

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

71368-97

Product of China

EPA REG. NO. 71368-97  
EPA EST. NO.

NET CONTENTS:

071368-00097.20240823

MANUFACTURED FOR  
NUFARM INC.  
150 HARVESTER DRIVE  
BURR RIDGE, IL 60527



**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT  
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS  
CAUTION / PRECAUCION**

Caution! Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic response in some individuals. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):**

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exists, 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/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.

**FIRST AID**

**IF IN EYES**

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 ON SKIN  
OR CLOTHING**

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.

**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.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

**Groundwater Advisory:** Chlorsulfuron and metsulfuron-methyl are known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

**Surface Water Advisory:** This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for weeks after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of chlorsulfuron and metsulfuron-methyl from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

**Non-target Organism Advisory:** This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

**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.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

### 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 on 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 Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the REI of 4 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

Waterproof gloves

Shoes plus socks.

This product must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in separate published Nufarm instructions.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, Nufarm will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically instructed by Nufarm.

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

### WINDBLOWN SOIL PARTICLES

This product has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying this product if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

### MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

#### Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S641).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S641).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

#### Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above

the ground.

- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASAE S572.3).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASAE S572.3).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

**Boom-less Ground Applications:**

- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASAE S572.3) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

## **SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES**

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

### **IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE**

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

#### **Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom**

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

#### **Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft**

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

**BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom** Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

#### **RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft**

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

### **SHIELDED SPRAYERS**

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

### **TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

### **TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

### **WIND**

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

**Boom-less Ground Applications:**

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

**Handheld Technology Applications:**

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

## **WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT**

For resistance management, NUP-08112 contains two Group 2 herbicides – chlorsulfuron and metsulfuron-methyl. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to NUP-08112 and other Group 2 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of NUP-08112 or other Group 2 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage ( or other mechanical control methods), cultural ( e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- [For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact [Nufarm contact] at [one of][any of] the following] [[[X]-XXX-XXX-XXXX] [,.][or] 1-800-345-3330 [,.][or]] [Nufarm e-mail address] [][.][or]] [Nufarm website] [,.][or][XXXX]].]

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. Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by this mechanisms of action. Co-formulated active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredient in this product.

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

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

Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to “Amber” herbicide, “Ally” herbicide, “Glean FC” herbicide, “Express” herbicide, or “Harmony” Extra herbicide will also be resistant to this product.

## USE INFORMATION

This product is for use on land primarily dedicated to the long-term production of wheat, triticale, and barley.

This product is a dry-flowable granule that controls weeds in wheat (including durum), triticale, barley and fallow.

This product is for use in all states (except in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saguache counties of Colorado - unless directed otherwise by supplemental labeling).

This product is mixed in water or may be slurried in water then added directly into liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. A surfactant should be used in the spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label. This product is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

This product controls weeds by both preemergence and postemergence activity. For best preemergence results, apply this product before weed seeds germinate. Use sprinkler irrigation or allow rainfall to move this product 2" to 3" deep into the soil profile.

For best postemergence results, apply this product to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the specified weed spectrum and size of weeds at the time of application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

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

#### ***Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity***

This product is absorbed through the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. For Preplant and Preemergence weed control, rainfall is needed to move this product into the soil. Weeds will generally not emerge from Preplant and Preemergence applications. In some cases, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge a few days after application, but growth then ceases and leaves become chlorotic three to five days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive.

One to three weeks after Postemergence application to weeds, leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies. In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. Death of leaf tissue will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive. Postemergence weed control may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 6 hours after application.

This product provides the best control of weeds in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not provide satisfactory control. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

The herbicidal action of this product may be less effective on weeds stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture, drought stress), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices that increase weed stress. In these cases, tank mix this product with other registered herbicides (such as 2,4-D or MCPA) to aid in control.

### **USE RATES AND APPLICATION TIMING WHEAT, TRITICALE, AND BARLEY**

#### ***Preplant and Preemergence***

Preplant/Preemergence applications are for winter and spring wheat only (except durum wheat and Wampum varieties).

This product can be tank mixed with other products registered for preplant/preemergence use in wheat (such as "Roundup").

Crop injury may result if this product is used where an organophosphate insecticide (such as "Di-Syston") has been applied or is intended for use as an in-furrow treatment.

#### **WINTER WHEAT**

Preplant: This product may be applied at 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre (before winter wheat is planted).

Preemergence: This product may be applied at 2/10 to 5/10 oz per acre (after planting but before winter wheat emerges).

- In WY, MT, ND, SD, and MN, do not exceed 3/10 oz per acre Preemergence.
- The 5/10 oz per acre rate applied Preemergence is only for suppressing bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome), and annual ryegrass.

#### **SPRING WHEAT**

This product may be applied Preplant or Preemergence at 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre in spring wheat (except Durum wheat and Wampum variety of Spring Wheat).

- In WY, MT, ND, SD, and MN, do not exceed 3/10 oz per acre Preplant or Preemergence.

Durum Wheat and Wampum Variety of Spring Wheat - Make applications of this product Postemergence only.

Do not apply preemergence to late fall plantings when cold and/or dry weather can cause delayed seedling emergence and/or stress to seedling plants. Under these conditions, wait until crop has emerged and is showing good vigor before making a postemergence treatment. Crop injury may result when preemergence applications of this product are made to wheat seeded less than 1" deep.

#### ***Postemergence***



This product can be tank mixed with other products registered for postemergence use in wheat, triticale and barley. This product should not be used within 60 days of crop emergence if an organophosphate insecticide (such as "DiSyston") was used as an in-furrow treatment, or crop injury may result.

Use 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre.

**Postemergence:** Apply this product to wheat, or barley any time after the crop is in the 1-leaf stage, but before boot stage. Apply this product to triticale any time after crop is in the 2 – 3 leaf stage but before the flag leaf is visible.

In areas where late fall or winter cold weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe (such as the Pacific Northwest and Northern plains), to avoid crop injury due to cold weather, do not make applications during the 1 to 4-leaf stage of wheat, triticale, or barley. The combined effects of herbicide stress plus cold weather stress can result in greater crop injury than either stress factor alone.

**Do not apply this product during the boot stage or early heading stage, as crop injury may result.**

#### **PREPLANT SHALLOW INCORPORATION APPLICATIONS FOR WEED CONTROL IN WINTER WHEAT IN THE STATES OF TX, OK, KS, NE, AND SD**

This product may be applied PREPLANT SHALLOW INCORPORATED to winter wheat at 2/10 to 5/10 oz per acre. Apply this product before winter wheat is planted and incorporate into the top 1 inch of soil. Refer to this product's label for a list of weeds controlled/suppressed. The 5/10 oz per acre rate is only for suppression\* of Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome) and annual ryegrass.

Do not apply this product PREPLANT SHALLOW INCORPORATED to late fall plantings when cold and/or dry weather can cause delayed seedling emergence and/or stress to seedling plants. Under these conditions, wait until crop has emerged and is showing good vigor before making a postemergence treatment. Crop injury may result when PREPLANT SHALLOW INCORPORATED applications of this product are made to wheat seeded less than 1" deep.

If suppression of Bromus species or annual ryegrass is not satisfactory, a sequential application of a metribuzin product (such as Lexone DF) may be applied at 3 to 6 oz per acre in the fall once the wheat has reached the 4 to 5 leaf stage of growth and the annual grassy weeds are in the 1 to 3 leaf stage of growth.

For additional precautions and rotational crop guidelines refer to the metribuzin product label.

\* Weed suppression is a visible reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as compared to an untreated area. Degree of suppression will vary with rate used, size of weeds, and environmental conditions following treatment.

#### **USE ON WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT IN THE STATES OF MONTANA; NORTH DAKOTA; SOUTH DAKOTA; AND IN NORTHEAST WYOMING ONLY**

When applied at 4/10 ounce per acre, this product will suppress Green Foxtail (pigeongrass), Yellow Foxtail and Persian Darnel in winter and spring wheat. This is only for use in Montana; North Dakota; South Dakota and in Northeast Wyoming.

Weeds Suppressed<sup>1</sup> at 4/10 Ounce Per Acre

- Green foxtail (pigeongrass)
- Yellow foxtail
- Persian Darnel

<sup>1</sup> Weed suppression is a visible reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as compared to an untreated area. Degree of suppression will vary with rate used, size of weeds and environmental conditions following treatment.

#### **SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS**

**Foxtail/Pigeongrass (Green and Yellow):** Fall or Spring postemergence applications at 4/10 oz/acre in winter wheat or spring wheat will suppress these foxtail species. Applications made in the spring (only on land that has been in fallow the previous year), also give suppression. Postemergence applications at 4/10 oz/acre should be made with surfactant before the foxtail is more than 1" tall or beyond the 1-2 leaf stage. 1/2 to 1" of rainfall is needed (after postemergence treatment) to move this product into the weed root zone before the foxtail is beyond the 2-3 leaf stage. Without adequate rainfall incorporation before the foxtail is beyond the 2-3 leaf stage, foxtail suppression may not be adequate.

**Persian Darnel:** Fall or Spring postemergence applications at 4/10 oz/A in winter wheat or spring wheat will suppress Persian Darnel. Postemergence applications at 4/10 oz/acre should be made with surfactant before the Persian Darnel exceeds the 2 leaf stage of growth. 1/2 to 1" of rainfall is needed (after postemergence treatment) to move this product into the weed root zone before the

Persian Darnel is beyond the 2 leaf stage. Without adequate rainfall incorporation before the 3 leaf stage, Persian Darnel suppression may not be adequate.

## PRECAUTIONS

Fall application may only provide short-term suppression. Sufficient rainfall after postemergence treatment is necessary to move this product 2 to 3 inches into the weed root zone before weed seeds germinate and develop an established root system or before existing weeds grow beyond the seedling stage. In most areas, fall treatments provide the best opportunity for rainfall activation and most consistent residual weed control. Late spring applications may not receive enough rainfall after treatment resulting in poor weed control. Without sufficient rainfall to move this product into the weed root zone, weeds that germinate after treatment will not be controlled.

Excessive rainfall after treatment may result in unsatisfactory weed control performance.

## RESTRICTIONS

Apply this product no more than once per crop cycle at a rate of 4/10 oz per acre.

## FALLOW

This product may be used as a fallow treatment, and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow. Apply this product at 2/10 - 4/10 oz per acre in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

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.

## WEEDS CONTROLLED

### Use Rates

Refer to the appropriate use section for specified rates.

This product effectively controls the following weeds when applied at the rates shown:

### 2/10 to 3/10 oz per acre

Blue mustard	Mayweed chamomile
Broadleaf dock	Miners lettuce
Bur beakchervil	Pineappleweed
Bur buttercup (testiculate)	Prickly lettuce††
Carolina geranium	Prostrate pigweed
Chickweed (common, jagged, mouseear)	Plains coreopsis
Conical catchfly	Purslane
Corn spurry	Redstem filaree
Cow cockle	Redroot pigweed
Curly dock	Shepherd's purse
Cutleaf evening primrose	Smallseed falseflax
False chamomile	Smooth pigweed
Field pennycress	Tansymustard*†
Flixweed*†	Treacle mustard (Bushy wallflower)
Groundsel	Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)
Hempnettle	Virginia pepperweed
Henbit	White cockle
Lady's thumb	Wild mustard
Lambsquarters	Wild carrot

### 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre

Annual bluegrass* †	Knotweed (prostrate)*†
Annual ryegrass* †	Kochia*††
Annual sowthistle	Pennsylvania smartweed*
Bedstraw*†	Prickly poppy (pinnate)
Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome)*†	Russian thistle*††
Canada thistle*†	Speedwell (common, ivyleaf)*
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)	Sunflower†
Corn gromwell* †	Vetch†
Dove foot geranium	Wild buckwheat†
Green foxtail (pigeongrass)*	Wild radish†

### **5/10 oz per acre**

Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome)\*†  
Annual ryegrass\*‡

\* When used as directed, weeds are suppressed and/or controlled. Weed suppression is a visible reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as compared to an untreated area. Degree of suppression will vary with rate used, size of weeds, and environmental conditions following treatment.

† See the **Specific Weed Problems** section for more information regarding controlling and suppressing these weeds.

‡ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the **Tank Mixtures** and **Specific Weed Problems** sections of this label for additional details.

## **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

### **Product Measurement**

This product is measured using this product's volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by  $\pm$  7.5%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

### **Pesticide Handling**

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Ensure 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/grove 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.

### **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 this product.
  3. Continue agitation until this product is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
  4. Once this product is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. This product 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 nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
  6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
  7. Apply spray mixture of this product within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
  8. If this product and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry this product in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of this product.
- Do not use this product with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

### **Ground Application**

To obtain optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles.

When using flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 3 GPA. When using flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 GPA, flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 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, do not use less than 20 GPA and overlap nozzles 100%.

Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

### **Aerial Application**

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 1 to 5 GPA. Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

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

### **Surfactants**

Unless otherwise specified, add a Nufarm-approved, nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 0.125 to 0.5% v/v (0.5 to 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution).

The higher rate of surfactant is particularly effective with spray volumes of 5 gallons per acre (GPA) or less and when using low rates of this product. Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or Nufarm representative for a listing of approved surfactants. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

**Do not use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for surfactant.**

### **TANK MIXES**

Unless otherwise prohibited on this label or the label of an intended tank mix product, this product may be applied in combination with any pesticide registered for the same crop, timing, and method of application. Observe the most restrictive label statements of various tank mix products used.

**IMPORTANT: PESTICIDE TANK MIXES MAY INCREASE THE RISK OF MIXING INCOMPATIBILITIES, REDUCED EFFECTIVENESS AND/OR CAUSE CROP INJURY OR LOSS. ANY LIABILITY FOR LOSS, INJURY OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM A TANK MIXTURE NOT SPECIFIED ON THIS LABEL OR IN MANUFACTURER'S SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING DISTRIBUTED FOR THIS PRODUCT IS SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMED BY MANUFACTURER.**

### **COMPATIBILITY**

Before full-scale mixing of this product with other pesticides, fertilizers, secondary plant nutrients, adjuvants, surfactants or oils, you must determine the compatibility of the proposed mixture. Use proportionate quantities of each ingredient and mix in a small container. Always mix one product thoroughly with the diluent before adding another product. If no incompatibility is evident after 30 minutes, the mixture is generally compatible for spraying. To evaluate potential short term effects of applying the mixture, test the tank mix combination on a few plants or a small area before larger-scale treatments. Wait at least 2 to 3 days for problems to become apparent.

**IMPORTANT: MIXING WITH OTHER SUBSTANCES MAY INCREASE THE RISK OF MIXING INCOMPATIBILITIES, REDUCED EFFECTIVENESS AND/OR CAUSE CROP INJURY OR LOSS. ANY LIABILITY FOR LOSS, INJURY OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM A MIXTURE NOT SPECIFIED ON THIS LABEL OR IN MANUFACTURER'S SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING DISTRIBUTED FOR THIS PRODUCT IS SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMED BY MANUFACTURER.**

### **Tank Mixtures**

This product may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides for use on wheat, barley, triticale, and fallow to control weeds listed as suppressed, weeds resistant to this product 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.

This product can also be mixed with registered fungicides, insecticides, or liquid fertilizer for use on wheat, triticale, or barley.

Since tank-mix partners can interfere with this product dispersion in the spray solution, it is advised that this product be slurried in a separate container before adding it to the tank mix. This product must be in suspension in the spray tank before adding companion products.

### **With Other Herbicides**

For postemergence applications to broadleaf weeds, this product may be tank mixed or used sequentially with one or more registered broadleaf or grass herbicides, such as:

2,4-D (amine or ester)	1/4 to 1/2 lb active ingredient per acre
MCPA (amine or ester)	1/4 to 1/2 lb active ingredient per acre
Bromoxynil: such as	
"Buctril" 4EC	1/4 to 1 pt per acre
"Bronate"	1/2 to 2 pt per acre
"Cutback" & "Cutback" M	1 to 2 pt per acre
Metribuzin: such as	

"Sencor" DF)	1.5 to 8 oz active per acre
Dicamba: such as	
"Diablo®" or "Banvel"*	1/8 to 1/4 pt per acre
"Banvel" SGF*	1/4 to 1/2 pt per acre
"Clarity"	1/8 to 1/4 pt per acre
Diuron: such as	
"Karmex" DF	
or "Direx" 80DF	1 to 1 1/2 lb per acre
"Direx" 4L	0.8 to 1.2 qt per acre

\* Tank mixes with Dicamba (such as "Diablo®", "Banvel", "Banvel" SGF and "Clarity") may result in reduced weed control of some broadleaf weeds.

When tank mixing this product and "Assert", ALWAYS include another broadleaf herbicide with a different mode of action (such as: 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester). Follow the surfactant instructions on the companion herbicide label. Tank-mix applications of this product plus "Assert" may cause temporary crop discoloration/stunting or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

Tank mixtures with "Hoelon" 3EC may result in reduced wild oat control.

See instructions for several of these tank mixtures given below and in the **Specific Weed Problems** section of this label.

#### ***With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)***

This product can be used as a tank-mix treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA (ester formulations provide best results) herbicides after weeds have emerged. For best results, use 2/10 to 4/10 oz of this product per acre; add 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at 1/4 to 1/2 lb active ingredient. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Do not add a surfactant when this product plus 2,4-D or MCPA is applied with liquid fertilizer.

Apply this product plus MCPA after the 3- to 5-leaf stage but before boot stage. Apply this product plus 2,4-D after tillering but before boot stage (refer to the appropriate 2,4-D manufacturer's label). Applying a tank mixture of this product, 2,4-D, or MCPA and liquid fertilizer when temperatures are below freezing or when the crop is stressed from cold weather just prior to winter dormancy can result in foliar burn and/or crop injury.

#### ***With Diuron (such as "Karmex" DF or Diuron DF)***

In areas where annual bluegrass, annual ryegrass, corn grower, green foxtail (pigeongrass) and wild buckwheat are the main weed problems, apply 1 to 1-1/2 lb per acre of "Karmex" DF or Diuron DF plus 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre this product preemergence. For best results between 1/2" and 1" of rainfall is needed within 1 to 2 weeks after application. Follow all restrictions on the Diuron labels.

#### ***With Everest***

This product can be tank mixed with "Everest" (EPA Reg. No. 66330-49) herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat or triticale. **Postemergence Applications:** Refer to the "Everest" label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping instructions, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the "Everest" label conflict with instructions on this label.

#### ***With Maverick***

Refer to this product's label, and the "Maverick" (EPA Reg. No. 524-500) label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping instructions, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the "Maverick" label conflict with instructions on this label.

Other suitable registered herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides registered for use on small grains or fallow may be tank mixed or used sequentially with this mixture. Read and follow all manufacturer's label instructions for the companion herbicide. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply.

#### ***With Starane Herbicide***

This product can be tank mixed with Starane (EPA Reg. No. 62719-286) herbicide for improved control of broadleaf weeds in wheat, triticale, barley, and fallow.

For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall), Russian thistle, mustard species, and wild buckwheat, this product may be tank mixed with 1/3 to 1 - 1/3 pints per acre of Starane. Refer to this label, and the Starane label information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping

instructions, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the Starane label conflict with instructions on this label.

Other suitable registered herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides registered for use on small grains or fallow may be tank mixed or used sequentially with this mixture. Read and follow all manufacturer's label instructions for the companion herbicide. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply.

#### ***With Starane + Salvo Herbicides***

This product can be tank mixed with Starane + Salvo (EPA Reg. No. 34704-1010) herbicides for improved control of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, triticale, and fallow.

For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall), Russian thistle, mustard species and wild buckwheat, this product may be tank mixed with 2/3 to 2 2/3 pints per acre of Starane + Salvo. Refer to the label of this product, and the Starane and Salvo labels for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping instructions, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the Starane or Salvo label conflict with instructions on this label.

Other suitable registered herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides registered for use on small grains or fallow may be tank mixed or used sequentially with this mixture. Read and follow all manufacturer's label instructions for the companion herbicide. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply.

#### ***With Starane + Sword Herbicides***

This product can be tank mixed with Starane + Sword (EPA Reg. No. 228-267-34704) herbicides for improved control of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, triticale, and fallow.

For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall), Russian thistle, mustard species and wild buckwheat, this product may be tank mixed with 3/4 to 2 3/4 pints per acre of Starane + Sword. Refer to the label of this product, and the Starane and Sword labels for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping instructions, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the Starane or Sword label conflict with instructions on this label.

Other suitable registered herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides registered for use on small grains or fallow may be tank mixed or used sequentially with this mixture. Read and follow all manufacturer's label instructions for the companion herbicide. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply.

#### ***With Insecticides***

This product may be tank mixed with insecticides registered for use on wheat, barley, triticale, and fallow. However, under certain conditions (drought or cold stress while crop is in the 2- to 4-leaf stage), tank mixtures or sequential treatments of this product and organophosphate insecticides (such as methyl or ethyl parathion, or "Di-Syston") may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when there are wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures just prior to or soon after treatment. Read and follow directions on companion product labels and limit first use to a small area. If no symptoms of crop injury appear, larger acreage can be treated.

Do not apply this product within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide (such as "DiSyston") has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result.

**Do not use this product plus "Malathion", as crop injury may result.**

In the Pacific Northwest, do not use this product with "Lorsban", as crop injury may result.

#### ***With Fungicides***

This product may be tank mixed with "Benlate" fungicide or "Manzate" 200DF fungicide or other fungicides whenever the proper timing for herbicide and fungicide treatments coincide.

#### ***With Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer Solution***

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing this product in fertilizer solution. If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with this product and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label).

Do not add surfactant when using this product in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer solution as a substitute for surfactant.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult local advices for details on surfactant addition.

### ***Specific Weed Problems***

#### **Annual bluegrass/annual ryegrass**

##### **Preemergence**

Apply this product at 5/10 oz per acre preemergence after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges.

or

Apply this product at 5/10 oz per acre preemergence after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges followed by a sequential application of metribuzin (such as "Sencor" DF) at 2.25 to 4.5 oz active per acre in the fall once the wheat has reached the 4- to 5-leaf stage of growth and the annual grassy weeds are in the 1- to 3-leaf stage of growth.

or

For improved control in the Pacific Northwest, apply a tank mix of this product at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre plus "Karmex" DF or Diuron DF at 1-1/2 lb per acre preemergence to bluegrass or ryegrass. One-half to 1" of rainfall is needed to move the herbicides into the weed root zone prior to bluegrass or ryegrass emergence.

##### **Postemergence**

Apply a tank mix of this product at 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre and metribuzin (such as "Sencor" DF) at 2.25 to 3 oz active per acre postemergence to the crop and grassy weeds when wheat has reached the 4- to 5-leaf stage of growth and the grassy weeds have reached the 1- to 3-leaf stage of growth.

Note: See Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome) section for additional information on the use of metribuzin (such as "Sencor" DF).

#### **Bedstraw**

Apply this product at 4/10 oz per acre. For postemergence treatments, apply before bedstraw is over 2" long; use 2 qt of surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution.

#### **Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome)**

Best suppression of these grasses is achieved by applications of this product with metribuzin (such as "Sencor" DF) either in tank mixtures or as sequential treatments.

Additional information may be available in a metribuzin supplemental label for winter wheat, barley, triticale, and fallow.

Allow for adequate rainfall (1/2 to 1") to move this product and metribuzin (such as "Sencor" DF) into the weed root zone before weeds germinate and develop an established root system. Lack of adequate rainfall following application will result in reduced performance.

To avoid the risk of cold weather-related crop injury and lack of performance, apply metribuzin (such as "Sencor" DF) before winter dormancy of the crop and grassy weeds. Excessive rainfall immediately after application may result in crop injury. Do not tank mix this product plus metribuzin with any other pesticide other than surfactants on either this labeling of this product or metribuzin. Apply only to metribuzin-approved varieties, see label for listing of sensitive wheat, triticale, and barley varieties.

##### **Preemergence/Sequential Applications**

Apply this product at 5/10 oz per acre preemergence after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges. A sequential application of metribuzin (such as "Sencor" DF) may be applied at 2.25 to 3 oz active per acre in the fall once the wheat has reached the 4- to 5-leaf stage of growth and the annual grassy weeds are in the 1- to 3-leaf stage of growth.

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington - Apply this product at 4/10 to 5/10 oz per acre after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges.



If suppression of brome grass is not satisfactory following the preemergence application of this product, apply a sequential treatment of metribuzin (such as "Sencor" DF) at 1.5 to 3 oz active per acre in the fall when the crop is in the 2-leaf to 3-tiller stage or 3.75 to 6 oz active per acre after winter wheat has at least 4 tillers, 2 inches of secondary root systems throughout the field and actively growing.

#### Postemergence Tank-Mix Applications

Apply a tank mix of this product at 2/10 to 4/10 oz per acre and metribuzin (such as "Sencor" DF) at 2.25 to 3 oz active per acre postemergence to the crop and grassy weeds when wheat has reached the 4- to 5-leaf stage of growth and the grassy weeds have reached the 1- to 3-leaf stage of growth.

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington - Where broadleaf weeds and brome grass are the problem, apply a tank mix of this product at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre and metribuzin (such as "Sencor" DF) at 1.5 to 3 oz active per acre in the fall when wheat, triticale, or barley is in the 2-leaf to 3-tiller stage or use this product at 3/10 to 4/10 oz and metribuzin at 3.75 to 6 oz active per acre when wheat, triticale, or barley has at least 4 tillers, 2 inches of secondary root systems throughout the field and actively growing. For best results, make application before brome grass is in the 2- to 3-leaf stage. Consult precautions and instructions on the metribuzin labeling before making this application.

**Canada thistle:** Apply this product with surfactant after the majority of thistles have emerged and while they are small (rosette stage to 4" - 6" tall) and actively growing. For maximum long-term effect, yearly treatment may be required.

**Corn gromwell:** Apply this product at 4/10 oz per acre or tank mix this product with Bromoxynil (such as "Buctril" or "Bronate"), and apply postemergence to the crop when weeds are small and actively growing.

#### **Flixweed, Tansymustard**

For best results, tank mix this product with 2,4-D or MCPA (esters or amines) and apply postemergence when weeds are actively growing.

**Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce:** Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, this product should be applied postemergence in the spring. Apply when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing. Use this product in a tank mix with Dicamba (such as "Diablo®", "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF/"Clarity") and/or 2,4-D and 2 qt surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution.

**Prostrate knotweed:** For best results, apply this product preemergence at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre to knotweed in the fall.

For postemergence treatments, tank mix this product at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre with 2,4-D, MCPA, Dicamba (such as "Diablo®", "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF/"Clarity") and/or Bromoxynil (such as "Buctril" or "Bronate") and surfactant. Apply to small, actively growing plants (no more than 4 true leaves). For maximum postemergence control, knotweed plants should remain actively growing for 3 to 4 days following application.

**Sunflower:** For best results, apply this product after the majority of sunflowers have emerged and are small (not more than 2" tall) and are actively growing. Add surfactant at 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution. If this product is applied preemergence, make application in early spring to allow for timely and adequate rainfall to move this product into the weed root zone before weeds germinate and develop an established root system.

**Note:** In areas of high rainfall, fall applications may not provide adequate residual control of sunflowers.

Deep-germinating sunflowers that emerge after a spring treatment may not be controlled.

**Vetch:** For best results, apply this product postemergence at 4/10 oz per acre plus 1/4 lb active ingredient per acre of 2,4-D or MCPA (amine or ester) and surfactant.

**Wild buckwheat:** For best results, apply this product preemergence at 4/10 oz per acre to wild buckwheat in the fall or early spring.

For postemergence applications, tank mix this product at 4/10 oz per acre with 2,4-D, MCPA, Dicamba (such as "Diablo®", "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF/"Clarity") and/or Bromoxynil (such as "Buctril" or "Bronate") and surfactant. Apply after the majority of seedlings have emerged and are actively growing.

**Note:** In certain situations 3/10 oz of this product may provide acceptable control of Wild buckwheat. Consult Nufarm representative for additional information.

**Wild radish:** For best results, apply this product at 3/10 to 4/10 oz per acre postemergence.

#### **CROP ROTATION**

Before using this product, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your wheat, barley, triticale, or fallow acres at the same time.

#### **Minimum Rotation Intervals**



Minimum rotation intervals\* are determined by the rate of breakdown of this product applied. The breakdown of this product in the soil is affected by soil pH, soil temperature, soil microorganisms, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase this product breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow this product breakdown.

Of these three 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 rotating to other crops.

\* The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from this product's last application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

#### **Soil pH Limitations**

This product should not be used on fields having a soil pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond those specified in the rotation table, and under certain conditions, could injure wheat, triticale, or barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of this product.

This product should not be used on soils with a pH below 5.0, as additional crop stress from low pH and aluminum toxicity may result in crop injury.

#### **Checking Soil pH**

Before using this product, determine the soil pH of the field. To obtain a representative pH value, take several samples from different areas of the field between 0" and 4" deep and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on soil sampling procedures.

Before using this product carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your wheat, barley, triticale, or fallow acres at the same time.

#### **Cereal Crops—Rotation Intervals**

Location	Soil pH*	Application Rate (oz/A)	Minimum Rotation Interval (Months)		
			Wheat/Rye/Triticale**	Oat	Barley
NE, KS, OK, TX	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	0	10	10
	7.9 or lower	5/10	4	10	16
CO, NE(Panhandle), Southeastern WY	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	0	10	10
ID, OR, WA, MT, ND, SD, and WY(except Southeastern WY)	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	0	10	10
	6.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10	0	10	16

\* See the **Minimum Rotation Intervals** and **Soil pH Limitations** sections of this label.

\*\* For Durum wheat and Wampum variety of Spring Wheat, follow the rotation intervals listed under Barley.

**Non Cereal Crops—Rotation Intervals—Non Irrigated Land**

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
State	County or Area					
Colorado	E. of Continental Divide	Field corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	20 45	11 36
		Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	45 60	36 48
Idaho*	Northern (Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Koontenai, Latah, Lewis, and Nez Perce counties)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	50	36
Kansas	All areas	Field Corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	20 45	11 36
	Central (Generally E. of Highway 183, W. of the Flint Hills)	Grain sorghum Soybeans	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	25	14
	W. Central and Western (generally W. of Highway 183 to the western edge of Grant, Kearny, Logan, Rawlins, Stevens, Thomas, and Wichita counties)	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	21 42	14 26
		Soybeans	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	40 60	24 36
	Far Western (In the last tier of counties along the KS/CO border: Cheyenne, Greeley, Hamilton, Morton, Sherman, Stanton, and Wallace)	Grain sorghum Soybeans	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	36 60	26 48
Nebraska	All areas	Field Corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	20 45	11 36
	S. Central (Franklin, Nuckolls, Thayer, and Webster counties)	Grain sorghum, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	25	14
	Western counties (Chase, Dundy, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Perkins, Phelps, and Red Willow)	Grain sorghum, Soybeans	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	40 60	24 36
	Panhandle (Deuel, Garden, and Sheridan counties and all counties W. to the WY border)	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	45	24
Oklahoma	All areas	Field Corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	20 45	11 36
	East of Panhandle	Grain sorghum, Cotton, Mung beans, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	25	14
	Panhandle	Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	30	25

**Non Cereal Crops—Rotation Intervals—Non Irrigated Land (Continued)**

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
State	County or Area					
Oregon*	Northeastern counties (Baker, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	50	36
	West of the Cascades	Ryegrass (annual and perennial) Crimson Clover	6.5 or less	2/10 to 4/10	20	9
		Red Clover Snap Beans	6.5 or less	2/10 to 4/10	40	15
		Field Corn	6.5 or less	2/10 to 4/10	60	22
Texas	All areas	Field Corn, Millets	7.4 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	20	11
			7.5 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10	45	36
	Eastern counties †	Grain sorghum, Cotton, Mung beans, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 5/10	25	14
	† The Eastern counties are: Archer, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Camp, Cass, Clay, Colin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Franklin, Grayson, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Montague, Morris, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrant, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood, Young					
	Central counties‡	Cotton, Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	25	14
			7.9 or lower	5/10	46	26
‡ The Central counties are: Baylor, Callahan, Eastland, Foard, Hardeman, Haskell, Knox, Shackelford, Stephens, Throckmorton, Wilbarger						
	Panhandle	Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	30	25
Washington*	Eastern (Asotin, Columbia, Garfield, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	50	36
Wyoming	Southeastern counties (Platte, Gosen, and Laramie)	Field corn, Millets	7.4 or lower	2/10 to 4/10	20	11
			7.5 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10	45	36
		Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	2/10 to 4/10 2/10 to 4/10	45 60	36 48
Note: Do not plant sorghum grown for hybrid seed production.						
* In Idaho, Oregon & Washington for peas and lentils, a field bioassay is required if soil pH is above 6.5						

**BIOASSAY**

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop not listed (See 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, or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

**Field Bioassay**

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

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

**Rotation Interval to STS™ Soybean<sup>1</sup>, Grain Sorghum, Cotton, Non-STSTM Soybeans, Field Corn, and Rice**

Rotation Intervals for STS™ Soybeans, Grain Sorghum, Cotton, Non - STSTM Soybeans, Field Corn and Rice - Irrigated / Non Irrigated Land following wheat, barley triticale, or fallow land at the Maximum Use Rates listed in the following table.

Areas	Crop	Soil pH	Maximum Use Rate (oz/A)	Minimum Rotation Interval (Months)*
All Areas of: AL, AR, DE, GA, IL, IN, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NC, NJ, OH, PA, SC, TN, VA and WV	STSTM Soybeans	7.9 or lower	0.5	6
	Grain Sorghum, Cotton, Non STSTM Soybeans, Field Corn & Rice	7.9 or lower	0.5	18
* The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting. Rotation intervals are based on normal precipitation/irrigation amounts. See EPA approved label of this product for additional details on crop rotation recommendations and restrictions.				

**RESTRICTIONS**

- 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 or similar areas.
  - Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Do not contaminate any body of water. Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after use
- Does not apply to crops grown for seed.

**IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS**

- This product is non-corrosive, non-flammable, non-volatile, and does not freeze in storage.
- Under certain conditions (such as drought, prolonged cold weather, pH variability in the fields) temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur to STS™ soybeans planted after applications of this product.

<sup>1</sup> Sulfonylurea Tolerant Soybeans

**GRAZING**

There are no grazing restrictions on this product.

## RECROPPING INTERVALS FOR GRASSES ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

### ROTATION INTERVAL FOR PLANTING GRASSES ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) ACRES

Whenever this product has previously been used in wheat, barley, triticale, or fallow, the following grasses may be planted after the intervals specified in the tables below. **The planting of grass and legume mixtures is not advised as injury to the legume may occur.**

- Bentgrasses
- Blue grama
- Bluestems — Big, Little, Plains, Sand, WW Spar - Buffalograss
- Galleta
- Green needlegrass
- Green sprangletop
- Indiangrass
- Indian ricegrass
- Lovegrasses — Sand, Weeping
- Orchardgrass  
(excluding Piaute)
- Prairie sandreed
- Sand dropseed
- Sheep fescue
- Sideoats grama
- Switchgrass
- Wheatgrasses — Crested, Intermediate, Pubescent, Slender, Streambank, Tall, Thickspike, Western - Wild-ryegrasses — Beardless, Russian

### ROTATION INTERVALS IN

MT, ND, SD, and Northern WY:

Soil pH* Grasses	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Minimum Interval for Planting
7.5 or lower	2/10 – 3/10	4 months (all grasses)
7.6 – 7.9	2/10 – 3/10	4 months (Wheatgrass only)

CO, NM, Southern WY:

Soil pH* Grasses	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Minimum Interval for Planting
7.9 or lower	2/10 – 3/10	2 months (all grasses)

NE, KS, OK, TX:

Soil pH* Grasses	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Minimum Interval for Planting
7.9 or lower	2/10 – 4/10	2 months (all grasses)
7.9 or lower	5/10	4 months (all grasses)

ID, OR, UT, WA:

Soil pH* Grasses	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Minimum Interval for Planting
7.9 or lower	2/10 – 4/10	2 months (all grasses)

## BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop not listed (See 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, or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

### Field Bioassay

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

## 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.

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 crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to the crop.

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 product in suspension.

## SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment must be cleaned before spraying of this product. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the 6 steps outlined in the **After Spraying this product and before Spraying Crops Other Than Wheat, Triticale, or Barley** section.

### *At the End of the Day*

When multiple loads of this product are applied, it is advised that during periods at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses be flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits from accumulating in the application equipment.

### *After Spraying this Product and before Spraying Crops Other Than Wheat, Triticale, or Barley*

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of this product 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 at least 3% active ingredient) 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 ammonia\* and water.
4. Repeat Step 2.
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) specified on this label. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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

### Notes:

1. **Caution:** Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia, as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is advised prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any

caked deposits.

3. When this product 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 preapplication cleanout 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 this product and applications of other pesticides to sensitive crops of this product during the same spray season, it is advised that a sprayer be dedicated to this product to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

## INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Nufarm advises the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds.

Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop or site systems in your area.

## RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply to wheat, triticale, or barley undersown with legumes and grasses, as injury to the forages will result.
- Do not apply to frozen ground where surface runoff may result.
- Do not apply to snow-covered ground.
- Do not apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate other cropland.
- Do not use less than 2/10 oz per acre of this product preplant, preemergence, or postemergence.
- Do not apply this product preemergence on wheat if the wheat has germinated and has started to emerge above the soil surface.
- Do not use this product preemergence on wheat that has been planted into dry soil ("dusted in") or on very coarse, uneven seedbeds.
- Do not apply more than 1 application per growing season.
- 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, or similar areas.
  - Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
  - Carefully observe sprayer cleanup instructions, both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, triticale, or barley.

## PRECAUTIONS

- Wheat, triticale, and barley varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. Nufarm advises 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 product to a small area.
- Wherever this product is used on land previously treated with "Glean FC", "Ally", "Amber", "Assert", or other longer residual herbicides with the same mode of action, read the rotational guidelines on both labels and follow the one with the longest interval stated for your situation before choosing to rotate to crops other than wheat, triticale, or barley.
- 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 adjacent crops may result when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than cereal grains.
- For ground applications applied postemergence to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA should improve weed control under these conditions.
- Temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur if this product is applied when the crop is stressed by severe weather conditions (such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures), disease or insect damage, low fertility, applications to coarse soils, or when applied in combination with surfactant and high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Store product in original container only.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

### Container Disposal:

**For Plastic Containers:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**For Fiber Sacks:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty fiber sack by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into manufacturing or application equipment. Then dispose of sack in a sanitary landfill or by or incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**Container Refilling and Disposal (For Containers up to 250 gal):** Refillable container. If the container is to be refilled, do not rinse with any material or introduce any pesticide other than this product. Reseal and return the container to any authorized Nufarm refilling facility. If the container is not to be refilled, triple rinse (or equivalent) and offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by open burning, if allowed by state and local authorities. If burned, keep out of smoke.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, call 1-800-424-9300 day or night.

**Container Disposal for Bulk Containers:** When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use, and return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location named at time of purchase of this product. The container must only be refilled with this pesticide product. DO NOT REUSE THE CONTAINER FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, contact Nufarm's Customer Service Department at 1-800-345-3330. If not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling. Disposal of this container must be in compliance with state and local regulations.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately.

Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, call 1-800-424-9300 day or night.

## WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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