YUKON HERBICIDE

WATER SOLUBLE GRANULE

YUKON is a selective herbicide for the control of listed annual broadleaf weeds and nutsedge in field corn, field corn grown for seed and grain sorghum (milo).

Read the entire label before using this product.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
* Halosulfuron-methyl	12.5%
Sodium salt of dicamba	55.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	32.5%
TOTAL	100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	• Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Remove visible particles from mouth. • Have person rinse mouth thoroughly with water, spit out rinse water. • 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. **FOR MEDICAL EMERGENCIES INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL TOLL FREE: 1-888-478-0798.**	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

CAUSES EYE IRRITATION. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

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

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.

This product is known to leach through the soil into the ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination. Consult with the local agricultural agencies for information regarding soil permeability and aquifer vulnerability in your area.

NET CONTENTS _____ OUNCES

EPA Reg. No. 81880-6
EPA Est. No.

ACCEPTED
6-12-06
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.
81880-6

Canyon Group LLC.
c/o Gowan Company LLC.
P.O. Box 5569
Yuma, Arizona 85366-5569

GENERAL INFORMATION

The level of weed control following YUKON herbicide application is dependent upon application rate, weed species and size at application time, and growing conditions. For best results, applications should be made to actively growing weeds at the heights defined in the "USE RATE GUIDE" sections of this label. Heavy infestations should be treated early before the weeds become too competitive with the crop. When early post emergence treatments are used in corn, sequential applications may be required to control later weed flushes.
Soon after YUKON is applied, growth of susceptible weeds is inhibited, and susceptible weeds are no longer competitive with the crop. Following growth inhibition, the leaves and growing point begin to discolor. Complete control typically occurs within 7-14 days depending on the weed size, species and growing conditions.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any 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, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.
Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 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
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant gloves greater than 14 mils in thickness and composed of materials such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber or nitrile rubber.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUCTIONS

Applications should be made by ground or aerial equipment to healthy, actively growing weeds. For best results, avoid applications when weeds are under drought stress, disease, or insect damage. Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after application may also reduce effectiveness.

Ground Applications: Apply YUKON herbicide uniformly with properly calibrated ground equipment in 10 or more gallons of water per acre. Other water-based spray carriers may be used for directed applications, avoiding contact with crop foliage. Select spray volumes that ensure thorough and uniform weed coverage. Choose nozzles that provide optimum spray distribution and coverage at the appropriate pressure (psi). Use only ground application equipment. Thoroughly clean equipment prior to mixing spray solution. Avoid streaking, skips, overlaps, and spray drift during applications.

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

Avoid disturbing (e.g. cultivation) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.

Aerial Applications: Apply YUKON herbicide uniformly with properly calibrated equipment in 5 to 15 gallons of water per acre. Thoroughly clean equipment prior to mixing spray solution. Avoid streaking, skips, overlaps, and spray drift during applications. This product should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Avoid disturbing (e.g. cultivation) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.

Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after the use of YUKON herbicide, following the directions under Procedure for Cleaning Spray Equipment.

Spray Drift Management
AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

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

Controlling initial droplet size:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher flow rates produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle orientation** - Orienting nozzles so the spray stream is released backwards, parallel to the air stream, will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

Controlling placement of spray droplets:

- **Boom length** - For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- **Application height** - Applications should not be greater than 10 feet above the top of the tallest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Greater application heights result in greater droplet size reduction through evaporation and greater movement in air currents. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.
- **Application speed** - Slower aircraft speeds within a safe range will produce less air turbulence and fewer small droplets.
- **Swath adjustment** - When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (wind speed, droplet size, etc.).

Key environmental factors:

- **Wind** - Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided when wind speeds are below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Applicators should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.
- **Temperature and humidity** - When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.
- **Temperature inversions** - Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable air currents that are common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke detector. 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.

SENSITIVE CROP PRECAUTIONS

YUKON may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to YUKON during their development stage. FOLLOW THE PRECAUTIONS LISTED BELOW WHEN USING THIS PRODUCT.

- Do not treat areas where either downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of YUKON with the roots of sensitive plants such as trees and shrubs.
- Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing, when temperature inversions exist, or if the wind is gusty or in excess of 5 mph and moving in the direction of adjacent sensitive crops. Leave an adequate buffer zone between area to be treated and sensitive plants.
- Use coarse sprays to avoid potential herbicide drift. Select nozzles that are designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Examples of nozzles designed to produce coarse sprays via ground application are large capacity flood nozzles. Keep the spray pressure at or below 20 psi and the spray volume at or above 20 gpa, unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift-reducing nozzles. Consult your spray nozzle supplier concerning the choice of drift-reducing nozzles.
- Agriculturally approved drift-reducing additives may be used.
- Do not apply YUKON adjacent to sensitive crops when the temperature on the day of application is expected to exceed 85°F as drift is more likely to occur.
- To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply YUKON should be thoroughly cleaned (See PROCEDURE FOR CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT) before reusing to apply any other chemicals.

Consult your local or state authorities for possible application restrictions and advice concerning these and other special local use situations.

PROCEDURE FOR CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

The steps listed below are suggested for thorough cleaning of spray equipment following applications of this product which contains dicamba. YUKON, requires the use of a water/detergent rinse.

1) Hose down the inside and outside surfaces of equipment thoroughly while filling the spray tank half full of water. Flush by operating sprayer until the rinse water is purged.
2) Fill tank with water while adding 2 lbs. of detergent for every 40 gallons of water. Circulate the detergent solution through the sprayer system for 5 to 10 minutes and spray a small amount of the solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3) Flush the detergent solution out through the boom until empty.
4) Repeat step 1, and follow with steps 5, 6 and 7.
5) Fill tank with water while adding 1 quart of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the ammonia solution through the sprayer system for 15 to 20 minutes and spray a small amount of the ammonia solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
6) Flush the solution out through the boom until empty.
7) Remove the nozzles and screens and flush the system with two full tanks of water.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Fill the spray tank to about three-fourths of the desired volume. Add the recommended amount of this product as listed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" sections. Complete the filling process while maintaining agitation. Remove the hose from the mixing tank immediately after filling to avoid siphoning back into the carrier source. Add non-ionic surfactant and other adjuvants as the last ingredients in the tank.
Spray solutions should be applied within 24 hours after mixing.

Adjuvants: **A nonionic surfactant (NIS)** is the only adjuvant required in the spray solution. Use only nonionic surfactants which are approved by EPA for use on food crops and which contain at least 80 percent active ingredient. Use 0.25 to 0.5 percent nonionic surfactant concentration (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution).

Crop oil concentrate (COC) may be used with YUKON herbicide instead of nonionic surfactants. Do not use both NIS and COC in the spray mixture. Add COC to the spray mixture at 1 percent vol./vol. (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray mixture). Use only good quality petroleum- or vegetable-based crop oil concentrates which contain at least 14 percent emulsifiers. Crop oil may cause injury at higher YUKON use rates.

Nonionic surfactant OR COC are the only additives necessary for YUKON herbicide applications. Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution (e.g., 28-0-0) may be added to the spray solution to improve the control of certain species, particularly if YUKON herbicide is being tank mixed with a companion herbicide which requires use of a liquid nitrogen additive. However, a nonionic surfactant OR COC will still be necessary. Refer to the companion product label for specific additive requirements. Otherwise, add liquid nitrogen fertilizer at a rate of 2 to 4 quarts per acre. Do not use liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions or suspensions as the total carrier because excessive crop injury may occur. A high quality, spray grade ammonium sulfate (e.g. 21-0-0) may be applied at a rate of 2 to 4 pounds per acre in place of the liquid nitrogen fertilizer.

FIELD CORN AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SEED

Corn Growth Stage: When used alone, YUKON herbicide can be applied over-the-top or with drop nozzles from the spike through 36 inch field corn. YUKON herbicide may be applied up to 2 applications with a total application not to exceed 8 ounces of product by weight. Allow at least 2 weeks between applications.

Following application to foliage, corn may be grazed or harvested for feed after the crop reaches the ensilage (milk) stage, at least 30 days after foliar application.

WEEDS CONTROLLED - YUKON HERBICIDE
CORN USE RATE GUIDE

Use Rate - 4 to 8 ounces of product by weight per acre

Weed Species	Size Range Height (inches)
Bindweed [1]	1 to 6
Burcucumber [1]	4 to 12
Cocklebur, common	1 to 14
Dogbane, hemp [1]	1 to 6
Fleabane, Philadelphia	1 to 3
Horsenettle	1 to 8
Kochia	1 to 6
Jimsonweed	1 to 4
Lambsquarters, common	1 to 6
Mallow, Venice	1 to 12 *
Milkweed, common	1 to 6
Milkweed, honeyvine	1 to 6 *
Morningglory, ivyleaf	1 to 6
Morningglory, tall	1 to 6
Mustard	1 to 6 *
Nightshade, black	1 to 6
Nutsedge, yellow	1 to 12 *
Nutsedge, purple	1 to 12 *
Passionflower	1 to 3
Pigweed, redroot	1 to 12
Pokeweed	1 to 18
Ragweed, common	1 to 12
Ragweed, giant	1 to 6
Radish, wild	1 to 6 *
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	1 to 3
Sunflower, common	1 to 15
Thistle, Canada [1]	1 to 6
Velvetleaf	1 to 12
Waterhemp	1 to 6

[1] Suppression
* Use 6 to 8 ounces for best results.

Use the higher rates for heavy weed infestations or weeds close to the maximum height for control.

Do not apply when soybeans are grown nearby if corn is more than 24" tall, or if soybeans are more than 10" tall, or if soybeans have begun to bloom.

GRAIN SORGHUM (MILO)

Grain Sorghum Growth Stage: YUKON alone can be applied from the 2-leaf through16-inch tall sorghum. Use drop nozzles if sorghum is taller than 8 inches. Crop injury will be minimized if the spray solution does not contact leaves or the whorl. Application made when the sorghum is in the 3 to 5 leaf stage and weeds are small will result in best performance. Temporary stature reduction may occur to the crop following application of YUKON herbicide if the grain sorghum is under stress. This effect will be most evident 7-10 days after application. The crop will quickly recover under normal growing conditions.

Only apply YUKON herbicide in a single application with the total application rate not to exceed 6 ounces of product by weight per acre per use season. Do not graze or feed treated sorghum forage or silage prior to mature grain stage. Do not apply to sorghum grown for seed production.

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WEEDS CONTROLLED - YUKON HERBICIDE
SORGHUM USE RATE GUIDE
Use Rate - 4 to 6 ounces of product by weight per acre

Weed Species	Size Range Height (inches)
Bindweed [1]	1 to 6
Burcucumber [1]	4 to 12
Cocklebur, common	1 to 12
Dogbane, hemp [1]	1 to 6
Fleabane, Philadelphia	1 to 3
Horsenettle	1 to 8
Kochia	1 to 6
Jimsonweed	1 to 4
Lambsquarters, common	1 to 6
Mallow, Venice	1 to 3
Milkweed, common	1 to 6
Milkweed, honeyvine [1]	1 to 3*
Morningglory, ivyleaf	1 to 6
Morningglory, tall	1 to 6
Nightshade, black	1 to 6
Nutsedge, yellow	1 to 12*
Nutsedge, purple	1 to 12*
Passionflower	1 to 3
Pigweed, redroot	1 to 12
Pokeweed	1 to 18
Ragweed, common	1 to 12
Ragweed, giant	1 to 6
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	1 to 3
Sunflower, common	1 to 12
Thistle, Canada [1]	1 to 6
Velvetleaf	1 to 12
Waterhemp	1 to 6

[1] Suppression
* Use 6 ounces for best results.
Use the higher rates for heavy weed infestations or weeds close to the maximum height for control.

TANK MIXTURES

Before mixing in the spray tank, it is recommended that compatibility be tested by mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities as listed below. For tank mixtures, add individual formulations to the spray tank in the following sequence: water dispersible granules, dry flowables, emulsifiable concentrates, drift control additive, water soluble liquids followed by nonionic surfactant.
Tank mixtures should not be applied if the crop is under severe stress due to drought, water-saturated soils, poor fertility (especially low nitrogen levels), hail, frost, insects or when the maximum daytime temperature is above 92°F. Tank mix applications under these conditions may cause temporary crop injury.
Ensure that spray equipment is set up to avoid applying an excessive rate directly over the rows and into the whorl of the cornstalk. To insure good spray coverage of weeds and to reduce the risk of spraying directly into the whorl, tank-mix applications made after corn is 24 inches tall should be directed or semi-directed using drop nozzles.

YUKON Herbicide Tank-Mixture Options in Corn

Atrazine 4L	1 1/2 to 3 pints	COC	• Broadcast to corn up to 12" tall.	• Control is best when weeds are small. • Effective for burndown of grass weed escapes. • Antagonism may occur on larger broadleaf weeds.
Accent™	2/3 ounce	COC or NIS	• Broadcast or apply with drop nozzles to corn up to 24" tall. • For corn 24" to 36" tall, apply with drop nozzles only.	• Ammonium nitrogen fertilizer (e.g. 28%) is also recommended as an additive. • Avoid spraying directly into whorls of larger cornstalks. • Refer to Accent label for soil insecticide interaction information.
Beacon™	0.76 ounce 1/2 packet	COC or NIS	• Broadcast or apply with drop nozzles to corn up to 20" tall. • For corn 20" to pretassel, apply with drop nozzles only.	• Ammonium nitrogen fertilizer (e.g. 28%) is also recommended as an additive. • Avoid spraying directly into whorls of larger corn. • Refer to Beacon label for soil insecticide interaction restrictions. • Consult your dealer, seed supplier, or Syngenta representative for a list of susceptible hybrids.

NIS = Nonionic surfactant. COC = Crop oil concentrate.
Refer to "MIXING INSTRUCTIONS", "TANK MIXTURES" and "USE RATE GUIDES" sections of this label for detailed information.
Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions for all products used in tank mixtures.

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TANK MIXTURES
CORN AND GRAIN SORGHUM

YUKON HERBICIDE plus ATRAZINE

YUKON herbicide may be applied in combination with atrazine for post emergence control of labeled broadleaf weeds. The addition of atrazine will also aid in the burndown and control of many grass weeds (1.5 inches or less) which have escaped preemergence herbicide treatments. Applications should be made when broadleaf weeds are small (3 inches or less).

Mixtures with atrazine may result in reduced control (antagonism) of larger broadleaf weeds. Use the labeled rate for YUKON herbicide plus Atrazine 4L at 1 1/2 to 3 pints per acre (0.75 to 1 1/2 pounds active ingredient per acre). The addition of crop oil concentrate (COC) is recommended for this mixture.

Refer to the Atrazine 4L label for use instructions, additive requirements, weeds controlled and application restrictions.

TANK MIXTURES
CORN ONLY

YUKON HERBICIDE plus ACCENT™ plus NONIONIC SURFACTANT

YUKON HERBICIDE plus BEACON™ plus NONIONIC SURFACTANT

A tank mixture of YUKON herbicide plus Accent or Beacon may be used for the post emergence control of annual broadleaf weeds and annual grasses in corn only.

YUKON herbicide plus Accent may be applied over-the-top or with drop nozzles to field corn up to 24 inches tall (free standing). For corn 24 to 36 inches tall, refer to the Accent label for application restrictions. YUKON herbicide plus Beacon may be applied over-the-top or directed to field corn when corn height is between 4 and 20 inches tall. Drop nozzles are required with the Beacon mixture when corn is between 20 inches and 36 inches tall.

Refer to Accent and Beacon labels for use instructions and restrictions on corn varieties and insecticides.

USE RATE GUIDE FOR CONTROL OF GRASSES AND BROADLEAF WEEDS

(See Weeds Controlled Section for YUKON for broadleaf weed heights and rates)

YUKON Use Rate - 4 to 8 ounces of product by weight per acre

Accent Use Rate - 2/3 ounce by weight per acre

Beacon Use Rate - 1/2 packet per treated acre (0.76 ounce product per acre)

	YUKON + Accent	YUKON + Beacon
Barnyardgrass	2 to 4	
Cupgrass, woolly	2 to 4	
Foxtails: giant, yellow, green, bristly	2 to 4	
Itchgrass	2 to 6	
Johnsongrass, rhizome	8 to 18	8 to 16
seedling	4 to 12	4 to 12
Millet, wild proso	1 to 4	
Oats, wild	2 to 4	
Panicum, browntop	1 to 3	
Panicum, fall	2 to 4	Less than 2
Panicum, Texas	1 to 3	
Quackgrass	4 to 10	4 to 8
Ryegrass, Italian	2 to 6	
Sandbur	1 to 3	
Shattercane	4 to 12	4 to 12
Signalgrass, broadleaf	1 to 2	
Sorghum-almum	4 to 12	4 to 12

YUKON plus ACCENT™ plus SOIL RESIDUALS

Harness™ brands, Degree™ brands, Micro-Tech®, Bullet and Partner® may be tank mixed with Yukon for early post emergence control of foxtails and other grass weeds in field corn (including seed corn).

These tank mixtures will provide post emergence control of emerged foxtails as well as residual preemergence control or reduced competition of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of the specific herbicide labels.

Apply these tank-mixtures to emerged foxtails less than 2 inches tall and to corn less than 5 inches tall. Include 28 percent nitrogen fertilizer at a rate of 4 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution plus NIS at 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution in 15 to 30 gallons of water per acre.

Follow all label directions and restrictions on maximum corn height for post applications. Generally, spray the mixture when grasses are less than 2 inches tall. You may include 28 percent nitrogen fertilizer at a rate of 4 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution plus NIS at 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution in 15 to 30 gallons of water per acre.

RECOMMENDED RATES/ACRE

Residual Products	Plus	YUKON (Ounces)	Plus	Accent (Ounces)
Follow label rates		4 to 8		1/3 to ½

YUKON plus ROUNDUP® BRAND HERBICIDES plus NONIONIC SURFACTANT

YUKON herbicide may be applied at 4 ounces by weight per acre in combination with Roundup brand herbicides for preplant burndown of emerged annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and nutsedge with **Pioneer IR** corn hybrids only. **Pioneer IR** hybrids are required to ensure crop safety due to the preplant application.

Refer to the Roundup brands labels for use instructions, weeds controlled, and application restrictions.

SUGARCANE

When used alone, this product may be applied prior to planting, prior to emergence or after the emergence of the sugarcane, and until row closure. Mechanical cultivation may be required to control weed species not on the label. If so, a **sequential treatment** may be required to control weeds in areas of disturbed soil.

No more than 2 applications may be made per season.

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TANK MIXTURES
SUGARCANE ONLY

YUKON herbicide may be tank mixed with Asulox™, Atrazine 4L, Evik™ or 2,4-D for application in sugarcane.

YUKON plus GLYPHOSATE AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDES plus NONIONIC SURFACTANT

Yukon herbicide may be applied at 4 to 8 ounces by weight per acre in combination with recommended rates of glyphosate agricultural herbicides for pre-plant burn down of emerged annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and nutsedge in sugarcane.

Refer to the Glyphosate agricultural herbicide label for use instructions, additive requirements, weeds controlled, the size range of weeds that should be treated, and application restrictions.

YUKON plus ASULOX plus NONIONIC SURFACTANT or CROP OIL CONCENTRATE

YUKON herbicide may be applied in tank mixtures with Asulox for the control of labeled grasses. A YUKON herbicide tank mixture with Asulox may be applied to sugarcane before crop emergence or post-emergence until 90 days before harvest. Up to 2 applications per year may be made in accordance with label recommendations. Use rate recommended is 4 –8 ounces YUKON herbicide plus 6 to 8 pints Asulox (only 2 treatments of Asulox per year may be applied) per acre.

Refer to the Asulox label for use instructions, additive requirements, weeds controlled, the size range of weeds that should be treated, and application restrictions.

YUKON plus ATRAZINE 4L plus NONIONIC SURFACTANT or CROP OIL

CONCENTRATE

YUKON herbicide may be applied in combination with Atrazine 4L for post-emergence control of labeled broadleaf weeds in sugarcane. The addition of atrazine will also aid in the burn down and control of many grass weeds (1.5 inches or less) which have escaped pre-emergence herbicide treatments. Applications should be made when broadleaf weeds are small (3 inches or less). Mixtures with atrazine may result in reduced control (antagonism) of larger broadleaf weeds. Use rate recommended is 4 to 8 ounces YUKON herbicide plus 4 to 6 pints atrazine per acre. Follow the specific recommendations on the atrazine label for number and timing of applications and for maximum number of applications per year.

Refer to the Atrazine 4L label for use instructions, additive requirements, weeds controlled, the size range of weeds that should be treated and application restrictions.

YUKON plus EVIK plus NONIONIC SURFACTANT

YUKON herbicide may be applied in tank mixtures with Evik for the control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses. A YUKON herbicide tank mixture with Evik may be applied to sugarcane before crop emergence or post-emergence until row closure. Use rate recommended is 4 to 8 ounces Yukon plus 1/2 to 1 1/2 pounds of Evik per acre. Follow the specific recommendations on the Evik label for number and timing of applications and for maximum number of applications per year.

Refer to the Evik label for use instructions, additive requirements, weeds controlled, the size range of weeds that should be treated, and application restrictions.

YUKON plus 2,4-D AMINE plus NONIONIC SURFACTANT

YUKON herbicide may be applied in tank mixtures with 2,4-D amine for the control of additional broadleaf weeds. A YUKON tank mixture with 2,4-D may be applied to sugarcane before crop emergence or post-emergence until 6 weeks before harvest. Use rate recommended is 4 to 8 ounces of Yukon plus 1 to 4 pints per acre (1/2 to 2 pounds active ingredient per acre) 2,4-D. Up to 4 treatments per year of 2,4-D may be applied.

Refer to the 2,4-D amine label for use instructions, additive requirements, weeds controlled, the size range of weeds that should be treated, and application restrictions.

Refer to the companion product labels for use rates, restrictions and other important application information. See the companion labels for additional weeds controlled by these tank mixtures. Always follow the directions for use provided on the companion product label, including any state restrictions.

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ROTATIONAL CROP INFORMATION
Labeled crops may be planted at specified time intervals following application of approved rates of YUKON herbicide. Use the time intervals listed below to determine the required time interval before planting.

TIME INTERVAL BEFORE PLANTING (Months after treatment with YUKON)

Crop	Months
IR/MR Field corn	0
IT Field corn	1
Normal Field corn	1
Barley (winter)	2
Forage Grasses	2
Oats	2
Proso Millet	2
Rye (winter)	2
Seed corn	2
Sorghums	2
Spring cereal crops	2
Wheat (winter)	2
Rice	3
Popcorn, Sweet corn	3
Cotton	4
Peanuts	6
Tomato (transplant)	6
Alfalfa	9
Clovers	9
Dry Beans	9
Field Peas	9
Peas	9
Potatoes	9
Cucumbers, Pumpkins, Squash	9
Snap Beans	9
Soybeans	9
Peppers	10
Eggplant	12
Radish	12
Cabbage	15
Canola	15
Carrot	15
Mint	15
Broccoli, Cauliflower, Collards	15
Leeks, Onions	18
Lettuce crops	18
Sunflowers	18
Sugarbeet (Michigan only)	21
Sugarbeet and Red Beet	24
Spinach	24
Sugarbeet (ID, MN, Red River Valley)*	36

*Also includes other regions where rainfall is sparse or irrigation is required.
Refer to individual product labels to determine rotational crop restrictions when tank mixtures are used.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.
PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store under cool, dry conditions (below 120° F). Do not store under moist conditions.
Keep container TIGHTLY sealed to prevent moisture from damaging any unused product.
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticide disposal in accordance with applicable Federal, state or local procedures, or in such other method as is approved under those procedures.
Empty container retains vapor and product residue. Observe all labeled safeguards until container is destroyed.
Do not reuse container. Triple rinse container, recycle if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by burning, if allowed by state and local authorities. If burned, stay out of smoke.
DISPOSAL AUTHORITIES: If none of the foregoing procedures is permitted by state and local authorities, then contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or your local Hazardous Waste Disposal office, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (SPILL, LEAK OR FIRE), CALL CHEMTREC® (800) 424-9300.
For other product information, contact Gowan Company or see Material Safety Data Sheet.

NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY AND LIABILTY LIMITATIONS

Important: Read the entire Directions for Use and Notice of Conditions of Sale and Warranty and Liability Limitations before using this product. If terms are not acceptable return the unopened container for a full refund.

Our recommendations for use of this product are based on tests believed to be reliable. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risk associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, inadequate performance, or other unintended consequences may result due to soil or weather conditions, off target movement, presence of other materials, method of use or application, and other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Canyon Group LLC. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer and User.

Canyon Group LLC. warrants that this product conforms to the specifications on the label when used in strict conformance with Direction for Use, subject to the above stated risk limitations. CANYON GROUP LLC. MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, CANYON GROUP'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, OR ANY OTHER LEGAL THEORY IS STRICTLY LIMITED TO THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID OR REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT, AT CANYON GROUP'S SOLE DISCRETION.

Micro-Tech, Partner and Roundup are registered trademarks of Monsanto Technology LLC.
Pioneer is a registered trademark of Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.
Accent is a trademark of E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Beacon is a trademark of a Syngenta Group Company.
NISSAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.

Formulated in the United States contains the Active Ingredient Halosulfuron-methyl which is made in Japan.

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SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

READ THE ENTIRE LABEL FOR YUKON HERBICIDE BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE USE DIRECTIONS CONTAINED IN THIS SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

YUKON HERBICIDE

WATER SOLUBLE GRANULE

YUKON is a selective herbicide for the control of listed annual broadleaf weeds and nutsedge in field corn, field corn grown for seed and grain sorghum (milo).

Read the entire label before using this product.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**% BY WT.**
* Halosulfuron-methyl	12.5%
Sodium salt of dicamba	55.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	32.5%
TOTAL	100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

AERIAL APPLICATIONS IN CALIFORNIA ONLY

"Label" as used in this supplemental labeling refers to the table booklet for YUKON herbicide and this supplemental

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.
- It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- All applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the EPA registered label are to be followed.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUCTIONS

Applications should be made by ground or aerial equipment to healthy, actively growing weeds. For best results, avoid applications when weeds are under drought stress, disease or insect damage. Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after applications may also reduce effectiveness.

Aerial Applications: Apply YUKON herbicide uniformly with properly calibrated equipment in 5 to 15 gallons of water per acre. Thoroughly clean equipment prior to mixing spray solution. Avoid streaking, skips, overlaps and spray drift during applications. This product should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Avoid disturbing (e.g. cultivation) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.

Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after the use of YUKON herbicide, following the directions under Procedure for Cleaning Spray Equipment.

EPA Reg. No. 81880-6
EPA Est. No.

Canyon Group LLC.
c/o Gowan Company LLC.
P.O. Box 5569
Yuma, Arizona 85366-5569

Spray Drift Management
AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR AND THE GROWER. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicators and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. Each operating nozzle shall produce a droplet size not less than 500 microns volume median diameter with no more than 10 percent of the diameter by volume less than 200 microns.
2. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 2/3 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
3. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.
4. Application should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target plants unless greater height is required for aircraft safety.

The importance of spray droplet size:
The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but may no prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see the following "Wind", "Temperature and Humidity" and "Temperature Inversion" sections of this advisory.)

Controlling initial droplet size:
- **Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher flow rates produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** – Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle orientation** – Orienting nozzles so the spray stream is released backwards, parallel to the air stream, will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzles type** – Use a nozzles type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzles types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

Controlling placement of spray droplets:
- **Boom length** – For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 2/3 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- **Application height** – Applications should not be greater than 10 feet above the top of the tallest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Greater application heights result in greater droplet size reduction through evaporation and greater movement in air currents. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.
- **Application speed** – Slower aircraft speeds within a safe range will produce less air turbulence and fewer droplets.
- **Swath adjustment** – When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing the drift potential (wind, speed, droplet size, etc.)

Key environmental factors:
- **Wind** – Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3 to 10 mph. However, many factors including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided when wind speeds are below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Applicators should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.
- **Temperature and humidity** – When making applications in low relative humidity set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.
- **Temperature Inversions** – Application should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable air currents that are common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke detector. 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.

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

Sensitive Crops:
Cotton Prunes

Buffer zones:
Aerial applications should not be made closer than four miles from sensitive crops.

Read the "LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY" statement in the label booklet for YUKON herbicide before using. These terms apply to this SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING and if these terms are not acceptable, return the product unopened at once.

Formulated in the United States, contains the Active Ingredient halosulfuron-methyl which is made in Japan by Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd. Product protected by U.S. Patent No. 4,668227