

83222-36

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

EPA Registration Number:
83222-36

Date of Issuance:
JAN 24 2012

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

Term of Issuance:
Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Dicamba DGA

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Direct AG Source, LLC
c/o Biologic, Inc.
115 Obtuse Hill Road
Brookfield, CT 06804

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

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

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

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for the registration/ reregistration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit data; and submit acceptable responses required for reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 4.
2. Change the EPA Registration Number to read: "83222-36".
3. Make the following label changes:
 - a. Under the "Ingredient" statement, replace the word "titer" with "liter".

Signature of Approving Official:

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

Date:

JAN 24 2012

b. On page 5, under "Product Information" first paragraph, page 6, Table 1, delete the word "General" and rewrite the header to make sense, e.g., "Weeds Controlled..." or similar.

c. On page 7, under "Application Instructions", first paragraph, delete the word "general".

d. On page 13, under "Asparagus Tank Mixes", replace "2A-D", with "2,4-D", and on page 25 under "Soybean Tank Mixes" replace "2,4-0", with "2,4-D".

e. On page 15, under "Corn Tank Mixes..", revise the second statement to read: "Apply Dicamba DGA prior to, in tank mix with, or after one or more of the following herbicides." Also delete the last partial sentence at the bottom of that page that reads: "in tank mix with,..."

f. On page 16, under "Cotton Tank Mixes" place a period at the end of the sentence.

g. On page 17, under "Proso Millet", third statement, replace the word "Ally" with "Apply".

h. On page 18, move "Grass grown for hay requires..." to the "Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations" section and rephrase it as "Do not harvest grass grown for hay within 7 days of application."

i. On page 22, under "Specific Use Programs for Fall-Seeded Wheat Only", after the first paragraph, add the following missing statement: Preharvest Applications: Dicamba DGA can be used to control to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of wheat. Apply 8 fluid ounces Dicamba DGA per" acre as a broadcast or spot treatment... before weeds canopy."

j. On page 23, first paragraph, the word "With" should be spelled "with".

k. In "Table 8", correct the following "rates": 116 to 16; 00.083 to 0.083; 00.167 to 0.167.

l. On page 25, under "Soybean Tank Mixes" correct "2,4-0" to read "2,4-d". Also in the section on "sugarcane", delete the heading "Soybean" and replace with "Sugarcane".

m. On page 27, under "Crops" move "Sugarcane" directly under "Soybean".

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n. On page 30, there are several typos in the section listing brand names and trademarks (e.g. "Benue!" should read, "Banvel", etc.)

o. There are several places throughout the label where sentences are divided into two unnecessary lines. Please make the necessary revisions on the labeling.

p. On pages 33 and 35 remove the following statements: "DO NOT apply preplant to cotton west of the Rockies."; For areas East of the Rockies and outside of the use area described by this supplemental label...precautions."

4. Submit one (1) copy of the revised final printed label before the product is released for shipment.

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

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Enclosure

DIRECT AG SOURCE, LLC

Dicamba DGA

herbicide

For weed control in asparagus, conservation reserve programs, corn, cotton, fallow croplands, general farmstead (noncropland), sorghum, grass grown for seed, hay, proso millet, pasture, rangeland, small grains, sod farms and farmstead turf, soybean, and sugarcane.

Active Ingredient:

Diglycolamine salt of 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid*58.1%

Other Ingredients:.....41.9%

Total.....100.0%

*Contains 39.4% 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid (4 pounds acid equivalent per gallon or 480 grams per titer).

EPA Reg. No. 83222-XX

EPA Est. No.

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 complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, State-Specific Crop and/or Use Site Restrictions and Conditions of Sale and Warranty.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night [enter phone number].

Net Contents:

Direct AG Source, LLC
30473 260th Street
Eldora, IA 50627

**ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
JAN 24 2012**
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

83222-36



Environmental Hazards

DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Apply this product only as directed on the label,

This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

Ground and Surface Water Protection

Point source contamination: To prevent point source contamination, DO NOT mix, load this pesticide product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. DO NOT apply pesticide product within 50 feet of wells. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas as described below.

Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface

water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment wash waters, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site.

States may have in effect additional requirements-regarding-wellhead-setbacks-and-operational-- containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent: a) back siphoning into wells, b) spills or c) improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates. Check valves or antisiphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

Movement by surface runoff or through soil: DO NOT apply under conditions which favor runoff. DO NOT apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for ground water contamination. Ground water contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and ground water is near the surface. DO NOT apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where ground water depth is shallow. To minimize the possibility of ground water contamination, carefully follow application rate recommendations as affected by soil type in the general information section of this label.

Movement by water erosion of treated soil: DO NOT apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment nor by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least one-half inch rainfall (or irrigation) before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

Endangered Species Concerns

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

Directions For Use

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions, precautions, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency-assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the WPS. DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as, plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear

Non-agricultural Use Requirements

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

DO NOT enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried. 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.

Storage and Disposal

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. This product may not be mixed, loaded, or used within 50 feet of all wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sinkholes.

Pesticide Storage: Groundwater contamination may be reduced by diking and flooring of permanent liquid bulk storage sites with an impermeable material. Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, and foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

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

Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to federal, state or local procedures under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law.

Container Disposal: Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity \leq 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into

application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable Container. Refill this container with pesticide only. DO NOT reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiner.

Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a 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 transport. DO NOT transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with state and local regulations.

In Case of Spill

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:
CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

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

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

I. Product Information

Dicamba DGA° herbicide is a water-soluble formulation intended for control and suppression of many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds, as well as woody brush and vines listed in Table 1. General Weed List, Including ALS- and Triazine-Resistant Biotypes. Dicamba DGA may be used for control of these weeds in asparagus, corn, cotton, conservation reserve programs, fallow cropland, grass grown for seed, hay, proso millet, pasture, rangeland, general farmstead (noncropland), small grains, sod farms and farmstead turf, sorghum, soybean, and sugarcane.

Mode of Action

Dicamba DGA is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth. Dicamba DGA interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds.

Table 1. General Weed Including ALS- and Triazine-Resistant Biotypes

| <u>ANNUALS</u> | | <u>PERRENIALS</u> | <u>WOODY SPECIES</u> |
|--|---|---|---|
| Alkanet | Pigweed, Prostrate, Redroot (Carelessweed), Rough, Smooth, Tumble | Alfalfa ¹ | Alder |
| Amaranth, Palmer, Powell, Spiny | Pineappleweed | Artichoke, Jerusalem | Ash |
| Aster, Slender | Poorjoe | Aster, Spiny, Whiteheath | Aspen |
| Bedstraw, Catchweed | Poppy, Red-horned | Bedstraw, Smooth | Basswood |
| Beggarweed, Florida | Puncturevine | Bindweed, Field, Hedge | Beech |
| Broomweed, Common | Pusley, Florida | Blueweed, Texas | Birch |
| Buckwheat, Tartary, Wild | Radish, Wild | Bursage, Woolyleaf ¹ (Bur Ragweed, Povertyweed) | Blackberry ² |
| Buffalobur | Ragweed, Common, Giant (Buffaloweed), Lance-Leaf | Buttercup, Tall | Blackgum ² |
| Burclover, California | Rocket, London, Yellow | Campion, Bladder | Cedar ² |
| Burcucumber | Rubberweed, Bitter (Bitterweed)Coffee, Salsify | Chickweed, Field, Mouseear | Cherry |
| Buttercup, Corn, Creeping, Roughseed, Western Field | Senna, Coffee | Chicory ¹ | Chinquapin |
| Carpetweed | Sesbania, Hemp | Clover ¹ , Hop | Cottonwood |
| Catchfly, Nightflowering | Shepherdspurse | Dandelion ¹ | Creosotebush ² |
| Chamomile, Corn | Sicklepod | Dock ¹ , Broadleaf (Bitterdock), Curly | Cucumbertree |
| Chervil, Bur | Sida, Prickly (Teaweed) | Dogbane, Hemp | Dewberry ² |
| Chickweed, Common | Smartweed, Green, Pennsylvania | Dogfennel ¹ (Cypressweed) | Elm |
| Clover | Sneezeweed, Bitter | Fern, Bracken | Grape |
| Cockle, Corn, Cow, White | Sowthistle, Annual, Spiny | Garlic, Wild | Hawthorn (Thornapple) ² |
| Cocklebur, Common | Spanish Needles | Goldenrod, Canada, Missouri | Hemlock |
| Copperleaf, Hophornbeam | Spikeweed, Common | Goldenweed, Common | Hickory |
| Cornflower (Bachelor Button) | Spurge, Prostrate, Leafy | Hawkweed | Honeylocust |
| Croton, Tropic, Woolly | Spurry, Corn | Henbane, Black ¹ | Honeysuckle |
| Daisy, English | Starbur, Bristly | Horsenettle, Carolina | Hornbeam |
| Dragonhead, American | Starwort, Little | Ironweed | Huckleberry |
| Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf | Sumpweed, Rough | Knapweed, Black, Diffuse, Russian ¹ , Spotted | Huisache |
| Falsetlax, Smallseed | Sunflower, Common (Wild), Volunteer | Milkweed, Common, Honeyvine, Western Whorled | Ivy, Poison |
| Fleabane, Annual Flixweed | Thistle, Russian | Nettle, Stinging | Kudzu |
| Fumitory | Winged | Nightshade, Silverleaf (White Horsenettle) | Locust, Black |
| Goosefoot, Nettleleaf | <u>BIENNIALS</u> | Onion, Wild | Maple |
| Hempnettle | Burdock, Common | Plantain, Broadleaf, Buckhorn | Mesquite |
| Hen bit | Carrot, Wild (Queen Anne's Lace) | Pokeweed | Oak |
| Jacobs-Ladder | Cockle, White | Ragweed, Western | Oak, Poison |
| Jimsonweed | Eveningprimrose, Common | Redvine | Olive, Russian |
| Knawel (German Moss) | Geranium, Carolina | Sericea Lespedeza | Persimmon, Eastern |
| Knotweed, Prostrate | Gromwell | Smartweed, Swamp | Pine |
| Kochia | Knapweed, Diffuse, Spotted | Snakeweed, Broom | Plum, Sand (Wild Plum) ² |
| Ladysthumb | Mallow, Dwarf | Sorrel ¹ , Red (Sheep Sorrel) | Poplar |
| Lambsquarters, Common | Plantain, Bracted | Sowthistle ¹ , Perennial | Rabbitbrush |
| Lettuce, Miners, Prickly | Ragwort, Tansy | Spurge, Leafy | Redcedar, Eastern ² |
| Mallow, Common, Venice | Starthistle, Yellow | Sundrop, | Rose ² , McCartney, Multiflora |
| Marestail (Horseweed) | Sweetclover | Thistle, Canada, Scotch | Sagebrush, Fringed ² |
| Mayweed | Teasel | Toadflax, Dalmatian | Sassafras |
| Morningglory, Ivyleaf, Tall | Thistle, Bull, Milk, Musk, Plumeless | Tropical Soda Apple | Serviceberry |
| Mustard, Black, Blue, Tansy, Treacle, Tumble, Wild, Yellowtops | | Trumpetcreeper (Buckvine) | Spicebush |
| Nightshade, Black, Cutleaf, Pennycress, Field (Fanweed, Frenchweed, Stinkweed) | | Vetch | Spruce |
| Pepperweed, Virginia (Peppergrass) | | Waterhemlock, Spotted | Sumac |
| | | Waterprimrose, Creeping | Sweetgum ² |
| | | Woodsorrel ¹ , Creeping, Yellow | Sycamore |
| | | Wormwood, Louisiana | Tarbrush |
| | | Yankeeweed | Willow |
| | | Yarrow, Common ¹ | Witchhazel |
| | | | Yaupon ² |
| | | | Yucca ² |

¹ Noted perennials may be controlled using lower rates of Dicamba DGA¹ herbicide than those recommended for other listed perennial weeds.

² Growth suppression only.

Resistance Management

Dicamba DGA[®] herbicide has a low probability of selecting for resistant weed biotypes.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

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

II. Application Instructions

Dicamba DGA can be applied to actively growing weeds as aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications using water or sprayable fertilizer as a carrier. For general Dicamba DGA application rates for control or suppression by weed type and growth stage see Table 2. Dicamba DGA Application Rates for Control or Suppression by Weed Type and Growth Stage. For crop-specific application timing and other details, refer to section VI: Crop-Specific Information.

To avoid uneven spray coverage, Dicamba DGA should not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph.

Avoid off-target movement. Use extreme care when applying Dicamba DGA to prevent injury to desirable plants and shrubs.

Cultivation

DO NOT cultivate within 7 days after applying Dicamba DGA.

Sensitive Crop Precautions

Dicamba DGA may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems, or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to Dicamba DGA during their development or growing stage.

Precautions to avoid herbicide drift

- Use coarse sprays (volume median diameter of 400 microns or more) to avoid potential herbicide drift. Select nozzles that are designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles (less than 200 microns). Examples of nozzles designed to produce coarse sprays via ground applications are (J)eleven[®] Raindrops, Spraying Systems XR (excluding 110[°] tips) flat fans, Turbo Teejets[®], Turbo Floodjets[®], or large capacity flood nozzles such as D10, TK10, or greater capacity tips.
- Keep the spray pressure at or below 20 psi and the spray volume at or above 20 gallons per acre (for ground broadcast-applications), 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.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

Water Volume: Use 1 - 10 gallons of water per acre (2 -20 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre for preharvest uses). Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Make aerial applications at the lowest safe height to reduce exposing the spray to evaporation and wind.

The applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling, as well as state and local regulations and ordinances.

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

Ground Application (Banding)

When applying Dicamba DGA by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Banding herbicide rate per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast volume per acre} = \text{Banding water volume per acre}$$

Table 2. Dicamba DGA Application Rates for Control or Suppression by Weed Type and Growth Stage

Use rate limitations are given in sections V. and VI. Crop-Specific Information.

| Weed Type and Stage ¹ | Rate Per Acre (fl oz) | Weed Type and Stage | Rate Per Acre (fl oz) |
|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Annual ¹ Small, actively growing Established weed growth | 8 - 16 16 - 24 | Perennial | 8 - 16 16 - 32 32 32 |
| | | Top growth suppression | |
| | | Top growth control and root suppression | |
| | | Noted perennials (footnote 1 in Table 1) Other perennials ¹ | |
| Biennial Rosette diameter 1 - 3" Rosette diameter 3" or more Bolting | 8 - 16 16 - 32 32 | Woody Brush & Vines | 16 - 32 32 32 |
| | | Top growth suppression | |
| | | Top growth control ^{2,3} | |
| | | Stems and stem suppression ³ | |

¹ Rates below 8 fluid ounces per acre may provide control or suppression but should typically be applied with other herbicides that are effective on the same species and biotype.
² Species noted in Table 2 will require tank mixes for adequate control.
³ DO NOT broadcast apply more than 32 fluid ounces per acre for single application. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth or perennial weeds with well established root growth. Rates higher than 32 fluid ounces per acre are for spot treatment only. DO NOT exceed 64 fluid ounces per acre per year.

Ground Application (Broadcast)

Water Volume: Use 3 - 50 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

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

Ground Application (Wipers)

Dicamba DGA herbicide may be applied through wiper application equipment to control or suppress actively growing broadleaf weeds, brush, and vines. Use a solution containing 1 part Dicamba DGA to 1 part water. DO NOT apply greater than 1 lb dicamba acid equivalent (1 quart Dicamba DGA herbicide) per acre per application. DO NOT contact desirable vegetation with herbicide solution. Wiper application may be made to crops (including pastures) and non-cropland areas described in this label with the exception of cotton, sorghum, and soybean.

III. Additives

To improve postemergence weed control, agriculturally approved surfactants, sprayable fertilizers (urea ammonium nitrate, or ammonium sulfate), or crop oil concentrate may be added, particularly in dry growing conditions. (Refer to Table 3. Additive Rate Per Acre.)

Nitrogen Source

- **Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN):** Use 2 - 4 quarts of UAN (commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution) per acre. DO NOT use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.
- **Ammonium sulfate (AMS):** AMS at 2.5 pounds per acre may be substituted for UAN. Use high-

quality AMS (spray grade) to avoid plugging of nozzles. Other sources of nitrogen are not as effective as those mentioned. DIRECT AG SOURCE, LLC does not recommend applying AMS, if applied in less than 10 gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes. Use AMS only if it has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.

Nonionic Surfactant

The standard label recommendation is 1 pint of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. For certain weeds, a higher spray surfactant rate is recommended.

Oil Concentrate

A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- be nonphytotoxic,
- contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
- provide good mixing quality in the jar test, and
- be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information, see Compatibility Test for Mix Components.

Adjuvants containing crop oil concentrates may be used in preplant, preemergence, and preharvest application, as well as in pastures and noncropland. DO NOT use crop oil concentrate for postemergence in-crop applications unless specifically allowed in section VI. Crop-Specific Information of this label.

Table 3. Additive Rate Per Acre

| Additive | Rate Per Acre |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Nonionic Surfactant | 1 - 2 pints per 100 gallons |
| AMS | 2.5 pounds |
| UAN Solution | 2 - 4 quarts |
| Crop Oil Concentrate | 1 quart* |
| *see manufacturer's label for specific rate | |

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.

Add components in the sequence indicated in the Mixing Order using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of recommended label rate per acre.

Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, DO NOT mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Mixing Order

- 1) **Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
- 2) **Agitation.** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.

- 3) **Inductor.** If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
- 4) **Products in PVA bags.** Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
- 5) **Water-dispersible products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).
- 6) **Water-soluble products.** (such as Dicamba DGA)
- 7) **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable).
- 8) **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable).
- 9) **Remaining quantity of water.**

Maintain constant agitation during application.

IV. Tank-Mixing Information

Tank Mix Partners/Components

The herbicide products listed may be applied with Dicamba DGA° herbicide according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels.

See section VI. Crop-Specific Information for more details. Read and follow the applicable Restrictions and Limitations and Directions For Use on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Dicamba DGA may also be used in tank mixtures with foliar applied insecticides including synthetic pyrethroids such as Ambush°, Asana°, Pounce° and Warrior° insecticides or with the carbamate insecticide Furadan'. DO NOT apply Dicamba DGA in tank mixtures with Lorsban° insecticide.

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

| | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accent® (nicosulfuron) • Ally® (metsulfuron-methyl) • Amber° (triasulfuron) • Asulox® (asulam) • Atrazine • Axiom™ (flufenacet + metribuzin) • Banvel ®SGF (dicamba) • Basagran® bentazon) • Beacon® (primisulfuron-methyl) • Bicep II Magnum® (s-metolachlor + atrazine) • Bladex® (cyanazine) • Bronate ® (bromoxynil + MCPA) • Bronco® (alachlor + glyphosate) • Buctril ® (bromoxynil) • Bullet® (alachlor + atrazine) • Canvas® (thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron) • Caprarol® (prometryn) • Crossbow ® (2,4-D + triclopyr) • Curtail® (clopyralid + 2,4-D) • Cyclone® (paraquat) • Dakota ® (fenoxaprop + MCPA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garlon® (triclopyr) • Glean ® (chlorsulfuron) • Gramoxone® Extra (paraquat) • Guardsman® (dimethenamid + atrazine) • Harmony Extra (thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl) • Harness ® (acetochlor) • Harness ®Xtra (acetochlor + atrazine) • Hornet™ (flumetsalam + clopyralid) • Karmex® (diuron) • Kerb® (pronamide) • Laddok® S-12 (bentazon + atrazine) • Landmaster® BW (glyphosate + 2,4-D) • Lariat® (alachlor + atrazine) • Lasso® (alachlor) • Lexon® (metribuzin) • Liberty® (glufosinate) • Lightning® (imazethapyr + imazapyr) • Marksman® (dicamba + atrazine) • MCPA • Outlook® (dimethenamid-P) • Paramount® (quinclorac) • Partner ® (alachlor) |
|--|--|

| | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree™ (acetochlor) • Degree Xtra™ (acetochlor + atrazine) • DoublePlay® (acetochlor + EPTC) • Dual Magnum™ (s-metolachlor) • Dual II Magnum® (s-metolachlor + atrazine) • Eradicane® (EPTC) • Evik® (ametryn) • Exceed® (primisulfuron + prosulfuron) • Express® (thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl) • Extrazine® II (cyanazine + atrazine) • Fallow Master® (glyphosate + dicamba) • Field Master® (acetochlor + atrazine + glyphosate) • Finesse® (chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl) • Frontier® (dimethenamid) • FullTime® (acetochlor + atrazine) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peak® (prosulfuron) • Permit® (halosulfuron) • Princep® (simazine) • Prowl® (pendimethalin) • Python® (flumetsulam) • Ramrod® (propachlor) • Roundup Ultra® (glyphosate) • Roundup Ultra® RT (glyphosate) • Sencor® (metribuzin) • Spirit™ (primisulfuron + prosulfuron) • Stinger® (clopyralid) • Surpass® (acetochlor) • Sutan® + (butylate) • Tiller® (fenoxapropethyl + MCPA + 2,4-D) • TopNotch™ (acetochlor) • Tordon® 22K (picloram) • Touchdown® (sulfosate) • Tough® (pyridate) • 2,4-D |
|--|--|

V. Restrictions and Limitations

- **Maximum seasonal use rate:** Refer to Table 4. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations for crop-specific maximum seasonal use rates. DO NOT exceed 64 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA herbicide (2 pounds acid equivalent) per acre, per year.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Refer to section VI. Crop-Specific Information for preharvest intervals.
- **Restricted-Entry Interval (REI):** 24 hours

- **Crop Rotational Restrictions:**

The interval between application and planting rotational crop is given below. Always exclude counting days when the ground is frozen. Planting at intervals less than specified below may result in crop injury. Moisture is essential for the degradation of this herbicide in soil. If dry weather prevails, use cultivation to allow herbicide contact with moist soil.

Planting/replanting restrictions for Dicamba DGA applications of 24 fluid ounces per acre or less: No rotational cropping restrictions apply at 120 days or more following application. Additionally, for annual crop uses in this label including corn, cotton, sorghum, and soybean, follow the preplant use directions in section VI. Crop-Specific Information. For barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedlings, the interval between application and planting is 15 days per 8 fluid ounces per acre applied east of the Mississippi River and 22 days per 8 fluid ounces per acre west of the Mississippi River.

Planting/replanting restrictions for applications of more than 24 fluid ounces and up to 64 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre: Corn, sorghum, cotton (east of the Rocky Mountains) and all other crops grown in areas with 30" or more of annual rainfall may be planted 120 days or more after application. Barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedlings, may be planted if the interval from application to planting is 30 days per 16 fluid ounces per acre east of the Mississippi River and 45 days per 16 fluid ounces per acre west of the Mississippi River. For all other crops in areas with less than 30" of annual rainfall, the interval between application and planting is 180 days or more.

- **Rainfast period:** Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce the effectiveness of Dicamba DGA.
- **Stress:** DO NOT apply to crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, insects, or widely fluctuating temperatures as injury may result.

- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation equipment. **DO NOT** treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic purposes.

Table 4. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations¹

| Crop | Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application (fl oz) | Maximum In-Crop Rate Per Acre Per Season (fl oz) | Livestock Grazing or Feeding | Aircraft Application Allowed |
|---|---|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Asparagus | 16 | 16 | Yes | Yes |
| Barley, Fall , Spring | 8 8 | 12 11 | Yes | Yes |
| Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) | 32 | 64 | Yes | Yes |
| Corn | 16 | 24 | Yes ² | Yes |
| Cotton | 8 | 8 | Yes | Yes |
| Fallow Ground | 32 | 64 | Yes | Yes |
| Grass grown for seed | 32 | 64 | Yes | Yes |
| Oats | 4 | 4 | Yes | Yes |
| Pastureland | 32 | 32 | Yes | Yes |
| Proso Millet | 4 | 4 | Yes | Yes |
| Small grains grown for grass, forage, fodder, hay | 16 | 16 | Yes | Yes |
| Sorghum | 8 | 16 | Yes | Yes |
| Soybean | 32 | 64 | Yes | Yes |
| Sugarcane | 32 | 64 | Yes | Yes |
| Triticale | 4 | 4 | Yes | Yes |
| Sod farms and farmstead | 32 | 32 | Yes | Yes |
| Wheat | 8 | 16 | Yes | Yes |

¹Refer to section VI. Crop-Specific is Information for more details.

²Once the crop reaches the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity.

VI. Crop-Specific Information

Asparagus

Apply Dicamba DGA^o herbicide to emerged and actively growing weeds in 40 - 60 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre immediately after cutting the field, but at least 24 hours before the next cutting. Multiple applications may be made per growing season.

If spray contacts emerged spears, crooking (twisting) of some spears may result. If such crooking occurs, discard affected spears.

Rates: Apply 8 - 16 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre to control annual sowthistle, black mustard, Canada and Russian thistle, and redroot pigweed (carelessweed).

Apply 16 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre to control common chickweed, field bindweed, nettleleaf goosefoot, and wild radish. Multiple applications may be made per growing season. **DO NOT** exceed a total of 16 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per treated acre, per crop year.

DO NOT harvest prior to 24 hours after treatment.

DO NOT use in the Coachella Valley of California.

Asparagus Tank Mixes

Apply 8 - 16 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA[®] herbicide per acre with glyphosate (Roundup Ultra herbicide) or 2A-D to improve control of Canada thistle and field bindweed.

Between Crop Applications

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

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

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

Rates and Timings:

Apply 4 - 32 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre. Refer to Table 2 to determine use rates for specific targeted weed species. For best performance, apply Dicamba DGA when annual weeds are less than 6" tall, when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage and to perennial weed regrowth in late summer or fall following a mowing or tillage treatment. The most effective control of upright perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle and Jerusalem artichoke occurs if Dicamba DGA is applied when the majority of weeds have at least 4 - 6" of regrowth or for weeds such as field bindweed and hedge bindweed that are in or beyond the full bloom stage.

Avoid disturbing treated areas following application. Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for Dicamba DGA. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices could be instituted. For small grain in-crop uses of Dicamba DGA, refer to the small grain section for details.

Between Crop Tank Mixes

In tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides, apply 4 - 16 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre for control of annual weeds, or 16 - 32 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre for control of biennial and perennial weeds:

- Ally[®]
- Amber[®]
- Atrazine
- Curtail[®]
- Cyclone[®]
- Fallow Master[®]
- Finesse[®]
- glyphosate (Roundup Ultra)
- Gramoxone[®] Extra
- Kerb[®]
- Landmaster[®] BW
- Paramount[®]
- Sencor[®]
- Tordon[®] 22K
- Touchdown[®]
- 2,4-D

Corn (Field, Pop, Seed, and Silage)

Direct contact of Dicamba DGA with corn seed must be avoided. If corn seeds are less than 1.5" below the soil surface, delay application until corn has emerged.

Applications of Dicamba DGA to corn during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning. Corn will usually become erect within 3 - 7 days. Cultivation should be delayed until after corn is growing normally to avoid breakage.

Corn may be harvested or grazed for feed once the crop has reached the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity. Up to 2 applications of Dicamba DGA may be made during a growing season. Sequential applications must be separated by 2 weeks or more.

DO NOT apply Dicamba DGA to seed corn or popcorn without first verifying with your local seed corn company (supplier) the selectivity of Dicamba DGA on your inbred line or variety of popcorn. This precaution will help avoid potential injury of sensitive varieties.

Avoid using crop oil concentrates after crop emergence as crop injury may result. Use crop oil concentrates only in dry conditions when corn is less than 5" tall and when applying Dicamba DGA alone or tank mixed with atrazine.

Use of sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier is not recommended for applications of Dicamba DGA made after corn emergence.

Dicamba DGA is not registered for use on sweet corn.

PREPLANT AND PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION IN NO TILLAGE CORN:

Rates: Apply 16 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre on medium- or fine-textured soils containing 2.5% or greater organic matter. Use 8 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre on coarse soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam) or medium- and fine-textured soils with less than 2.5% organic matter.

Timing: Dicamba DGA can be applied to emerged weeds before, during, or after planting a corn crop. When planting into a legume sod (e.g. alfalfa or clover), apply Dicamba DGA herbicide after 4 - 6" of regrowth has occurred.

PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION IN CONVENTIONAL OR REDUCED TILLAGE CORN:

Rates: Apply 16 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per treated acre to medium- or fine-textured soils that contain 2.5% organic matter or more. DO NOT apply to coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam) or any soil with less than 2.5% organic matter until after corn emergence (see Postemergence uses below).

Timing: Dicamba DGA may be applied after planting and prior to corn emergence. Preemergence application of Dicamba DGA does not require mechanical incorporation to become active. A shallow mechanical incorporation is recommended if the application is not followed by adequate rainfall or sprinkler irrigation. Avoid tillage equipment (e.g. drags, harrows) that concentrate treated soil over seed furrow, as seed damage could result.

Preemergence control of cocklebur, jimsonweed, and velvetleaf may be reduced if conditions such as low temperature or lack of soil moisture cause delayed or deep germination of weeds.

EARLY POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION IN ALL TILLAGE SYSTEMS:

Rates: Apply 16 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per treated acre. Reduce the rate to 8 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per treated acre for corn grown on coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam).

Timing: Apply between corn emergence and the 5-leaf stage or 8" tall, whichever occurs first. Refer to Late Postemergence Application if the sixth true leaf is emerging from whorl or the corn is greater than 8" tall.

LATE POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION:

Rate: Apply 8 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per treated acre.

Timing: Apply Dicamba DGA from 8 - 36" tall corn or 15 days before tassel emergence, whichever comes first. For best performance, apply when weeds are less than 3" tall.

Apply directed spray when corn leaves prevent proper spray coverage, sensitive crops are growing nearby, or tank mixing with 2,4-D. DO NOT apply Dicamba DGA when soybeans are growing nearby if any of these conditions exist:

- corn is more than 24" tall
- soybean are more than 10" tall
- soybean have begun to bloom

Corn Tank Mixes or Sequential Uses

When using tank mix or sequential applications with Dicamba DGA, always follow the companion product label to determine specific use rates by soil types, weed species, and weed or crop growth stage. In addition, follow precautions and restrictions including state and local use restrictions that may apply to specific products.

Apply Dicamba DGA prior to more of the following:

| | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accent®¹ • Atrazine • Axiom® • Banvel®¹ • Beacon®¹ • Bicep® • Bladex® • Bullet® • Dicamba DGA • Degree™ • Degree Xtra • DoublePlay®² • Dual Magnum™ • Dual II Magnum® • Eradicane® • Exceed®¹ • Extrazine® II • Field Master® • Frontier® • FulTime® • Gramoxone® Extra • Guardsman® • Harness® | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harness® Xtra • Hornet™¹ • Laddok® S-12 • Lasso® • Liberty®³ • Lightning®⁵ • Marksman®¹ • Outlook® • Permit®¹ • Princep® • Prowl® • Python • Roundup Ultra®⁴ • Roundup Ultra® RT • Spirit®¹ • Stinger®¹ • Surpass® • Sutan® +² • TopNotch® • Touchdown® • Tough® • 24-D¹ |
|--|---|

See **Table 5. Specific Guidelines for Tank Mixes or Sequential Use Programs** for additional limitations or restrictions that apply for tank mix or sequential use programs with these product&

Sequential use only

Use only on Liberty Link' (glutinosinate tolerant) corn hybrids.

Includes postemergence use on Roundup Ready' (glyphosate tolerant) corn hybrids.

Use only **CLEARFIELD'** (imidazolinone tolerant) corn hybrids.

in tank mix with, or after one or herbicides:

| Table 5. Specific Guidelines for Tank Mixes or Sequential Use Programs | |
|--|---|
| Tank Mix Partner | Rate Per Acre |
| Accent® or Beacon® | When tank mixing, applications immediately following extreme day or night temperature fluctuations or applications when daytime temperatures DO NOT exceed 50° F may result in decreased weed control or crop injury. Delay application until the temperatures warm and both weeds and crop resume normal growth. |
| 2,4-D | To provide maximum crop safety after corn emergence, use this tank mix only after corn is greater than 8" tall and when application can be made with drop pipes that direct spray beneath corn leaves and away from the whorl of the corn. The maximum rate of 2,4-D recommended in this tank mix is 0.25 pints per acre (0.125 pounds of acid equivalent per acre). |
| Banvel®, Dicamba DGA or Marksman® herbicide | Tank mixes with these products that contain dicamba must not exceed a total combined rate of 0.50 pounds of dicamba acid equivalent per acre (0.25 pound on coarse-textured soils or on any soil when corn is greater than 8 tall). Sequential applications of these products must be separated by a minimum of 2 weeks (unless the combined rate is less than 0.5 pounds of dicamba acid equivalent and corn is 8" tall or less) and must not exceed a combined total of 0.75 pounds dicamba acid equivalent per acre for in-crop use. |
| Exceed®, Spirit™, Stinger, ® Hornet™ or Permit® | For improved control of velvetleaf, tank mix 0.25 - 0.5 ounce of Exceed, 0.5 ounce of Spirit, or 0.17 - 0.33 ounce Permit per acre with Dicamba DGA. For improved control of Canada thistle, Stinger at 1.5 - 3 fluid ounces per acre or Hornet at 0.6 - 1.2 ounces per acre may be tank mixed with Dicamba DGA. Use the higher rate in the range for heavier infestations of these weeds. |

Cotton

PREPLANT APPLICATION:

Apply up to 8 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre to control emerged broadleaf weeds prior to planting cotton in conventional or conservation tillage systems.

For best performance, apply Dicamba DGA when weeds are in the 2 - 4 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across.

Following application of Dicamba DGA and a minimum accumulation of 1" of rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 21 days is required per 8 fluid ounces per acre or less. These intervals must be observed prior to planting cotton.

DO NOT apply preplant to cotton west of the Rockies.

DO NOT make Dicamba DGA preplant applications to cotton in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25".

If applying a spring preplant treatment following application of a fall preplant (postharvest) treatment, then the combination of both treatments may not exceed 2 pounds acid equivalent-(64-fluid-ounces)- per acre:

Cotton Tank Mixes

For control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds, Dicamba DGA may be tank mixed with Bladex, Caparol, Gramoxone Extra, and Roundup' Ultra RT herbicides

Grass Grown for Seed

Apply 8- 16 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per treated acre on seedling grass after the crop reaches the 3 - 5 leaf stage. Apply up to 32 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre on well-established perennial grass. For best performance, apply Dicamba DGA when weeds are in the 2 - 4 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating more mature weeds or dense vegetative growth.

To suppress annual grasses such as brome (downy and riggut), rattail fescue, and windgrass. apply up to 32 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per treated acre in the fall or late summer after harvest and burning of established grass seed crops. Applications should be made immediately following the first irrigation when the soil is moist and before weeds have more than 2 leaves.

DO NOT apply Dicamba DGA after the grass seed crop begins to joint.

Refer to the Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and General Farmstead section for grazing and feeding restrictions.

Grass Seed Tank Mixes

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

- Buctril®
- Curtail®
- Express®
- Karmex®
- MCPA amine
- Sencor®
- Stinger®
- 2,4-D amine or ester

Proso Millet

For use only within Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

Dicamba DGA° herbicide combined with 2,4-D will provide control or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds listed in Table 1.

Apply 4 ounces of Dicamba DGA per treated acre with 0.375 pounds a.i. of 2,4-D. Apply the tank mix of Dicamba DGA + 2,4-D as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds and when proso millet is in the 2 -5 leaf stage. Use directions for 2,4-D products vary with manufacturers. Refer to a 2,4-D product with labeling consistent with the crop stage timing for Dicamba DGA. Some types of proso millet may be affected adversely by a tank mix of Dicamba DGA + 2,4-D.

DO NOT apply unless possible proso millet crop injury will be acceptable.

Restrictions for proso millet that is grazed or cut for hay are indicated in Table 6. Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment in Pasture, Hay; Rangeland, and General Farmstead section of this label.

Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and General Farmstead (noncropland)

Dicamba DGA is recommended for use on pasture, hay, rangeland, and general farmstead (non-cropland) (including fencerows and non-irrigation ditchbanks) for control or suppression of broadleaf weed and brush species listed in Table 1.

Dicamba DGA may also be applied to non-cropland areas to control broadleaf weeds in noxious weed control programs, districts, or areas including broadcast or spot treatment of roadsides and highways, utilities, railroad, and pipeline rights-of-way. Noxious weeds must be recognized at the state level, but

programs may be administered at state, county, or other level.

Dicamba DGA uses described in this section also pertain to grasses and small grains (forage, sorghum, rye, sudangrass, or wheat) grown for grass, forage, fodder, hay and/or pasture only. Grasses and small grains not grown for grass, forage, fodder, hay and/or pasture must comply with crop-specific uses in this label. Some perennial weeds may be controlled with lower rates of either Dicamba DGA or Dicamba DGA plus 2,4-D (refer to Table 2).

Rates and Timings

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

Rates above 32 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre are for spot treatments only. DO NOT broadcast apply more than 32 fluid ounces per acre.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, DO NOT exceed a total of 32 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per treated acre during a growing season. Grass grown for hay requires a 7-day wait period between application and harvest.

Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations

DO NOT apply more than 16 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre-to small-grains-grown for pasture.

Newly seeded areas may be severely injured if more than 16 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA is applied per acre.

Established grass crops growing under stress can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. Bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalo-grass, and St. Augustinegrass may be injured if more than 16 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA is applied per acre. Usually colonial bentgrasses are more tolerant than creeping types. Velvetgrasses are most easily injured. Treatments will kill or injure alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, and other legumes.

Table 6 lists the timing restrictions for grazing or harvesting hay from treated fields. There are no grazing restrictions for animals other than lactating dairy animals.

| Table 6. Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Dicamba DGA Treated Acre (pts) | Days Before Grazing (days) | Days Before Hay Harvest (days) |
| Up to 1 | 7 | 37 |
| Up to 2 | 21 | 51 |
| Up to 4 | 40 | 70 |

Dicamba DGA can be applied using water, oil in water emulsions including invert systems, or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier (refer to the Compatibility Test for Mix Components).

To prepare oil in water emulsions, half-fill spray tank with water, then add the appropriate amount of emulsifier. With continuous agitation, slowly add the herbicide and then the oil (such as diesel oil or fuel oil) or a premix of oil plus additional emulsifier to spray tank. Complete filling of spray tank with water. Maintain vigorous agitation during spray operation to prevent oil and water from forming separate layers. Dicamba DGA may be applied broadcast using either ground or aerial application equipment.

Aerial Application:

- **Spray Volume:** Use 2 - 40 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre in a water-based carrier.

Ground Application:

- **Spray Volume:** Use 3 - 600 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre. The volume of spray applied will depend on the height, density, and type of weeds or brush being treated and on the type of equipment being used.
- **Spot Treatments:** Dicamba DGA may be applied to individual clumps or small areas of undesirable

vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment.

Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems.

Cut Surface Treatments:

Dicamba DGA herbicide may be applied as a cut surface treatment for control of unwanted trees and prevention of sprouts of cut trees.

Rate: Mix 1 part Dicamba DGA with 1 - 3 parts water to create the application solution. Use the lower dilution rate -when treating difficult-to-control species.

- **For Frill or Girdle Treatments:** Make a continuous cut or a series of overlapping cuts using an axe to girdle tree trunk. Spray or paint the cut surface with the solution.
- **For Stump Treatments:** Spray or paint freshly cut surface with the water mix. The area adjacent to the bark should be thoroughly wet.

Note: For more rapid foliar effects, 2,4-D may be added to the solution.

Applications For Control of Dormant Multiflora Rose: Dicamba DGA can be applied when plants are dormant as an undiluted spot treatment directly to the soil or as a Lo-Oil basal bark treatment using an oil-water emulsion solution.

- **Spot treatments:** Spot treatment applications of **Dicamba DGA** should be applied directly to the soil as close as possible to the root crown but within 6 - 8" of the crown. On sloping terrain, apply Dicamba DGA to the uphill side of the crown. **DO NOT** apply when snow or water prevents applying Dicamba DGA directly to the soil. The use rate of Dicamba DGA depends on the canopy diameter of the multiflora rose.

Examples: Use 0.25, 1.0, or 2.35 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA respectively, for 5, 10, or 15 feet canopy diameters.

- **Lo-Oil basal bark treatments:** For Lo-Oil basal bark treatments, apply Dicamba DGA to the basal stem region from the ground line to a height of 12 - 18". Spray until runoff, with special emphasis on covering the root crown. For best results, apply Dicamba DGA when plants are dormant. **DO NOT** apply after bud break or when plants are showing signs of active growth. **DO NOT** apply when snow or water prevents applying Dicamba DGA to the ground line.

To prepare approximately 2 gallons of a Lo-Oil spray solution:

- 1) Combine 1.5 gallons of water, 1 ounce of emulsifier, 16 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA, and 2.5 pints of No. 2 diesel fuel.
- 2) Adjust the amounts of materials used proportionately to the amount of final spray solution desired.

DO NOT exceed 8 gallons of spray solution mix applied per acre, per year.

Pasture Tank Mixes

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

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| • Ally® | • Gramoxone® Extra |
| • Amber® | • Roundup Ultra® RT |
| • Crossbow® | • Stinger® |
| • Curtail® | • Tordon® 22K |
| • Garlon® | • 2.4-D |

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

Dicamba DGA is recommended for use on both newly seeded and established grasses grown in Conservation Reserve or federal Set-Aside Programs. Treatments of Dicamba DGA will injure or may kill alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, and other legumes.

NEWLY SEEDED AREAS

Dicamba DGA may be applied either preplant or postemergence to newly seeded grasses or small grains such as barley, oats, rye, sudangrass, wheat, or other grain species grown as a cover crop. Postemergence applications may be made after seedling grasses exceed the 3-leaf stage. Rates of Dicamba DGA greater than 16 fluid ounces per treated acre may severely injure newly seeded grasses.

Preplant applications may injure new seedlings if the interval between application and grass planting is less than 45 days per 16 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA applied per treated acre west of the Mississippi River or 20 days per 16 fluid ounces applied east of the Mississippi River.

ESTABLISHED GRASS STANDS

Established grass stands are perennial grasses planted one or more seasons prior to treatment. Certain species (bentgrass, carpetgrass, smooth brome, buffalograss, or St. Augustinegrass) may be injured when treated with more than 16 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per treated acre.

When applied at recommended rates, Dicamba DGA will control many annual and biennial weeds and provide control or suppression of many perennial weeds.

Rates and Timings

Apply 4 - 32 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre. Refer to Table 2 for rates based on target weed species. Dicamba DGA may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with other products labeled for use in Conservation Reserve Programs such as atrazine, Cyclone, glyphosate (Roundup Ultra), Gramoxone Extra, Touchdown, or 2,4-D.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, **DO NOT** exceed a total of 64 fluid ounces (4 pints) of Dicamba DGA per acre per year.

Small Grains not underseeded to legumes
(fall- and spring-seeded barley,
oat, triticale and wheat)

Dicamba DGA combinations with listed tank mix partners will provide control or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds listed in Table 1. For improved control of listed weeds, tank mix Dicamba DGA herbicide with one or more of the herbicides listed. Dicamba DGA used in a tank mix with other herbicides offers the best spectrum of weed control and herbicide tolerant or resistant weed management. Refer to the specific crop section for Dicamba DGA application rate and timing.

For applications prior to weed emergence or when sulfonylurea-resistant weeds are present or suspected tank mix a minimum of 3 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per treated acre with a non-sulfonylurea herbicide such as 2,4-D or MCPA. Tank mixing Dicamba DGA with these products will offer more consistent control of sulfonylurea-resistant weeds.

Additives: When tank mixing Dicamba DGA with sulfonylurea herbicides (Ally, Amber, Canvas, Express, Finesse, Glean, Harmony Extra, and Peak), use 1 - 4 pints of an agriculturally approved surfactant (containing at least 80% active ingredient) per 100 gallons of spray or not more than 0.25 - 0.5% by volume. Use the highest rate of surfactant when using the lower rate ranges of the tank mix or when treating more mature and difficult to control weeds or dense vegetative growth.

Refer to the specific crop sections below for use rates. When treating difficult to control weeds such as kochia, wild buckwheat, cow cockle, prostrate knotweed, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce or when dense vegetative growth occurs, use the 3 - 4 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre.

Timings: Apply Dicamba DGA before, during, or after planting small grains. See specific small grain crop uses below for maximum crop stage. For best performance, apply Dicamba DGA when weeds are in the 2 - 3 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Applying Dicamba DGA to small grains during periods of rapid growth may result in crop leaning. This condition is temporary and will not reduce crop yields.

Applications to small grains may be made with aerial applications with 1 gallon of water or more per acre. Where dense foliage is present, 2 - 3 gallons of water per acre should be used.

Restrictions for small grain areas that are grazed or cut for hay are indicated in Table 6 in Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and General Farmstead section of this label.

**Small Grains: Barley
(fall- and spring-seeded)**

EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:

Apply 2 - 4 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per treated acre to fall-seeded barley prior to the jointing stage. Apply 2 - 3 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre before spring-seeded barley exceeds the 4-leaf stage.

Note: For spring barley varieties that are seeded during the winter months or later, follow the rates and timings given for spring-seeded barley.

DO NOT tank mix Dicamba DGA with 2,4-D in early season applications on spring-seeded barley.

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS:

Dicamba DGA can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of fall- and spring-seeded barley. Apply 8 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when barley is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes joints of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds canopy.

A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest. DO NOT use preharvest-treated barley for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses. Dicamba DGA may be tank mixed with other herbicides, such as 2,4-D, that are labeled for preharvest uses in barley.

DO NOT make preharvest applications in California.

Barley Tank Mixes

| Table 7. | |
|--|--|
| Tank Mix Partner | Rate Per Acre |
| Ally® | 0.05 - 0.1 ounce ¹ |
| Amber® | 0.14 - 0.28 ounce ¹ |
| Bronate® | 0.75 - 1.5 pints |
| Buctril® | 1 - 1.5 pints |
| Canvas® | 0.2 - 0.4 ounce ¹ |
| Express® | 0.083 - 0.167 ounce ¹ |
| Finesse® | 0.167 - 0.33 ounce ¹ |
| Glean® | 0.167 ounce ¹ |
| Harmony®Extra | 0.167 - 0.33 ounce ¹ |
| MCPA amine or ester | 8 - 12 fluid ounce ² (0.25 - 0.375 pound a.e.) |
| Metribuzin (Sencor®, Lexone®) | 0.125 - 0.47 pound a.i. |
| 2,4-D amine or ester ^{2,3} | 8 fluid ounces (0.25 pound a.e.) |
| ¹ DO NOT use low rates of sulfonylureas (Ally, Amber, Canvas, Express, Finesse, Glean, and Harmony Extra) on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth. ² When using formulations other than 4 pounds per gallon use pounds of a.e. per acre listed. ³ This tank mix is for fall-seeded barley only | |

**Small Grains: Oat
(fall- and spring-seeded)**

EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:

Apply 2 - 4 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre to fall-seeded oat prior to the jointing stage. Apply 2 - 4 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre before spring-seeded oat exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS:

Dicamba DGA can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of wheat. Apply 5 fluid ounces Dicamba DGA per

A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest.

Dicamba DGA° herbicide may be tank mixed with MCPA amine or ester for applications in oat.

DO NOT tank mix Dicamba DGA with 2,4-D in oat.

**Small Grains: Triticale
(fall- and spring-seeded)**

EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:

Apply 2 - 4 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per treated acre to triticale. Early season applications to fall-seeded triticale must be made prior to the jointing stage.

Early season applications to spring-seeded triticale must be made before triticale reaches the 6-leaf stage.

Triticale Tank Mixes: For best performance, Dicamba DGA should be used in tank mix combination with bromoxynil (Buctril, Moxy™ 2E) herbicide.

**Small Grains: Wheat
(fall- and spring-seeded)**

EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:

Apply 2 - 4 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per treated acre to wheat unless using one of the fall-seeded wheat specific programs below. Early season applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made prior to the jointing stage.

Early season applications to spring-seeded wheat must be made before wheat exceeds the 6-leaf stage.

Early developing wheat varieties such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield must receive application between early tillering and the jointing stage. Care should be taken in staging these varieties to be certain that the application occurs prior to the jointing stage.

To improve control of Russian thistle, flixweed, gromwell, or mayweed, add 2,4-D amine or ester to a tank mix with one of the following herbicides: Ale, Amber°, Canvas", Express', Finesse°, Glean°, Harmony° Extra, or Peak°.

SPECIFIC USE PROGRAMS FOR FALL-SEEDED WHEAT ONLY:

Dicamba DGA may be used at 6 fluid ounces on fall-seeded wheat in Western Oregon as a spring application only. In Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, up to 8 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA may be applied on fall-seeded wheat after it exceeds the 3-leaf stage for suppression of perennial weeds, such as field bindweed. Applications may be made in the fall following a frost but before a killing freeze. Dicamba DGA may be tank mixed with 2,4-D amine at 8 fluid ounces after wheat begins to tiller. Periods of extended stress such as cold and wet weather may enhance the possibility of crop injury. For fall applications only, DO NOT use if the potential for crop injury is not acceptable.

acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when wheat is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing but before weeds canopy.

A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest. DO NOT use preharvest-treated wheat for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed With an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, Dicamba DGA may be tank mixed with other herbicides such as Ally, Roundup® Ultra, and 2,4-D.

DO NOT make preharvest applications in California.

Wheat Tank Mixes

| Tank Mix Partner | Rate Per Acre |
|--|--|
| Ally® | 0.05 - 0.1 ounce ¹ |
| Amber® | 0.14 - 0.28 ounce ¹ |
| Bronate | 0.75 - 1.5 pints |
| Buctril® | 1 - 1.5 pints |
| Canvas® | 0.2 - 0.4 ounce ¹ |
| Curtail® | 2 - 2.67 pints |
| Dakota® | 116 fluid ounces |
| Express® | 0.083 - 0.167 ounce ¹ |
| Finesse® | 0.167 - 0.33 ounce ¹ |
| Glean® | 0.167 ounce ¹ |
| Harmony® Extra | 0.167 - 0.33 ounce ¹ |
| Karmex® ³ | 0.5 - 1.5 pounds |
| Glyphosate (Roundup Ultra® RT) ⁴ | 12 - 16 fluid ounces |
| MCPA amine or ester ⁵ | 8 - 12 fluid ounces (0.25 - 0.375 pound a.e.) |
| Metribuzin ³ (Sencor®, Lexone®) | 0.25 - 0.375 pound a.i. |
| Peak® ¹ | 0.25 - 0.38 ounce |
| Stinger® | 4 - 5.33 fluid ounces |
| Tiller® ² | 1 - 1.7 pints |
| 2,4-D amine or esters ⁵ | 8 - 12 fluid ounces (0.25 - 0.375 pound a.e.) |

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

² DO NOT use Dicamba DGA as a tank mix treatment with Dakota or Tiller on Durum wheat. DO NOT tank mix with Tiller if wild oat is the target weed.

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

⁴ A tank mix of up to 4 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA with Roundup Ultra RT or any glyphosate formulation labeled for use as a preplant application to small grains may be applied with no waiting period prior to planting.

⁵ Up to 32 fluid ounces of (1.0 pound a.e.) may be used on fall-seeded wheat if crop injury is acceptable. When using formulations other than 4 pounds per gallon, use the pounds of a.e. per acre listed.

Sorghum

Dicamba DGA herbicide may be applied preplant, postemergence, or preharvest in sorghum to control many annual broadleaf weeds and to reduce competition from established perennial broadleaf weeds, as well as control their seedlings.

DO NOT graze or feed treated sorghum forage or silage prior to mature grain stage. If sorghum is grown for pasture or hay, refer to **Pasture, Hay**, Rangeland, and **General Farmstead** section of this label for specific grazing and feeding restrictions.

DO NOT apply Dicamba DGA to sorghum grown for seed production.

PRELANT APPLICATION:

Up to 8 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA may be applied per acre if applied at least 15 days before sorghum planting.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION:

Up to 8 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre may be applied after sorghum is in the spike stage (all sorghum emerged) but before sorghum is 15" tall. For best performance, apply Dicamba DGA when the sorghum crop is in the 3 - 5 leaf stage and weeds are small (less than 3" tall). Use drop pipes (drop nozzles) if sorghum is taller than 8". Keep the spray off the sorghum leaves and out of the whorl to reduce the likelihood of crop injury and to improve spray coverage of weed foliage. Applying Dicamba DGA to sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10 - 14 days.

Delay harvest until 30 days after treatment.

Preharvest uses in Texas and Oklahoma only: Up to 8 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre may be applied for weed suppression any time after the sorghum has reached the soft dough stage. An agriculturally approved surfactant may be used to improve performance. For aerial applications, use at least 2 gallons of water-based carrier per treated acre. Delay harvest until 30 days after a preharvest treatment.

SPLIT APPLICATION:

Dicamba DGA may be applied in split applications: preplant followed by postemergence or preharvest; or postemergence followed by preharvest. **DO NOT** exceed 8 fluid ounces per acre, per application or a total of 16 ounces per acre, per season.

Sorghum Tank Mixes and Sequential Treatments

Dicamba DGA may be applied prior to, in a tank mix with, or after one or more of the following herbicides:

| | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atrazine • Basagran® • Bicep II Magnum® • Buctril® • Cyclone® • Dual Magnum™ • Dual II Magnum® • Fallow Master® • Frontier® • Gramoxone® Extra | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guardsman® • Laddok® S-12 • Landmaster® • Lasso® • Outlook® • Paramount® • Peak® • Permit® • Ramrod® • Roundup Ultra® |
|---|--|

Soybean

PREPLANT APPLICATIONS:

Apply 4 - 16 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre to control emerged broadleaf weeds prior to planting soybeans. **DO NOT** exceed 16 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre in a spring application prior to planting soybeans.

Following application of Dicamba DGA and a minimum accumulation of 1" rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 14 days is required for 8 fluid ounces per acre or less, and 28 days for 16 fluid ounces per acre. These intervals must be observed prior to planting soybeans or crop injury may occur.

DO NOT make Dicamba DGA preplant applications to soybeans in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25".

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS:

Dicamba DGA can be used to control many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and control or suppress many biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in soybean prior to harvest (refer to Table 1). Apply 8 - 32 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after soybean pods have reached mature brown color and at least 75% leaf drop has occurred.

DO NOT harvest soybeans until 7 days after application.

Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts, such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for Dicamba DGA. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practice could be instituted.

DO NOT use preharvest-treated soybean for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

DO NOT feed soybean fodder or hay following a preharvest application of Dicamba DGA.

DO NOT make preharvest applications in California.

Soybean Tank Mixes

PREPLANT TANK MIXES:

Dicamba DGA" herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for early preplant use in soybeans including burndown herbicides such as glyphosate (Roundup Ultra®) and 2,4-0 or residual herbicides such as Outlook', **Frontier'** or Dual Magnum.

PREHARVEST TANKMIXES:

Dicamba DGA may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for preharvest use in soybeans such as glyphosate (Roundup Ultra) and Gramoxone' Extra.

Soybean

Apply Dicamba DGA for control of annual, biennial, or perennial broadleaf weeds listed in Table 1. Apply 8 - 24 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre for control of annual weeds, 16 - 32 fluid ounces for control of biennial weeds and for control or suppression of perennial weeds.

Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth.

Retreatments may be made as needed, however, **DO NOT** exceed a total of 64 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per treated acre during a growing season.

Timing: Dicamba DGA may be applied to sugarcane any time after weeds have emerged, but before the close-in stage of sugarcane. Applications of 32 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre made over the top of actively growing sugarcane may result in crop injury.

When possible, direct the spray beneath the sugarcane canopy to minimize the likelihood of crop injury. Using directed sprays will also help maximize the spray coverage of weed foliage.

Delay harvest until 87 days after treatment

Sugarcane Tank Mixes

Dicamba DGA may be tank mixed with other products registered for use in sugarcane such as Asulox[®], atrazine, Evik[®], and 2,4-D.

**Farmstead Turf (noncropland)
And Sod Farms**

DO NOT use on residential sites.

For use in general farmstead (noncropland) and sod farms, apply 3 - 32 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre to control or suppress growth of many annual, biennial, and some perennial broadleaf weeds commonly found in turf. Dicamba DGA will also suppress many other listed perennial broadleaf weeds and woody brush and vine species. Refer to Table 2 for rate recommendations based on targeted weed or brush species and growth stage. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Repeat treatments may be made as needed; however, DO NOT exceed 32 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre, per growing season.

Apply 30 - 200 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre (3 - 17 quarts of water per 1,000 square feet), depending on density or height of weeds treated and on the type of equipment used.

To avoid injury to newly seeded grasses, delay application of Dicamba DGA until after the second mowing. Furthermore, applying more than 16 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per treated acre may cause noticeable stunting or discoloration of sensitive grass species such as bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss, and St. Augustinegrass.

In areas where roots of sensitive plants extend, DO NOT apply more than 4 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per treated acre on coarse-textured (sandy-type) soils, or in excess of 8 fluid ounces per treated acre on fine-textured soils. DO NOT make repeat applications in these areas for 30 days and until previous applications of Dicamba DGA have been activated in the soil by rain or irrigation.

**Farmstead Turf (noncropland) and
Sod Farm Tank Mixes**

Apply 3.2 - 8 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre in a tank mix with one of the products in Table 9 at the rates listed, Use the higher rates when treating established weeds.

| Table 9. | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Tank Mix Partner | Rate Per Acre |
| bromoxynil (Buctril [®]) | 0.375 - 0.5 pound a.i. |
| MCPA | 0.5 - 1.5 pounds a.e. |
| MCPP | 0.5 - 1.5 pounds a.e. |
| 2,4-D | 0.5 - 1.5 pounds a.e. |

Crops

This product can be used on the following crops:

Asparagus
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Corn
Cotton
Fallow Systems (Between Crop Applications)
Proso Millet
Pastures, Rangeland, General Farmstead
Small Grains (Barley, Oat, Triticale and Wheat)
Sod Farms and Farmstead Turf
Sorghum
Soybean Sugarcane

Look inside for complete
Restrictions and Limitations and
Application Instructions.

| Pests listed in this label | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Common Name | Scientific Name | Common Name | Scientific Name |
| ANNUALS | | ANNUALS (continued) | |
| Alkanet | <i>Lithospermum arvense</i> | Pennycress, Field (Fanweed, Frenchweed, Stinkweed) | <i>Thlaspi arvense</i> |
| Amaranth, Palmer | <i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> | Pepperweed, Virginia (Peppergrass) | <i>Lepidium virginicum</i> |
| , Powell | <i>Amaranthus powellii</i> | Pigweed, Prostrate | <i>Amaranthus blitoides</i> |
| , Spiny | <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> | , Redroot (Carelessweed) | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> |
| Aster, Slender | <i>Aster subulatus</i> | Smooth | <i>Amaranthus-hybridus</i> |
| Bedstraw, Catchweed | <i>Galium aparine</i> | , Tumble | <i>Amaranthus albus</i> |
| Beggarweed, Florida | <i>Desmodium tortuosum</i> | Pineappleweed | <i>Matricaria matricarioides</i> |
| Broomweed, Common | <i>Gutierrezia dracunculoides</i> | Poorjoe | <i>Diodia teres</i> |
| Buckwheat, Tartary | <i>Fagopyrum tataricum</i> | Puncturevine | <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> |
| , Wild | <i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> | Purslane, Common | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> |
| Buffalobur | <i>Solanum rostratum</i> | Pusley, Florida | <i>Richardia scabra</i> |
| Burclover, California | <i>Medicago polymorpha</i> | Radish, Wild | <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> |
| Burcucumber | <i>Sicyos angulatus</i> | Ragweed, Common | <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> |
| Buttercup, Corn | <i>Ranunculus arvensis</i> | , Giant (Buffaloweed) | <i>Ambrosia trifida</i> |
| , Creeping | <i>Ranunculus repens</i> | , Lance-Leaf | <i>Ambrosia bidentata</i> |
| , Roughseed | <i>Ranunculus muricatus</i> | Ragwort, Tansy | <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> |
| , Western Field | <i>Ranunculus occidentalis</i> | Rocket, London | <i>Sisymbrium irio</i> |
| Carpetweed | <i>Mollugo verticillata</i> | , Yellow | <i>Barbarea vulgaris</i> |
| Catchfly, Nightflowering | <i>Silene noctiflora</i> | Rubberweed, Bitter | <i>Hymenoxys odorata</i> |
| Chamomile, Corn | <i>Anthemis arvensis</i> | Salsify | <i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i> |
| Chervil, Bur | <i>Anthriscus caucalis</i> | Sesbania, Hemp | <i>Sesbania exaltata</i> |
| Chickweed, Common | <i>Stellaria media</i> | Shepherdspurse | <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> |
| Clovers | <i>Trifolium spp.</i> | Sicklepod | <i>Cassia obtusifolia</i> |
| Cockle, Corn | <i>Agrostemma githago</i> | Sida, Prickly (Teaweed) | <i>Sida spinosa</i> |
| , Cow | <i>Vaccaria pyramidata</i> | Smartweed, Green | <i>Polygonum scabrum</i> |
| , White | <i>Melandrium album</i> | , Pennsylvania | <i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i> |
| Cocklebur, Common | <i>Xanthium strumarium</i> | Sneezeweed, Bitter | <i>Helenium amarum</i> |
| Copperleaf, Hophornbeam | <i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i> | Sowthistle, Annual | <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> |
| Cornflower (Bachelor Button) | <i>Centaurea cyanus</i> | , Spiny | <i>Sonchus asper</i> |
| Croton, Tropic | <i>Croton glandulosus</i> | Spikeweed, Common | <i>Hemizonia pungens</i> |
| , Woolly | <i>Croton capitatus</i> | Spurge, Prostrate | <i>Euphorbia humistrata</i> |
| Daisy, English | <i>Bellis perennis</i> | Spurry, Corn | <i>Spergula arvensis</i> |
| Dragonhead, American | <i>Dracocephalum parviflorum</i> | Starbur, Bristly | <i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i> |
| Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf | <i>Oenothera laciniata</i> | Starwort, Little | <i>Stellaria graminea</i> |
| Falseflax, Smallseed | <i>Camelina microcarpa</i> | Sumpweed, Rough | <i>Iva ciliata</i> |
| Fleabane, Annual | <i>Erigeron annuus</i> | Sunflower, Common (Wild) | <i>Helianthus annuus</i> |
| Flixweed | <i>Descurainia sophia</i> | Thistle, Russian | <i>Salsola iberica</i> |
| Fumitory | <i>Fumaria officinalis</i> | Velvetleaf | <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> |
| Goosefoot, Nettleleaf | <i>Chenopodium murale</i> | Waterhemp, Common | <i>Amaranthus rudis</i> |
| Hempnettle | <i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> | Tall | <i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i> |
| Henbit | <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> | Waterprimrose, Winged | <i>Ludwigia decurrens</i> |
| Jacob's Ladder | <i>Polemonium caeruleum</i> | Wormwood | <i>Artemisia annua</i> |
| Jimsonweed | <i>Datura stramonium</i> | BIENNIALS | |
| Knawel (German Moss) | <i>Scleranthus annuus</i> | Burdock, Common | <i>Arctium minus</i> |
| Knotweed, Prostrate | <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> | Carrot, Wild (Queen Anne's Lace) | <i>Daucus carota</i> |
| Kochia | <i>Kochia scoparia</i> | | |
| Ladysthumb | <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> | | |
| Lambsquarters, Common | <i>Chenopodium album</i> | | |
| Lettuce, Miners | <i>Claytonia perfoliata</i> | | |
| , Prickly | <i>Lactuca serriola</i> | | |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Mallow, Common , Venice | <i>Malva neglecta</i> | Cockle, White | <i>Melandrium album</i> |
| Marestail (Horseweed) | <i>Hibiscus Monum</i> | Eveningprimrose, Common | <i>Oenothera biennis</i> |
| Mayweed | <i>Hippuris vulgaris</i> | Geranium, Carolina | <i>Geranium carolinianum</i> |
| Mcmingglory, Ivyleaf | <i>Anthemis cotula</i> | Gromwell | <i>Lithospermum</i> spp. |
| , Tall | <i>Ipomea hederacea</i> | Knapweed, Diffuse | <i>Centaurea diffusa</i> |
| Mustard, Black | <i>Ipomea purpurea</i> | , Spotted | <i>Centaurea maculosa</i> |
| , Blue | <i>Brassica nigra</i> | Mallow, Dwarf | <i>Malva borealis</i> |
| , Tansy | <i>Chorispota tenella</i> | Plantain, Bracted | <i>Plantago aristata</i> |
| , Treacle | <i>Descurainia pinnate</i> | Ragwort, Tansy | <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> |
| Tumble | <i>Erysimum repandum</i> | Starthistle, Yellow | <i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> |
| , Wild | <i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i> | Sweetclover | <i>Meillotus</i> spp. |
| Nightshade, Black | <i>Sinapis arvensis</i> | Teasel | <i>Dipsacus sativus</i> |
| , Cutleaf | <i>Solanum nigrum</i> | Thistle, Bull | <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> |
| | <i>Solanum triflorum</i> | , Musk, | <i>Carduus nutans</i> |
| | | , Plumelless | <i>Carduus acanthoides</i> |

| Pests listed in this label (continued) | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Common Name | Scientific Name | Common Name | Scientific Name |
| PERENNIALS | | WOODY SPECIES | |
| Alfalfa | <i>Medicago sativa</i> | Alder | <i>Alms</i> spp. |
| Artichoke, Jerusalem | <i>Helianthus tuberosus</i> | Ash | <i>Fraxinus</i> spp. |
| Aster, Spiny | <i>Aster spinosus</i> | Aspen | <i>Populus</i> spp. |
| , Whiteheath | <i>Aster pilosus</i> | Basswood | <i>Tilia americana</i> |
| Bedstraw, Smooth | <i>Gallium mollugo</i> | Beech | <i>Fagus</i> spp. |
| Bindweed, Field | <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> | Birch | <i>Betula</i> spp. |
| , Hedge | <i>Calystegia sepium</i> | Blackberry | <i>Rubus</i> spp. |
| Blueweed, Texas | <i>Helianthus ciliaris</i> | Blackgum | <i>Nyssa</i> - spp |
| Bursage, Woollyleaf, | <i>Ambrosia grayi</i> | Cedar | <i>Cedrus</i> spp. |
| (Bur Ragweed, Povertyweed) | | Cherry | <i>Prunus</i> spp. |
| Buttercup, Tall | <i>Ranunculus acris</i> | Chinquapin | <i>Chrysolepis chrysophylla</i> |
| Campion, Bladder | <i>Selene vulgans</i> | Cottonwood | <i>Populus deltoides</i> |
| Chickweed, Field | <i>Cerastium arvense</i> | Creosotebush | <i>Larrea tridentata</i> |
| , Mouseear | <i>Cerastium vulgatum</i> | Cucumbertree | <i>Magnolia acuminata</i> |
| Chicory | <i>Cichorium intybus</i> | Dewberry | <i>Rubus caesius</i> |
| Clover, Hop | <i>Trifolium aureum</i> | Dogwood | <i>Cornus</i> spp. |
| Dandelion | <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> | Elm | <i>Ulmus</i> spp. |
| Dock, Broadleaf (Bitterdock) | <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> | Grape | <i>Vitis</i> spp. |
| , Curly | <i>Rumex crispus</i> | Hawthorn (Thornapple) | <i>Crataegus</i> spp. |
| Dogbane, Hemp | <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i> | Hemlock | <i>Tsuga</i> spp. |
| Dogfennel (Cypressweed) | <i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i> | Hickory | <i>Carya</i> spp. |
| Fern, Bracken | <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> | Honeylocust | <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> |
| Garlic, Wild | <i>Allium vineale</i> | Honeysuckle | <i>Lonicera</i> spp. |
| Goldenrod, Canada | <i>Solidago canadensis</i> | Hornbeam | <i>Carpinus</i> spp. |
| , Missouri | <i>Solidago missouriensis</i> | Huckleberry | <i>Vaccinium arboreum</i> |
| Goldenweed, Common | <i>Isocoma coronopifolia</i> | Huisache | <i>Acacia farnesiana</i> |
| Hawkweed | <i>Hieracium</i> spp. | Ivy, Poison | <i>Rhus radicans</i> |
| Henbane, Black | <i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> | Kudzu | <i>Pueraria lobata</i> |
| Horsenettle, Carolina | <i>Solanum carolinense</i> | Locust, Black | <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> |
| Ironweed | <i>Vernonia</i> spp. | Maple | <i>Acer</i> spp. |
| Knapweed, Black | <i>Centaurea nigra</i> | Mesquite | <i>Prosopis ruscifolia</i> |
| , Russian | <i>Centaurea repens</i> | Oak | <i>Quercus</i> spp. |
| Milkweed, Common | <i>Asclepias syriaca</i> | Oak, Poison | <i>Rhus toxicodendron</i> |
| , Honeyvine | <i>Ampelamus albidus</i> | Olive, Russian | <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> |
| , Western Whorled | <i>Asclepias subverticillata</i> | Persimmon, Eastern | <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> |
| Nettle, Stinging | <i>Urtica dioica</i> | Pine | <i>Pinus</i> spp. |
| Nightshade, Silverleaf (White Horsenettle) | <i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i> | Plum, Sand (Wild Plum) | <i>Prunus amygdalus</i> |
| Onion, Wild | <i>Allium canadense</i> | Poplar | <i>Populus</i> spp. |
| Plantain, Broadleaf | <i>Plantago major</i> | Rabbitbrush | <i>Chrysothamnus pulchellus</i> |
| , Buckhorn | <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> | Redcedar, Eastern | <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> |
| Pokeweed | <i>Phytolacca americana</i> | Rose, McCartney | <i>Rosa bracteata</i> |
| Ragweed, Western | <i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i> | , Multiflora | <i>Rosa multiflora</i> |
| Redvine | <i>Brunnichia ovata</i> | Sagebrush, Fringed | <i>Artemisia frigida</i> |
| Sericea Lespedeza | <i>Lespedeza cuneata</i> | Sassafras | <i>Sassafras albidum</i> |
| Smartweed, Swamp | <i>Polygonum coccineum</i> | Serviceberry | <i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i> |
| Snakeweed, Broom | <i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i> | Spicebush | <i>Lindera benzoin</i> |
| | | Spruce | <i>Picea</i> spp. |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| Sorrel, Red (Sheep Sorrel) | <i>Rumex acetosella</i> | Sumac | <i>Rhus</i> spp. |
| Sowthistle, Perennial | <i>Sonchus arvensis</i> | Sweetgum | <i>Liquidambar styracifiva</i> |
| Spurge, Leafy | <i>Euphorbia esula</i> | Sycamore | <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> |
| Sundrops | <i>Oenothera perennis</i> | Tarbrush | <i>Flourensia cernua</i> |
| Thistle, Canada | <i>Cirsium arvense</i> | Willow | <i>Salix</i> spp. |
| , Scotch | <i>Onopordum acanthium</i> | Witchhazel | <i>Hamamelis macrophylla</i> |
| Toadfax, Dalmatian | <i>Linaria genistifolia</i> | Yaupon | <i>Ilex</i> spp. |
| Tropical Soda Apple | <i>Solanum viarum</i> | Yucca | <i>Yucca</i> spp. |
| Trumpet creeper (Buckvine) | <i>Campsis radicans</i> | | |
| Vetch | <i>Vicia</i> spp. | | |
| Waterhemlock, Spotted | <i>Cicuta maculata</i> | | |
| Waterprimrose, Creeping | <i>Ludwigia peploides</i> | | |
| Woodsorrel, Creeping | <i>Oxalis comiculata</i> | | |
| , Yellow | <i>Oxalis stricta</i> | | |
| Wormwood, Absinth | <i>Artemisia absinthium</i> | | |
| , Louisiana | <i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i> | | |
| Yankee weed | <i>Eupatorium compositifolium</i> | | |
| Yarrow, Common | <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | | |

Benue!, *Banvel* SGF, *Basagran*, *Dicamba* DGA, *CLEARFIELD*, *Frontier*, *Guardman*, *Laddok*, *Lightning*, *Marksman*, *Paramount*, *Prowl*, and *Outlook* are registered trademarks of BASF.

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Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The Directions For Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of DIRECT AG SOURCE, LLC or the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

DIRECT AG SOURCE, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Directions For Use, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, DIRECT AG SOURCE, LLC MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND

DIRECT AG SOURCE, LLC'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED TO REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, DIRECT AG SOURCE, LLC AND THE SELLER DISCLAIM ANY LIABILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, EXEMPLARY, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

DIRECT AG SOURCE, LLC and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Warranty which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of DIRECT AG SOURCE, LLC

3504 38

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
JAN 24 2012

DIRECT AG SOURCE, LLC

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

Dicamba DGA

herbicide

83222-31e

Supplemental Labeling

EPA Reg. No. 83222-XX

EPA SLN No.: TN-050003

This label expires on January 24, 2015

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

FOR THE CONTROL OF ANNUAL WINTER BROADLEAF WEEDS, INCLUDING GLYPHOSATE RESISTANT MARESTAIL (HORSEWEED), AS A PREPLANT BURNDOWN TREATMENT PRIOR TO COTTON PLANTING

Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on the EPA-registered product label for Dicamba DGA herbicide, EPA Reg. No. 83222-XX.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

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.

Read the Precautionary Statement, Environmental Hazards, Storage and Disposal statements, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty statement appearing on the container label.

USE INFORMATION

Dicamba DGA herbicide is a water-soluble formulation intended for control and suppression of many annual (including glyphosate resistant marestail), biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds as well as woody brush and vines listed in Table 1 of the Dicamba DGA main label.

USE RESTRICTIONS

Maximum seasonal use rate: Do not exceed 8 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre, per year.

Rainfast period: Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce the effectiveness of Dicamba DGA.

Crop rotational guidelines: Refer to Dicamba DGA main label.

DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation equipment. Do not treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic purposes.

ADDITIVES

To improve postemergence weed control, agriculturally approved surfactants, sprayable fertilizers (urea ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulfate) or crop oil concentrate may be added, particularly in dry growing conditions.

| Additive | Rate Per Acre |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Nonionic Surfactant | 1-2 pints per 100 gallons |
| AMS | 2.5 pounds |
| UAN Solution | 2-4 quarts |
| Crop Oil Concentrate | 1 quart* |

*see manufacturer's label for specific rate recommendations

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

Dicamba DGA[®] herbicide can be applied to actively growing weeds as aerial, broadcast, band or spot spray applications using water or sprayable fertilizer as the carrier.

To avoid uneven spray coverage, Dicamba DGA should not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph.

Avoid off-target movement. Use extreme care when applying Dicamba DGA to prevent injury to desirable plants.

Refer to Dicamba DGA main label for information regarding aerial and ground application recommendations and restrictions.

APPLICATION TIMING AND USE RATE

PREPLANT APPLICATION TO COTTON:

Apply up to 8 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA to control emerged- broadleaf- weeds- (including- glyphosate -resistant marestail) prior to planting cotton in conventional or conservation systems.

For best performance, apply Dicamba DGA when weeds are in the 2-4 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across.

Following application of Dicamba DGA and a **minimum** accumulation of 1" rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 15 days is required before cotton planting can begin.

DO NOT apply preplant to cotton west of the Rockies.

DO NOT apply preplant to cotton in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25".

For areas East of the Rockies and outside of the use area described by this supplemental label, refer to the Dicamba DGA main label for use directions and precautions.

24(c) Registrant:
Direct AG Source, LLC
Agricultural Products
30473 260th Street
Eldora, IA 50627

3704 38

ACCEPTED
COMMENTS
A Letter Dated:

DIRECT AG SOURCE, LLC

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

Dicamba DGA

herbicide

Supplemental Labeling

EPA Reg. No. 83222-XX

EPA SLN No.: MO-050006

This label expires on January 24, 2015

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI

FOR THE CONTROL OF ANNUAL WINTER BROADLEAF WEEDS, INCLUDING GLYPHOSATE RESISTANT MARESTAIL (HORSEWEED), AS A PREPLANT BURNDOWN TREATMENT PRIOR TO COTTON PLANTING

Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on the EPA-registered product label for Dicamba DGA® herbicide, EPA Reg. No. 83222-XX.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

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.

Read the Precautionary Statement, Environmental Hazards, Storage and Disposal statements, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty statement appearing on the container label.

USE INFORMATION

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USE RESTRICTIONS

Maximum seasonal use rate: Do not exceed 8 fluid ounces of Dicamba DGA per acre, per year.

Rainfast period: Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce the effectiveness of Dicamba DGA.

Crop rotational guidelines: Refer to Dicamba DGA main label.

DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation equipment. Do not treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic purposes.

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
JAN 24 2012
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Eldora, IA 50627