



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

April 2, 2021

Mary Beth Endres
Registration Manager
Axion AG Products, LLC.
1880 Fall River Drive, Suite 100
Loveland, CO 80538

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Diflufenzopyr
Product Name: AX DIFLU-DICAMBA
EPA Registration Number: 89167-50
Application Dates: April 1, 2019
Decision Numbers: 567986

Dear Ms. Endres:

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

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

A copy of your label stamped "Accepted" is enclosed. Products shipped after 12 months from the date of this amendment must bear the new revised label. Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended label constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

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If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Marisa Wright by phone at (703) 347-0463, or via email at wright.marisa@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Linda Arrington', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

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

Enclosure

DICAMBA	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
DIFLUFENZOPYR SODIUM	GROUP	19	HERBICIDE

AX DIFLU-DICAMBA

For weed control in field corn, popcorn, sweet corn, between-crop application, Conservation Reserve Program land, noncropland sites, pasture, hay, and rangeland

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	% BY WT.
Sodium salt of diflufenzopyr: 2-(1-[[3,5-difluorophenylamino]carbonyl)-hydrazono]ethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid, sodium salt*	21.3%
Sodium salt of dicamba: 3,6-dichloro- <u>o</u> -anisic acid**	55.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	<u>23.7%</u>
TOTAL:	100.0%

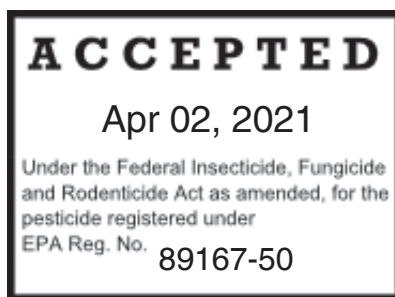
* This product contains 20% 2-(1-[[3,5-difluorophenylamino]carbonyl)-hydrazono]ethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid (diflufenzopyr) or 0.20 pound acid equivalent per pound of product.

** This product contains 50% 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid or 0.50 pound acid equivalent per pound of product.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

[SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.]
[See inside booklet for First Aid, additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.]



EPA Reg. No.: 89167-50

EPA Est. No.: _____

NET CONTENTS: ____ [Oz] [Lb]

MANUFACTURED FOR:
AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC
1880 Fall River Drive, Suite 100
Loveland, CO 80538

032921

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378 or your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222. For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire or Exposure, call CHEMTREC 800-424-9300.</p>	

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves (except for pilots), such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber, \geq 14 mils, natural rubber (includes natural rubber blends and laminates), \geq 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), \geq 14 mils, or viton 14 mils

See **Engineering Controls** for additional requirements and exceptions.

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

Engineering Controls

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS
<p>Users should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. • Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. • Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 washwater or rinsates. This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater 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 groundwater contamination.

Non-target Organism Advisory

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to treated size. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

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), sinkholes, 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 washwater, 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 back-siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate. 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 groundwater contamination. Groundwater contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and groundwater is near the surface. **DO NOT** apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where groundwater depth is shallow. To minimize the possibility of groundwater contamination, carefully follow application rate as specified.

Movement by Water Erosion of Treated Soil.

DO NOT apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment or by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least 1/2-inch rainfall or irrigation before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

Endangered Species

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.

To ensure the protection of known populations of threatened and endangered plants when applying **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** to pasture, rangeland, and noncropland sites:

1. Federal agencies must follow NEPA regulations to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
2. State agencies must work with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the Service's designated state conservation agency to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
3. Other organizations or individuals must operate under a Habitat Conservation Plan if threatened or endangered plants are known to be present on the land to be treated.

Apply **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** only when the potential for drift to known populations of threatened or endangered plant species is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive area).

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 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

NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) 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.

Noncropland, pasture, and rangeland weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. See **Product Information** for a description of noncropland sites.

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

AX DIFLU-DICAMBA is a selective postemergence herbicide for the control of annual and biennial broadleaf weeds and control or suppression of many perennial broadleaf weeds in field corn, popcorn, sweet corn, between-crop application, Conservation Reserve Program land, noncropland sites, pasture, hay, and rangeland sites. Examples of noncropland sites include, but are not limited to: railroad, utility, pipeline and highway rights-of-way; railroad crossings, utility plant sites, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, nonagricultural fencerows, and airports.

AX DIFLU-DICAMBA provides suppression of annual grass weeds at appropriate rates. Emerged grass up to 3-inches tall will stop growing but may remain green for weeks after application. Regrowth of grass is limited when crop canopies over row middles.

For ground application only, except where otherwise directed.

AX DIFLU-DICAMBA may be applied sequentially or tank mixed with a grass herbicide for a complete weed control program; refer to **Tank Mixing Information**.

Use of this product in certain portions of Oregon and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004, Order for Injunctive Relief in Washington Toxics Coalition, et. al. v. EP, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to <http://www.epa.gov/espp/litstatus/wtc/index.html>.

Mode of Action

AX DIFLU-DICAMBA is absorbed by leaves, roots, and shoots and is translocated to the growing points of sensitive weeds to provide postemergence control of emerged weeds as well as moderate residual control of germinating weeds. **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** controls weeds by auxin transport inhibition and auxin agonist modes of action. In addition, **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** can complement the activity of other auxin-like herbicides such as clopyralid, picloram, and triclopyr. Weeds treated with **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** will typically display symptoms within several hours and be controlled in 3 to 7 days. Control of larger annual, biennial, or perennial weeds may require additional time. Treated weeds will stop growing soon after application. Broadleaf weeds will display epinastic twisting and crinkling symptoms before becoming necrotic.

Crop Tolerance

Labeled crops are generally very tolerant to **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** application. Temporary injury may occur under conditions of crop stress or rapid growth. Crop stress can be caused by drought, poor fertility, other pesticides (i.e. other herbicides), or foliar damage because of hail, wind, or insects. Injury can be avoided by agronomic practices that promote good crop growth and minimize stress conditions, especially combinations of stress factors. Crop leaning may occur during periods of rapid growth but is usually temporary and dissipates within 7 days without subsequent yield reduction.

Crops growing under stress conditions such as drought, poor fertility, or foliar damage because of hail, wind, or insects can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied.

Coverage

Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Dense leaf canopies, shelter, smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage.

Cultivation

Avoid disturbing (e.g. tillage or cultivating) treated areas for at least 7 days following application to allow best herbicide uptake, translocation, and weed control.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions. Triple rinse the equipment before and after applying this product.

Sensitive Areas

Spray drift from application equipment or the use of poorly cleaned equipment may cause injury to desirable broadleaf trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems, or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** during their development or growing stage. Only apply this product when the potential for drift to these and other adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or nontarget crops) is minimal. **DO NOT** apply when the following conditions exist that increase the likelihood of spray drift from intended targets: high or gusty winds, high temperatures, low humidity, and temperature inversions.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

For resistance management, this product contains both a Group 4 (Dicamba) and Group 19 (Diflufenzopyr) herbicide. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 4 and/or Group 19 herbicides. The resistant individual may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

Weed Management

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

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 4 and Group 19 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in the field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC at 844-425-8488.

Management of Resistant Biotypes

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds cannot be determined until after product use and scientific confirmation, manufacturer is not responsible for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant weed biotypes.

The following good agronomic practices are recommended to reduce the spread of resistant biotypes:

- If a naturally occurring resistant biotype is present in your application site, this product should be tank-mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriately labeled herbicide with a different mode of action to achieve control.
- Cultural and mechanical control practices (e.g. crop rotation or tillage) may also be used as appropriate.
- Scout treated application site after herbicide applications and control escaping weeds including resistant biotypes before they set seed.
- Thoroughly clean equipment before leaving fields known to contain resistant biotypes.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these Mode of Actions have been found in your region. **DO NOT** assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple mechanisms of action. Co-formulated active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product.

Integrated Pest (Weed) Management

This product may be integrated into an overall weed pest management strategy whenever the use of an herbicide is required. Practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding) should be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser spray (ASABE S572.1)
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 miles per hour, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetation canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications

- Users must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

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

Boom-less Ground Applications

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

Handheld Technology Applications

- Take precaution to minimize spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Best product performance is obtained when **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** is applied to actively growing weeds. **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** may be applied as a ground broadcast or spot spray application or as an aerial application (only as directed) at a rate of 4 to 8 ounces (0.05 – 0.1 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 – 0.25 lb ai dicamba) per acre plus spray additive (see **Spray Additives**).

Weeds treated with **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** will typically display symptoms within several hours and be controlled in 3 to 7 days. Treated weeds will stop growing soon after application. Broadleaf weeds will display epinastic twisting and crinkling symptoms before becoming necrotic. Suppressed grass weeds may display some epinasty and remain stunted and green.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** make aerial application to corn.
- To avoid uneven spray coverage, **DO NOT** apply this product during periods of gusty winds or when wind speed exceeds 15 mph.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre. Select nozzles designed to produce a minimal amount of fine spray particles.

The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift. Make aerial application at the lowest safe height to reduce exposing the spray to evaporation and wind.

Wind Erosion

Avoid treating powdery, dry, or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

Ground Application Methods and Equipment

AX DIFLU-DICAMBA, a wettable granule formulation, can be applied using water as the spray carrier.

Water Volume. Select an appropriate spray volume that ensures adequate coverage of the target weed species. Use higher water volumes when treating dense or tall vegetation. **DO NOT** apply less than 3 gallons of spray volume per acre.

Application Equipment. Use ground application equipment that will provide good spray coverage of weed foliage. Exercise preventive measures to avoid drift onto nontarget areas.

SPRAY ADDITIVES

Adjuvants must be used with **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** for consistent weed control.

Nonionic Surfactant (all uses)

Use 1 quart (0.25% volume/volume [v/v]) of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water.

Nitrogen Source (field corn, popcorn, sweet corn, between-crop application)

For best results under most conditions, combine a nonionic surfactant (NIS) with urea ammonium nitrate (UAN). Use a minimum of 5 quarts UAN (28% to 34% nitrogen) per 100 gallons. Spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) (21 % nitrogen) may be substituted for UAN at a minimum of 5 pounds per 100 gallons spray mix. Use high-quality AMS (spray grade) to avoid plugging nozzles. When using AMS, dissolve **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** in the tank before adding AMS. Because most nitrogen solutions are mildly corrosive to galvanized steel, mild steel, and brass spray equipment, rinse the entire spray system with water soon after use.

Methylated Seed Oil (CRP, noncropland, pasture, and rangeland)

Methylated vegetable-based seed oil concentrate may be used at the rate of 1.5 to 2 pints per acre. When using spray volumes greater than 30 gallons per acre, mix methylated seed oil (MSO) or vegetable-based seed oil concentrates at 1 % of the total spray volume. Methylated seed oils may aid in deposition and uptake of **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** for hard-to-control perennials, waxy leaf species, or when plants are under moisture or temperature stress.

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Add components in the following sequence using 2 teaspoons for each pound of dry product or 1 teaspoon for each pint of liquid product of specified label rate per acre. **EXAMPLE:** 1 teaspoon per 8 ounces per acre **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** rate.

1. **Water** - For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Use only water from the intended source at the source temperature.
2. **Products in PVA bags** - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
3. **Water-dispersible products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions) - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
4. **Water-soluble products** such as **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
5. **Emulsifiable concentrates** - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
6. **Water-soluble additives** (i.e. AMS, NIS, or UAN when applicable) - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
7. Let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
8. **Evaluate** solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, or fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, or 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 1/2 full of clean water.*
2. **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.
3. **Water-dispersible products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions)
4. **Water-soluble products** such as **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA**
5. **Emulsifiable concentrates**

6. **Water-soluble additives** (NIS, AMS, or UAN when applicable)
7. **Remaining quantity of water**

Maintain constant agitation during application. For more information, refer to **Tank Mixing Information**.

* User may fill the spray tank from a nurse tank containing an AMS product dissolved in water. For this method, thoroughly dissolve the AMS product before adding **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA**. **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** must be thoroughly dissolved before adding additional products or additives. Verify that the AMS premix water alternative is compatible with other tank mix components.

TANK MIXING INFORMATION

Use **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** sequentially or tank mix with other herbicides as part of a complete weed control program. Tank mix recommendations are for use only in states where the sequential or tank mix product and application site are registered. Refer to **Table 1** and **Crop-specific Information** for more details and for specific tank mix restrictions. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than recommended tank mixes. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers.

Table 1. Tank Mix Options for Noncropland, Pasture, and Rangeland

Tank Mix Partner	AX DIFLU-DICAMBA Tank Mix Rate (oz/A)
Noncropland, Pasture, and Rangeland	
clopyralid	4 (0.05 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 lb ai dicamba)
picloram	4 (0.05 ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 ai dicamba)
triclopyr	4 (0.05 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 lb ai dicamba)
quinclorac	4 to 6 (0.05 – 0.075 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 – 0.187 lb ai dicamba)
imazapic	4 to 8 (0.05 – 0.1 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 – 0.25 lb ai dicamba)
2,4-D	4 to 8 (0.05 – 0.1 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 – 0.25 ai dicamba)
chlorsulfuron	4 to 8 (0.05 – 0.1 ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 – 0.25 lb ai dicamba)
glyphosate	4 to 8 (0.05 – 0.1 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 – 0.25 lb ai dicamba)
metsulfuron methyl	4 to 8 (0.05 – 0.1 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 – 0.25 lb ai dicamba)
Noncropland Only¹	
imazapyr	4 to 8 (0.05 – 0.1 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 – 0.25 lb ai dicamba)
pendimethalin	4 to 8

Tank Mix Partner	AX DIFLU-DICAMBA Tank Mix Rate (oz/A)
	(0.05 – 0.1 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 – 0.25 lb ai dicamba)
diuron	4 to 8 (0.05 – 0.1 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 – 0.25 lb ai dicamba)
fluroxypyr	4 to 8 (0.05 – 0.1 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 – 0.25 lb ai dicamba)
sulfometuron methyl	4 to 8 (0.05 – 0.1 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 – 0.25 lb ai dicamba)
¹ Tank mixtures with these products are for noncropland sites only . Read and follow applicable Directions for Use , restrictions and limitations, and registered use sites for the appropriate tank mix partner.	

Rainfast Period - AX DIFLU-DICAMBA is rainfast **4 hours** after application when used with recommended adjuvants according to **Spray Additives**.

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply by air unless otherwise directed.
- **Maximum rate per application** - Refer to **Table 2**.
- **Maximum rate per year** - Refer to **Table 2**.
- **Noncropland Use Sites - DO NOT** enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.
- **DO NOT** apply to crops showing injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide application because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
- **DO NOT** apply if corn is more than 36 inches tall or within 15 days before tassel emergence, whichever comes first.
- For sequential applications, **DO NOT** apply **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** less than 15 days apart.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI)**
 - **DO NOT** apply within 32 days before corn forage harvest.
 - **DO NOT** apply within 72 days before corn grain and stover harvest.
 - Pasture and rangeland grass treated with **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** can be grazed immediately after application or harvested for livestock feed 7 days after application.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic uses.
- This product cannot be used to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.
- **Crop Rotation Restrictions - DO NOT** plant any crops within 120 days after the last application of **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA**, with the following exceptions:
 - If at least 1 inch of rainfall or overhead irrigation is received following the last application of **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** (less than or equal to 4 ounces (0.05 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 lb ai dicamba) per acre only), alfalfa, cereal grain crops, cotton, grain sorghum, and soybeans may be planted 30 days after the rainfall/irrigation event in all states except California. In the event of crop failure, corn can be replanted 7 or more days after application.

Table 2. Crop or Use Site Restrictions and Limitations

Crop or Use Site	Maximum Rate per Application (oz/A)	Maximum Rate per Year (oz/A)	PHI (days)	Livestock Grazing or Cutting for Hay Permitted
Field corn, forage	8 (0.1 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.25 lb ai dicamba)	10 (0.125 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.31 lb ai dicamba)	32	No
Field corn, grain or stover	8	10	72	No

Crop or Use Site	Maximum Rate per Application (oz/A)	Maximum Rate per Year (oz/A)	PHI (days)	Livestock Grazing or Cutting for Hay Permitted
	(0.1 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.25 lb ai dicamba)	(0.125 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.31 lb ai dicamba)		
Sweet corn, forage	4 (0.05 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 lb ai dicamba)	6 (0.075 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.187 lb ai dicamba)	32	No
Sweet corn, grain or stover	4 (0.05 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 lb ai dicamba)	6 (0.075 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.187 lb ai dicamba)	72	No
Noncropland areas	8 (0.1 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.25 lb ai dicamba)	10 (0.125 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.31 lb ai dicamba)	NA	No
CRP land	8 (0.1 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.25 ai dicamba)	8 (0.1 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.25 ai dicamba)	NA	No
Pasture Hay Rangeland	8 (0.1 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.25 lb ai dicamba)	8 (0.1 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.25 lb ai dicamba)	0 grazing 7 cutting for hay	Yes

NA = not applicable

CROP SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS

CORN

Field Corn grown for Grain, Seed, or Silage, and Popcorn

Before applying **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** to popcorn or seed corn, verify the selectivity of **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** on the inbred line or popcorn hybrid with your local seed corn company to help avoid potential injury to sensitive lines.

Refer to **Sweet Corn** section for use on sweet corn.

Application Rate and Timing

AX DIFLU-DICAMBA can be applied at the rates and growth stages listed in **Table 3** in all tillage systems (e.g. conventional, no-till, reduced tillage).

- **Preplant Application in Reduced or No-till Corn - AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** can be applied up to 7 days before planting corn at 4 to 6 ounces (0.05 – 0.075 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 – 0.187 lb ai dicamba) per acre. When planting into a legume sod (e.g. alfalfa or clover), apply **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** at 6 to 8 ounces (0.075 – 0.1 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.187 – 0.25 lb ai dicamba) per acre after 4 to 6 inches of regrowth. Allow at least 15 days before planting if using more than 6 ounces (0.075 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.187 lb ai dicamba) per acre. Adjuvants must be used with **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** for consistent weed control.

When using liquid fertilizer as the carrier, always pre-slurry **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** in water before adding to fertilizer solutions. Add the **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** slurry to the final complete fertilizer mixture. Always use good agitation while adding the **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** slurry to liquid fertilizers; maintain good agitation until sprayed. Conduct a compatibility test with all components when using liquid

fertilizers as a carrier for **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA**. Use of sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier is not recommended for application of **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** made after corn emergence.

- **Very Early Postemergence** (spike through 4-inch corn stage) - Apply **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** at 4 ounces (0.05 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 lb ai dicamba) per acre.
- **Early Postemergence** (4-inch to 10-inch corn stage) - Apply **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** at 6 to 8 ounces (0.075 – 0.1 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.187 – 0.25 lb ai dicamba) per acre to provide knockdown and residual control through corn canopy closure. Apply **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** early postemergence to minimize weed competition and maximize corn yield potential.
- **Mid-postemergence** (10-inch to 24-inch corn stage) - Apply **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** at 4 ounces (0.05 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 lb ai dicamba) per acre.
- **Late Postemergence (Rescue) Application with Drop Nozzles** - Apply **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** at 4 ounces (0.05 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 lb ai dicamba) per acre to corn 24-inches to 36-inches tall when using drop nozzles. Avoid direct spray application into the whorl of corn plants or crop injury may occur.
- **Split Application** - Split applications of **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** may be made during a growing year. **DO NOT** exceed a total of 10 ounces (0.125 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.31 lb ai dicamba) of **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** per treated acre per crop year. Allow a minimum of 15 days between sequential applications of **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA**.

Table 3. Application Rate and Timing in Field Corn and Popcorn

Application Timing	Corn Stage ¹	AX DIFLU-DICAMBA Rate (oz/A)
Preplant	At least 7 days Before planting ²	4 to 8 (0.05 – 0.1 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 – 0.25 lb ai dicamba)
Very Early Postemergence	Spike to 4 inches	4 (0.05 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 lb ai dicamba)
Early Postemergence	4 to 10 inches	6 to 8* (0.075 – 0.1 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.187 – 0.25 lb ai dicamba)
Mid-Postemergence	10 to 24 inches	4 (0.05 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 lb ai dicamba)
Late Postemergence (Rescue)	24 to 36 inches ³	4 (0.05 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 lb ai dicamba)

¹ Measure corn height to the arch of the highest leaf that is more than 50% emerged.
² Allow at least 15 days before planting if using more than 6 ounces (0.075 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.187 lb ai dicamba) per acre.
³ **DO NOT** make application if corn is within 15 days of tassel emergence.
* Use up to 8 ounces (0.1 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.25 lb ai dicamba) per acre of this product for enhanced perennial weed control or increased annual grass suppression.

Field Corn and Popcorn Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply by air to corn.
- **DO NOT** use crop oil with this product after crop emergence or crop injury may result.
- **DO NOT** add this product during the fertilizer mixing process.
- **DO NOT** apply when corn is within 15 days of tassel emergence.
- **Maximum rate per application** - Refer to **Table 2**.
- **Maximum rate per year** - Refer to **Table 2**.
- For sequential applications, **DO NOT** apply less than 15 days apart.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Refer to **Table 2**.

Field Corn Tank Mixes and Sequential Uses

In addition to control of many broadleaf weed species, **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** offers herbistatic suppression of several annual grass weeds that may enhance overall control of your grass herbicide program. For commercial control of grass, use **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** as a sequential postemergence treatment following a preemergence grass herbicide or in tank mix combination with a postemergence grass herbicide.

Corn Tank Mix

- When tank mixing **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** for use on popcorn, ensure the tank mix partner is registered for use in popcorn.
- When tank mixing foramsulfuron, MSO at the rate of 1.5 pints per acre may be used in place of NIS.

Corn Tank Mix Restrictions

- This product may be applied sequentially or in tank mixes with other herbicides registered for use in corn (including herbicides registered for use in corn hybrids tolerant to glyphosate, glufosinate, and imidazolinone) with the following limitations:
 - **DO NOT** use this product postemergence in tank mixes with plant growth regulating herbicides such as those products that contain dicamba; 2,4-D; or clopyralid. Additionally, separate sequential treatments with these products by at least 15 days.
 - **DO NOT** use tank mixes with emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulations of chloroacetamide grass herbicides (e.g. acetochlor, dimethenamid, dimethenamid-P, metolachlor, S-metolachlor) after corn emergence.
- This product may be used sequentially with all soil-applied insecticides or used sequentially or in tank mixes with foliar-applied insecticides with the following limitations:
 - **DO NOT** use this product in foliar-applied tank mixes with chlorpyrifos or permethrin. However, sequential treatments with these products may be used if applications are separated by at least 7 days.

SWEET CORN

Use in sweet corn not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

Apply 2 to 4 ounces (0.025 – 0.05 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.062 – 0.125 lb ai dicamba) per acre of **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** for suppression of broad leaf weeds listed in **Table 4**. Apply when weeds are less than 3-inches tall and when sweet corn is from 4-inches to 24-inches tall. For improved spray coverage of weeds and to minimize risk of crop injury, use drop nozzles that direct the spray away from the whorls and beneath the leaves of sweet corn greater than 10-inches tall. Use only a nonionic surfactant at a rate of 0.25% v/v (1 quart/100 gallons) as the spray additive when applying this product on sweet corn.

Sweet Corn Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply by air to sweet corn.
- **DO NOT** apply to sweet corn without first verifying the selectivity of this product on your specific hybrid with your local seed supplier.
- **DO NOT** use this product on sweet corn grown for seed production.
- **Maximum rate per application** - Refer to **Table 2**.
- **Maximum rate per year** - Refer to **Table 2**.
- If sequential applications are used, applications must be separated by a minimum of 2 weeks and must not exceed a total of 6 ounces (0.075 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.187 lb ai dicamba) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** harvest Sweet corn ears or forage until 32 or more days after application.
- **DO NOT** apply within 72 days of dry grain or stover harvest.

Tank Mixes

AX DIFLU-DICAMBA may be tank mixed with atrazine or bentazon for improved broadleaf weed control in sweet corn. **DO NOT** tank mix with other herbicides or insecticides when using **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** in sweet corn.

Between-crop Application

Fall Application

Following crop harvest and before frost, apply 2 to 8 ounces (0.025 – 0.1 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.062 – 0.25 lb ai dicamba) per acre of **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** to control emerged broadleaf weeds. For best performance, apply **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** when weeds are in the 2-leaf to 4-leaf stage or when rosettes are less than 2-inches across.

Any crop may be planted the following spring, 120 days after application in the fall. Refer to **Restrictions and Limitations** for details on crop rotation restrictions within 120 days and maximum yearly use rate.

Spring Application

Apply 2 to 4 ounces (0.025 – 0.05 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.062 – 0.125 lb ai dicamba) per acre of **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** to control emerged broadleaf weeds in the spring. For best performance, apply **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** when weeds are in the 2-leaf to 4-leaf stage or when rosettes are less than 2-inches across.

Following an **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** application and a minimum accumulation of 1-inch rainfall or overhead irrigation, a 30-day waiting interval is required before planting alfalfa, cereal grain crops, corn, cotton, grain sorghum, and soybeans. A 120-day waiting interval is required before planting all other crops.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** make spring between-crop application in geographic areas with average rainfall less than 25 inches, or in California.
- **DO NOT** exceed 4 ounces (0.05 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 lb ai dicamba) per acre in a spring between-crop application.
- **DO NOT** exceed maximum rate per year when applying **both** fall and spring applications to site. See **Table 2** for maximum rate per application and per year by crop or use site.
- **DO NOT** apply additional dicamba-containing products in tank mixture or sequentially in the same spring season.

SITE-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Rights-Of-Way, Industrial Areas, and Other Noncropland Sites

AX DIFLU-DICAMBA may be applied by ground and aerial application methods at 2 to 8 ounces (0.025 – 0.1 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.062 – 0.25 lb ai dicamba) per acre for broad leaf weed control in roadside, utility, pipeline, and railroad rights-of-way, and other noncropland sites; see **Table 4** for weed list. **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** may be applied alone or with suitable tank mixes to broaden or enhance weed control. See **Table 1** for additional information on tank mixes. **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** may be used for postemergence broadleaf weed control in noncropland sites where total vegetation control is desired.

Restrictions

- **Maximum rate per application** - Refer to **Table 2**.
- **Maximum rate per year** - Refer to **Table 2**.
- For sequential applications, **DO NOT** apply less than 15 days apart.

Pasture and Rangeland

AX DIFLU-DICAMBA may be applied by ground and aerial application methods [*Alternate Text*: by ground and aerial application methods with aerial only permitted in the states of Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming] at 2 to 8 ounces (0.025 – 0.1 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.062 – 0.25 lb ai dicamba) per acre in pasture and rangeland sites for postemergence broadleaf weed control; see **Table 4** for weed list. **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** may be used alone or in combination with other pasture/rangeland labeled herbicides to enhance control of perennial weeds or complement the spectrum of weeds controlled. See **Table 1** for additional information on tank mixes.

Precautions

- Established grass growing under environmental stress can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied.
- This product may injure bentgrass, buffalograss, carpetgrass, St. Augustinegrass, and velvetgrass.
- This product will severely injure alfalfa, clover, lespedeza, vetch, wild winter peas, and other legumes.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply this product to small grains grown for pasture or to newly seeded grass.
- **Maximum rate per application** - Refer to **Table 2**.
- **Maximum rate per year** - Refer to **Table 2**.
- For sequential applications, **DO NOT** apply less than 15 days apart.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI)**: Refer to **Table 2**.

For Use in Intensively Managed Forage Grass, such as Forage Grass Grown for Hay, in the states of Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming

Apply 2 to 4 ounces (0.025 – 0.05 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.062 – 0.125 lb ai dicamba) per acre **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** in forage grass for postemergence broadleaf weed control. **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** may be applied by ground and aerial application methods. **Aerial application is only permitted in the states of Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.**

AX DIFLU-DICAMBA may be used alone or in combination with other pasture/rangeland-labeled herbicides to improve control of perennial weeds or complement the spectrum of weeds controlled. When tank mixed with 2,4-D, see the 2,4-D label for rates and planting intervals.

For improved consistency of weed control, only use nonionic surfactant (NIS) at a rate of 1 quart of an 80% active NIS spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water [0.25% volume/volume (v/v)].

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply this product to forage grass during, 3 days before, or 3 days after a frost/freeze event because potential crop injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 ounces (0.05 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 lb ai dicamba) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 ounces (0.05 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.125 lb ai dicamba) per acre per year.
- For sequential applications, **DO NOT** apply less than 15 days apart.

Conservation Reserve Programs

AX DIFLU-DICAMBA may be applied by ground and aerial application methods [*Alternate Text*: by ground and aerial application methods with aerial only permitted in the states of Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming] at 2 to 8 ounces (0.025 – 0.1 lb ai diflufenzopyr and 0.062 – 0.25 lb ai dicamba) per acre in established grass stands in Conservation Reserve Programs (CRP) or federal Set-aside Programs for postemergence broadleaf weed control. **AX DIFLU-DICAMBA** may be used alone or in combination with other CRP-labeled herbicides to enhance control of perennial weeds or complement the spectrum of weeds controlled.

Precautions

- Established grass growing under environmental stress can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied.
- This product may injure bentgrass, buffalograss, carpetgrass, St. Augustinegrass, and velvetgrass.
- This product will severely injure alfalfa, clover, lespedeza, vetch, wild winter peas, and other legumes.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply this product to newly seeded grass.
- **Maximum rate per application** - Refer to **Table 2**.
- **Maximum rate per year** - Refer to **Table 2**.

- For sequential applications, **DO NOT** apply less than 15 days apart.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

AX DIFLU-DICAMBA will provide postemergence control of annual and biennial broadleaf weeds and control or suppression of many perennial broadleaf weeds including ALS-resistant¹ and triazine-resistant biotypes.

AX DIFLU-DICAMBA provides suppression of annual grass weeds at appropriate rates. Emerged grass up to 3-inches tall will stop growing but may remain green for weeks after application. Regrowth of grass is limited when crop canopies over row middles.

¹ ALS (acetolactate synthase)-resistant weeds include those weeds resistant to the sulfonylurea, imidazolinone, and/or sulfonamide family of herbicides.

Table 4. Weed Control List

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Annual Weeds	
Amaranth, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmer</i>
Amaranth, Powell*	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>
Amaranth, spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>
Aster, slender*	<i>Aster subulatus</i>
Barnyardgrass ²	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bedstraw ¹ catchweed*	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Oesmodium tortuosum</i>
Broomweed, common*	<i>Gutierrezia dracunculoides</i>
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>
Buttercup, corn*	<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>
Buttercup, hairy*	<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>
Buttercup, roughseed*	<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>
Buttercup, Western field*	<i>Ranunculus occidentalis</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Catchfly, nightflowering*	<i>Silene noctiflorum</i>
Chamomile, corn*	<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>
Chickweed, common*	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Clover, annual*	<i>Trifolium</i> spp.
Cockle, corn*	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>
Cockle, cow*	<i>Vaccaria pyramidata</i>
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Croton, tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>
Croton, woolly*	<i>Croton capitatus</i>
Daisy, English*	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
Devil's claw	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf*	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
Fleabane, annual*	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>
Flixweed*	<i>Descurainia Sophia</i>
Foxtail, giant ²	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, green ²	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, yellow ²	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Goosefoot, nettleleaf*	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>
Henbit*	<i>Lamium emplexiceuie</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Johnsongrass, seedling ²	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lettuce, prickly*	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Marestail (Horseweed)	<i>Conyza Canadensis</i>
Mayweed*	<i>Antheinis cotula</i>
Morningglory, entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>Integriscula</i>
Morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>
Morningglory, pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>
Morningglory, smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>
Morningglory, tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
Mustard, tall*	<i>Sisymbrium loeselli</i>
Mustard, tansy*	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>
Mustard, wild*	<i>Sinapis ervensie</i>
Mustard, yellowtop*	<i>Sinapis</i> spp.
Nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Nightshade, Eastern black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>
Nightshade, hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>
Panicum, fall ²	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Pennycress, field*	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>
Pepperweed, Virginia*	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
Pigweed, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
Pigweed, prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
Pigweed, redroot (Carelessweed)	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed, rough	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
Pigweed, spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>
Pigweed, tumble	<i>Amatanthus albus</i>
Pineappleweed*	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>
Poorjoe*	<i>Diodia teres</i>
Puncturevine*	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Pusley, Florida*	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Radish, wild*	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Ragweed, giant (Buffaloweed)	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Ragweed, lanceleaf*	<i>Ambrosia bidentata</i>
Sesbania, hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
Shattercane ²	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>
Shepherd's purse	<i>Capsella burse-pestotls</i>
Sicklepod	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>
Sida, prickly (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Signalgrass, broadleaf ²	<i>Urochloe platyphylla</i>
Smartweed, green*	<i>Polygonum scebtum</i>
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis mela</i>
Sneezeweed, bitter*	<i>Helenium amarum</i>
Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Sowthistle, spiny*	<i>Sonchus asper</i>
Spurge, leafy*	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Spurge, prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>
Spurry, corn*	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>
Starbur, bristly*	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>
Sumpweed, rough*	<i>Iva ciliata</i>
Sunflower, common (wild)	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Sunflower, volunteer	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola iberica</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Waterhemp, common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>
Waterhemp, tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>
Waterprimrose, winged*	<i>Ludwigia decurrens</i>
Wormwood*	<i>Artemisia annua</i>
Vetch, hairy*	<i>Vicia villosa</i>
Biennial Weeds	
Burdock, common*	<i>Arctium minus</i>
Carrot, wild* (Queen Anne's lace)	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Cockle, white*	<i>Melandrium album</i>
Eveningprimrose, common*	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Geranium, Carolina*	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
Gromwell*	<i>Lithospermum</i> spp.
Knapweed, diffuse*	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
Knapweed, spotted	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>
Mallow, dwarf*	<i>Malva borealis</i>
Parsnip, wild*	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>
Plantain, bracted*	<i>Plantago aristata</i>
Ragwort, tansy*	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Starthistle, yellow*	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Sweet clover*	<i>Melilotus</i> spp.
Teasel*	<i>Dipsacus sativus</i>
Thistle, bull*	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Thistle, musk*	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Thistle, plumeless*	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
Perennial Weeds	
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
Bindweed, field ¹	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Bindweed, hedge ¹	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>
Buckbrush*	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>
Buttercup, bulbous*	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>
Buttercup, creeping*	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Clover, white ¹	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Daisy, oxeye*	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Dandelion, common ¹	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dock, broadleaf ¹	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
Dock, curly ¹	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Dogbane, hemp ¹	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>
Dogfennel (Cypressweed)*	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>
Goldenrod, Canada*	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>
Goldenrod, Missouri*	<i>Solidago missouriensis</i>
Goldenrod, rigid*	<i>Oligoneuron rigidum</i>
Horsenettle, Carolina ¹	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>
Knapweed, spotted ¹	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>
Lespedeza, sericea*	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Milkweed, climbing*	<i>Funastrum cyanchoides</i>
Milkweed, common ¹	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>
Milkweed, honeyvine ¹	<i>Ampelamus albidus</i>
Nightshade, silverleaf ¹	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Plantain, broadleaf ¹	<i>Plantago major</i>
Plantain, buckhorn*	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Pokeweed ¹	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>
Potato, volunteer ¹	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>
Ragweed, western	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>
Sensitive-briar, catclaw*	<i>Mimosa nuttallii</i>
Skeletonweed, rush*	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
Smartweed, swamp ¹	<i>Polygonum coccineum</i>
Sneezeweed, common*	<i>Helianthus autumnale</i>
Sowthistle, perennial ¹	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Thistle, Canada ¹	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Yankeeeweed*	<i>Eupatorium compositifolium</i>
Yarrow, common*	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>

¹ Partially controlled or suppressed

² This product provides suppression of annual grass weeds at appropriate rates. Emerged grass up to 3-inches tall will stop growing but may remain green for weeks after application. Regrowth of grass is limited when crop canopies over row middles.

*Not controlled in California

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Store product in original container only. Store product in a cool, dry place. **DO NOT** store this product under wet conditions. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

Pesticide Disposal

Wastes resulting from use of this product must be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling

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 ≤50 pounds) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. 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 > 50 pounds) 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. Turn the container over onto its other 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.

In Case of Spill

In case of large-scale spill of this product, call:

- CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

- Your local doctor for immediate treatment
- Your local poison control center (hospital)

Steps to take if 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

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC or Seller, TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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