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

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

EPA Reg. Number:	**Date of Issuance:**
91234-342	6/27/23

Term of Issuance:
Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
A372.03

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Beth Anderson
Director, Regulatory
Atticus, LLC
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 100
Cary, NC 27513

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 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 unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:

    - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 91234-342.”

Signature of Approving Official:

Shaja B. Joyner, Product Manager 20
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division 7505T

Date:
6/27/23

EPA Form 8570-6

3. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

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.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 04/11/2023
- Alternate CSF #1 dated 04/11/2023

If you have any questions, please contact Ernest Kraka by phone at (202)-566-2811, or via email at kraka.ernest@epa.gov

Enclosure

{Note to reviewer: [Text] in brackets denotes optional or explanatory language}
{Note to reviewer: {Text} in braces denotes where in the final label text will appear}

{BOOKLET FRONT PANEL LANGUAGE}

METSULFURON METHYL	GROUP 2	HERBICIDE

A372.03[™]

[Alternate Brand Name: Azion XP]

[Contains metsulfuron-methyl, the active ingredient used in [Ally® XP] [and] [Escort® XP].]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**(% by weight)**
Metsulfuron methyl: Methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	60.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	40.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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.)

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall at **1-844-685-9173** for emergency medical treatment information.	

For Chemical Emergency:
Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident,
Call CHEMTREC Day or Night
Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

[See inside label booklet for [additional] Precautionary Statements, and Directions for Use.]
[See below for additional Precautionary Statements]

[Azion XP is not manufactured, or distributed by [FMC Corporation] [or] [Bayer Environmental Science], seller[s] of [Ally® XP] [and] [Escort® XP].]

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-XXX
EPA Est. No.:
Net Contents:

Manufactured for:
Atticus, LLC
940 NW Cary Parkway, Suite 200
Cary, NC 27513

ACCEPTED
06/27/2023
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 91234-342

{LANGUAGE INSIDE BOOKLET}

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and waterproof gloves made of Barrier Laminate; Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Polyethylene Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils and Viton ≥ 14 mil. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Waterproof gloves made of Barrier Laminate; Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Polyethylene Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils and Viton ≥ 14 mil

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- 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.

Engineering Control Statements:

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 (40CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, including a spill or equipment breakdown.

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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

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

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface

water via runoff for weeks after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of metsulfuron methyl from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Windblown Soil Particles Advisory

A372.03 has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying A372.03 if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

Non-target Organism Advisory

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

{NOTE TO REVIEWER: Registrant may add or remove the following state restriction statement as required throughout. (e.g. NOT FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA)**}**

[NOT FOR USE IN _____]

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 in your State 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 these 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 4 HOURS.

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

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves made of Barrier Laminate; Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Polyethylene Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils and Viton ≥ 14 mil

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.

Non-crop industrial weed control, selective weed control in turf (industrial, unimproved only), and weed control in pastures and rangeland are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Use **A372.03** on land primarily dedicated to the production of wheat, barley, fallow, pasture and rangeland.

A372.03 can be used on wheat, barley, fallow, pasture, and rangeland in most states. Check your state extension or Dept. of Agriculture before use to be certain **A372.03** is registered in your state. **A372.03** is not registered for use in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande and Saquache counties of Colorado.

A372.03 is a dry-flowable granule that controls weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, fallow, pasture, and rangeland grasses. **A372.03** is mixed in water or can be preslurried in water and added to liquid nitrogen carrier solutions and applied as a uniform spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label. **A372.03** is non-corrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

A372.03 controls weeds by postemergence activity. For best results, apply **A372.03** to young, actively growing weeds. The use rates depend upon the weed spectrum and size of weeds at application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following factors:

- Weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- Weed size at application
- Environmental condition at and following treatment

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

A372.03 is absorbed through the foliage of broadleaf weeds, rapidly inhibiting their growth. Leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic from 1 to 3 weeks after application and the growing point subsequently dies.

Application of **A372.03** provides the best control in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not be as satisfactory. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

A372.03 may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (i.e.: extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may be sensitive to treatment with **A372.03** under otherwise normal conditions. Treatment of such varieties may injure crops.

In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated in weeds; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to **A372.03**.

Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application.

IMPORTANT RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** USE ON FOOD OR FEED CROPS EXCEPT AS DIRECTED BY THIS LABEL. Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if the restrictions listed below are not followed.
- **DO NOT** apply **A372.03** (except as specified), or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the product may be washed or

moved into contact with their roots.

- Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- **DO NOT** contaminate any body of water, including irrigation water.
- Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds.
- Spraying and mixing equipment used with **A372.03** must not be used for subsequent applications to food or feed crops with the exception of pastures, rangeland, and wheat, as low rates of **A372.03** can kill or severely injure most food or feed crops.
- **DO NOT** make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or under weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of the label.
- **DO NOT** discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field or mixing/loading station.
- **DO NOT** apply **A372.03** through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** use **A372.03** with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

A372.03 must be used only in accordance with directions on this label. Atticus, LLC. will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of **A372.03** in any manner not specified by Atticus, LLC. User assumes all risks associated with such non-directed use.

TANK MIXES

A372.03 may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for the use sites described in this label. Use only those tank mix partners which are labeled for the appropriate use site. When tank mixing, use the most restrictive label limitations for each of the products being used in the tank mix.

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.

PESTICIDE HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

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

NOTE: Continuous agitation is required to keep **A372.03** in suspension.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water (if using liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, refer to the Tank Mixtures sections for additional details).
2. While agitating, add the required amount of **A372.03**.

3. Continue agitation until the **A372.03** is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the **A372.03** is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. **A372.03** must be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly reagitate before using.
7. Apply **A372.03** spray mixture with 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If **A372.03** and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, preslurry the **A372.03** in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of **A372.03**.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment must be cleaned before **A372.03** is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in "At the End of the Day" section of this label.

At the End of the Day

When multiple loads of **A372.03** are applied, at the end of each day of spraying the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of **A372.03** as follows:

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

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

Notes:

1. **Attention: DO NOT** use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gasses will form. **DO NOT** clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-clean aerial spray tanks prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When **A372.03** is tank mixed with other pesticides, examine all required cleanout procedures and follow the most rigorous procedure.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, follow all precleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products as per the individual labels.

5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of **A372.03** and applications of other pesticides to **A372.03** sensitive crops during the same spray season, use a sprayer that is dedicated to **A372.03** to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height specified by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1)**.**
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets which are consistent with pest control objectives. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

A droplet size classification system describes the range of droplet sizes produced by spray nozzles. The American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) provide a Standard that describes droplet size spectrum categories defined by a number of reference nozzles (fine, coarse, etc.).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – GROUND APPLICATION

- **Nozzle Type** – Select a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. The use of low-drift nozzles will reduce drift potential.
- **Pressure** – The lowest spray pressures specified for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, using a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure results in the coarsest droplet spectrum.
- **Flow Rate/Orifice Size** – Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – AIRCRAFT

- **Nozzle Type** – Solid stream, or other low drift nozzles produce the coarsest droplet spectra.
- **Number of Nozzles** – Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum
- **Nozzle Orientation** – Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles including solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.
- **Pressure** – Selecting the pressure that produces the coarsest droplet spectrum for a particular nozzle and airspeed reduces spray drift potential. For some nozzle types including solid streams, lower pressures can produce finer droplet spectra and increase drift potential.

BOOM LENGTH (AIRCRAFT), AND APPLICATION HEIGHT

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - The boom length must not exceed ¾ of the wing or rotor length – longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height (aircraft)** – Applications made at the lowest height that are consistent with pest control objectives and the safe operation of the aircraft will reduce the potential for spray drift.
- **Application Height (ground)** – Applications made at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives, and that allow the applicator to keep the boom level with the application site and minimize bounce, will reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind, and reduce spray drift potential.

WIND

Drift potential is lowest when applications are made in light to gentle sustained winds (2-10 mph), which are blowing in a constant direction. Many factors, including droplet size and equipment type also determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator is expected to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

Setting up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for droplet evaporation can reduce spray drift potential. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which may cause small-suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground, or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. Smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

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

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS
Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, that it is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

SENSITIVE AREAS
Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES
Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT
For resistance management, **A372.03** is a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **A372.03** and other Group 2 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Rotate the use of **A372.03** or other Group 2 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the

affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.

- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your Atticus, LLC or at 984-465-4800.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

A372.03 may be used as a part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: CROPS

For use on Wheat, Barley, Fallow, Pastures and Rangeland

Highlights

- For selective postemergence broadleaf weed control in winter and spring crops of wheat and barley, fallow, pastures, and rangeland.
- For land primarily dedicated to production of wheat, barley, pasture or rangeland (see Crop Rotation section for information).
- May be applied by ground or by air.
- Use rates are 1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai) per acre in wheat and barley.
- Use rates are 1/10 to 4/10 oz. (0.0038 to 0.015 lb ai) per acre as broadcast treatment in pasture or rangeland. Spot treatments allow up to ¾ oz. (0.028 lb ai) per acre.
- No grazing restrictions on wheat, barley, pasture or rangeland.
- Applied one time per year, **A372.03** can be used in wheat and barley as follows:
    - In dryland crops – apply from 2-leaf stage, but before boot, except on Durum and Wampum varieties.
    - In Durum and Wampum varieties, apply only with 2,4-D at tillering stage but before boot.
    - In irrigated crops – apply at tillering stage but before boot.
    - As a harvest aid treatment with surfactant (or with 2,4-D + surfactant, or with Glyphosate containing herbicides) during dough stages up to 10 days before harvest.
- Apply one time per year to pasture or rangeland for annual weed and selective perennial weed and brush control in several varieties of pasture grasses (also see section on Application Timing).
- Consult label text for complete instructions. Always read and follow label Directions for Use.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Use Rates

Wheat (including durum), Barley and Triticale

Apply 1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai) **A372.03** per acre to wheat, barley or triticale. Make one application per year.

Harvest Aid

Apply 1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai) **A372.03** per acre in combination with 2,4-D or glyphosate containing products to aid in dry down of many broadleaved weeds, thereby aiding grain harvest.

Fallow
Apply **A372.03** at 1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai) per acre.

Pasture and Rangeland
Apply 1/10 to 1 oz. (0.0038 to 0.038 lb ai) **A372.03** per acre as a broadcast treatment to pasture and rangeland. For spot applications, use 1 oz. per 100 gal. of water. **DO NOT** exceed 1 2/3 oz (0.062 lb ai) **A372.03** per acre.

Application Timing
Dryland Wheat, Barley and Triticale (Except Durum or Wampum Variety)
Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before boot. Make one application per year.

Durum and Wampum Variety Spring Wheat
Make applications after the crop is tillering but before boot. Make one application per year. Application to durum and wampum varieties must be made in combination with 2,4-D.

Irrigated Wheat and Barley
Make applications after the crop begins tillering but before boot. Delay first post-treatment irrigation for at least 3 days after treatment. **DO NOT** exceed 1 inch of water. Make one application per year.

Wheat and Barley – Harvest Aid
Make applications after the crop has reached the hard dough stage but no later than 10 days before harvest. See section on Harvest Aid tank mixtures.

Fallow
A372.03 may be used as a fallow treatment, in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

DO NOT apply during boot or early heading, as crop injury may result.

Pasture Grasses
A372.03 may be used on some native grasses including bluestems and grama, and on other pasture grasses including bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, fescue and timothy. Specific application information on several of these pasture grasses follows:

Pasture Grass	Minimum Time from Grass Establishment to A372.03 Application
Bermudagrass	2 months
Bluegrass, Bromegrass, and Orchardgrass	6 months
Timothy	12 months
Fescue	24 months

Fescue Precautions and Restrictions:
Note that **A372.03** may temporarily stunt fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, observe the following precautions and restrictions:

Precautions:
- Tank mix **A372.03** with 2,4-D.
- Use the lowest labeled rate for target weeds.

- Use surfactant at ½ to 1 pt. per 100 gal. of spray solution (1/16 to 1/8% v/v).
- Make an application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall.

Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** use a surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
- **DO NOT** use more than 1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai)/A **A372.03** per year.

The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with **A372.03**.

Timothy Precautions and Restrictions
Timothy must be at least 6" tall at application and be actively growing. Applications of **A372.03** to timothy under any other conditions may cause crop yellowing and/or stunting. To minimize these symptoms, observe the following precautions and restrictions:
Precautions:
- Tank mix **A372.03** with 2,4-D.
- Use the lowest labeled rate for target weeds.
- Use surfactant at ½ pt. per 100 gal. (1/16% v/v).
- Make applications in the later summer or fall.

Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
- **DO NOT** use more than 1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai)/A **A372.03** per year.

Application of A372.03 to Pensacola bahiagrass, ryegrass (Italian or perennial) and Garrison's creeping foxtail may cause severe injury to and /or loss of pastures.

Other Pasture and Rangeland Grasses: Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using **A372.03** on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to a small area. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season. Broadleaf pasture species including alfalfa and clover are highly sensitive to **A372.03** and will be severely stunted or injured by **A372.03**.

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

Effectiveness may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 4 hours after application.

Cereals, Pasture, Rangeland, and Fallow
1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai/A) per acre

Blue/purple Mustard*	Miners Lettuce
Bur Buttercup (testiculate)	Pigweed (redroot, smooth, tumble)
Coast Fiddleneck (tarweed)	Plains Coreopsis
Common Chickweed	Prickly Lettuce*
Common Purslane	Russian Thistle*
Conical Catchfly	Shepherd's Purse
Cowcockle	Smallseed Falseflax
False Chamomile	Smartweed (green, ladysthumb, pale)
Field Pennycress (fanweed)	Snow Speedwell
Filaree	Tansymustard*
Flixweed*	Treacle Mustard (Bushy Wallflower)
Groundsel (common)	Tumble/Jim Hill Mustard
Henbit	Volunteer Sunflower
Kochia*	Waterpod

Lambsquarters (common, slimleaf)	Wild Mustard
Mayweed Chamomile	

Additional Weeds in Pasture/Rangeland Only
1/10 to 2/10 oz. (0.0038 to 0.0075 lb ai/A) per acre

Bitter Sneezeweed	Dandelion
Buttercup	Marestail
Carolina Geranium	Plantain
Common Broomweed	Wild Garlic*
Common Mullein	Woolly Croton*
Curly Dock	

2/10 to 3/10 oz. (0.0075 to 0.0113 lb ai/A) per acre

Annual Marshelder	Horsemint (beebalm)
Blackeyed Susan	Musk Thistle*
Buckbrush **	Pensacola Bahiagrass*
Burclover	Purple Scabious
Common Yarrow	Western Snowberry**
Dogfennel	Wild Carrot

4/10 oz. (0.015 lb ai/A) per acre

Serecia Lespedeza*

WEEDS SUPPRESSED **
Cereals, Pasture, Rangeland, and Fallow
1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai/A) per acre

Canada Thistle*	Knotweed (prostrate)*
Common Sunflower*	Sowthistle (annual)*
Corn Gromwell*	Wild Buckwheat*

BRUSH SUPPRESSED**
3/10 oz. (0.0113 lb ai/A) per acre

Blackberry	Multiflora Rose*
Dewberry	

WEED/BRUSH SUPPRESSED WITH SPOT APPLICATION
(Pasture/Rangeland Only)
1 oz. (0.038 lb ai/A) per 100 gal. of water

Blackberry*	Dewberry*
Canada Thistle*	Multiflora Rose*

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

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

Blue Mustard, Flixweed, and Tansymustard: For best results, apply **A372.03** tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA in the spring after the majority of thistles have emerged and are small (rosette stage to 6" elongating stems) and actively growing. The application will inhibit the ability of emerged thistles to compete with the crop.

For Spot applications to Canada Thistle in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

Corn Gromwell and Prostrate Knotweed: Apply **A372.03** plus surfactant when weeds are actively growing, are no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage. Tank mixing 2,4-D or MCPA with **A372.03** can improve results.

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use **A372.03** in a tank mix with Dicamba and 2,4-D, or bromoxynil and 2,4-D. **A372.03** must be applied in the spring when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details).

Sunflower (common/volunteer): Apply either **A372.03** plus surfactant or **A372.03** plus 2,4-D or MCPA after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are 2" to 4" tall and are actively growing. Use spray volumes of at least 3 gal by air or 5 gal by ground (10 gal by ground in pastures).

Wild Buckwheat: For best results, apply **A372.03** plus 2,4-D or MCPA when plants have no more than 3 true leaves (not counting the cotyledons). If plants are not actively growing, delay treatment until environmental conditions favor active weed growth.

Musk Thistle: Apply **A372.03** at 2/10 to 3/10 oz (0.0075 to 0.0114 lb ai) per acre in the spring or early summer prior to flowering or in the fall after newly emerged plants have reached the rosette stage of growth. Fall applications must be made before the soil freezes.

Multiflora Rose: For best control, apply **A372.03** as a broadcast application when multiflora rose is less than 3' tall. Application must be made in the spring, soon after multiflora rose is fully leafed.

For spot applications in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 qts per 100 gals of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

Blackberry and Dewberry: For spot applications in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leaved. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 qts per 100 gals of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense strands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

Pensacola bahiagrass control in established Bermudagrass pasture:
Apply **A372.03** at 3/10 oz (0.0113 lb ai) per acre plus surfactant. Apply after green-up in the spring but before bahiagrass seedhead formation. Application must be made when moisture is sufficient to enhance grass growth. **A372.03** is very effective for removal of bahiagrass from bermudagrass pastures. In highly infested pastures, the use of **A372.03** can clear the areas of useful forage until the bermudagrass has time to cover the area. Therefore, **A372.03** treatments must be spread out over a period of years. **DO NOT** apply to an entire farm or ranch in one year.

Fertilization (particularly with nitrogen and potassium) and/or replanting may accelerate the process of reestablishment of bermudagrass.

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

Restriction: DO NOT use **A372.03** for the control of common or Argentine bahiagrass.

Also, **A372.03** must not be applied in liquid fertilizer solutions for Pensacola bahiagrass control, as poor control and/or regrowth may occur.

Serecia lespedeza: Apply **A372.03** at 4/10 oz (0.015 lb ai) per acre plus a surfactant at 1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of total spray solution. For best results, make applications to serecia lespedeza beginning at flower bud initiation through the full bloom stage of growth.

Restriction: **DO NOT** make applications if drought conditions exist at intended time of application.

Wild Garlic: Apply 1/10 to 2/10 oz (0.0038 to 0.0075 lb ai) per acre of **A372.03** in the early spring when wild garlic is less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth.

Woolly Croton: Apply 1/10 to 2/10 oz (0.0038 to 0.0075 lb ai) per acre of **A372.03** in the late spring or early summer at preemergence through 2 true leaf stage.

SURFACTANTS

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Applications of **A372.03** must include either a nonionic surfactant or a crop oil concentrate. In addition, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used. Consult local fact sheets, technical bulletins and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with **A372.03** select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40CFR 1001).

Antifoaming agents may be needed. Consult your Ag dealer or applicator for a listing of surfactants.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply 0.06 to 0.5% v/v (1/2 to 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution). See Tank Mixtures section for additional information.
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Exceptions: On all spring wheat and spring or winter barley use ½ to 1 quart per 100 gallons.

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

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

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- Use 2 quarts/acre of a high quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) including 28N or 32%N, or 2 pounds/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 quarts/acre UAN or 4 pounds/acre AMS under arid conditions.
- **DO NOT** use liquid nitrogen fertilizer as the total carrier solution.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated previously.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Restriction: DO NOT use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for surfactant.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer
Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing **A372.03** in fertilizer solution.

A372.03 must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the **A372.03** is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at ¼ pt. per 100 gal. of spray solution (0.03% v/v).

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or an Atticus, LLC representative for specific information before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with **A372.03** and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible. (See manufacturer's label.) **DO NOT** add surfactant when using **A372.03** in tank mix with 2,4-D ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

Note: In certain areas east of the Mississippi river unacceptable crop response may occur with use of straight or dilute nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions where cold temperatures or widely fluctuating day/night temperatures exist. In these areas consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, filed advisor, or an Atticus, LLC representative for specific information before using nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions.

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur can increase crop response.

Restrictions: DO NOT use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant. **DO NOT** use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a Ph less than 3.0.

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

For flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 gallons per acre (GPA), flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or equivalent), and pressure of at least 30 pounds per square inch (PSI). For 40" nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacings use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

With "raindrop RA" nozzles, use at least 30 GPA and ensure that nozzle spray patterns overlap 100%. For flat-fan nozzle, use at least 3 GPA for applications to wheat or barley. Use at least 10 GPA for application to pasture or rangeland.

Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION
Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.
Wheat, Barley and Fallow – Use 1 to 5 GPA. Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah.
Pasture and Rangeland- Use 2 to 5 GPA.
When applying **A372.03** by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields. See the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

TANK MIXTURES
A372.03 may be tank mixed with other suitable registered Herbicides to control weeds listed under Weeds Suppressed, weeds resistant to **A372.03**, or weeds not listed under Weeds Controlled. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions and warnings for any companion products before using these tank mixtures. If those directions conflict with this label, **DO NOT** tank mix that product with **A372.03**.

Tank Mixtures in Cereals (Wheat, Barley and Triticale)

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)
A372.03 can be used as a tank-mix treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA (ester formulations provide best results) Herbicides after weeds have emerged. For best results, use 1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai) of **A372.03** per acre; add 2,4-D or MCPA Herbicides to the tank at ¼ to ½ lb. active ingredient. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at ½ to 1 qt. per 100 gal. of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury.

Apply **A372.03** plus MCPA after the 3- to 5-leaf stage but before boot (with Durum and Wampum varieties **DO NOT** apply before tillering). Apply **A372.03** plus 2,4-D after tillering (refer to appropriate 2,4-D manufacturer's label), but before boot.

With Dicamba
For best results, apply **A372.03** at 1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai) per acre; add 1/16 to 1/8 lb. active ingredient dicamba. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at ½ to 1 qt. per 100 gal. of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Also refer to dicamba labels for application timing and restrictions.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) and Dicamba
A372.03 may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of dicamba and 2,4-D. Observe all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on labels of all products used.

Make applications at 1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai/A) of **A372.03** + 1/16 — 1/12 pound active ingredient dicamba + 4-6 oz. active 2,4-D Ester or Amine per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Add 1-2 pts. Of surfactant to the 3-way mixture, where necessary, as deemed by local instructions. Use of additional surfactant may not be needed with the higher phenoxy rates and ester phenoxy formulations. Consult the specific 2,4-D or dicamba label, or local instructions for more information.

Apply this 3-way combination to winter wheat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node). In spring wheat (including Durum wheat) apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

DO NOT apply this 3-way mixture at high rates more than once a year or more than twice per year at the low rates.

With Bromoxynil
A372.03 may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley, or fallow. For best results, add bromoxynil containing Herbicides to the tank at 3 to 6 oz. active ingredient per acre.

With Fluroxpyr

For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall), Russian thistle, mustard species, and wild buckwheat, **A372.03** may be tank mixed with labeled rate of fluroxpyr.

With Fluroxpyr + 2,4-D ester
For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall), Russian thistle, mustard species, and wild buckwheat, **A372.03** may be tank mixed with labeled rates of fluroxpyr + 2,4-D ester.

With Fluroxpyr + MCPA ester
For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall), Russian thistle, mustard species, and wild buckwheat, **A372.03** may be tank mixed with labeled rates of fluroxpyr + MCPA ester.

With Sulfosulfuron
A372.03 can be tank mixed with sulfosulfuron for improved control of weeds in wheat.

With Carfentrazone
A372.03 can be tank mixed with carfentrazone for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With Clopyralid, 2,4-D + Clopyralid, Clopyralid + MCPA Ester or Fluroxpyr + Clopyralid
A372.03 can be tank mixed with Clopyralid, 2,4-D + Clopyralid, Clopyralid + MCPA Ester or Fluroxpyr + Clopyralid for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With Tribenuron-methyl
A372.03 may be tank mixed with Tribenuron-methyl based on local information.

With Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl
A372.03 may be tank mixed with Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl based on local information.

With Grass Control Products
Tank mixtures of **A372.03** and grass control products may result in poor grass control. Consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, agricultural dealer, or an Atticus, LLC. Representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of **A372.03** and the grass product to a small area.

With Sodium Hypochlorite
A372.03 may be tank mixed with sodium hypochlorite for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With Clodinafop-propargyl
A372.03 may be tank mixed with Clodinafop-propargyl for improved control of weeds in spring wheat.

With Flucarbazone-sodium
A372.03 may be tank mixed with Flucarbazone-sodium for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With Insecticides and Fungicides
A372.03 may be tank-mixed or used sequentially with insecticides and fungicides registered for use on cereal grains.

However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of **A372.03** with organophosphate insecticides may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury.

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

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

Restrictions: DO NOT apply **A372.03** within 60 days of crop emergence where organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result. **DO NOT** use **A372.03** plus Malathion, as crop injury will result.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer
Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing **A372.03** in fertilizer solution.

A372.03 must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the **A372.03** is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at ½ pt. – 1 qt. per 100 gal. of spray solution (0.06-0.25% v/v) based on local directions.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or an Atticus, LLC representative for specific directions before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with **A372.03** and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label). **DO NOT** add surfactant when using **A372.03** in tank mix with 2,4-D ester of MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

Note: In certain areas east of the Mississippi river unacceptable crop response may occur with use of straight or dilute nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions where cold temperatures or widely fluctuating day/night temperatures exist. In these areas consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, filed advisor, or an Atticus, LLC representative for specific directions before using nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions.

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur can increase crop response.

Restrictions: DO NOT use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant. **DO NOT** use with liquid fertilizer solutions with Ph less than 3.0.

Tank Mixtures in Harvest Aid
A tank mix of **A372.03** plus 2,4-D and surfactant, or glyphosate containing products, will typically aid in dry down of many broadleaved weeds, thereby aiding grain harvest. Postemergence applications must be made to actively growing weeds after the crop is in the hard dough stage. If weeds are not dry within 10 days after application, delay harvest until weeds are dry.

See weeds listed in Weeds Controlled chart of this label.

With 2,4-D
Use 1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai) **A372.03** plus ¼ to ½ active ingredient 2,4-D per acre on moderate weed infestations; higher rates of 2,4-D may be used on large weeds if permitted by the 2,4-D brand labeling. Include 1 to 2 qts surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution.

In addition to the weeds listed in the Weeds Controlled chart of this label, the 2,4-D combination will also dry down common cocklebur, marestail, puncturevine and common and wild sunflower. In areas where 2,4-D use is restricted, apply **A372.03** with surfactant only; however, this treatment may be less effective.

With Glyphosate Containing Products
Use 1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai/A) **A372.03** plus the locally specified rate of glyphosate containing products (refer to the glyphosate label for maximum seasonal rate). **A372.03** requires the use of adjuvant for optimum activity. Consult the glyphosate label or local directions for the amount of adjuvant to include.

Tank Mixtures in Fallow
A372.03 may be used as a fallow treatment, and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow. If those directions conflict with this label, **DO NOT** tank mix that product with **A372.03**. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions and warnings for any companion products before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

Tank Mixtures in Pastures or Rangeland
A372.03 can be applied in a tank-mix combination with 2,4-D, + Picloram, Picloram, 2,4-D, Dicamba, or 2,4-D + Dicamba in states where these products are labeled for postemergence control of the following weeds:

Annual marshelder	Common ragweed
Burclover	Giant ragweed
Carolina horsenettle	Prickly lettuce
Common cocklebur	Sunflower
Common milkweed	Western ragweed

For best results, apply **A372.03** at 1/10 to 2/10 oz (0.0038 to 0.0075 lb ai) per acre with one of the following products:

Product	
2,4-D, + Picloram	See product label
Picloram	See product label
2,4-D + Dicamba	See product label
Triclopyr BEE	See product label
2,4-D	See product label
Dicamba	See product label
2,4-D + Dicamba	See product label

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer
Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing **A372.03** in fertilizer solution.

A372.03 must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g. 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the **A372.03** is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at ¼ pt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.03% v/v).

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or an Atticus, LLC representative for specific directions before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with **A372.03** and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label). **DO NOT** add surfactant when using **A372.03** in tank mix with 2,4-D ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

Restrictions: DO NOT use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant. **DO NOT** use with liquid fertilizer

solutions with a Ph less than 3.0.

A372.03 WITH MCPA, 2,4-D AND/OR DICAMBA FOR SUPPRESSION OF WINTER ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS IN WINTER WHEAT TO BE GRAZED OUT IN THE STATES OF TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, NEW MEXICO AND KANSAS

Product Information
A372.03 can be tank mixed with MCPA, 2,4-D and/or dicamba for suppression of winter annual broadleaf weeds in winter wheat to be grazed out and not harvested for grain, in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Kansas.

Directions for Use
For the suppression of winter annual broadleaf weeds (including henbit and mustards) in winter wheat in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Kansas, **A372.03** at 0.05 (1/20) ounce (0.00188 lb ai) per acre must be tank mixed with MCPA, 2,4-D and/or dicamba at label rates. Winter annual broadleaf weeds must be less than 1" tall or in the rosette stage for suppression. Add an Atticus, LLC specified nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 1 to 2 qts. Per 100 gal. of spray solution (0. 25 to 0.5% v/v).

A372.03 can also be tank mixed at this rate with approved insecticides. This treatment can be applied by ground or air. However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of **A372.03** with organophosphate insecticides may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas. **DO NOT** use **A372.03** plus Malathion as crop injury will result.

Rotation Intervals for Crops in Non-irrigated Land Following Use of A372.03 at 0.05 (1/20) Ounce (0.00188 lb ai) Per acre on Wheat That Will be Grazed Out

Crop	Soil Ph	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
Sorghum, Grain	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
Cotton	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
Alfalfa	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions	22
Beans, Dry	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions	22

Rotation Intervals for crops not covered above following the use of A372.03 at 0.05 (1/20) ounce (0.0018 lb ai) per acre on wheat that will be grazed out.
The minimum rotation interval is 22 months with at least 18" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- To any crop not listed in the rotation intervals table above
- If the soil Ph is not in the specified range

To rotate to a crop at an interval shorter than directed, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to rotate to that crop. See section Field Bioassay in the EPA approved **A372.03** label for further information.

IMPORTANT RESTRICTIONS
DO NOT use this treatment for harvested grain. This treatment is for use on winter wheat that will be grazed out.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS
A372.03 suppresses weeds by postemergence activity. For best results, apply **A372.03** to young, actively growing weeds. The degree and duration of suppression at 1/20 ounce (0.0018 lb ai) per acre may depend upon the following factors:

- Weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- Weed size at application

- Environmental condition at and following treatment

Refer to the **A372.03** and tank mix partner labels for additional use directions, restrictions, rotational crop intervals and precautions. The most restrictive provision on the applicable label shall apply. Read and follow all manufacturer label directions for the companion herbicides. If those directions conflict with this label, **DO NOT** tank mix the herbicide with **A372.03**.

GRAIN SORGHUM

APPLICATION INFORMATION
Use **A372.03** on irrigated or dryland grain sorghum in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas (North of I-20).

Application Rates: Apply **A372.03** at 1/20 oz. (0.00188 lb ai) per acre plus ¼ lb. active ingredient 2,4-D amine per acre. **DO NOT** use surfactant or crop oil.

Crop Stage: For optimum performance and crop safety, apply **A372.03** plus 2,4-D amine when grain sorghum is 3 to 15 inches in height. If sorghum is taller than 10 inches to the top of the canopy, use drop nozzles and keep spray off the foliage. Apply only before the boot stage. Read and follow all other use instructions, restrictions and precautions on companion herbicide labels.

Sorghum varieties vary in sensitivity to 2,4-D amine. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D amine. Contact seed company and Local County Extension Service for this information.
Pest Stage: Application of **A372.03** plus 2,4-D amine must be made when all or a majority of the weeds have germinated and emerged. For best results, spray when weeds are less than 6 inches tall.

Weeds Controlled with Tank Mix of A372.03 plus 2,4-D Amine:
Pigweed Species
Puncture Vine
Velvetleaf

APPLICATION INFORMATION
A372.03 may be applied to grain sorghum by properly calibrated ground or aerial equipment.

Ground Application: Apply uniformly by ground with a properly calibrated low pressure (20-40 PSI) boom sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles. Use 10-30 GPA with ground equipment.

Aerial Application: Use orifice discs, cores and nozzle types and arrangements that will provide for optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 2 to 5 GPA. **DO NOT** apply during inversion conditions, when winds are gusty, or when other conditions will favor poor coverage and/or drift.

A372.03 can be used on either dryland or irrigated grain sorghum. If application is made to irrigated sorghum, delay first post-treatment irrigation for at least 3 days after treatment. The first post-treatment irrigation must not exceed 1”.

Use cultivation prior to **A372.03** + 2,4-D amine treatment to cover exposed brace roots of grain sorghum to minimize injury from 2,4-D amine.

PRECAUTION
- Temporary crop yellowing and/or stunting may occur soon after application, especially when crop is under stress conditions.

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** use on grain sorghum grown for seed production or syrup. **DO NOT** use on forage sorghum.
- **DO NOT** use for forage or silage within 30 days of application.
- **DO NOT** include surfactant or crop oil to the tank mix.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1/20 oz (0.00188 lb ai) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1/20 oz (0.00188 lb ai) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed one (1) application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply this treatment under cold, wet weather conditions or to grain sorghum growing under stress caused by weather, insects or disease as crop injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply to long season grain sorghum varieties or grain sorghum that is planted after July 1, as crop injury or delayed maturity may occur.
- **A372.03** must be used with 2,4-D; in areas where 2,4-D use is restricted, follow requirement of the restriction. If 2,4-D use is prohibited, **DO NOT** use **A372.03** on grain sorghum.

CROP ROTATION

Before using **A372.03**, carefully consider your crop rotation plants and options. For rotational flexibility, **DO NOT** treat all of your wheat, barley, triticale or fallow, pasture or rangeland acres at the same time.

Minimum Rotational Intervals

Minimum rotational intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of **A372.03** applied. **A372.03** breakdown in the soil is affected by soil Ph, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil Ph, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase **A372.03** breakdown in soil, while high soil Ph, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow **A372.03** breakdown.

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

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

Soil Ph Limitations

DO NOT use **A372.03** on soils having a Ph above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, **A372.03** could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-Ph soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of **A372.03**.

Checking Soil Ph

Before using **A372.03**, determine the soil Ph of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative Ph value for the test area, take several 0” to 4” samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult your local extension publications for additional information on specific soil sampling procedures.

BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop not listed (see the Rotation Intervals table), or if the soil Ph is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table, or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

Field Bioassay

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop or crops you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with **A372.03**. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips.

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local agricultural dealer or an Atticus, LLC representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

ROTATION INTERVALS FOR CEREALS

All Areas – Following Use of A372.03 at 1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai) per Acre

Crop	Soil Ph	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
Winter and Spring Wheat	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	1
Durum Wheat, Barley, Spring/Winter Oat	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10

ROTATION INTERVALS FOR CROPS IN NON-IRRIGATED LAND

Following use of A372.03 at 1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai) per acre on Wheat, Barley, Triticale or Fallow

Location		Crop	Soil Ph	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Intervals (months)
State	County or Area				
Colorado	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso Millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		IR Corn	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		STS Soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
Idaho	Southern Idaho	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Statewide	Peas, Lentils, Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
		Condiment Mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment Mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas	7.4 or higher	28	34
Kansas	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Central and Western Kansas (west of the Flint Hills)	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		IR Corn	7.9 or lower	15	4
	Central Kansas; generally E of Hwy. 183 and W of the Flint	Soybeans	7.9 or lower	15	12
		STS Soybeans	7.9 or lower	15	4

	Hills				
	Western Kansas, W. of Hwy. 183	Soybeans	7.5 or lower 7.6-7.9	22 33	22 34
Montana	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn	7.9 or lower		
		Alfalfa (hay only)	7.6-7.9	No restrictions	34
			7.5 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
Nebraska	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		IR Corn STS Soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
	Generally W. of Hwy. 77 and E of the Panhandle	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Soybeans	7.5 or lower	22	22
			7.6-7.9	33	34
New Mexico	Statewide	Grain sorghum Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Eastern New Mexico	Cotton (dryland Only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
North Dakota	W. of Hwy. 1	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower, Soybean, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	22	22
	E. of Hwy. 1	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower, Soybean, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	34	34
Oklahoma	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		IR Corn STS Soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Panhandle	Cotton (dryland	7.9 or lower	30	22

		only)			
	E. of the Panhandle	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	25	14
Oregon	Statewide	Condiment mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Peas, Lentils, Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
South Dakota	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Soybean, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	S. of Hwy. 212 & E. of the Missouri River, & S. of Hwy. 34 & W. of Missouri River.	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	13	12
	Generally E. of Missouri River & S. of Hwy. 14, & W. of Missouri River	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
Texas	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Soybean, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Panhandle	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
	N. Central Texas*	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	25	14
	* The counties of N. Central Texas are: Archer, Baylor, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Callahan, Camp, Cass, Clay, Collin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Eastland, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Foard, Franklin, Grayson, Hardeman, Haskell, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Knox, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Montague, Morris, Nafarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwall, Shackelford, Somervell, Stephens, Tarrent, Throckmorton, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wilbarger, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood, Young				
Washington	Statewide	Peas, Lentils, Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
		Condiment mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas	7.4 or higher	28	34
Utah	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
Wyoming	Statewide	Flax, Safflower,	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22

		Sunflower			
	Southern Wyoming	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
	Southern Wyoming (Goshen, Laramie, and Platte counties only)	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Northern Wyoming	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn	7.9 or lower	22	22

Rotation Intervals not covered above- The minimum rotation interval is 34 months with at least 28" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- To any major field crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table)
- If the soil Ph is not in the specified range
- If the use rate applied is not specified in the table
- Or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than specified, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to that crop. A field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

RECROPPING INTERVALS FOR GRASSES ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

Whenever **A372.03** has previously been used in wheat, barley, triticale or fallow, the following grasses may be planted after the intervals specified in the tables below. **DO NOT** plant grass and legume mixtures as injury to the legume may occur.

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

ROTATION INTERVALS

MN, MT, ND, SD and Northern WY:

Soil Ph	Use Rate ounces/Acre (lb ai/A)	Minimum Interval for Planting Grasses

7.5 or lower	1/10 (0.0038 lb ai)	4 months (all grasses)
7.6 to 7.9	1/10 (0.0038 lb ai)	4 months (Wheatgrasses only)

AR, CO, ID, KS, LA, NE, MN, OK, OR, TX, UT, WA, Southern WY:

Soil Ph	Use Rate ounces/Acre (lb ai/A)	Minimum Interval for Planting Grasses
7.9 or lower	1/10 (0.0038 lb ai)	2 months (all grasses)

GRAZING

There are no grazing restrictions on **A372.03**.

Treated vegetation may be cut for forage or hay.

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following precautions and restrictions:

PRECAUTIONS

- Wheat and barley varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. Consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of **A372.03** to a small area.
- Under certain conditions including heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after **A372.03** applications, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. **A372.03** must not be applied to wheat or barley that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage or crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2 to 5 leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.
- The combined treatment effects of **A372.03** postemergence preceded by preemergence wild oat Herbicides may cause crop injury to spring wheat when crop stress (soil crusting, planting too deep, prolonged cold weather, or drought) causes poor seedling vigor.
- In the Pacific Northwest, to prevent cold weather-related crop injury, avoid making applications during winter months when weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe.
- **DO NOT** apply to wheat, barley or pastures undersown with legumes, as injury to the forage may result.
- To reduce the potential for movement of treated soil due to wind erosion, **DO NOT** apply to powdery dry or light sandy soils until they have been stabilized by rainfall, trashy mulch, reduced tillage, or other cultural practices. Injury to immediately adjacent crops may occur when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than cereal grains or pasture/rangeland.
- For ground applications applied to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheat tract areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA must improve weed control under these conditions.
- Preplant or preemergence applications of 2,4-D made within 2 weeks of planting spring cereals may cause crop injury when used in conjunction with early postemergence applications of **A372.03**. For increased crop safety, delay **A372.03** treatment until crop tillering has begun.

RESTRICTIONS

- Coveralls, shoes plus socks must be worn if cutting within 4 hours of treatment.
- **DO NOT** apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- **DO NOT** use on grasses grown for seed.
- **DO NOT** apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate crops other than wheat and barley.
- **DO NOT** apply to frozen ground as surface runoff may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply to snow-covered ground.
- **DO NOT** plant grass and legume mixtures following previous use of **A372.03** in wheat, barley, triticale or

fallow as injury to the legume may occur.

NON-CROP USE DIRECTIONS

CONIFER PLANTATIONS, HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS, PASTURES, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP), AND UNCULTIVATED AGRICULTURAL AREAS DIRECTLY ADJACENT TO TREATED PASUTRES OR RANGELAND

PRODUCT INFORMATION

A372.03 is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray. **A372.03** controls many annual and perennial weeds and woody plants in non-crop areas, conifer and hardwood plantations. **A372.03** may also be used on pastures, or CRP as well as selected uncultivated agricultural areas (fence rows, farmyards, and rights-of-way) directly adjacent to treated pastures or rangeland, where grazing or harvesting for animal feed may occur.

A372.03 may be used for general weed and brush control and for the control of certain noxious weeds on noncrop sites, ditch banks or dry drainage ditches and for selective weed control in certain types of unimproved turf grass. **DO NOT** use on irrigation ditches. **A372.03** can also be used for controlling and suppressing undesirable weeds and hardwoods in conifer plantations and weeds in hardwood plantations.

A372.03 controls weeds and woody plants primarily by post emergent activity. Although **A372.03** has preemergence activity, best results are generally obtained when **A372.03** is applied to foliage after emergence or dormancy break. Generally, for the control of annual weeds, **A372.03** provides best results when applied to young, actively growing weeds. For the control of perennial weeds, applications made at the bud/bloom stage or while the target weeds are in the fall rosette stage may provide the best results. The use rate depends upon the weed species and size at the time of application.

The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- Weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- Weed size at application
- Environmental conditions of and following treatment
- Soil Ph, soil moisture, and soil organic matter

A372.03 may be applied on conifer and hardwood plantations and non-crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by the collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low-lying sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps, and bogs after water has receded as well as seasonally dry food deltas.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 ounces (0.15 lb ai) **A372.03** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water including lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams and canals.
- **DO NOT** use on irrigation ditches.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

A372.03 is absorbed primarily through the foliage of plants, and by the roots to a lesser degree. Plant cell division is generally inhibited in sensitive plants within a few hours following uptake. Two to 4 weeks after application, leaf growth slows followed by discoloration and tissue death. The final effects on annual weeds are evident about 4 to 6 weeks after application. The ultimate effect on perennial weeds on woody plants occurs in the growing season following application.

Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of **A372.03** while cold dry conditions may reduce or delay activity. Weeds and brush hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled.

One to two inches of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation (enough to wet the top 2-3 inches of soil profile) may be needed to move **A372.03** into the weed root zone before the next flush of weeds emerge. The amount of moisture required for sufficient activation increases with crop or weed residue and for finer textured soils. Without sufficient rainfall or sprinkler irrigation to move **A372.03** into the weed root zone, weeds that germinate after treatment will not be controlled.

Application of **A372.03** provides the best control in vigorously growing grasses that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin grass may not be as satisfactory. However, a grass canopy that is too dense at application can intercept a spray and reduce weed control.

A372.03 is safe to grasses under normal conditions. However, grasses that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (i.e.: extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices may be injured by applications of **A372.03**. In addition, different species of grass may be sensitive to treatment with **A372.03** under otherwise normal conditions. Application of **A372.03** to these species may result in injury.

Use a surfactant to enhance the control of susceptible plants, except where noted. Apply at a minimum rate (concentration) of ¼% volume/volume (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution) or at the manufacturer's specified rate. Use only EPA approved surfactants containing at least 80% active ingredient. Certain types of surfactants', including those incorporating acetic acid (i.e., Ll-700), may not be compatible with **A372.03** and may result in decreased performance. Certain surfactants may not be suitable for use on desirable plants including turf and conifers, listed on this label. Consult the surfactant manufacturer's label for appropriate uses.

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

AGRICULTURAL USES

CONIFER PLANTATIONS

Application Information

Use **A372.03** for the control of many species of weeds and deciduous trees on sites where conifers are growing or are to be planted. Apply by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only). Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" for a listing of susceptible species.

Application Timing

Apply **A372.03** after weeds have emerged or after undesirable hardwoods have broken winter dormancy and have reached the point of full leaf expansion.

Conifer Site Preparation

Application Before Transplanting

After consulting the "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" tables, apply the rates of **A372.03** specified for the most difficult to control species on the site.

Southeast – Apply up to 4 ounces (0.15 lb ai) per acre for loblolly and slash pines. Transplant the following planting season.

Northeast and Lake States – Apply up to 2 ounces (0.075 lb ai) per acre for red pine. Transplant the following planting season. Apply up to 2 ounces (0.075 lb ai) per acre for black, white and Norway spruce. Transplant the following spring.

West – Apply up to 2 ounces (0.075 lb ai) per acre prior to planting Douglas fir, Sitka Spruce, Western Red Cedar, Western Hemlock, Ponderosa Pine, and Grand Fir in the Coast Rangeland and western slope of the Cascades in Oregon and Washington. These conifer species listed can be planted anytime after application. Other conifer species can be planted providing the user has prior experience indicating acceptable tolerance to **A372.03** soil residues.

Without prior experience, plant other species on a small scale to determine selectivity before large-scale plantings are made as unacceptable injury may occur. Atticus, LLC will not assume responsibility for injury to any conifer species not listed on this label.

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS
For broader spectrum control, use the following products in combination with **A372.03**.

Glyphosate
Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces (0.038 to 0.075 lb ai) of **A372.03** with labeled rate of Glyphosate per acre. Refer to the product container for a list of species controlled.

Imazapyr
Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces (0.038 to 0.075 lb ai) of **A372.03** with labeled rate of Imazapyr per acre. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following the application. This combination controls ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, hophornbeam, persimmon, oaks (red, white and water), sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, and suppresses blackberry, dogwood, elms, myrtle dahoon, hickories, and red maple.

Glyphosate + Imazapyr
Tank mix ½ to 1 ounce (0.0188 to 0.038 lb ai) of **A372.03** with labeled rate of Glyphosate and Imazapyr per acre. Slash and loblolly pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. This combination controls cherry, dogwood, elms, oaks (red and water), persimmon, sassafras, sweetgum and suppresses hickory.

Hexazinone
Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces (0.038 to 0.075 lb ai) of **A372.03** per acre with hexazinone at the rates specified on the container for various soil textures. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. Refer to the product container for a list of species controlled.

Metsulfuron + Sulfometuron
Tank mix ½ to 1 ½ ounces (0.0188 – 0.056 lb ai) of **A372.03** with labeled rate of 31etsulfuron + sulfometuron per acre for herbaceous weed control. Refer to the product container and the "Weeds Controlled" section of this label for a listing of the weeds controlled. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. Tank mix 2 ounces (0.075 lb ai) of **A372.03** with labeled rate of 31etsulfuron + sulfometuron per acre for herbaceous weed control and early spring suppression of bull thistle and Canada thistle in the Coast Rangeland and western slope of the Cascade Mountains. Douglas Fir may be transplanted at least 90 days following application.

RELEASE—HARDWOOD CONTROL AND SUPPRESSION
Use **A372.03** for application over the top of established slash and loblolly pine to control the species listed in "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" section of this label. Apply 1 to 4 ounces (0.038 to 0.15 lb ai) per acre to control the species indicated, including kudzu.

Tank Mix Combinations
For broader spectrum control, use the following products in combination with **A372.03**.

Imazapyr
Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces (0.038 to 0.075 lb ai) of **A372.03** with labeled rate of imazapyr per acre for application to loblolly pine. Refer to the imazapyr label regarding the use of surfactants and the appropriate application timing with respect to the age and development stage of the pines. This combination controls ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, hophornbeam, oaks (red, white and water), sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species and suppresses blackberry, dogwood, elms, myrtle dahoon, hickories, persimmon, and red maple.

Hexazinone

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces (0.038 to 0.075 lb ai/A) of **A372.03** with Hexazinone at the rates specified on the container for various soil textures. This combination may be applied to loblolly and slash pines.

RELEASE—HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL

A372.03 may be applied to transplanted loblolly and slash pine for the control of herbaceous competition. Consult the "Weeds Controlled" for a listing of the susceptible species and specific application rates. Best results are obtained when **A372.03** is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence.

Tank Mix Combinations

For broader spectrum control, use the following products in combination with **A372.03**.

Imazapyr

Tank mix ½ to 1 ounce (0.0188 to 0.038 lb ai) of **A372.03** with labeled rate of Imazapyr per acre. The tank mix may be used on loblolly pine.

Sulfometuron

Tank mix ½ to 1 ½ ounces (0.0188 – 0.056 lb ai) of **A372.03** with labeled rate of sulfometuron per acre. Best results are obtained when **A372.03** is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence. This tank mix may be used on loblolly and slash pine.

Hexazinone

Tank mix ½ to 1 ounce (0.0188 to 0.038 lb ai/A) of **A372.03** with hexazinone at the rates specified on the container for various soil textures. This combination may be applied to loblolly and slash pines.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS—CONIFER PLANTATIONS ONLY

- Applications of **A372.03** made to conifers that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, disease, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock or other stresses may injure or kill the trees.
- Applications of **A372.03** made for herbaceous release must only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- **A372.03** applications may result in damage and mortality to other species of conifers when they are present on sites with those listed in the preceding directions for conifer plantations.

RESTRICTIONS – CONIFER PLANTATIONS ONLY

- **DO NOT** apply **A372.03** to conifers grown as ornamentals.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 ounces **A372.03** (0.15 lb ai) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 ounces **A372.03** (0.15 lb ai) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS

Application Information

Use **A372.03** at rates of up to 2 ounces (0.075 lb ai) per acre for the control of many weed species on sites where yellow poplar is growing or is to be planted, and on sites where red alder is to be planted. Apply by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only). Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" section of this label for a listing of susceptible species.

Application Timing

A372.03 may be applied as a site preparation treatment prior to planting red alder or yellow poplar. As a prior to planting site preparation treatment for red alder, **A372.03** may be tank mixed with other Herbicides labeled for this use.

A372.03 may also be applied over-the-top of planted yellow poplar seedlings after the soil has settled around the root system, but before the seedlings have broken dormancy (prior to bud break).

Release—Herbaceous Weed Control
A372.03 may be applied to yellow poplar for the control of herbaceous competition. Consult the "Weeds Controlled" for a listing of the susceptible species and specific application rates. Best results are obtained when **A372.03** is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence.

Tank Mix Combinations
Tank mix ½ ounce (0.0188 lb ai/A) of **A372.03** with labeled rate of hexazinone as specified on the package label for "RELEASE – HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL" in pine plantations in the eastern U.S. Follow the hexazinone label directions regarding altering the application rate by soil texture.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS—HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS ONLY
- Application of hexazinone and **A372.03** made to yellow poplar that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, disease, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock or other stresses may injure or kill the seedlings.
- Applications of **A372.03** made for release must only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- Careful consideration must be given by an experienced and knowledgeable forester to match the requirements of yellow poplar and/or red alder to conditions of the site. Treatment of yellow poplar and/or red alder planted on a site inadequate to meet its requirements may injure or kill the seedlings.

RESTRICTIONS – HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS ONLY
- **DO NOT** use a surfactant for applications made over the tops of trees.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 ounces **A372.03** (0.075 lb ai) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 ounces **A372.03** (0.075 lb ai) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

PASTURE RANGELAND AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR GRASS ESTABLISHMENT IN PASTURE, RANGELAND AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)
Use **A372.03** for the suppression or control of broadleaf weeds to aid in the establishment of the following perennial native or improved grasses planted in pasture, rangeland or acres enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP):

Blue grama
Bluestems – big, little, plains, sand, WW spar
Buffalo grass
Green sprangletop
Indian grass
Klein grass
Love grasses – atherstone, sand, weeping, wilman
Orchard grass
Sideoats grama
Switch grass – Blackwell
Wheat grasses – bluebunch, crested, intermediate, pubescent, Siberian, Slender, Streambank, Tall, thickspike, western
Wild rye grass – Russian

Consult with the Natural Resources and conservation Service or other local experts concerning planting techniques and other cultural practices to maximize potential for grass establishment.

Due to the inability of newly planted grass stands to sufficiently compete with weeds, and the severity of weed

pressure in new grass stands, performance from **A372.03** may not always be satisfactory. An additional Herbicide application or mowing may be needed.

Use Rates and Application Timing for Grass Establishment in Pasture, Rangeland and CRP

Preplant (prior to planting) or Preemergence (after planting but before grass emergence)
Apply **A372.03** preplant or preemergence at 1/10 ounce (0.0038 lb ai)/acre on all labeled grasses except orchard grass and Russian wild rye grass. **DO NOT** apply **A372.03** preplant or preemergence to orchard grass and Russian wild rye grass as severe crop injury may result.

Early Postemergence to New Plantings
Apply **A372.03** at 1/10 ounce (0.0038 lb ai)/acre, plus a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 2 to 4 pints/100 gallons of spray solution on all labeled grasses anytime after grass emergence. **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

Because grass species differ in time of emergence, apply only after majority of grasses are in the 3 to 4 leaf stage.

Postemergence to stands with 1-5 leaf grasses planted the previous season
Apply **A372.03** at 1/10 ounce (0.0038 lb ai)/acre plus a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 2 to 4 pints/100 gallons of spray solution, on all labeled grasses when the majority of the grasses have one or more leaves. **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

RESTRICTIONS:
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1/10 oz **A372.03** (0.0038 lb ai) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1/10 oz **A372.03** (0.0038 lb ai) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR ESTABLISHED GRASSES IN PASTURE, RANGELAND AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

Use Rates for Established Pastures, Rangeland and CRP
Apply 1/10 to 1 ounce (0.0038 – 0.038 lb ai) of **A372.03** per acre as a broadcast application to established grasses in pasture rangeland and CRP. For spot application, use 1 ounce (0.038 lb ai/A) per 100 gallons of water. **DO NOT** apply more than 1 2/3 ounces (0.063 lb ai) of **A372.03** per acre per year.

Application Timing – Established Pastures, Rangeland and CRP
A372.03 may be applied to established native grasses including bluestems and grama, and on other established pasture grasses including bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, fescue and timothy that were planted the previous growing season (or earlier) and are fully tillered, unless otherwise directed on this label. Specific application timing information on several of these grass species follows:

Pasture Grass	Minimum time from grass establishment to A372.03 application
Bermudagrass	2 months
Bluegrass, bromegrass, and orchardgrass	6 months
Timothy	12 months
Fescue	24 months

Fescue Precautions and Restrictions:
Note that **A372.03** may temporarily stunt fescue, cause yellowing or seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, observe the following precautions and restrictions:

Precautions:

- Tank mix **A372.03** with 2,4-D
- Use the lowest specified rate for target weeds
- Use a non-ionic surfactant at ½ to 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution (1/16 to 1/8% v/v/)
- Make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall
- The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with **A372.03**.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use more than 4/10 oz. (0.015 lb ai)/A of **A372.03** per application.
- **DO NOT** use more than 4/10 oz. (0.015 lb ai)/A of **A372.03** per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
- **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

Timothy Precautions and Restrictions:
Timothy must be at least 6" tall at application and be actively growing. Applications of **A372.03** to timothy under any other conditions may cause crop yellowing and/or stunting. To minimize these symptoms, observe the following precautions and restrictions:

Precautions:

- Tank mix **A372.03** with 2,4-D
- Use the lowest specified rate for target weeds.
- Use a non-ionic surfactant at ½ pint per 100 gallons.
- Make application in the late summer or fall.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use more than 4/10 oz. (0.015 lb ai)/A of **A372.03** per application.
- **DO NOT** use more than 4/10 oz. (0.015 lb ai)/A of **A372.03** per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
- **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

Application of A372.03 to Pensacola bahiagrass, ryegrass (Italian or perennial) and Garrison's creeping foxtail may cause severe injury to and /or loss of pastures.

Other Pasture and Rangeland Grasses: Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using **A372.03** on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to a small area. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season. Broadleaf pasture species including alfalfa and clover are highly sensitive to **A372.03** and will be severely stunted or injured by **A372.03**.

WEEDS AND BRUSH CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED IN PASTURES, RANGELAND AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)
Unless otherwise directed, treat when weeds are less than 4" tall or in diameter and are actively growing.

Before using **A372.03**, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, **DO NOT** treat all of your pasture, rangeland or CRP acres at the same time.

1/10 OUNCE (0.0038 LB AI) A372.03 PER ACRE

Bitter sneezeweed	Blue/purple mustard*
Marestail	Mayweed chamomile

Broomweed, common
Miners lettuce
Bur buttercup (testiculate)
Pigweed (redroot, smooth, tumble)
Buttercup
Plains coreopsis
Canada thistle*‡
Plantain
Carolina geranium
Prickly lettuce*
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)
Prostrate knotweed*‡
Common chickweed
Russian thistle*
Common mullein
Shepherd's purse
Common Purslane
Smallseed falseflax
Conical catchfly
Smartweed (green, ladysthumb, pale)
Corn gromwell*‡
Snow speedwell
Cowcockle
Tansymustard*
Curly dock
Treacle mustard (Bushy Wallflower)
Cutleaf evening primrose*‡
Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Dandelion
Volunteer sunflower*
False chamomile
Waterpod
Field pennycress (fanweed)
Wild buckwheat*‡
Filaree
Wild garlic*
Flixweed*
Wild mustard
Groundsel (common)
Wild sunflower*‡
Henbit
Woolly croton*
Kochia*
Lambsquarters (common, slimleaf)

2/10 OUNCE (0.0075 LB AI) A372.03 PER ACRE

Annual marshelder
Horsemint (beebalm)
Blackeyed-Susan
Musk thistle*
Buckbrush‡
Purple scabious
Burclover
Scotch thistle*
Common yarrow
Western snowberry‡
Dogfennel
Wild carrot

3/10 to ½ OUNCE (0.0113 TO 0.0188 LB AI) A372.03 PER ACRE

Annual sowthistle
Pensacola bahiagrass*
Aster
Redstem filaree
Bittercress
Rough fleabane
Chicory
Seaside arrowgrass
Clover
Sericea lespedeza*
Cocklebur
Silky crazywood (locoweed)
Corn cockle
Sweet clover
Crown vetch
Wild lettuce
Goldenrod
Wood sorrel
Maximillion sunflower
Yankeeweed
Multiflora rose*‡
Pennsylvania smartweed

½ to 1 OUNCE (0.0188 TO 0.038 LB AI) A372.03 PER ACRE

Black henbane
Honeysuckle
Blackberry
Multiflora rose and other wild roses*
Broom snakeweed
Plumeless thistle
Buckhorn plantain
Rosering gaillardia
Common crupina
Spotted knapweed*

Dewberry
Teasel
Dyer's woad
Wild caraway
Gorse
Yucca*‡
Halogeton

1 OUNCE (0.038 LB AI) A372.03 PER ACRE

Bull thistle
Rush skeletonweed*‡
Common tansy
Salsify
Field bindweed‡
Scouringrush
Gumweed
Snowberry
Houndstongue
St. Johnswort
Perennial Pepperweed
Western salsify
Poison hemlock
Whitetop (hoary cress)
Purple loosestrife

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

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use more than 1 2/3 oz (0.05 lb ai) of **A372.03** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** use more than 1 2/3 oz (0.05 lb ai) of **A372.03** per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

SPOT APPLICATIONS FOR THE SUPPRESSION‡ OF WEEDS AND BRUSH

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR SPOT APPLICATIONS

Use **A372.03** for the suppression of the following undesirable weed and brush species growing in pastures, rangeland or CRP using spot applications. Spot applications may be made by using equipment including back pack sprayers or hand sprayers. **A372.03** must be applied as a spray to the foliage and stems. The application volume required will vary with the height and density of the brush and the application equipment used. Regardless of the application volume and equipment used, thorough coverage of the foliage and stems is necessary to optimize results. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage. Add a non-ionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 2-4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Use Rates for Spot Application

Mix 1 ounce (0.038 lb ai/A) of **A372.03** per 100 gallons of water.

Application Timing for Spot Applications

Make a foliar application of the specified rate of **A372.03** during the period from full leaf expansion in the spring until the development of full fall coloration.

Weed and Brush Species Suppressed with Spot Applications

Blackberry‡	Dewberry‡
Canada Thistle*‡	Multiflora Rose‡

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

and the environmental conditions following treatment.

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

Blue/Purple Mustard, Flixweed, and Tansymustard: For best results, apply **A372.03** tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA postemergence to mustards, but before bloom.

Broom Snakeweed: For best results, apply **A372.03** at ½ ounce (0.0188 lb ai)/acre in the fall. Applications of **A372.03** in the spring will provide suppression only.

Canada Thistle: For suppression with broadcast applications, apply either **A372.03** or **A372.03** plus 2,4-D or MCPA in the spring after the majority of thistles have emerged and are small (rosette stage to 6" elongating stems) and actively growing. The application will inhibit the ability of emerged thistles to compete with grass.
For suppression with spot applications, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leaved.

Corn Gromwell, Cutleaf Evening Primrose and Prostrate Knotweed: Apply **A372.03** when weeds are actively growing, are no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage. Tank mixing 2,4-D or MCPA with **A372.03** can improve results.

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use **A372.03** in a tank mix with Dicamba and 2,4-D. **A372.03** must be applied in the spring when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing.

Multiflora Rose: For control with broadcast applications, apply **A372.03** at ½ ounce (0.0188 lb ai) per acre as a broadcast application. For control with foliar applied spot applications, apply **A372.03** at 1 ounce (0.038 lb ai/A) per 100 gallons of water.

For suppression with broadcast applications, apply **A372.03** at rates of 3/10 up to ½ ounce (0.0113 to 0.0188 lb ai) per acre. Applications must be made in the spring, soon after multiflora rose is fully leafed and is less than 3 feet tall.

For control with Spotgun Basal Soil Treatment, prepare a spray suspension of **A372.03** by mixing 1 ounce (0.038 lb ai/A) per gallon water. Mix vigorously until the **A372.03** is dispersed and agitate periodically while applying the spray suspension. Apply the spray preparation with an exact delivery handgun applicator. Apply at the rate of 4 ml for each 2 feet of rose canopy diameter. Direct the treatment to the soil within 2 feet of the stem union. When treating large plants and more than one delivery is required, make applications on opposite sides of the plant.

Make applications from early spring to summer.

Musk Thistle, Scotch Thistle: Apply **A372.03** at 2/10 to ¾ ounce (0.0075 to 0.028 lb ai) per acre in the spring or early summer prior to flowering or in the fall after newly emerged plants have reached the rosette stage of growth. Certain biotypes of Musk and Scotch Thistles are less sensitive to **A372.03** and may not be controlled with **A372.03** rates less than ¾ ounce (0.028 lb ai) per acre. Consult with your local Atticus, LLC representative, dealer or applicator for specific use rate and tank mix directions for your area. Fall applications must be made before the soil freezes.

Pensacola bahiagrass control in established Bermudagrass pasture: Apply **A372.03** at 3/10 ounce (0.0113 lb ai) per acre after green-up in the spring but before bahiagrass seedhead formation. Application must be made when moisture is sufficient to enhance grass growth.

A372.03 is very effective for removal of bahiagrass from bermudagrass pastures. In highly infested pastures, the use of **A372.03** can clear the areas of useful forage until the bermudagrass has time to cover the area. Therefore, **A372.03** treatments must be spread out over a period of years. **DO NOT** apply to an entire farm or ranch in one year.

Fertilization (particularly with nitrogen and potassium) and/or replanting may accelerate the process of reestablishment of bermudagrass.

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

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use **A372.03** for control of common or Argentine bahiagrass.
- **DO NOT** use **A372.03** in liquid fertilizer solutions for Pensacola bahiagrass control as poor control and/or regrowth may occur.

Rush skeletonweed: For best results, apply **A372.03** at 1 ounce (0.038 lb ai) per acre with labeled rate of dicamba and labeled rate of 2,4-D.

Sericea lespedeza: For best results, apply **A372.03** at 4/10 to ½ ounce (0.015 to 0.0188 lb ai) per acre beginning at flower bud initiation through the full bloom stage of growth. Consult with your local Atticus, LLC representative, dealer or applicator for specific use rate directions for your area. **DO NOT** make applications if drought conditions exist at intended time of application.

Spotted Knapweed: For best results, apply **A372.03** at ½ ounce (0.0188 lb ai) per acre with labeled rate of dicamba and labeled rate of 2,4-D.

Sunflower (wild or volunteer): Apply either **A372.03** or **A372.03** plus 2,4-D or MCPA after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are 2" to 4" tall and are actively growing. Use spray volumes of at least 3 gallons by air or 10 gallons by ground.

Wild Buckwheat: For best results, apply **A372.03** plus 2,4-D or MCPA when plants have no more than 3 true leaves (not counting cotyledons). If plants are not actively growing, delay treatment until environmental conditions favor active weed growth.

Wild Garlic: Apply 1/10 to 2/10 ounce (0.0038 to 0.0075 lb ai) per acre of **A372.03** in the early spring when wild garlic is less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth.

Woolly Croton: Apply 1/10 to 2/10 ounce (0.0038 to 0.0075 lb ai) per acre of **A372.03** in the late spring or early summer from cotyledon through 2 true leaf stage.

Yucca: For best results, apply **A372.03** at ½ to ¾ ounce (0.0188 to 0.028 lb ai) per acre plus 2,4-D, dicamba, dicamba plus 2,4-D, or Triclopyr BEE from two weeks before blooming to two weeks after blooming.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Unless otherwise directed on this label, **A372.03** applications must include either a crop oil concentrate or a nonionic surfactant. In addition, ammonium nitrogen fertilizer can be used unless specifically prohibited by tank mix partner labeling. Consult your local Atticus, LLC. Representative prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with **A372.03**, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001).

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

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
- MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v (0.5 gallons per 100 gallons spray solution) if specifically noted on adjuvant product labeling.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Nonionic Surfactants (NIS)

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

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- Use 2 quarts/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), including 28%N or 32%N, or 2 pounds/acre of a spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 quarts/acre UAN or 4 pounds/acre AMS under arid conditions.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by Atticus, LLC.. Consult your local Atticus, LLC representative before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

Exceptions: (1) On Fescue pastures use ½ to 1-pint non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons; (2) on Timothy pastures use ½ pint non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

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

GROUND APPLICATION

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

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

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

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

Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage. Use a minimum of 2 GPA. In Idaho, Oregon and Washington, use a minimum of 3 GPA.

When applying **A372.03** by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields. See the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

TANK MIXTURES

With Insecticides and Fungicides

A372.03 may be tank-mixed or used sequentially with insecticides and fungicides registered for use on pastures, rangeland or CRP. However, under certain conditions (drought stress or cold weather), tank mixes or sequential

applications of **A372.03** with organophosphate insecticides (including parathion) may produce temporary grass yellowing or, in severe cases, grass injury.

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

Test these tank mixtures in a small area before treating large areas. **DO NOT** use **A372.03** plus Malathion, as grass injury will result.

With Herbicides

A372.03 may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed under Weeds Suppressed, weeds resistant to **A372.03**, or weeds not listed under Weeds Controlled. Read and follow all manufacturer's label directions for the companion herbicide. If those directions conflict with this label, **DO NOT** tank mix the herbicide with **A372.03**.

Herbicide Tank Mixtures for Pastures or Rangeland

For postemergence control of the following weeds in pastures or rangeland:

Annual marshelder	Common milkweed
Burclover	Common ragweed
Carolina horsenettle	Giant ragweed
Common cocklebur	Western ragweed

Apply **A372.03** at 1/10 to 1 ounce (0.0038 to 0.038 lb ai) per acre in a tank mix with one of the following products. Refer to companion herbicide labels to confirm that the product is labeled for control of the weeds listed above and is registered for use in your state.

Product	Rate (ounce product/A)
2,4-D + Picloram	Refer to product label
Picloram	Refer to product label
Dicamba + 2,4-D	Refer to product label
Triclopyr BEE	Refer to product label

Product	Rate (ounce a.i./A)
2,4-D	Refer to product label
Dicamba	Refer to product label
2,4-D + Dicamba	Refer to product label

Herbicide Tank Mixtures for CRP

Preplant

A372.03 may be tank mixed with glyphosate as a pre-plant (prior to the planting of CRP grasses) treatment to control broadleaf and grassy weeds. When using a glyphosate tank mix, allow at least 7 days after application before planting grasses. Refer to glyphosate containing product fact sheets and labels for all use instructions, label rates, weed control claims, and precautions.

Postemergence

For best weed control performance in CRP, use **A372.03** in a tank mix with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best) or dicamba.

A372.03 can be tank mixed with 2,4-D at ¼ pound a.i./A for all labeled grasses larger than the 5-leaf stage. For fully tillered stands, up to ½ pound a.i./A of 2,4-D may be used. A spray adjuvant may be added. However, the addition of spray adjuvant may increase the chance of grass injury.

A372.03 can also be tank mixed with dicamba. Use not more than 1/8 to ¼ pound a.i./A of dicamba plus **A372.03** after majority of grasses are in the 3-leaf stage. In established grasses (2nd year stands), use not more than ¼ to ½ pound a.i./A dicamba plus **A372.03**. A spray adjuvant may be added. However, the addition of spray adjuvant may increase the chance of grass injury.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer
Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing **A372.03** in fertilizer solution.

A372.03 must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the **A372.03** is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary grass yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer (between 5% and 50% of the spray solution volume) in the spray solution, the addition of a non-ionic surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at ¼ pint per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.03% v/v/).

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

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with **A372.03** and liquid nitrogen fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label). **DO NOT** add spray adjuvants when using **A372.03** in tank mix with 2,4-D ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions greater than 5% of the spray volume.

The use of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions greater than 5% of the spray volume with **A372.03** rates greater than 0.5 ounce (0.0188 lb ai)/acre may cause grass injury.

Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for spray adjuvants.
- **DO NOT** use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a Ph less than 3.0.
- **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.
- **DO NOT** use **A372.03** plus Malathion, as grass injury will result.

CROP ROTATION
Before using **A372.03**, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, **DO NOT** treat all of your pasture, rangeland or CRP acres at the same time.

Minimum Rotational Intervals
Minimum rotation intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of **A372.03** applied. **A372.03** in the soil is affected by soil Ph, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil Ph, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase **A372.03** breakdown in soil, while high soil Ph, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow **A372.03** breakdown.

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

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

Soil Ph Limitations
DO NOT apply **A372.03** on soils having a Ph above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, **A372.03** could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-Ph soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of **A372.03**.

Checking Soil Ph
Before using **A372.03**, determine the soil Ph of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative Ph value for the test area, take several 0" to 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on specific soil sampling procedures.

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

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop(s) or grass(es) you plant to grow the following year in fields previously treated with **A372.03**. Crop or grass response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) or grass(es) grown in the test strips.

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

Grazing/Haying
There are no grazing or haying restrictions for **A372.03**. Coveralls, shoes plus socks must be worn if cutting within 4 hours of treatment.

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

Location	Crop or Grass Species	Maximum A372.03 Rate on Pasture (ounce/acre)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV	Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, sweet clover, bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass, tall fescue	1/10 to 3/10 (0.0038 to 0.0113 lb ai/A)	4
	Wheat (except durum)	1/10 to 3/10 (0.0038 to 0.0113 lb ai/A)	1
	Durum, barley, oat	1/10 to 3/10 (0.0038 to 0.0113 lb ai/A)	10
All states not included above	Red clover, white clover and sweet clover	1/10 to 2/10 (0.0038 to 0.0075 lb ai/A)	12
	Bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass	1/10 to 2/10 (0.0038 to 0.0075 lb ai/A)	6
	Tall Fescue	1/10 to 2/10 (0.0038 to 0.0075 lb ai/A)	18
	Wheat (except durum)	1/10 to 2/10 (0.0038 to 0.0075 lb ai/A)	1
All areas with soil Ph of	Russian wildrye	1/10 to ½	1

7.5 or less		(0.0038 to 0.0188 lb ai/A)	
	Green needlegrass, switchgrass, sheep fescue	1/10 to 1 (0.0038 to 0.038 lb ai/A)	1
	Meadow brome, smooth brome, alta fescue, red fescue, meadow foxtail, orchardgrass, Russian wildrye, timothy	1/10 to 1 (0.0038 to 0.038 lb ai/A)	2
All areas with soil Ph of 7.9 or less	Alkali sacoton, mountain brome, blue grama, thickspike wheatgrass	1/10 to 1 (0.0038 to 0.038 lb ai/A)	1
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass	1/10 to ½ (0.0038 to 0.0188 lb ai/A)	2
	Western wheatgrass	1/10 to 1 (0.0038 to 0.038 lb ai/A)	2
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass, big bluestem	1/10 to 1 (0.0038 to 0.038 lb ai/A)	3
AL, AR, FL, GA, KS, KY, LA, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV, with soil Ph of 7.0 or less	STS soybeans	1/10 to 2/10 (0.0038 to 0.0075 lb ai/A)	6
	Field corn	1/10 to 2/10 (0.0038 to 0.0075 lb ai/A)	12

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

Application Information

Use **A372.03** for general weed control on private, public and military lands as follows: Uncultivated areas (including airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas – non-crop producing (including farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, soil bank land, barrier strips); industrial sites – outdoor (including lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms). Also use for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

1/3 to ½ Ounce (0.0124 to 0.0188 lb ai) of A372.03 Per Acre

Annual sow thistle
Aster
Bahiagrass
Beebalm
Bittercress
Bitter sneezeweed
Blackeyed Susan
Blue mustard
Bur buttercup
Chicory
Clover
Cocklebur
Common chickweed
Common groundsel
Common purslane
Common yarrow
Conical catchfly
Corn cockle
Cow cockle
Crown vetch
Dandelion
Dogfennel
False chamomile
Fiddleneck tarweed
Field pennycress
Flix weed
Goldenrod
Lambsquarters
Marestail/horseweed ****
Maximillion sunflower
Miners lettuce
Pennsylvania smartweed
Plains coreopsis
Plantain

Redroot pigweed
Redstem filaree
Rough fleabane
Shepherd's-purse
Silky crazyweed (locoweed)
Smallseed falseflax
Smooth pigweed
Sweet clover
Tansymustard
Treacle mustard
Tumble mustard
Wild carrot
Wild garlic
Wild lettuce
Wild mustard
Wooly Croton
Wood sorrel
Yankeeweed

½ to 1 Ounce (0.0188 to 0.038 lb ai) of A372.03 Per Acre

Blackberry
Black henbane
Broom snakeweed
Buckhorn plantain
Bull thistle
Common crupina
Common sunflower
Curly dock
Dewberry
Dyer's woad
Gorse
Halogeton
Henbit
Honeysuckle
Multiflora rose and other wild roses
Musk thistle***
Oxeye daisy
Plumeless thistle
Prostrate knotweed
Rosering gaillardia
Seaside arrowgrass
Sericea lespedeza
Tansy ragwort
Teasel
Wild caraway

1 to 2 Ounces (0.038 to 0.075 lb ai) of A372.03 Per Acre

Common mullein
Common tansy
Field bindweed**
Greasewood
Gumweed
Houndstongue
Lupine
Old world climbing fern (Lygodium)
Perennial pepperwood
Poison hemlock
Purple loosestrife
Purple scabious
Scotch thistle
Scouringrush
Salsify
Snowberry
St. Johnswort
Sulphur cinquefoil
Western salsify
Whitetop (hoary cress)
Wild iris

1-1/2 to 2 Ounces (0.056 to 0.075 lb ai) of A372.03 Per Acre

Canada thistle**
Dalmation toadflax**
Duncecap larkspur
Russian knapweed**
Tall larkspur
Wild parsnip
Yellow toadflax**

3 to 4 Ounces (0.113 to 0.15 lb ai) of A372.03 Per Acre

Kudzu

* Apply fall through spring.

** Suppression, which is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. Apply as a full coverage spray for best performance.
*** Certain biotypes of musk thistle are more sensitive to **A372.03** and may be controlled with rates of ¼ to ½ ounce (0.01 to 0.018 b ai) per acre. Treatments of **A372.03** may be applied from rosette through bloom stages of development.
**** Certain biotypes of marestail/horsetail are less sensitive to **A372.03** and may be controlled by tank mixes with Herbicides with a different mode of action.

PROBLEM WEED CONTROL
For broader spectrum control and for use on certain biotypes of broadleaf weeds, which may be resistant to **A372.03** and herbicides with the same mode of action, use the following tank mixes.

Dicamba + 2,4-D

Weed	Rate of A372.03 ounces per acre (lb ai/A)	Rate of Dicamba (fl oz/acre)	Rate of 2,4-D (fl oz/acre)
Kochia control	½ (0.0188 lb ai)	see product label	see product label
Spotted knapweed control	½ (0.0188 lb ai)	see product label	see product label
Rush skeleton weed suppression	1 (0.038 lb ai)	see product label	see product label

NON-CROP SITES
Application Information
Use **A372.03** for general weed control on private, public and military lands as follows: Uncultivated areas (including airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas, etc.); uncultivated agricultural areas – non-crop producing (including farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, soil bank land, barrier strips, etc.); industrial sites – outdoor (including lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms, etc.). Also use for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds.

Consult the "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" tables to determine the appropriate application rate.

A372.03 may be applied in tank mixture with other Herbicides labeled for use on non-crop sites. Fully read the labels and follow all the directions and restrictions on each label.

Applications may be made by ground or air. Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage of the target vegetation with the application equipment being used.

Application Timing
For best results, **A372.03** must be applied postemergence to young, actively growing weeds. Applications may be made at any time of the year, except when the ground is frozen.

Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** use more than 4 oz (0.15 lb ai) of **A372.03** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** use more than 4 oz (0.15 lb ai) of **A372.03** per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS

Following an application of **A372.03** to non-crop areas, the treated sites may be replanted with various species of grasses at the intervals specified below.

For soils with a Ph of 7.5 or less, observe the following replant intervals:

Species	Rate A372.03 ounces per acre (lb ai/A)	Replant Interval (months)
Brome, Meadow	½ – 1 (0.0188 + 0.038 lb ai) 1-2 (0.038-0.075 lb ai)	2 3
Brome, Smooth	½ – 1 (0.0188 + 0.038 lb ai) 1-2 (0.038-0.075 lb ai)	2 4
Fescue, Alta	½ – 1 (0.0188 + 0.038 lb ai) 1-2 (0.038-0.075 lb ai)	2 4
Fescue, Red	½ – 1 (0.0188 + 0.038 lb ai) 1-2 (0.038-0.075 lb ai)	2 4
Fescue, Sheep	½ – 1 (0.0188 + 0.038 lb ai) 1-2 (0.038-0.075 lb ai)	1 4
Foxtail, Meadow	½ – 1 (0.0188 + 0.038 lb ai) 1-2 (0.038-0.075 lb ai)	2 4
Green Needlegrass	½ – 2 (0.0188-0.075 lb ai)	1
Orchard grass	½ – 1 (0.0188-0.038 lb ai) 1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)	2 4
Russian Wild rye	½ – 1 (0.0188-0.038 lb ai) 1 (0.038 lb ai) 2 (0.075 lb ai)	1 2 3
Switch grass	½ – 1 (0.0188-0.038 lb ai) 1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)	1 3
Timothy	½ – 1 (0.0188 – 0.038 lb ai) 1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)	2 4
Wheatgrass, Western	½ – 1 (0.0188 – 0.038 lb ai) 1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)	2 3

For soils with a Ph of 7.5 or greater, observe the following replant intervals:

Species	Rate A372.03 ounces per acre (lb ai/A)	Replant Interval (months)
Alkali Sacaton	½ – 1 (0.0188 – 0.038 lb ai) 1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)	1 3
Bluestem, Big	½ – 2 (0.0188-0.075 lb ai)	3
Brome, Mountain	½ – 1 (0.018 – 0.038 lb ai) 1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)	1 2
Gramma, Blue	½ – 2 (0.0188-0.075 lb ai)	1
Gramma, Sideoats	½ (0.0188 lb ai) >1/2 (0.0188 lb ai)	2 >3

Switch grass	½ (0.0188 lb ai) >1/2 (0.0188 lb ai)	2 >3
Wheatgrass, Thickspike	½ – 2 (0.0188-0.075 lb ai)	1
Wheatgrass, Western	1 – 2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai) ½ – 1 (0.0188 – 0.038 lb ai)	2 3

The listed intervals are for applications made in the spring to early summer. Because **A372.03** degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made in the late summer or fall must consider the intervals as beginning in the spring following treatment.

Testing has indicated that there is considerable variation in response among the species of grasses when seeded into areas treated with **A372.03**. If species other than those listed above are to be planted into areas treated with **A372.03**, a field bioassay must be performed, or previous experience may be used, to determine the feasibility of replanting treated sites.

TURF, INDUSTRIAL (UNIMPROVED ONLY)

Application Information

Use **A372.03** for selective weed control in unimproved industrial turf where certain grasses are well established and desired as ground cover and for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds in turf.

In addition to conventional spray equipment, **A372.03** may also be applied with invert emulsion equipment. When using an invert emulsion, mix the prescribed rate of **A372.03** in the water phase.

Consult the "Weeds Controlled" table to determine which weeds will be controlled by the following directions.

Turf Type	Rate of A372.03 ounces/acre (lb ai/A)
Fescue and Bluegrass	¼ to ½ (0.0094-0.0188 lb ai)
Crested Wheatgrass and Smooth Brome	¼ to 1 (0.0094 – 0.038 lb ai)
Bermudagrass	¼ to 2 (0.0094 – 0.075 lb ai)

Application Timing

Applications may be made at any time of the year, except when the soil is frozen.
When a spring application is made on fescue or bluegrass, a second application may be made during the summer after full seedhead maturation.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION—INDUSTRIAL TURF ONLY

- An application of **A372.03** may cause temporary discoloration (chlorosis) of the grasses. Use the lower specified rates for minimum discoloration.
- With fescue and bluegrass, sequential applications made during the same or consecutive growth period (i.e., spring and fall) may result in excessive injury to turf.
- Excessive injury may result when **A372.03** is applied to turf that is under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures (winter injury) or poor fertility.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use **A372.03** on bahiagrass.
- **DO NOT** use more than 2 ounces (0.075 lb ai) per acre of **A372.03** per application.
- **DO NOT** use more than 2 ounces (0.075 lb ai) per acre of **A372.03** per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

GROWTH SUPPRESSION AND SEEDHEAD INHIBITION
(Chemical Mowing)

Application Information
Use **A372.03** for growth suppression and seedhead inhibition in well-established fescue and bluegrass turf at the use rate of ¼ to ½ ounce (0.0094 – 0.0188 lb ai) per acre.

Application Timing
Application may be made after at least 2 to 3 inches of new growth has emerged until the appearance of the seed stalk.

Fescue Precautions and Restrictions:
A372.03 may temporarily stunt tall fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, observe the following precautions and restrictions:

Precautions:
- Tank mix **A372.03** with 2,4-D.
- Use the lowest specified rate for target weeds.
- Use a non-ionic surfactant at ½ to 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution.
- Make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall.
- The yields from the first cutting may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with **A372.03**.

Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** use more than 4/10 ounce (0.015 lb ai) per acre of **A372.03** per application.
- **DO NOT** use more than 4/10 ounce (0.015 lb ai) per acre of **A372.03** per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** use a surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
- **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

NATIVE GRASSES
Use **A372.03** for weed control and suppression in the establishment and maintenance of native grasses. It may be used where blue grama, bluestems (big, little, plains, sand, ww spar) bromegrasses (meadow), buffalograss, green sprangletop, 49etsulfuron, kleingrass, lovegrasses (atherstone, sand, weeping, wilman), orchardgrass, sideoats grama, switchgrass (Blackwell), wheatgrass (bluebunch, intermediate, pubescent, Siberian, slender streamband, tall, thickspike, western), and Russian wildrye are established. It may also be applied over these species in the seedling stage, except for orchardgrass and Russian wildrye.

Application Information
Apply **A372.03** at the rate of 1/10 ounce (0.0036 lb ai) per acre for the control and suppression* of bur buttercup (testiculate), common purslane, common sunflower*, cutleaf evening primrose*, flixweed*, lambsquarters* (common and slimleaf), marestail*, pigweed (redroot and tumble), snow speedwell, tansymustard* and tumble mustard (Jim Hill mustard).

*Suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. Degree of suppression will vary with the size of weed and environmental conditions following treatment.

Application Timing
For established grasses, apply when weeds are in the seedling stage.

For grasses in the seedling stage, apply preplant or preemergence where the soil (seedbed) has been cultivated.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS—NATIVE GRASSES
- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. Consult your state experimental

station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of **A372.03** to a small area. Components in a grass seed mixture will vary in tolerance to **A372.03**, so the final stand may not reflect the seed ratio.

- Under certain conditions including heavy rainfall, high Ph, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after **A372.03** application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. **A372.03** must not be applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soils, disease, or insect damage as grass injury may result. Severe winter stress drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use more than 1/10 oz (0.0038 lb ai) per acre of **A372.03** per application.
- **DO NOT** use more than 1/10 oz (0.0038 lb ai) per acre of **A372.03** per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

BRUSH CONTROL

Application Information

Use **A372.03** for the control of undesirable brush growing in non-crop areas. Applications may be made by air, high volume ground application, low volume ground application, and ultra-low volume ground application. Except as noted for multiflora rose, **A372.03** must be applied as a spray to the foliage.

The application volume required will vary with the height and density of the brush and the application equipment used. Generally, aerial applications will require 15 to 25 gallons of water per acre; high volume ground application will require 100 to 400 gallons of water per acre; and low volume ground application will require 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre; and ultra-low volume ground application will require 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre.

Regardless of application volume and equipment used, thorough coverage of the foliage, particularly the terminal growing points, is necessary to optimize results.

BRUSH SPECIES CONTROLLED

Species	High-Volume Rate ounces/100 gallons (lb ai/A)	Broadcast Rate (ounces/acre) (lb ai/A)
Ash	1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 – 0.113 lb ai)
Aspen	1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 – 0.113 lb ai)
Black Locust	1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 – 0.113 lb ai)
Blackberry	1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 – 0.113 lb ai)
Camelthorn	1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 – 0.113 lb ai)
Cherry	1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 – 0.113 lb ai)
Cottonwood	1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)	2-3 (0.075 – 0.113 lb ai)
Eastern Red Cedar	1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)	2-3 (0.075 – 0.113 lb ai)
Elder	1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)	2-3 (0.075 – 0.113 lb ai)
Elm	1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 – 0.113 lb ai)
Firs	3 (0.113 lb ai)	1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)
Hawthorn	1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 – 0.113 lb ai)
Honeysuckle	1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)	½-1 (0.0188 – 0.038 lb ai)
Mulberry	1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)	2-3 (0.075 – 0.113 lb ai)
Multiflora Rose	1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 – 0.113 lb ai)
Muscadine (Wild Grape)	1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)	2-3 (0.075 – 0.113 lb ai)
Oaks	1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 – 0.113 lb ai)
Ocean Spray (*Holodiscus)*	1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)	2-3 (0.075 – 0.113 lb ai)

Osage Orange	1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)	2-3 (0.075 – 0.113 lb ai)
Red Maple	1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)	2-3 (0.075 – 0.113 lb ai)
Salmonberry	½-1 (0.0188 – 0.038 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 – 0.113 lb ai)
Snowberry	½-1 (0.0188 – 0.038 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 – 0.113 lb ai)
Spruce (Black and White)	3 (0.113 lb ai)	2-3 (0.075 – 0.113 lb ai)
Thimbleberry	½-1 (0.0188 – 0.038 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 – 0.113 lb ai)
Tree of Heaven *(Ailanthus)*	1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)	1-2 (0.038 – 0.075 lb ai)
Tulip Tree	½-1 (0.0188 – 0.038 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 – 0.113 lb ai)
Wild Roses	½-1 (0.0188– 0.038 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 – 0.113 lb ai)
Willow	½-1 (0.0188 – 0.038 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 – 0.113 lb ai)

For low volume and ultra-low volume ground applications, mix 4 to 8 ounces (0.15 to 0.3 lb ai/A) of **A372.03** per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Application Timing
Make a foliar application of the specified rate of **A372.03** during the period of full leaf expansion in the spring until the development of full fall coloration on the deciduous species to be controlled. Coniferous species may be treated at anytime during the growing season.

Tank Mix Combinations
A372.03 may be tank mixed with any product labeled for noncrop brush control at the application rates specified on the companion product's label for the pests specified on the product's companion label. Read and follow the label instructions of both products when tank mixing. Follow the most restrictive limitations of any of the products labels being tank mixed.

Low Rate Applications
Imazapyr
Combine 1 to 2 ounces (0.038 to 0.075 lb ai) of **A372.03** with labeled rate of imazapyr per acre and apply as a broadcast spray. For aerial applications, use a minimum of 15 gallons per acre spray volume. In addition to species listed above controlled by **A372.03**, this combination controls black gum, hophornbeam, sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, dogwood, myrtle dahoon, hickories, and persimmon.

Picloram + imazapyr
Combine 1 to 1 ½ ounce (0.038 to 0.056 lb ai/A) of **A372.03** with labeled rate of imazapyr and labeled rate of Picloram per 100 gallons of water. Apply as a high volume spray. This tank mix controls cherry, elms, box elder, maples, hackberry, redbud, ash, oaks (including shingle oak), black locust and sassafras.

Picloram is a restricted use pesticide

Spotgun Basal Soil Treatment
For control of multiflora rose, prepare a spray suspension of **A372.03** by mixing 1 ounce (0.038 lb ai/A) per gallon of water. Mix vigorously until the **A372.03** is dispersed and agitate periodically while applying the spray suspension.

Apply the spray preparation with an exact delivery handgun applicator. Apply at the rate of 4 milliliters for each 2 feet of rose canopy diameter. Direct the treatment to the soil within 2 feet of stem union. When treating large plants and more than one delivery is required, make applications on opposite sides of the plant.

Make applications from early spring to summer.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS—NON-CROP BRUSH ONLY
When using tank mixtures of **A372.03** with companion Herbicides, read and follow all the use instructions, application rates, warnings and precautions appearing on the labels. Follow the most restrictive label instruction for

each of the Herbicides used.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT
Spraying and mixing equipment used with **A372.03** must not be used for subsequent application to food or feed crops with the exception of pastures, rangeland and wheat, as low rates of **A372.03** can kill or severely injure most food or feed crops.

The selected sprayer must be equipped with an agitation system to keep **A372.03** suspended in the spray tank.

Use a sufficient volume of water to thoroughly cover the foliage of undesirable weeds, generally 10 to 40 gallons per acre. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will deliver a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to desired plants.

Refer to the brush control section of this label for information unique to that particular use.

PRECAUTIONS
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to **A372.03** may injure or kill most crops. Injury may be more severe when crops are irrigated. **DO NOT** apply **A372.03** when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light, and sandy soils are known to be prevalent in the area being treated.
- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops. Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, to surfaces paved with materials including asphalt or concrete, or to soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of **A372.03**. **DO NOT** treat frozen soil. Treated soil must be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for **A372.03** movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- Spraying and mixing equipment used with **A372.03** must not be used for subsequent application to food or feed crops with the exception of pastures, rangeland, and wheat, as low rates of **A372.03** can kill or severely injure most food or feed crops.
- Applications of **A372.03** to pastures, rangeland or CRP undersown with legumes may cause injury to the legumes. Legumes in a seeding mixture may be severely injured or killed following an application of **A372.03**.
- When used as directed, there are no grazing or haying restrictions for use rates of 1 2/3 ounces (0.062 lb ai) per acre and less (see RESTRICTIONS section for grazing restrictions at higher use rates).

RESTRICTIONS:
- **DO NOT** exceed 8 ounces of **A372.03** (0.3 lb ai) per 100 gallons of spray solution for low volume and ultra-low volume ground applications.
- **DO NOT** exceed 3 ounces of **A372.03** (0.1125 lb ai) per 100 gallons of spray solution for high volume ground applications.
- **DO NOT** exceed 3 ounces of **A372.03** (0.1125 lb ai) per acre per application for broadcast applications.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply to irrigated land where the tailwater will be used to irrigate crops.
- **DO NOT** apply to snow-covered ground.
- **DO NOT** use **A372.03** in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos
- **DO NOT** use **A372.03** in California.
- **DO NOT** use on **A372.03** grasses grown for seed.
- When making application at use rates of 1 2/3 to 3 1/3 ounces (0.063 to 0.125 lb ai) per acre, wait 3 days

after treatment to cut forage grasses for hay, fodder or green forage and feeding to livestock, including lactating animals (there are no grazing restrictions for use rates of 1 2/3 oz (0.063 lb ai)/acre or less).

- **DO NOT** drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the product may be washed or moved into contact with their roots, as injury or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result.

TURF AND ORNAMENTAL USE DIRECTIONS

PRODUCT INFORMATION

A372.03 is for use on Ornamental Turf, including Lawns, Parks, Cemeteries, and Golf Courses (Fairways, Aprons, Tees and Roughs). This product may also be used on Sod Farms.

A372.03 controls the following perennial and annual weedy grasses:

Annual Sowthistle	Crown Vetch	Redroot Pigweed
Aster	Curly Dock	Redstem Filaree
Bittercress	Dandelion	Shepherdspurse
Blue Mustard	Dog Fennel	Smallseed Flaxweed
Buckhorn	False Chamomile	Smooth Pigweed
Bur Buttercup	Fiddleneck Tarweed	Spurge (prostrate)
Canada Thistle	Field Pennycress	Sweet Clover
Carolina Geranium	Flixweed	Tansy Mustard
Chicory	Goldenrod	Treacle Mustard
Clover (white)	Henbit	Tumble Mustard
Common Chickweed	Hoary Cress (whitetop)	Virginia Buttonweed
Common Groundsel	Kochia	Wild Carrot
Common Mullein	Lambsquarters	Wild Celery
Common Purslane	Miners Lettuce	Wild Garlic
Common Sunflower	Pennsylvania Smartweed	Wild Lettuce
Common Yarrow	Plantain	Wild Mustard
Conical Catchfly	Prickly Lettuce	Wild Onion
Cow Cockle	Prostrate Knotweed	Wood Sorrel (oxalis)

For use only on Kentucky Bluegrass, fine Fescue, Bermudagrass and St. Augustine grass turf areas.

PRECAUTIONS:

- Use lower rates for minimum chlorosis of the turf.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** use more than 1 oz (0.0375 lb ai) of **A372.03** per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** use more than 2 ounces (0.15 lb ai) of **A372.03** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** retreat with **A372.03** within 4 weeks.
- **DO NOT** apply to turf less than 1 year old.
- **DO NOT** plant ornamentals including shrubs, and trees in treated areas for at least 1 year after the last application, or bedding plants for at least 2 years.
- **DO NOT** apply **A372.03** to turf under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures, high temperatures of above 85°F on cool season grasses, or poor fertility as injury may result.
- **DO NOT** use on bahiagrass where it is the desired turf, as severe injury may result.

IMPORTANT

Addition of non-ionic surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25 percent by volume (1 qt/gal) provides maximum performance, but may temporarily increase chlorosis of the turf.

Allow one week between the application of **A372.03** and other control (pesticide containing) products. (This guideline can be relaxed where severe insect or disease attack requires immediate treatment).

DO NOT USE ON FOOD OR FEED CROPS. Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following: **DO NOT** apply **A372.03** (except as directed) or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants. Or on areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.

When overseeding, wait 2 months (8 weeks) after application. **DO NOT** apply to any body of water including streams, irrigation water or wells. **DO NOT** apply where runoff water may flow onto agricultural land, as injury to crops may result.

DO NOT allow spray drift onto adjacent crops or other desirable plants or trees as injury may occur.

Follow these practices to minimize drift:

- Stop spraying if wind speed becomes excessive. Spray drift can occur at wind speeds less than 10 mph. If sensitive plants are downwind, extreme caution must be used. **DO NOT** spray if winds are gusty.
- High temperatures, drought and low relative humidity increase the possibility of harmful spray drift. Caution must be used when these conditions are present and sensitive plants are nearby.
- Use large droplet size sprays to minimize drift.
- Use spray pressures of 35 psi or less when applying this product.

HOW TO USE

Use spray volumes of 20 to 80 gal/acre and pressures of 25 to 35 psi at the following rates of **A372.03** for the weeds listed below:

0.125 to 0.25 oz. (0.0047 to 0.0094 lb ai) A372.03/ACRE

Ryegrass (greens)

0.25 to 0.33 oz. (0.0094 to 0.124 lb ai) A372.03/ACRE

Bittercress	Clover (white)	Parsley-piert
Blue Mustard	Creeping Beggarweed	Prostrate Spurge
Bur Buttercup	Dandelion	Redstem Filaree
Chickweed	Field Pennycress	Spurweed
Chicory	Ground Ivy (Fall)	Wild Carrot

0.33 to 0.5 oz. (0.124 to 0.0188 lb ai) A372.03/ACRE

Annual Sowthistle	Miners Lettuce	Sweet Clover
Aster	Plantain	Tansy Mustard
Carolina Geranium	Prickly Lettuce	Treacle Mustard
Common Yarrow	Ragweed	Tumble Mustard
Crown Vetch	Redroot Pigweed	Wild Celery
Florida Betony	Ryegrass (fairways)	Wild Garlic
Ground Ivy (Spring*)	Seedling Dogfennel	Wild Lettuce
Henbit	Shepherdspurse	Wild Onion
Lambsquarters	Smooth Pigweed	Woodsorrels (oxalis)
Lespedeza	Smallseed Falseflax	

0.25 to 0.75 oz. (0.0094 to 0.028 lb ai) A372.03/ACRE

Bahiagrass*

0.5 to 1 oz. (0.0188 to 0.038 lb ai) A372.03/ACRE

Brazil Parsley	Crabgrass	Pennsylvania Smartweed
Buckhorn Plantain	Dogfennel	Plantain
Canada Thistle**	Dollarweed*	Prostrate Knotweed
Curly Dock	Florida Pusley	Sida (southern)
Common Groundsel	Foxtail	Virginia Buttonweed***
Common Purslane	Hoarycress (whitetop)	Wild Mustard
Common Sunflower	Kochia	

* A repeat application may be required in 4 to 6 weeks.
** Suppression only involving a visual reduction in competition compared to an untreated area.
*** Controls seedling Virginia Buttonweed. Suppression only of more mature plants. Repeat application may be required in 4 to 6 weeks.

The required amount of **A372.03** must be added when the spray tank is half full of water and, with agitator running, add the proper amount of product. Finish adding the required amount of water. Continuous agitation is required to keep the product in suspension.

Spray preparations of **A372.03** may degrade in acid solutions if not used in 24 hours; it is stable in alkaline solutions. Thoroughly reagitate before using.

Tank mixes with other registered Herbicides must be tested for compatibility before full scale mixing. Use mechanical or bypass agitation to thoroughly mix the spray suspension. It is not necessary to premix **A372.03** with water in a separate container prior to adding it to the spray tank. This product must always be added to the tank first, before any other Herbicides or adjuvants.

Use on Kentucky Bluegrass and Fine Fescue
Apply 0.25 to 0.5 oz. (0.0094 to 0.0188 lb ai) of **A372.03** per acre for control of the listed weeds. **DO NOT** exceed 0.5 oz. (0.0188 lb ai) per acre within a 9-months period.

Use on St. Augustinegrass, Bermudagrass and Zoysiagrass (Meyers and Emerald)
Apply 0.25 to 1.0 oz. (0.0094 to 0.038 lb ai) **A372.03** per acre for weed control. Some chlorosis or stunting of the turfgrass may occur following application.

Bahiagrass Control
For the selective control of Bahiagrass in Bermudagrass turf, use 0.25 to 0.75 oz. (0.0094 to 0.028 lb ai) of **A372.03** per acre. Use the higher rates of the range on Argentine, Common and Paraguayan Bahiagrass. Apply a repeat treatment in 4 to 6 weeks if necessary. Some chlorosis or stunting of the Bermudagrass may occur following the application.

Use on Centipedegrass
Apply 0.25 to 0.5 oz. (0.0094 to 0.0188 lb ai) of **A372.03** per acre for weed control. Some chlorosis or stunting of the turfgrass may occur following the application.

IMPORTANT
Addition of a nonionic surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25% by volume (1 qt/100 gals) provides maximum performance, but may temporarily increase chlorosis of the turf.

Allow one week between the application of **A372.03** and other control (pesticide-containing) products. (This guideline can be relaxed where a severe insect or disease attack requires immediate treatment.)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a tightly closed container in a cool, dry place. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used must be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[For plastic containers ≤ 5 gallons: Nonrefillable Container: DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.]

[For plastic containers > 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container: DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Recap 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.]

[(Nonrefillable fiber drum with liner): Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment then offer for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner.]

[(Nonrefillable aluminum bag): **DO NOT** reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Completely empty bag into application equipment, then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.]

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE. Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If these terms and conditions are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability. **CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, injury, and other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application (including misuse), the presence of other materials, weather conditions, and other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of ATTICUS, LLC. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, ATTICUS, LLC makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond statements on this label. **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither ATTICUS, LLC the manufacturer, nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use, handling, application, storage, or disposal of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use, handling, application, or storage of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid.

[**A372.03**] is a trademark of Atticus, LLC

[Ally®] is a registered trademark of [E.I. duPont de Nemours & Company][Escort®] [is a registered trademark of] [Bayer].

{LANGUAGE ON LABEL AFFIXED TO CONTAINER}

METSULFURON METHYL	GROUP 2	HERBICIDE

A372.03[™]

[Alternate Brand Name: Azion XP]

[Contains 57etsulfuron-methyl, the active ingredient used in [Ally® XP] [and] [Escort® XP].]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: **(% by weight)**

Metsulfuron methyl: Methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate.....60.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:.....40.0%

TOTAL 100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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.)

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall at **1-844-685-9173** for emergency medical treatment information.	

For Chemical Emergency:
Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident, Call CHEMTREC Day or Night
Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and waterproof gloves made of Barrier Laminate; Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Polyethylene Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils and Viton ≥ 14 mil. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate. **Groundwater Advisory:** Metsulfuron methyl is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow. **Surface Water Advisory:** This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for weeks after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of metsulfuron methyl from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours. **Windblown Soil Particles Advisory: A372.03** has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying **A372.03** if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement. **Non-target Organism Advisory:** This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a tightly closed container in a cool, dry place. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used must be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

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[For plastic containers > 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container: DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Recap 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.]

[(Nonrefillable fiber drum with liner): Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment then offer for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner.]

[(Nonrefillable aluminum bag): **DO NOT** reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Completely empty bag into application equipment, then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.]

See inside label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

[Azion XP is not manufactured, or distributed by [FMC Corporation] [or] [Bayer Environmental Science], seller[s] of [Ally® XP] [and] [Escort® XP].]

Manufactured for:
Atticus, LLC
940 NW Cary Parkway, Suite 200
Cary, NC 27513

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-XX
EPA Est. No.: _____
NET CONTENTS: _____

{Optional Marketing graphics}