



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

EPA Reg. Number:

92115-7

Date of Issuance:

7/27/18

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration  
 Reregistration  
 (under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

FBN Dicamba 4DMA

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Ms. Keeva Shultz Wagner Regulatory Associates, Inc. PO Box 640 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A Hockessin, Delaware 19707	AGENT FOR	FBN Inputs, LLC 388 El Camino Real San Carlos, CA 94070
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**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 conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A). You must comply with the following conditions:

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

Signature of Approving Official:

Date:

7/27/18

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

2. You are required to comply with the data requirements described in the DCI identified below:

Dicamba GDGI-029801-27682

You must comply with all of the data requirements within the established deadlines. If you have questions about the Generic DCI listed above, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Reevaluation Division: <http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=chemicalsearch:1>

3. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
  - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 92115-7.”
4. Submit one copy of the 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 you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 06/01/2018

If you have any questions, please contact Beth Benbow via email at [Benbow.bethany@epa.gov](mailto:Benbow.bethany@epa.gov).

Enclosure

**ACCEPTED**

07/27/2018

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide  
and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the  
pesticide registered under  
EPA Reg. No. 92115-7

DICAMBA	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
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# FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA

**Herbicide For Weed Control in Corn, Sorghum, Small Grains (wheat, barley, and oats), Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, General Farmstead (Non-Cropland), Rights-of-Way, Public Utility and Industrial Areas, Fallow, Cotton, Sugarcane, Asparagus, Turf, and Grass Seed Crops**  
[Not for use in California.]

<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENT:</b>	<b>WT. BY %</b>
Dimethylamine salt of dicamba (3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid)* .....	49.8%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS:</b> .....	<b>50.2%</b>
<b>TOTAL:</b> .....	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Contains 41.50% 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid (dicamba)(4 lbs. dicamba acid equivalent per gallon or 480 g/L).

## 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 this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
<b>IF SWALLOWED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>IF INHALED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferable mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
EMERGENCY NUMBERS	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For 24 Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal), call <b>1-800-222-1222</b> . For Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), call ChemTrec at <b>1-800-424-9300</b> .	

[Optional referral statements when booklets and container labels are used:

**See Panel for First Aid Instructions and booklet for complete Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.**

**See label booklet for complete Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.**

**See label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.**

**See label booklet for complete Directions For Use.]**

**Manufactured For:**  
FBN Inputs, LLC  
388 El Camino Real  
San Carlos, CA 94070

EPA Reg. No.: 92115-XX  
EPA Est. No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Net Contents: \_\_\_\_\_

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

#### CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves (except for applicators using ground boom equipment, pilots and flaggers) made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, natural rubber ≥14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton ≥14 mils
- Shoes and socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles or face shield)

See **ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT** for additional requirements.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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

Pilots must use cockpits in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)].

#### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

##### **Users should:**

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

#### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

**Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.**

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

- Coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Waterproof gloves
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear

#### NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

### GROUND AND SURFACE WATER PROTECTION

**Point Source Contamination:** To prevent point source contamination, do not mix or load this pesticide product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. Do not apply pesticide product within 50 feet of wells. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas as described below. Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment wash waters, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment. Care must be taken when using this product to prevent: a) back siphoning into wells, b) spills, or c) improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates. Check valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

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

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

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

The following directions apply to all uses of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA**. Additional precautions and restrictions will be found in each specific use section.

#### Restrictions:

- Do not treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic uses.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Rates of use of this product must not exceed 2 pints per acre, per application; and 4 pints per acre, per year.
- Rates of use of dicamba acid equivalent must not exceed a maximum single application rate of 1.0 lb. per acre; and an annual application rate of 2.0 lbs. per acre. These restrictions apply to this product and possible mixtures with other products containing dicamba.

#### Resistance Management

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** contains dicamba and is classified in the benzoic acid chemical class as a Group 4 herbicide, mitosis inhibitor. Herbicide resistance is defined as the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type. In a plant, resistance may be naturally occurring or induced by such techniques as genetic engineering or selection of variants produced by tissue culture or mutagenesis. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** and other Group 4 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 4 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 4 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** or other Group 4 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider the below best practices for resistance management:

- Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.
- To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.
- To the extent possible do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.
- Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.

- Monitor treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Scout field(s) before and after application.
- Report lack of performance to FBN Inputs, LLC or their representative.

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.

Contact your local sales representative, extension agent, or certified crop advisors to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of action for each target weed.

#### **Sensitive Crop Precautions**

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** during their development or growing stage. Follow the precautions and restrictions listed below when using **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA**.

#### **Use Precautions:**

- Use coarse sprays to avoid potential herbicide drift. Select nozzles which are designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Examples of nozzles designed to produce coarse sprays via ground applications are Delavan Raindrops, Spraying Systems XR flat fans or large capacity flood nozzles such as D10, TK10, or greater capacity tips. Keep the spray pressure at or below 20 PSI and the spray volume at or above 20 gpa, unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift reducing nozzles. Consult with your spray nozzle supplier concerning the choice of drift-reducing nozzles.
- Agriculturally approved drift-reducing additives may be used.
- To avoid injury to desirable plants, thoroughly clean the equipment used to apply **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** before using the equipment to apply any other chemical (refer to the **Procedure For Cleaning Spray Equipment** section).

#### **Use Restrictions:**

- Do not treat areas where either possible downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** with the roots of desirable plants such as trees and shrubs.
- Do not apply when spray particles maybe carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing or when temperature inversions exist.
- Do not spray near sensitive plants if wind is gusty or in excess of 5 mph and moving in the direction of adjacent sensitive plants.
- Do not apply **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** adjacent to sensitive crops when the temperature on the day of application is expected to exceed 85°F as drift is more likely to occur.

All crop uses of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** are intended for a normal growing interval between planting and harvest. No crop rotation restrictions exist if normal harvest of treated crop has occurred. If this interval is shortened, such as in cover crops that will be plowed under, do not follow up with the planting of a sensitive crop.

Crops growing under stress conditions such as drought, poor fertility, or foliar damage due to hail, wind or insects, can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. Consult your local or State authorities for possible application restrictions and advice concerning these and other special local use situations. Tank mix instructions are for use only in states where the tank mix product and application site are registered.

#### **MIXING AND APPLICATION**

Unless otherwise specified under the individual use headings of this label, the following directions apply to all crop and non-crop uses of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA**. Refer to individual use sections for additional precautions, restrictions, application rates and timings. **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** is a water-soluble formulation that can be applied using water or sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier. If a fluid fertilizer is to be used, a compatibility test (refer to the **Compatibility Test** section) should be made prior to tank mixing.

Use ground or aerial application equipment that will give good spray coverage of weed foliage. However, do not use aerial application equipment if spray particles can be carried by wind into areas where sensitive crops or plants are growing or when temperature inversions exist.

Apply 3 to 50 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre when using ground application equipment, or 1 to 10 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre (2 to 20 gallons of diluted spray per acre for pre-harvest uses) in a water-based carrier when using aerial application equipment. Use the higher level of the listed spray volumes when treating dense or tall vegetation. Use coarse sprays.

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

To avoid uneven spray coverage, do not apply **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph.

Avoid disturbing (e.g., cultivating or mowing) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.

**Band Treatments**

When applying, **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be applied as a band treatment. Use the formulas below to determine the appropriate rate and volume per treated acre.

$\frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}}$	X	Broadcast Rate per Acre	=	Band Rate per Acre
$\frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}}$	X	Broadcast Volume per Acre	=	Band Volume per Acre

**Compatibility Test**

Before mixing in the spray tank, it is advisable to test compatibility by mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities (see the following table).

Amount of Herbicide to Add to One Pint of Spray Carrier (Assuming Volume is 25 Gallons per Acre)		
Herbicide Formulations	Rate Per Acre	Level Teaspoons
Dry	1 lb.	1 ½
Liquid	1 pt.	½

If herbicide(s) do not ball-up or form flakes, sludge, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, then the tested spray mix is compatible. Usually, incompatibility in any of the above described forms will occur within 5 minutes after mixing.

If components are incompatible, the use of a compatibility agent is required. Rerun the above **Compatibility Test** with a suitable compatibility agent (¼ teaspoon is equivalent to 2 pints per 100 gallons of fluid fertilizer).

**Procedure For Cleaning Spray Equipment**

The steps listed below are suggested for thorough cleaning of spray equipment following applications of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** or tank mixes of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** plus 2,4-D amine:

- Hose down thoroughly the inside as well as outside surfaces of equipment while filling the spray tank half full of water. Flush by operating sprayer until the system is purged of the rinse water.
- Fill tank with water while adding 1 quart of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Operate the pump to circulate the ammonia solution through the sprayer for 15 to 20 minutes and discharge a small amount of the ammonia solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
- Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
- Remove the nozzles and screens and flush the system with two full tanks of water.
- The steps listed below are suggested for thorough cleaning of spray equipment used to apply **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** as a tank mix with wettable powders (WP), emulsifiable concentrates (EC), or other types of water-dispersible formulations. **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** tank mixes with water-dispersible formulations require the use of a water/detergent rinse:
- Complete step 1.
- Fill tank with water while adding 2 lbs. of detergent for every 40 gallons of water. Operate the pump to circulate the detergent solution through the sprayer system for 5 to 10 minutes and discharge a small amount of the solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
- Flush the detergent solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
- Repeat step 1, and follow with steps 2,3, and 4.

**WEED LIST**

This is a list of weeds which may be treated with **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** in accordance with this label as required under the **CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION** sections of the individual use headings. Proper usage of this product will give control or growth suppression of many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds, and many woody brush and vine species including those listed below. For improved control of listed weeds, **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be applied in a tank mix with other herbicides. Refer to specific crop for tank mix options. See the specific use section for specific product use information and additional weeds.

ANNUALS			
Alkanet	Croton, Tropic, Woolly	Morningglory, Ivyleaf, Tall	Sicklepod
Amaranth, Spiny (Spiny Pigweed)	Daisy, English	Mustard, Tansy, Wild, Yellowtops	Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)
Aster, Slender	Evening Primrose, Cutleaf	Nightshade, Black	Smartweed, Green, Pennsylvania
Bedstraw, Catchweed	Fleabane, Annual	Pennycress, Field (Fanweed, Frenchweed, Stinkweed)	Sneezeweed, Bitter
Beggarweed, Florida	Goosefoot, Nettleleaf	Pepperweed, Virginia (Peppergrass)	Sowthistle, Annual, Spiny
Broomweed, Common	Henbit	Pigweed, Prostrate, Redroot (Carelessweed), Rough, Smooth, Tumble	Spikeweed, Common
Buckwheat, Wild	Jimsonweed	Pigweed (triazine-resistant)	Spurge, Prostrate
Buffalobur	Knawel		Spurry, Corn
Burclover, California	Knotweed	Poorjoe	Starbur, Bristly
Burcucumber	Kochia	Puncturevine	Starwort, little

Buttercup, Corn, Creeping, Roughseed, Western field	Ladysthumb	Purslane, Common	Sumpweed, Rough
Carpetweed	Lambsquarters, Common	Pusley, Florida	Sunflower, Common (Wild), Volunteer
Catchfly, Nightflowering	Lambsquarters (triazine-resistant)	Radish, Wild	Thistle, Russian
Chamomile, Corn	Lettuce, Prickly	Ragweed, Common, Giant (Buffalo-weed), Lance-Leaf	Velvetleaf
Chickweed, Common	Mallow, Common, Venice	Rubberweed, Bitter (Bitterweed)	Waterhemp
Clovers (Annual)	Marestail (Horseweed)	Sesbania, Hemp	Waterprimrose, Winged
Cockle, Corn, Cow	Mayweed	Shepherd's Purse	Wormwood, Annual
Cocklebur, Common			
<b>BIENNIALS</b>			
Burdock, Common	Geranium, Carolina	Plantain, Bracted	Sweetclover
Carrot, Wild (Queen Anne's Lace)	Gromwell	Ragwort, Tansy	Teasel
Cockle, White	Knapweed, Diffuse, Spotted	Starthistle, Yellow	Thistle, Bull, Milk, Musk, Plumeless, Scotch
Evening Primrose, Common	Mallow, Dwarf		
<b>PERENNIALS</b>			
Alfalfa <sup>1</sup>	Dock <sup>1</sup> , Broadleaf (Bitterdock), Curly	Nettle, Stinging	Sundrop, Halfshrub (Evening Primrose)
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Dogbane, Hemp	Nightshade, Silverleaf (White Horsenettle)	Thistle, Canada, Scotch
Aster, Spiny, Whiteheath	Dogfennel <sup>1</sup> (Cypressweed)	Onion, Wild	Toadflax, Dalmatian
Bedstraw, Smooth	Fern, Bracken	Plantain, Broadleaf <sup>1</sup> , Buckhorn	Tropical Soda Apple
Bindweed, Field, Hedge	Garlic, Wild	Pokeweed	Trumpet creeper (Buckvine)
Blueweed, Texas	Goldenrod, Canada, Missouri	Ragweed, Western	Vetch
Bursage (Bur Ragweed, Lakeweed, Povertyweed) <sup>1</sup> , Woollyleaf (Lakeweed)	Goldenweed, Common	Redvine	Waterhemlock
Buttercup, Tall	Hawkweed	Sericea Lespedeza	Waterprimrose, Creeping
Campion, Bladder	Henbane, Black	Smartweed, Swamp	Woodsorrel <sup>1</sup> , Common, Creeping, Yellow
Chickweed, Canada, Field, Mouseear	Horsenettle, Carolina	Snakeweed, Broom	Wormwood, Common, Louisiana
Chicory	Iron weed	Sorrel <sup>1</sup> , Red (Sheep Sorrel)	Yankeeweed <sup>1</sup>
Clover <sup>1</sup> , Hop	Knapweed, Black, Russian	Sowthistle, Perennial	Yarrow, Common
Dandelion, Common <sup>1</sup>	Milkweed, Climbing, Common, Honeyvine, Western Whorled	Spurge, Leafy	
<b>WOODY SPECIES</b>			
Alder	Dewberry <sup>2</sup>	Locust, Black	Sagebrush, Fringed
Ash	Dogwood <sup>2</sup>	Maple	Sassafras
Aspen	Elm	Mesquite	Serviceberry
Basswood	Grape	Oak	Spicebush
Beech	Hawthorn (Thornapple) <sup>2</sup>	Oak, Poison	Spruce
Birch	Hemlock	Olive, Russian	Sumac
Blackberry <sup>2</sup>	Hickory	Persimmon, Eastern	Sweetgum <sup>2</sup>
Blackgum <sup>2</sup>	Honeylocust	Pine	Sycamore
Cedar <sup>2</sup>	Honeysuckle	Plum, Sand (Wild Plum) <sup>2</sup>	Tarbush
Cherry	Hornbeam	Poplar	Willow
Chinquapin	Huckleberry	Rabbitbrush	Witch Hazel
Cottonwood	Huisache	Redcedar, Eastern <sup>2</sup>	Yaupon <sup>2</sup>
Creosotebush <sup>2</sup>	Ivy, Poison	Rose <sup>2</sup> , McCartney, Multiflora	Yucca <sup>2</sup>
Cucumbertree	Kudzu		

<sup>1</sup>Noted perennials may be controlled using lower rates of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** than those listed for other listed perennial weeds.

<sup>2</sup>Growth suppression.

### CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

#### ASPARAGUS

**For Use Only in [California,] Oregon and Washington.**

Apply **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** to emerged and actively growing weeds in 40 - 60 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre immediately after cutting the field, but at least 24 hours before the next cutting. If spray contacts emerged spears, crooking (twisting) of some spears may result. If such crooking occurs, discard affected spears.



**Restrictions - Asparagus:**

- Two applications may be made per growing year.
- Do not exceed a total of 1 pt. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per treated acre per crop year.
- Do not harvest prior to 24 hours after treatment.
- [Do not use in the Coachella Valley of California.]
- **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** contains 0.5 lb. a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 lb. of a.e. per acre per application.

Apply ½ - 1 pt. (¼ - ½ lb. a.e.) per acre of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** to control annual sowthistle, black mustard, Canada\* and Russian thistle, and redroot pigweed (carelessweed).

Apply 1 pt. (½ lb. a.e.) per acre of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** to control common chickweed, field bindweed\*, milk thistle, nettleleaf goosefoot, and wild radish.

\***FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be applied in a tank mixture with either 2,4-D, Gly Star™ Original or Roundup® for improved control of noted (\*) weeds.

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.

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**CORN (FIELD, POP\*, SEED\*, AND SILAGE)**


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**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** will control many annual broadleaf weeds or give growth suppression of many perennial broadleaf weeds commonly found in corn (refer to the **WEED LIST** table). For best performance, make application when weeds have emerged and are actively growing. Pre-emergence control of cocklebur, velvetleaf, and jimsonweed may be reduced if conditions such as low temperature or lack of soil moisture cause delayed or deep germination of weeds.

\*Do not apply this product to Seed corn or Popcorn without first verifying from your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of this product on your inbred line or variety of Popcorn or seed corn. This precaution will help avoid potential injury of sensitive varieties.

**Precautions - Corn:**

- Direct contact of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** with corn seed must be avoided.
- If corn seeds are less than 1.5" below the soil surface, delay application until corn has emerged.
- Applications of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** to corn during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning. Corn will usually become erect within 3 - 7 days.
- Delay cultivation until after corn is growing normally to avoid breakage.
- Corn may be harvested or grazed for feed once the crop has reached the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity.
- Up to 2 applications of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be made during a growing season.
- Allow two weeks or more between applications. See appropriate section for rate information. For combination options or sequential treatments, refer to appropriate section.
- Several synthetic pyrethroid insecticides are labeled for tank mix applications of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA**. Refer to their label for specific instructions.

Agriculturally approved surfactants or sprayable fertilizers (½ to 1 gal. per acre of 28%, 30% or 32% urea ammonium nitrate or 2.5 lbs. per acre spray grade ammonium sulfate[\*]) may be added to the spray mixture to improve post-emergence weed control, particularly in dry growing conditions. [\*Not for use in California.]

**Restrictions - Corn:**

- Do not exceed a total of 1 ½ pts. (0.75 lb. a.e.) of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per treated acre per crop year.
- Do not apply **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** to seed corn or popcorn without first verifying with your local seed corn company (supplier) the selectivity of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** on your inbred line or variety of popcorn. This precaution will help avoid potential injury of sensitive varieties.
- **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** is not registered for use on sweet corn.
- Do not use adjuvants containing penetrants such as petroleum-based oils after crop emergence or crop injury may result.

**Pre-Plant and Pre-Emergence Application in No Tillage Corn**

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be made before, during, or after planting to emerged and actively growing broadleaf weeds. When planting into a legume sod (e.g., alfalfa or clover), apply **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** after 4 - 6" of regrowth has occurred.

Apply 1 pt. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per acre on medium- or fine-textured soils containing 2% or greater organic matter. Use ½ pt. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per acre on coarse soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam) or medium- and fine-textured soils with less than 2% organic matter.

**Pre-Emergence Application in Conventional or Reduced Tillage Corn**

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be applied after planting and prior to corn emergence. Pre-emergence application of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** does not require mechanical incorporation to become active. A shallow mechanical incorporation is required if application is not followed by adequate rainfall or sprinkler irrigation. Avoid tillage equipment (e.g., drags, harrows) which concentrate treated soil over

seed furrow.

Apply 1 pt. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per treated acre to medium- or fine-textured soils that contain 2% organic matter or more. Do not apply to coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam) until after corn emergence (see **Early Post-Emergence** uses below).

#### Early Post-Emergence Application in All Tillage Systems (Spike Through 8 Inch Tall Corn)

Apply 1 pt. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per treated acre. Reduce the rate to ½ pt. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per treated acre for corn grown on coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam). Apply between corn emergence and the 5-leaf stage or 8" tall, whichever occurs first. Refer to **Late Post-Emergence Application** if the sixth true leaf is emerging from whorl or the corn is greater than 8" tall.

#### Late Post-Emergence Application in All Tillage Systems (8 To 36 Inch Tall Corn)

Apply ½ pt. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per treated acre. Apply **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** from 8 - 36" tall corn or 15 days before tassel emergence, whichever comes first. For best performance, apply when weeds are less than 3" tall.

Apply directed spray when corn leaves prevent proper spray coverage, sensitive crops are growing nearby, or tank mixing with 2,4-D.

Do not apply **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** when soybeans are growing nearby if any of these conditions exist:

- Corn is more than 24" tall.
- Soybean are more than 10" tall.
- Soybean have begun to bloom.

#### Tank Mixtures or Sequential Uses

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.

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be applied to ground previously treated with one or more of the following herbicides:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• acetochlor (Surpass<sup>TM</sup>, Harness<sup>®</sup> Plus)</li> <li>• alachlor (Lasso<sup>®</sup>, Lasso<sup>®</sup> MT, Partner<sup>®</sup>)</li> <li>• atrazine</li> <li>• Broadstrike<sup>TM</sup> + Dual<sup>®</sup></li> <li>• Broadstrike<sup>TM</sup> Plus</li> <li>• Bullet<sup>®</sup></li> <li>• butylate (Sutan<sup>®</sup> +)</li> <li>• Clarity<sup>®</sup></li> <li>• dimethenamid (Frontier<sup>®</sup>)</li> <li>• EPTC (Eradicane<sup>®</sup>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• glyphosate (Gly Star<sup>TM</sup> Original, Roundup<sup>®</sup>)</li> <li>• Guardsman<sup>®</sup></li> <li>• halosulfuron (Battalion<sup>®</sup>, Permit<sup>®</sup>)</li> <li>• Lariat<sup>®</sup></li> <li>• Dicamba plus Atrazine</li> <li>• metolachlor</li> <li>• paraquat (Gramoxone<sup>®</sup>)</li> <li>• pendimethalin (Prowl<sup>®</sup>)</li> <li>• propachlor (Ramrod<sup>®</sup>)</li> <li>• simazine (Princep<sup>®</sup>)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If applying <b>FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA</b> to ground previously treated with a product containing dicamba do not exceed 0.75 lb. a.e./A per year for all applications.</li> <li>• Allow at least 2 weeks between applications.</li> </ul>	

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be tank mixed with one or more of the following herbicides for control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2,4-D</li> <li>• acetochlor</li> <li>• alachlor</li> <li>• atrazine</li> <li>• clopyralid</li> <li>• dimethenamid</li> <li>• glyphosate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• nicosulfuron</li> <li>• paraquat</li> <li>• pendamethalin</li> <li>• primisulfuron</li> <li>• pyridate</li> <li>• s-metolachlor</li> <li>• simazine</li> </ul>
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## COTTON

#### Pre-Plant Application

Apply **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds at a rate of up to 8 fl. oz. per acre prior to planting cotton. Most effective control of weeds, apply **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** when weeds are in the 2- to 4-leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Refer to the **WEED LIST** table for a list of weeds controlled or suppressed.

#### Restrictions - Cotton:

- Do not plant cotton for at least 21 days after application and after allowing for a minimum accumulation of 1" of rainfall or overhead irrigation.
- Do not apply to cotton west of the Rockies.
- Do not apply to cotton in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25".
- If applying a Spring pre-plant treatment following application of a Fall pre-plant (post-harvest) treatment, the combination of both treatments may not exceed 4 pts. of this product (2 lbs. a.e.) per year.

#### Tank Mixtures

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.

For control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds, **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be tank mixed with Caparol, Gramoxone Extra, and Roundup Ultra RT herbicides.

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#### GRASS SEED CROPS

##### GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED SUCH AS BERMUDAGRASS, BLUEGRASS, FESCUE AND RYEGRASS

Apply ½ - 1 pt. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per treated acre on seedling grass after the crop reaches the 3- to 5-leaf stage. Apply up to 2 pts. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** on well-established perennial grass. For best performance, apply **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** when weeds are in the 2- to 4-leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating more mature weeds or dense vegetative growth.

#### WEEDS CONTROLLED

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** will provide control or suppression of annual broadleaf weeds listed below. For improved control of listed weeds plus additional weeds, **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be applied in a tank mix with other herbicides.

Alfalfa*	Chamomile, Corn	Hemlock, Poison	Lettuce, Prickly
Bedstraw, Catchweed	Chickweed, Common	Knapweed, Russian*	Mayweed (Dogfennel)
Bindweed, Field	Chickweed, Mouseear	Knawel	Ragwort, Tansy
Buttercup, Corn	Clover	Knotweed, Prostrate	Sorrel, Red (Sheep Sorrel)
Buttercup, Creeping	Cockle, White	Kochia	Sowthistle, Annual
Buttercup, Western Field	Dock, Broadleaf	Ladysthumb	Starwort, Little
Catchfly, Nightflowering	Dock, Curly	Lambsquarters, Common	Thistle, Canada*
*Top growth only.			

To suppress annual grasses such as brome (downy and riggut), rattail fescue, and windgrass, apply up to 2 pts. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per treated acre in the fall or late summer after harvest and burning of established grass seed crops. Apply immediately following the first irrigation when the soil is moist and before weeds have more than 2 leaves.

#### Restrictions - Grass Grown For Seed:

- Do not apply **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** after the grass seed crop begins to joint.
- Do not use on bentgrass unless possible crop injury can be tolerated.

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

#### Tank Mixtures

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.

For control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds, **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be tank mixed with all broadleaf herbicides registered for use in Grass Seed Production.

**Broadcast Rate Per Treated Acre:** Apply ½ - 2 pts. **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** with: 2,4-D, bromoxynil, clopyralid, diuron, MCPA

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#### PASTURE, HAY, RANGELAND, AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD (NON-CROPLAND)

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** can be used on pasture, hay, rangeland, and general farmstead (non-cropland including fencerows and non-irrigation ditch banks) for control or suppression of broadleaf weed and brush species listed in the **WEED LIST** table. **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** when applied at label rates, will give control of many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds, and many woody brush and vine species commonly found in pasture, hay, rangeland and general farmstead (non-cropland) areas. Perennial weeds noted with a superscript 1 in the **WEED LIST** table may be controlled with lower rates of either **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** or **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** plus 2,4-D.

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may also be applied to non-cropland areas to control broadleaf weeds in noxious weed control programs, districts, or areas including broadcast or spot treatment of roadsides and highways, utilities, railroad, and pipeline rights-of-way. Noxious weeds must be recognized at the State level, but programs may be administered at State, county, or other level.

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** uses described in this section also pertain to small grains (such as barley, forage sorghum, oats, rye, sudangrass, or wheat) grown for pasture use only.

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** can be applied using water, oil in water emulsions including invert systems, or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier. A compatibility test should be made prior to tank mixing (refer to the **Compatibility Test** section). To prepare oil in water emulsions, half-fill spray tank with water, then add the appropriate amount of emulsifier. With continuous agitation, slowly add the herbicide and then the oil (such as diesel oil or fuel oil) or a premix of oil plus additional emulsifier to spray tank. Complete filling of spray tank with water. Maintain vigorous agitation during spray operation to prevent oil and water from forming separate layers. **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be applied broadcast using either ground or aerial application equipment.

Herbicide adjuvants or other spray additives (emulsifiers, surfactants, wetting agents, drift control agents, or penetrants) may be used

for wetting, penetration, or drift control. Spray additives must be agriculturally approved when used in pasture applications. If spray additives are used, read and follow all use instructions and precautions on product label.

### Aerial Applications

- Use 1 - 40 gals. of diluted spray per treated acre in a water-based carrier.

### Ground Applications

- Spray Volume:** Use 3 - 600 gals. of diluted spray per treated acre. The volume of spray applied will depend on the height, density, and type of weeds or brush being treated and on the type of equipment being used.
- Spot Treatments:** FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA may be applied to individual clumps or small areas of undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems.

### Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations

- Do not apply within 7 days of harvesting of grass hay.
- Newly seeded areas, including small grains grown for pasture may be severely injured if rates of FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA greater than 1 pt. per acre are applied.
- Established grass crops growing under stress can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. Furthermore, rates of FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA in excess of 1 pt. (0.5 lb. a.e.) per treated acre may cause temporary injury to many grass species.
- Bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss and St. Augustine grass may be injured at rates exceeding 1 pt. FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA (½ lb. a.e.) per treated acre. Usually Colonial bentgrasses are more tolerant than creeping types. Velvetgrasses are most easily injured. Treatments will kill or injure alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch and other legumes.
- Animals cannot be removed from treated area for slaughter prior to 30 days after last application. There is no waiting period between treatment and grazing for non-lactating animals.

**Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment**

FBN <sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA Rate Per Treated Acre	Days Before Grazing (Days)	Days Before Hay Harvest (Days)
Up to 1 pt. (½ lb. a.e.)	7	37
Up to 1 qt. (1 lb. a.e.)	21	51
Up to 2 qts. (2 lbs. a.e.)	40	70

Application rates and timing of FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA are given in the below table. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense or tall vegetative growth.

Weed Stage & Type	Amount of FBN <sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA	Broadcast Rate Per Treated Acre (Lbs. A.E.)
<b>Annual:</b> Small, Actively growing Established weed growth	½ - 1 pt. 1 - 1 ½ pts.	¼ - ½ ½ - ¾
<b>Biennial<sup>1</sup> (Rosette diameter):</b> Less than 3" 3" or more Bolting	½ - 1 pt. 1 - 2 pts. 2 pts.	¼ - ½ ½ - 1 1
<b>Perennial:</b> Suppression or top growth control Noted Perennials (superscript 1 in WEED LIST table) Other Perennials	½ - 1 qt. 1 qts. 1 qts.	½ - 1 1 1
<b>Woody Brush and Vines:</b> Top growth suppression Top growth control <sup>2</sup>	½ - 1 qt. 1 qt.	½ - 1 1

<sup>1</sup>For best performance, make application when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage.

<sup>2</sup>Species noted in the WEED LIST section will require tank mixtures for adequate control.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 2 applications of FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA per acre per year.

### Tank Mixtures

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.

Due to variations that may occur in formulated products and specific use ingredients (e.g., water supplies), a compatibility test (refer to the **Compatibility Test** section) should be performed prior to actual tank mixing if applicator has no prior experience with that tank mix.

FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides for control of grasses, additional broadleaf weeds, and woody brush and vines:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>glyphosate</li> <li>metsulfuron methyl</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>paraquat</li> <li>picloram</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tricolopyr</li> <li>2,4-D</li> </ul>
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**Cut Surface Tree Treatments**

FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA may be applied as a cut surface treatment for control of unwanted trees and prevention of sprouts of cut trees. Use a mix ratio of 4 fl. oz. of FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA with 4 - 12 fl. oz. of water in application. Use the lower dilution rate when treating difficult-to-control species.

- **For Frill or Girdle Treatments:** Make a continuous cut or a series of overlapping cuts using an axe to girdle tree trunk. Spray or paint the cut surface with the FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA/water mix.
- **For Stump Treatments:** Spray or paint freshly cut surface with the water mix. The area adjacent to the bark should be thoroughly wet.

**NOTE:** For more rapid foliar effects, 2,4-D may be added to the FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA/water mix.

**Applications For Control of Dormant Multiflora Rose**

FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA can be applied when plants are dormant as an undiluted Spot Concentrate directly to the soil or as a Lo-Oil basal bark treatment using an oil-water emulsion solution.

- **Spot Concentrate Treatments:** Apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA directly to the soil as close as possible to the root crown but within 6 - 8" of the crown. On sloping terrain, apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA to the uphill side of the crown. Do not apply when snow or water prevents applying FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA directly to the soil. The use rate of FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA depends on the canopy diameter of the multiflora rose. **Examples:** Use ¼, 1, or 2 ¼ fl. oz. of FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA respectively, for 5, 10, or 15 feet canopy diameters. Do not exceed a total of 2 qts. FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA per acre per year.
- **Lo-Oil Basal Bark Treatments:** Apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA to the basal stem region from the ground line to a height of 12 - 18". Spray until runoff, with special emphasis on covering the root crown. For best results, apply FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA when plants are dormant. Do not apply after bud break or when plants are showing signs of active growth. Do not apply when snow or water prevents applying FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA to the ground line.

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

1. Combine 1.5 gals. of water, 1 oz. of emulsifier, 1 pt. of FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA, and 2.5 pts. of No. 2 diesel fuel.
2. Adjust the amounts of materials used proportionately to the amount of final spray solution desired. Do not exceed 8 gals. of spray solution mix applied per acre per year.

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**CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) ACRES**


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FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA can be used on both newly seeded and established grasses grown in Conservation Reserve or Federal Set-Aside Programs.

**Restrictions - CRP Acres:**

- Treatments of FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA will injure or may kill alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, and other legumes.
- Do not use adjuvants containing penetrants such as petroleum based oils after grass emergence on newly seeded grasses.
- FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA contains 0.5 lb. a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 lb. of a.e. per acre per application.

**Newly Seeded Areas**

FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA may be applied either pre-plant or post-emergence to newly seeded grasses or small grains such as barley, oats, rye, sudangrass, or wheat grown as a cover crop. Post-emergence applications may be made after seedling grasses exceed the 3-leaf stage. Rates of FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA greater than 1 pt. per treated acre may severely injure newly seeded grasses. Pre-plant applications may injure new seedlings if the interval between application and grass planting is less than 45 days per pt. of FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA applied per treated acre west of the Mississippi River or 20 days per pt. applied east of the Mississippi River.

**Established Grass Stands**

Established grass stands are perennial grasses planted one or more seasons prior to treatment. Certain species (bentgrass, carpetgrass, smooth brome, buffalograss, or St. Augustinegrass) may be injured when treated with more than 1 pt. of FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA per treated acre.

When applied at specified rates, FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA will control many annual and biennial weeds and provide control or suppression of many perennial weeds (refer to the **WEED LIST** table).

Agriculturally approved surfactants may be added to the spray mixture to improve post-emergence weed control, particularly in dry growing conditions.

Application rates and timing of FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA are given in the below table. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when vegetation is either dense or tall, or when weeds are growing under stressed conditions such as drought or cool temperature.

Weed Stage* & Type	Amount of FBN <sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA	Broadcast Rate Per Treated Acre
<b>Annual:</b>		
Small, Actively growing	¼ - 1 pt.	⅛ - ½ lb. a.e.
Established weed growth	1 pt.	½ lb. a.e.
<b>Biennial<sup>†</sup> (Rosette diameter):</b>		
Less than 3"	½ - 1 pt.	¼ - ½ lb. a.e. ½ - 1 lb. a.e.

3" or more Bolting	1 - 2 pts. 2 pts.	1 lbs. a.e.
Perennials <sup>1</sup> : Suppression/Control	2 pts.	1 lbs. a.e.
*For best results, treat biennial weeds with <b>FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA</b> when they are in the rosette stage of growth. <sup>1</sup> Biennial and perennial weeds will require follow-up (sequential) treatments for seedling control and escapes.		
Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 2 applications of <b>FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA</b> per acre per year.		

### Tank Mixtures

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.

To control grasses and additional broadleaf weeds, **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in Conservation Reserve Programs such as 2,4-D, glyphosate (Gly Star™ Original or Roundup®), paraquat (Gramoxone®), metsulfuron (Ally®) and others.

### SMALL GRAINS (Barley, Oat, and Wheat) NOT UNDERSEEDED TO LEGUMES

Applications of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be made before, during or after planting of small grains. For best performance, make applications when weeds are in the 2- to 3-leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Application of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** to small grains during periods of rapid growth may result in crop leaning. This condition is temporary and will not reduce crop yields.

Use **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** at 2 - 4 fl. oz. per treated acre in wheat, fall seeded barley, and oats, and at 2 - 3 fl. oz. per treated acre in spring seeded barley. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating difficult to control weeds such as kochia, Russian thistle and prickly lettuce or dense vegetative growth.

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** used in a tank mix with other herbicides offers the best spectrum of weed control and herbicide tolerant or resistant weed management. Refer to specific crop for **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** rate and application timing.

### Restrictions - Small Grains:

- Do not apply within 7 days of harvest for wheat, barley, or oat for grain.
- FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** contains 0.5 lb. a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 lb. of a.e. per acre per application.
- If small grains are used for pasture or hay, the following restrictions apply:
  - Do not remove animals for slaughter from treated areas for 30 days after last application.
  - There is no waiting period between treatment and grazing for non-lactating dairy animals.
  - Do not allow lactating dairy animals to graze treated area for at least 7 days after treatment. Do not harvest hay from treated areas before 37 days after treatment.

### Tank Mixtures

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.

For applications prior to the emergence of weeds or when sulfonyleurea-resistant weeds are present or suspected, use a minimum of 3 fluid ounces per treated acre of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** with a tank mix herbicide. Non-sulfonyleurea herbicides, such as 2,4-D or MCPA tank mixed with **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** will offer more consistent control of sulfonyleurea resistant weeds.

When tank mixing with sulfonyleurea herbicides, such as Ally®, Amber®, Express®, Finesse®, Glean® and Harmony® Extra, use an agriculturally approved surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient at the rate of 1 - 4 pts. per 100 gal. of spray or not more than 0.25 - 0.5% by volume. Use the highest rate of surfactant when using the lower rate ranges of the tank mix and/or when treating more mature and difficult to control weeds or dense vegetative growth.

### WEEDS CONTROLLED

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** or combinations with listed tank mix partners will provide control or suppression of annual broadleaf weeds listed below. For improved control of listed weeds, **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be applied in a tank mix with other herbicides. Refer to specific crop for tank mix options.

Alkanet*	Fiddleneck (Tarweed)*	Mustard, Tansy	Ragweed, Common*
Bedstraw, Catchweed*	Flixweed*	Mustard, Treacle*	Ragweed, Giant (Buffaloweed)*
Bindweed, Field**	Fumitory*	Mustard, Tumble (Jim Hill)*	Rocket, London*
Buckwheat, Tartary	Gromwell, Corn*	Mustard, Wild*	Rocket, Yellow*
Buckwheat, Wild	Groundsel, Common*	Nightshade, Black	Salsify (Goatsbeard)*
Carpetweed*	Hempnettle*	Nightshade, Cutleaf*	Shepherd's Purse*
Chamomile, Corn	Henbit	Nightshade, Silverleaf** (White Horsenettle)	Smartweed, Green
Chervil, Bur*	Jacobs Ladder*	Pennycress, Field (Fanweed, Frenchweed, Stinkweed)	Smartweed, Pennsylvania

Chickweed, Common*	Knawel (German Moss)	Pepperweed, Peppergrass*	Sorrel, Red (Sheep Sorrel)*
Cockle, Corn	Knotweed, Prostrate	Pigweed, Redroot (Carelessweed)	Sowthistle, Annual
Cockle, Cow	Kochia	Pigweed, Rough	Starthistle, Yellow*
Cocklebur, Common	Ladysthumb	Pigweed, Tumble	Sunflower, Common (Wild)
Cornflower (Bachelorbutton)*	Lambsquarters, Common	Pineappleweed*	Thistle, Canada**
Dandelion, Common**	Lettuce, Miners*	Plantain, Broadleaf**	Thistle, Russian
Dock, Curly**	Lettuce, Prickly	Poppy, Red Horned*	Velvetleaf
Dragonhead, American*	Mallow, Common	Puncturevine*	Vetch*
Evening Primrose, Cutleaf*	Mayweed, Chamomile (Dogfennel)*	Purslane, Common*	Yarrow, Common**
Falseflax, Smallseeded*	Mustard, Blue (Purple)*	Radish, Wild*	

\*These weeds will be controlled with **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** tank mixtures. Refer to tank mix label for specific weeds controlled.  
\*\* **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** tank mixes will provide suppression of established broadleaf weeds and control of their seedlings.

### SMALL GRAINS: BARLEY (Fall- and Spring-Seeded)

Fall-seeded: Apply 2 - 4 fl. oz. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** to fall-seeded barley prior to the jointing stage.

Spring-seeded: Apply 2 - 3 fl. oz. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** before spring-seeded barley exceeds the 4-leaf stage. For spring barley varieties that are seeded during the winter months or later, follow the rates and timings given for spring-seeded barley.

#### Pre-Harvest Applications

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of fall- and spring-seeded barley. Apply 8 fl. oz. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when barley is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds canopy. For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be tank mixed with other herbicides, such as 2,4-D, that are labeled for pre-harvest uses in barley.

#### Restrictions - Barley:

- Do not tank mix **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** with 2,4-D in early season applications on spring-seeded barley.
- A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest.
- Do not use pre-harvest treated barley for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.
- [Do not make pre-harvest applications in California.]

#### Tank Mixtures

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.

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be tank mixed with one or more of the following herbicides:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bromoxynil</li> <li>• chlorsulfuron<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• MCPA</li> <li>• metribuzin<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• metsulfuron-methyl<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• thifensulfuron<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• triasulfuron<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• tribenuron-methyl<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• 2,4-D<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>
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<sup>1</sup>Do not use low rates of sulfonylureas (Ally, Amber, Express, Glean, and Harmony Extra) on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.  
<sup>2</sup>Herbicides with the same active ingredient and/or different formulations may be used.  
<sup>3</sup>Do not tank mix **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** with 2,4-D in early season applications on spring-seeded barley.

### SMALL GRAINS: OAT (Fall- and Spring-Seeded)

#### Early Season Applications

Fall-seeded: Apply 2 - 4 fl. oz. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per acre to fall-seeded oat prior to the jointing stage.

Spring-seeded: Apply 2 - 4 fl. oz. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** before spring-seeded oat exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

#### Tank Mixtures

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.

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be tank mixed with MCPA for applications in oats.

### SMALL GRAINS: WHEAT (Fall- and Spring-Seeded)

**Fall-seeded:** Apply 2 - 4 fl. oz. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** to wheat unless using one of the fall-seeded wheat specific programs below. Early season applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made prior to the jointing stage.

**Spring-seeded:** Applications to spring seeded wheat must be made before wheat reaches the 5-leaf stage. Early developing wheat varieties such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield must receive application between early tillering and the jointing stage. Care should be taken in staging these varieties to be certain that the application occurs prior to the jointing stage.

#### Specific Use Programs For Fall-Seeded Wheat Only

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be used at 6 fl. oz. on fall-seeded wheat in Western Oregon as a spring application only. In Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, up to 8 fl. oz. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be applied on fall-seeded wheat after it exceeds the 3-leaf stage for suppression of perennial weeds, such as field bindweed. Applications may be made in the fall following a frost but before a killing freeze. **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be tank mixed with 2,4-D amine after wheat begins to tiller. Periods of extended stress such as cold and wet weather may enhance the possibility of crop injury.

#### Pre-Harvest Applications

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of wheat. Apply 8 fl. oz. **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when wheat is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing but before weeds canopy.

#### Restrictions - Wheat:

- For fall applications only, do not use if the potential for crop injury is not acceptable.
- A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest.
- Do not use pre-harvest treated wheat for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.
- [Do not make pre-harvest applications in California.]

#### Tank Mixtures

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.

Apply 2 - 4 fl. oz. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per treated acre in wheat with:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bromoxynil<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• chlorsulfuron</li> <li>• clopyralid</li> <li>• diuron<sup>1,2</sup></li> <li>• fenoxaprop-ethyl<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• MCPA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• metribuzin<sup>1,2</sup></li> <li>• metsulfuron-methyl</li> <li>• thifensulfuron</li> <li>• triasulfuron</li> <li>• tribenuron-methyl</li> <li>• 2,4-D</li> </ul>
<p><sup>1</sup>Herbicides with the same active ingredient and/or different formulations may be used.</p> <p><sup>2</sup>Tank mixtures for fall seeded wheat only.</p> <p><sup>3</sup>Use 2 fl. oz. of <b>FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA</b> only. Do not use if wild oats is the target weed. Do not use <b>FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA</b> as a tank mix treatment on Durum wheat.</p>	

Apply 3 - 4<sup>1</sup> fl. oz. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per treated acre in spring and fall seeded wheat with:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2,4-D<sup>3,4</sup></li> <li>• MCPA<sup>3,4</sup></li> <li>• metsulfuron-methyl<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• triasulfuron<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• metsulfuron-methyl + 2,4-D; triasulfuron + 2,4-D; thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl + 2,4-D<sup>5</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• thifensulfuron<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• chlorsulfuron<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• tribenuron-methyl<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• glyphosate<sup>5</sup></li> </ul>
<p><sup>1</sup>This product may be used at 6 fl. oz. on Fall-seeded wheat in Western Oregon as a spring application only. In CO, KS, NM, OK and TX, up to 8 fl. oz. of this product may be applied on fall-seeded wheat after it exceeds the 3 leaf stage for suppression of perennial weeds, such as field bindweed. Applications may be made in the fall following a frost, but before a killing freeze. This product may be tank mixed with 2,4-D amine after wheat begins to tiller. Periods of extended stress, such as cold and wet weather, may enhance the possibility of crop injury. For fall applications only, do not use if the potential for crop injury is not acceptable.</p> <p><sup>2</sup>Do not use low rates of sulfonylurea herbicides, such as Ally®, Amber®, Express®, Finesse®, Glean®, and Harmony® Extra, on more mature weeds and/or on dense vegetative growth.</p> <p><sup>3</sup><b>NOTE:</b> For use on Fall Seeded Wheat Only. Do not use unless potential crop injury will be acceptable.</p> <p><sup>4</sup>Use for improved control of Russian thistle, flixweed, gromwell, mayweed, and fiddleneck.</p> <p><sup>5</sup>This product may be applied at 2 fluid ounces with any glyphosate formulation labeled for use as a pre-plant application to small grains with no waiting period prior to planting. Read and follow label directions of the tank mix product for adjuvant use instructions.</p>	

### SORGHUM (MILO)

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** when applied at the label rate for sorghum, will control many actively growing annual broadleaf weeds and will reduce competition from established perennial broadleaf weeds as well as control their seedlings (refer to the **WEED LIST** table).



**Restrictions - Sorghum:**

- Applications of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** to sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10 - 14 days.
- Do not graze or feed treated sorghum forage or silage prior to mature grain stage.
- Do not apply **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** to sorghum grown for seed production.
- Make no more than one application per growing season.
- Do not apply within 30 days of harvest of sorghum grain or sorghum fodder.
- Do not apply within 20 days of harvest for sorghum forage.
- **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** contains 0.5 lb. a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 lb. of a.e. per acre per application.

If sorghum is grown for pasture or hay, refer to **Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and General Farmstead** section of this label for specific grazing and feeding restrictions.

**Pre-Plant Applications**

½ pt. (¼ lb. a.e.) of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be applied per acre to emerged and actively growing weeds at least 15 days before sorghum planting.

**Post-Emergence Applications**

½ pt. (¼ lb. a.e.) of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per acre must be applied after sorghum is in the spike stage (all sorghum emerged) but before sorghum is 15" tall. For best performance, apply **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** when the sorghum crop is in the 3- to 5-leaf stage and weeds are small (less than 3" tall). Use drop pipes (drop nozzles) if sorghum is taller than 8". Keep the spray off the sorghum leaves and out of the whorl to reduce the likelihood of crop injury and to improve spray coverage of weed foliage.

**Pre-Harvest Uses in Texas and Oklahoma Only**

½ pt. (¼ lb. a.e.) of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per acre may be applied for weed suppression any time after the sorghum has reached the soft dough stage. An agriculturally approved surfactant may be used to improve performance. For aerial applications, use at least 2 gals. of water-based carrier per treated acre. Delay harvest until 30 days after a pre-harvest treatment.

**Sorghum Tank Mixtures and Sequential Treatments**

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.

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be applied to ground previously treated with one or more of the following herbicides:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• alachlor (Lasso<sup>®</sup>) (Screen<sup>®</sup>-treated seed)</li> <li>• atrazine*</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• metolachlor (Concep<sup>®</sup>-treated seed)</li> <li>• propachlor (Ramrod<sup>®</sup>)</li> </ul>
*Maximum use rate for atrazine is determined by soil type, tillage practices, surface residue, and state or local restrictions. Follow the more restrictive requirements when determining the maximum use rate for atrazine.	

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA plus Atrazine**

For improved control of emerged, actively growing broadleaf weeds including triazine-resistant species and added suppression of perennial broadleaf weeds, tank mix ½ pt. **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** with labeled rates of atrazine per treated acre. For control of grasses (less than 1.5" tall), tank mix ½ pt. **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** with 2 lbs. a.i. atrazine per treated acre. For best performance and minimal crop injury, make application when sorghum is 3 - 8" tall and when broadleaf weeds are small (less than 6" tall). Application of atrazine must be made before sorghum is beyond 12" tall. The atrazine rate will depend upon soil texture and length of residual weed control desired. Follow all State and Federal restrictions pertaining to atrazine applications.

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA plus Brox<sup>™</sup> 2EC Herbicide or Buctril<sup>®</sup>**

For improved control of broadleaf weeds, tank mix ½ pt. **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** with labeled rates of Brox<sup>™</sup> 2EC Herbicide or Buctril<sup>®</sup> per treated acre. Make application at 4-leaf to 15" tall sorghum. Use drop nozzles to direct spray beneath sorghum leaves when sorghum is greater than 8" tall.

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**SUGARCANE**

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Apply **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** for control of annual, biennial, or perennial broadleaf weeds listed in the **WEED LIST** table. Consult your local or State authorities for possible application restrictions, especially concerning aerial applications and advice concerning special local use situations.

**Restriction - Sugarcane:**

Do not apply within 87 days of harvest.

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be applied to sugarcane any time after weeds have emerged and are actively growing, but before the close-in stage of sugarcane.

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

Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth. Application rates and timings of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** are given below:

Weed Stage & Type	Amount of <b>FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA</b>	Broadcast Rate Per Treated Acre
<b>Annual:</b>		
Small, Actively growing	½ - 1 pt.	¼ - ½ lb. a.e.
Established weed growth	1 - 1 ½ pts.	½ - ¾ lb. a.e.
<b>Biennial:</b>	1 - 2 pts.	½ - 1 lb. a.e.
<b>Perennial:</b>	2 pts.	1 * lbs. a.e.

\*Application made over the top of actively growing sugarcane may result in crop injury.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed applications of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per acre year.

### Tank Mixtures

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.

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be tank mixed with one or more of the following herbicides for control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ametryn (Evik<sup>®</sup>)</li> <li>• asulam (Asulox<sup>®</sup>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• atrazine</li> <li>• 2,4-D*</li> </ul>
*Application of <b>FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA</b> plus 2,4-D tank mix at the higher listed ranges may result in crop injury.	

### FARMSTEAD TURF (Non-Cropland) and SOD FARMS

For use in general farmstead (non-cropland) and sod farms, **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** when applied at label rates, will give control of many annual, biennial, and noted perennial broadleaf weeds (superscript 1 in **WEED LIST** table) commonly found in turf. **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** will also give growth suppression of many other listed perennial broadleaf weeds and woody brush and vine species (refer to **WEED LIST**).

Apply 30 - 200 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre (3 qts. - 4 ¼ gals. per 1,000 square feet), depending on density or height of weeds treated and on the type of equipment used.

### Restrictions - Farmstead Turf (Non-Cropland) and Sod Farms

- To avoid injury to newly seeded grasses, delay application of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** until after the second mowing. Furthermore, applying more than 1 pt. (½ lb. a.e.) of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per treated acre may cause noticeable stunting or discoloration of sensitive grass species such as bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss, and St. Augustinegrass.
- In areas where roots of sensitive plants extend, do not apply more than ¼ pt. (⅙ lb. a.e.) of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per treated acre on coarse-textured (sandy-type) soils, or in excess of ½ pt. (¼ lb. a.e.) per treated acre on fine-textured soils.
- Do not make repeat applications in these areas for 30 days and until previous applications of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** have been activated in the soil by rain or irrigation.
- **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** contains 0.5 lb. a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 lb. of a.e. per acre per application.

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

Weed Stage & Type	Pts. Per Treated Acre	Lbs. A.E. Per Treated Acre	Tsp. Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.
<b>Annual:</b>			
Small, Actively growing	½ - 1 pt.	¼ - ½	1 - 2 ¼
Established weed growth	1 - 1 ½ pts.	½ - ¾	2 ¼ - 3 ¼
<b>Biennial (Rosette diameter):</b>			
Less than 3"	½ - 1 pt.	¼ - ½	1 - 2 ¼
3" or more	1 - 2 pts.	½ - 1	2 ¼ - 4 ½
<b>Perennial, Woody Brush, and Vines</b>	1 - 2 pts.	½ - 1	2 ¼ - 4 ½

For best performance, apply when weeds are emerged and actively growing.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 2 pts. (1 lb. a.e.) of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per treated acre during a growing season.

### Tank Mixtures

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. Consult product labels for rate specifications for tank mix partners.

Tank mix treatments of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be made with 2,4-D, MCPA, MCPP, or bromoxynil for control of additional weeds listed on the tank mix product label.

Apply ⅓ - ½ pt. (⅓ - ¼ lb. a.e.) of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per treated acre with labeled rates of 2,4-D, MCPA, MCPP, or bromoxynil. Use the higher level of the listed rate ranges when treating established weeds. Repeat treatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed 2 pts. (1 lb. a.e.) of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per treated acre during the growing season.

**PRE-PLANT DIRECTIONS (POST HARVEST/FALLOW/CROP STUBBLE/SET-ASIDE)  
FOR BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL BEFORE WHEAT, CORN, SORGHUM, & SOYBEANS**

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** can be applied either post-harvest in the fall, spring or summer, during the fallow period or to crop stubble/set-aside acres. **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA**, when applied at the label rates, will control many annual broadleaf weeds. See the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section under **SMALL GRAINS**.

Apply **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after crop harvest (post-harvest) and before a killing frost or in the fallow cropland or crop stubble the following spring or summer. Agriculturally approved spray additives, such as surfactants or oils, may be used to enhance spray coverage and the herbicide's penetration of weed foliage. See **Cropping Restrictions** for required interval between application and planting to prevent crop injury.

For best performance, make application when annual weeds are less than 6" tall, when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage, and to perennial weed regrowth in late summer or fall following a mowing or tillage treatment. Most effective control of upright perennial broadleaf weeds, such as Canada thistle and Jerusalem artichoke, occurs if application is made when the majority of weeds, such as field bindweed and hedge bindweed, are in or beyond the full bloom stage.

Avoid disturbing treated areas following application. Treatments may not kill weeds which develop from seed or underground plant parts, such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA**. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices could be instituted. For small grain in-crop uses of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA**, see the sections under the **SMALL GRAINS** heading for details.

Weed Type	Amount of FBN <sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA Per Treated Acre
Annual	½ - 1 pt. (8 - 16 fl. oz.)
Biennial	1 - 2 pts. (16 - 32 fl. oz.)
Perennial	1 - 4 pts. (16 - 64 fl. oz.)
Perennial Suppression	1 - 2 pts. (16 - 32 fl. oz.)
Noted Perennials (* in the below WEEDS CONTROLLED table)	2 - 4 pts. (32 - 64 fl. oz.)
Other Perennials	4 pts. (64 fl. oz.)

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 2 applications of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per acre per year.

WEEDS CONTROLLED			
In addition, <b>FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA</b> will control or suppress the following biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds:			
Alfalfa*	Dock, Curly*	Nightshade, Silver	Thistle, Canada <sup>1</sup>
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Dogbane, Hemp	Redvine	Thistle, Milk
Bindweed, Field	Garlic, Wild <sup>1</sup>	Smartweed, Swamp	Thistle, Musk
Bindweed, Hedge	Horsenettle, Carolina	Sowthistle, Perennial*	Thistle, Plumeless
Blueweed, Texas	Knapweed, Spotted	Spurge, Leafy	Thistle, Scotch
Bursage (Bur Ragweed, Povertyweed, Lakeweed)*	Knapweed, Diffuse	Thistle, Bull	Trumpet creeper (Buckvine)
Dandelion, Common*			

\*Perennials may be controlled using **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** at rates lower than those for other listed perennial weeds.  
<sup>1</sup>See the **Special Tank Mix Treatments** section under this heading for specific control programs for these weeds.

### Tank Mixtures

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.

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be applied alone or in tank mix combinations with other herbicides registered for this use.

For annual weed control, apply ¼ - 1 pt. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** with:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• atrazine<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• chlorsulfuron<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• glyphosate</li> <li>• metribuzin<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• metsulfuron-methyl<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• paraquat</li> <li>• pronamide</li> <li>• triasulfuron<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• 2,4-D</li> </ul>
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<sup>1</sup>Tank mixes of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** with these products may be subject to special restrictions. See the product label of the tank mix partner for intended use rates, restrictions and other precautions.  
<sup>2</sup>When tank mixing with sulfonyleurea herbicides, refer to the product label for rates and restrictions. Use a surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient at the rate of 1 - 2 qts. per 100 gals. of spray or not more than 0.25 - 0.5% by volume. Use the highest rate of surfactant when using the lower rate ranges of the tank mix and/or when treating more mature weeds or dense vegetative growth. Sulfonyleurea-resistant weeds may not be controlled by tank mixes of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** and a sulfonyleurea. Refer to the **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** tank mix section for alternative tank mixes.

For biennial and perennial weed control, apply 1 - 2 pts. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** with:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clopyralid</li> <li>• glyphosate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• picloram</li> <li>• 2,4-D</li> </ul>
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**Special Tank Mix Treatments**

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.

For suppression of perennial weeds, apply ½ - 1 pt. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per acre with labeled rates of glyphosate.

For wild garlic control, apply 1 pt. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per acre with labeled rates of 2,4-D LV ester. Apply when wild garlic is 4 - 8" tall.

For Canada thistle control, use **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** with labeled rates of clopyralid or **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** plus glyphosate tank mix treatments.

Application may be made during fallow periods for control of volunteer barley, bulbous bluegrass, downy brome, jointed goatgrass, common rye, and volunteer wheat when they are actively growing. Use 1 pt. **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per acre with labeled rates of Kerb<sup>®</sup> 50-W. Fall seeded wheat may be planted 9 months or more after application. For best performance, make application between mid-October and mid-December, prior to soil freeze up.

During fallow periods, apply **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** plus Landmaster<sup>®</sup> BW, Fallow Star<sup>™</sup> or Fallow Master<sup>™</sup> to give improved control of kochia, wild buckwheat, prickly lettuce, field bindweed, and Canada thistle.

**Cropping Restrictions**

The following instructions are based on **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** use rates up to 4 pts. per treated acre:

- Corn, sorghum, and soybeans may be planted in the spring following applications made during the previous year. If less than 1 inch of rainfall occurs between application and first killing frost, cultivate the treated area to allow herbicide to come in contact with moist soil. Cultivation may take place before or immediately after ground thaw.
- Soybean injury may occur if the interval between application and planting is less than specified. In areas with greater than 30" of rainfall, delay planting for 30 days per pt. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per treated acre. In areas with less than 30" of rainfall, delay planting for 45 days per pt. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per treated acre. Exclude days when ground is frozen.
- Wheat may be planted in the fall or spring following applications. Also, spot application may be made any time prior to crop emergence if crop injury can be tolerated in treated areas. Wheat injury may occur if the interval between application and planting is less than specified.
- East of the Mississippi River, the interval is 20 days per pt. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per treated acre or 1.25 days per 1 oz. Moisture is essential for **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** degradation. Exclude days when ground is frozen.
- West of the Mississippi River, the interval is 45 days per pt. of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per treated acre or 3 days per oz. Moisture is essential for **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** degradation. Exclude days when ground is frozen.
- Following a normal harvest of barley, oats, or wheat, any rotational crop may be planted. If the interval before harvest is shortened, such as when cover crops will be plowed under, do not follow up with the planting of a sensitive crop.

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**CONTROL OF PERENNIAL BROADLEAF WEEDS  
(SPOT APPLICATION\* ONLY)**

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**For use only in Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.**

\*Spot application is defined as an area no greater than 1,000 square feet per acre.

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be applied at any time following a crop harvest to stubble, fallow or other non-cropland. Make applications when weeds are actively growing and prior to a killing frost. Apply 2 pts. (1 lb. a.e.) of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per treated acre. Application may be made up to one month prior to the planting of wheat.

**Note:** Observe all precautions on this label, including references to crops growing under stress, drift, sensitive crops, and tank cleanout.

Barley, oats, corn, sorghum (milo), annual or perennial grass crops may be planted into treated areas 1 year after application. Do not plant crops grown for seed (other than perennial grass seed) into treated areas until 3 years after application. Do not plant broadleaf crops such as alfalfa, beans, peas, potatoes, or sugar beets into treated areas until 2 years after application.

In most cases, treatments will not kill perennial weed seedlings which germinate from seed 1 or 2 years after treatment. Once the effect of the chemical has been lost, a follow-up program for seedling control or other cultural practices should be instituted.

**Restrictions - Control of Perennial Broadleaf Weeds in Non-Cropland:**

- Do not use unless injury to wheat or rotated barley will be acceptable.
- Do not treat sub-irrigated non-cropland or areas where the soil remains saturated with water throughout the year.
- Make only one application of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** per year.
- **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** contains 0.5 lb. a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 lb. of a.e. per acre per application.

**WEEDS CONTROLLED**

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA**, when applied at label rates, will control many broadleaf weeds including:

Bindweed, Field	Dock, Curly	Knapweed, Russian	Spurge, Leafy
Dock, Broadleaf (Bitterdock)	Knapweed, Black	Ragwort, Tansy	Thistle, Canada

**Wiper Applications**

Important. Observe all precautions. **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be applied through wiper application equipment to control or suppress actively growing broadleaf weeds, brush and vines. Use a solution containing 1 part **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** to 1 part water. Do not contact desirable vegetation with herbicide solution.

Only make wiper application to crops (including **PASTURES**) and **NON-CROPLAND AREAS** described in this label with the exception of **GRAIN SORGHUM (MILO)**.

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**RIGHTS-OF-WAY, UTILITY AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, AND FENCEROWS**


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**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** can be used on non-crop land areas such as rights-of-way (such as roadways, rest areas, utility, railroad, highway, pipeline, and rights-of-way that run through pasture and rangeland); utility facilities (such as substations, pipelines, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas, fencerows, and non-irrigated ditch banks); brush control for forest site preparation or maintenance.

- **Rights-of-Way - FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** can be used to control many broadleaf weeds on rights-of-way. This use includes applications to roadside, roadway and highways; to areas along utilities such as cable and powerlines; railroad track and embankment; highways, highway medians, bridge abutments, pipelines, and rights-of-way that run through pasture and rangeland. Use controlled application techniques that minimize the risk of off-target movement.
- **Utility and Industrial Areas - FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** can be used to control many broadleaf weeds and brush in non-crop areas on or surrounding substations, pipelines, tank farms, pump stations, production facilities, and bare-ground situations. It may also be used on parking and storage areas.
- **Fencerows - FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** can be used to control many broadleaf weeds and brush in fencerows.

**Tank Mixtures and Application**

Read and observe **Management of Off-Site Movement** information in this label.

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** can be applied using water, oil in water emulsions including invert systems, or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier. A compatibility test (see **Compatibility Test** section) should be made prior to tank mixing.

To prepare oil in water emulsions, half-fill spray tank with water, then add the appropriate amount of emulsifier. With continuous agitation, slowly add the herbicide and then the herbicidal oil or a pre-mix of oil plus additional emulsifier to spray tank. Complete filling of spray tank with water. Maintain vigorous agitation during spray operation to prevent oil and water from forming separate layers.

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be applied broadcast using either ground or aerial application equipment. When using ground equipment, apply low or high volume sprays of between 3 - 600 gals. of diluted spray per treated acre. Volume of spray applied will depend on the height, density, and type of weeds or brush being treated and on the type of equipment being used. When using aerial equipment, apply 5 - 40 gals. of diluted spray per treated acre.

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** may be applied to individual clumps or small areas (spot treatment) of undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems.

Herbicide adjuvants or other spray additives (emulsifiers, spreader stickers, surfactants, wetting agents, drift control agents, or penetrants) may be used for wetting, penetration, or drift control. Spray additives must be agriculturally approved when used in pasture applications. If spray additives are used, read and follow all use restrictions and precautions on product label.

**Weeds and Brush Controlled**

**FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA**, when applied at specified rates, will give control of many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds, and many woody brush and vine species commonly found in non-crop land areas. Noted perennial weeds (superscript 1 in **WEED LIST** table) may be controlled with lower rates of either **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** or **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** plus tank mix combinations. Refer to the below **Rates and Timings** table.

**Rates and Timings**

Application rates and timings of **FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA** are given below. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense or tall vegetative growth.

Weed Stage & Type	Amount of Product Per Acre	Gals. of Spray Mixture Per Acre <sup>2</sup>	Spray Concentration For Low Volume Application <sup>4</sup> (% Vol./Vol.)
<b>Annual:</b>			
Small, Actively growing	½ - 1 pt.	25 - 50	3
Established weed growth	1 - 1 ½ pts.	50 - 75	3
<b>Biennial<sup>1</sup> (Rosette diameter):</b>			
Less than 3"	½ - 1 pt.	25 - 50	3 - 4
3" or more	1 - 2 pts.	50 - 100	3 - 4
Bolting	2 pts.	100 - 150	3 - 4
<b>Perennial:</b>			
Suppression or top growth control	½ - 1 qt.	50 - 100	4
Noted Perennials (superscript 1 in	1 qt.	100 - 200	4

WEED LIST table)			
Other Perennials	1 qt.	200	5
<b>Woody Brush and Vines<sup>3</sup>:</b>			
Top Growth Stems	½ - 1 qt.	50 - 200	5
and Roots	1 qt.	200	5

<sup>1</sup>For best performance, make application when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage.

<sup>2</sup>Assuming typical application rate of 1 qt. of FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA per 100 gals.

<sup>3</sup>Tank mixes may be required for optimal control. Refer to the WEED LIST table.

<sup>4</sup>Low volume rates must not exceed 4 pts. of FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA maximum per acre per year (5% v/v = 10 gals. maximum solution per acre per year).

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed 2 applications of FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA per acre per year.

#### Tank Mix Options for Rights-Of-Way, Utility and Industrial Areas, and Fencerows

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.

FBN<sup>SM</sup> Dicamba 4DMA may be tank mixed with other herbicides for additional weed control. Due to the differences that may occur between specific formulated products and specific use ingredients (e.g., water supplies), a compatibility test (see **Compatibility Test** section) is recommended prior to actual tank mixing. The following table lists example options, but does not limit tank mix options. Consult product labels for rate specifications for tank mix partners.

Herbicide	Rates Per Treated Acre
norflurazon (Predict)	Consult product labels for use rate and restrictions.
prodiamine (Endurance)	
glufosinate (Finale)	
glyphosate (Roundup, Accord)	
metsulfuron methyl (Escort)	
pendimethalin (Pendulum)	
triclopyr (Redeem, Garlon)	
clopyralid (Transline)	
bromacil (Hyvar)	
chlorsulfuron (Telar)	
diquat (Reward)	
simazine (Princep)	
diuron (Karmex)	
fosamine ammonium (Krenite)	
hexazinone (Velpar)	
imazapyr (Arsenal)	
imazamethapyr (Plateau)	
sulfometuron methyl (Oust)	
sulfosate (Touchdown)	
tebuthiuron (Spike)	
2,4-D	

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

#### Pesticide Storage

Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed and foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides. Spillage or leakage must be contained and absorbed with clay granules, sawdust, or equivalent material for disposal.

#### Pesticide Disposal

Triple rinse pesticide from containers and use rinsates in the pesticide application. Wastes which cannot be used according to label instructions may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

#### Container Handling [Less Than 5 Gallons]

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. 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 mix tank or store rinsate for later use and 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 incineration or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

#### Container Handling [Greater Than 5 Gallons]

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. 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. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or

puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

**Container Handling [For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers]**

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not use this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

**CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED OR DRINKING WATER.**

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