



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

August 27, 2020

Ogongi Ogongi
Agent for Tigris, LLC
c/o Wagner Regulatory Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 640
7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, DE 19707

Subject: PRIA Label and CSF Amendment – Revised Basic CSF – Change from 100% repack to full composition; Revised signal word and precautionary statements on the label
Product Name: Tigris Lactofen
EPA Registration Number: 92647-19
Application Date: 04/06/2020
Decision Number: 561977

Dear Mr. Ogongi:

The amended label and CSF referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, are acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Please note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSF:

- Basic CSF dated 04/06/2020

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.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Marc Sheahin by phone at 703-347-8639, or via email at sheahin.marc@epa.gov.



Aswathy Balan, Product Manager 24 (Acting)
Fungicide Herbicide Branch,
Registration Division (7505P)

[Master Label]

LACTOFEN GROUP 14 HERBICIDE

Tigris LactofenTM

[HERBICIDE]

[Broad-spectrum emulsifiable concentrate herbicide for use on soybeans, cotton, peanuts, conifer seedlings, conifer nurseries and kenaf]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: (% by weight)
Lactofen: 2-ethoxy-1-methyl-2-oxoethyl 5-[2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-2-nitrobenzoate 24.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 76.0%
TOTAL: 100.0%
Contains 2 lbs. of lactofen per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give any liquid to the person. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting can result in aspiration of light hydrocarbon liquid, which can cause pneumonitis. Contains petroleum distillate.	
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 .	

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

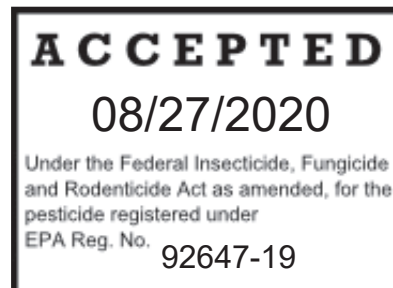
[See label booklet for [complete] [additional] [First Aid,] [Precautionary Statements,] [Directions For Use,] and [Storage and Disposal].]

EPA Reg. No.: 92647-19

EPA Est. No.: _____

Net Contents: _____ [Gals./Liters]

Manufactured For:
Tigris, LLC
P.O. Box 250
10025 Hwy. 264 Alternate
Middlesex, NC 27557



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

This product contains lactofen, which has been determined to cause tumors in laboratory animals (mouse, rat). Risks can be reduced by closely following use directions, restrictions and precautions, and by wearing the protective clothing specified elsewhere on this label.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt
- Long pants
- Socks and shoes
- Chemical resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber > 14 mils, nitrile rubber > 14 mils or viton > 14 mils

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of waste. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

Groundwater Advisory

This chemical (lactofen) has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. Acifluorfen, a degradate of this chemical, is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of labeled use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

DO NOT mix or allow in contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS. **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), notification to workers, and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the WPS and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, including plants, soil, or water, is: Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks, shoes and chemical resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber > 14 mils, nitrile rubber > 14 mils or viton > 14 mils.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

The active ingredient in this product is lactofen, a Group 14 Herbicide (PPO inhibitor). Continual or repeated use of Group 14 herbicides including acifluorfen and fomesafen may lead to resistance to this product. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed. Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent 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 actions for each target weed. If levels of control provided by applications of this product is reduced and cannot be accounted for by factors including misapplication, abnormal levels of target species or extremes of weather, it may be the case that target species have developed a strain resistant to applications of **Tigris Lactofen**.

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

To minimize the occurrence of resistant biotypes, observe the following general weed management practices:

- Scout application site before and after herbicide applications.
- Start with a clean application site, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small.
- Add other herbicides (e.g., a selective and/or a residual herbicide) and cultural practices (e.g. tillage or crop rotation) where appropriate.
- Utilize the specified label rate for the most difficult to control weed in your field. Avoid tank mixtures with other herbicides that reduce this product's efficacy (through antagonism), or tank mixture directions that encourage application rates of this product below the label directions.
- Control weed escapes and prevent weeds from setting seeds.
- Clean equipment before moving from field to field to minimize the spread of weed seed or plant parts.
- Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of this product on a particular weed to local extension specialists, certified crop advisors, or your Tigris, LLC representative.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent 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 actions for each target weed.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT**Aerial Applications**

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

Ground Applications

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium to ultra coarse spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

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

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

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

Boom Height - Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Release Height - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aurally to crops, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

Shielded Sprayers

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

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

Temperature Inversions

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

Wind

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply this product within 200 feet of non-target plants including non-target crops.
- **DO NOT** apply this product within 200 feet of streams, wetlands, marshes, ponds, lakes, and reservoirs.
- **DO NOT** apply this product by air within 200 ft of emerged cotton crops.

ROTATIONAL CROP INTERVALS

There are no rotational crop restrictions for this product.

PRODUCT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Tigris Lactofen works primarily through contact action. Good coverage of young, actively growing weeds is essential for maximum weed control. The use of a spray adjuvant is usually required and for specific directions, refer to the section of this label titled **ADJUVANTS AND ADDITIVES**.

When **Tigris Lactofen** is applied post-emergence, a portion of the spray solution may contact the soil surface. If soil moisture conditions are favorable for **pre-emergence activity** following the application, suppressed germination of small-seeded broadleaf weeds, including nightshade and pigweed species (including waterhemp and Palmer amaranth) may be expected for a 2-week period at rates of 10 fluid ounces per acre (0.16 lb. a.i./A). Extensive crop or weed foliage at the time of application will reduce the amount of herbicide spray contacting the soil surface, and therefore reduce the amount of soil activity.

A **temporary crop response** needs to be expected following a post-emergence application of **Tigris Lactofen**. Leaves which are open at the time of application will show some burn, bronzing and speckling. Leaves which have emerged but are unopened at the time of application may appear cupped at the tip and/or crinkled along the edges of the leaf. Labeled crops quickly outgrow all initial herbicide effects. When **Tigris Lactofen** is used as directed yields will not be adversely affected.

Weed control may be helped by cultivating 6 - 8 days after application.

Environmental Conditions and Biological Performance

For best results, apply to actively growing weeds within the growth stages indicated in this label. Applying under conditions that do not promote active weed growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. **DO NOT** apply **Tigris Lactofen** when the crop or weeds are under stress due to drought, excessive water, extremes in temperature, disease, or low humidity. This product is most effective when applied in sunny conditions at temperatures above 70°F, and weeds that are stressed are less susceptible to this product.

Rainfastness

This product is rainfast 30 minutes after application. **DO NOT** apply if rain is expected within 30 minutes of application or efficacy may be reduced.

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** cultivate during or prior to application of this product.
- **DO NOT** cause excessive dust to occur during application as the dust may interfere with the spray solution covering the leaf surfaces.

Sequential Applications

A sequential application of this product may be made a minimum of 14 days after the first application.

ADJUVANTS AND ADDITIVES

The addition of an adjuvant to **Tigris Lactofen** is required for post-emergence weed control. Use of a crop oil concentrate (COC), including methylated seed oils (MSO), containing at least 15% emulsifier or non-ionic surfactant containing at least 80% surfactant is advised. The addition of nitrogen (28, 30 or 32%) or ammonium sulfate, in combination with COC or non-ionic surfactant, may enhance weed control. Mixing and compatibility qualities must be verified by a jar test.

Crop Oil Concentrate: Crop oil concentrate is the preferred adjuvant with **Tigris Lactofen** for weed control over a wide spectrum of application conditions. Higher levels of crop response are also generally observed with the use of a crop oil concentrate; however crops quickly outgrow all initial herbicide effects. The rate of crop oil concentrate will depend on the environmental conditions preceding the application and the weed size and species at the time of application. If environmental conditions are good and weeds are growing vigorously, use of the low rate of crop oil concentrate is advised. The higher rate is required when the weeds are under environmental stress including low temperature, low humidity, or low soil moisture.

Non-Ionic Surfactant (NIS): Under optimal growing conditions, and when weeds are actively growing, a NIS may be used in place of a crop oil concentrate.

Drift Control Additives

Drift control additives must not be used with **Tigris Lactofen**.

Also refer to crop specific direction for any additional adjuvant specifications.

Adjuvant Directions

ADJUVANT	PERCENT RELATIVE HUMIDITY		
	> 80% (High)	60 to 80% (Medium)	< 60% (Low)
Non-Ionic Surfactant (NIS) or	0.25% v/v	Not Advised	Not Advised
Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) / Methylated Seed Oil (MSO)	1 pt./A	1.5 pts./A	2 pts./A
A nitrogen source, including ammonium sulfate (2.5 lbs./A) or 28% (1 qt./A) may be added to enhance weed control.			

Determining Adjuvant Compatibility

A jar test must be performed before mixing commercial quantities of **Tigris Lactofen** when using **Tigris Lactofen** for the first time, when using new adjuvants, or when a new water source is being used.

1. Add 1 pint of water to a quart jar. The water must be from the same source and temperature as will be used in the spray tank mixing operation.
2. Add 2 ml (0.4 tsp.) of **Tigris Lactofen** to the quart jar, gently mixing until the product dissipates.
3. Add 6 ml (1 tsp.) of the crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil to the quart jar, gently mix. If a non-ionic surfactant is being used in a tank mix, add 2.5 ml (0.5 tsp.) of the non-ionic surfactant in place of the oil.
4. If nitrogen is being used, add 16 ml (1 tbsp. or 0.5 oz.) of the 28 to 32% nitrogen source to the quart jar. If ammonium sulfate (AMS) is being used, add 19 gm (0.04 lb.) AMS to the quart jar in place of the 28 to 32% nitrogen. Add Ammonium sulfate to the jar before **Tigris Lactofen** in step 2.
5. Place cap on jar, invert 10 times, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.
6. An ideal tank mix combination will be uniform and free of suspended particles. If any of the following conditions are observed the choice of adjuvant must be questioned:
 - a) Layer of oil or globules on the mixture's surface.
 - b) Flocculation: fine particles in suspension or as a layer on the bottom of the jar.
 - c) Clabbering: Thickening texture (coagulated) like gelatin.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill spray tank with clean water $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of desired level.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of **Tigris Lactofen**. Agitation must create a rippling or rolling action on the water surface. If tank mixing with other labeled pesticides, add water soluble bags first, followed by dry formulation, flowables, emulsifiable concentrates, and then solutions. Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate spray operation.

3. Add any required adjuvants.
4. Add any required nitrogen source, unless ammonium sulfate (AMS) is being used. If AMS is being used as the nitrogen source, it must be added after water soluble bags and before dry pesticides.
5. Fill spray tank to desired level with water. Agitation needs to continue until spray solution has been applied.
6. Mix only the amount of spray solution that can be applied the day of mixing. **Tigris Lactofen** will remain active in the spray solution for 12 hours.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Application equipment must be clean and in good repair. Space nozzles uniformly on boom and frequently check for accuracy. Ground speed must not exceed 10 mph to provide proper spray coverage. Boom height, ground speed, and pressure directions must not exceed those directed by the spray nozzle manufacturer for the type and size of nozzle being used. Improper use of the selected spray nozzle will adversely affect the spray pattern, prevent proper coverage of weed leaf surface, and reduce weed control. Refer to the manufacturer’s spray chart for nozzle selection and operating information. Give special attention to preparing and operating the spray equipment to assure proper coverage of weed foliage.

USE SITE APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Use Site	Soybeans															
Location	Agricultural (Outdoor)															
<p>Application Instructions</p>	<p>Apply Tigris Lactofen pre-plant, pre-emergence, and/or post-emergence.</p> <p>The effectiveness of this product may be diminished if applied when conditions exist that do not favor weed growth (including too much or too little moisture, low humidity, temperature extremes, and previous application of herbicides).</p> <p>RESTRICTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 25 fl. oz. (0.40 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • DO NOT apply more than 19 fl. oz. (0.30 lb. a.i.) pre-emergence per acre per year. • DO NOT apply more than 19 fl. oz. (0.30 lb. a.i.) per acre in a single pre-emergence application. • DO NOT apply more than 12.5 fl. oz. (0.20 lb. a.i.) per acre of this product in a single post-emergence application. • DO NOT make more than 2 pre-emergence applications of this product per year when using reduced application rates. • DO NOT make more than 2 post-emergence applications of this product per year. • DO NOT apply within 45 days of harvest • DO NOT apply after growth stage R6 (full seed). • The retreatment interval is 14 days. • New York State Only – Apply Tigris Lactofen only as a post-emergence herbicide once per year, at a maximum annual application rate not to exceed 12.5 fl. oz. (0.20 lb. a.i.) per acre, and not later than 90 days before harvest. • DO NOT graze animals on green forage or stubble. • DO NOT feed treated soybean silage (ensiled soybeans) to cattle. • DO NOT utilize hay or straw for animal feed or bedding. <p>APPLICATION TIMING</p> <p>Pre-Plant Tigris Lactofen may be applied prior to planting soybeans as part of a burndown program to control the emerged weeds listed below. This product will control the weeds if they are within the maximum leaf number and the maximum heights listed.</p> <p>Post-Emergence Tigris Lactofen controls the weeds listed below if they are within the maximum leaf number and the maximum heights. For best results, this product or tank mixes using this product must be applied to actively growing weeds. <i>Use of a crop oil concentrate or a non-ionic surfactant is required.</i> For specific directions, refer to the ADJUVANTS AND ADDITIVES section of this label.</p> <p>TANK MIXES FOR POST-EMERGENCE USE IN SOYBEANS This product may be tank mixed with the soybean herbicides listed below. 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.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">2,4-DB</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Glyphosate</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Flumiclorac</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bentazon</td> <td>Thifensulfuron</td> <td>Imazaquin</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chlorimuron-ethyl</td> <td>Alachlor</td> <td>Clethodim</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S-Metolachlor</td> <td>Dimethenamid-P</td> <td>Acetochlor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cloransulam-methyl</td> <td>Imazethapyr</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	2,4-DB	Glyphosate	Flumiclorac	Bentazon	Thifensulfuron	Imazaquin	Chlorimuron-ethyl	Alachlor	Clethodim	S-Metolachlor	Dimethenamid-P	Acetochlor	Cloransulam-methyl	Imazethapyr	
	2,4-DB	Glyphosate	Flumiclorac													
Bentazon	Thifensulfuron	Imazaquin														
Chlorimuron-ethyl	Alachlor	Clethodim														
S-Metolachlor	Dimethenamid-P	Acetochlor														
Cloransulam-methyl	Imazethapyr															

	Fluazifop Glufosinate	Quizalofop-p-ethyl Imazamox		
Pest(s)	See Below		Stage	Post-Emergence
Action	Action Against Pest		Sub-Action	Control
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (INCHES)	APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz./A)
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	4	3	8 (0.125 lb. a.i./A)
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	3	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	4	4	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	3	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	3	
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	5	4	10 (0.16 lb. a.i./A)
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	5	4	
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	6	2	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Palmer Amaranth*	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	4	2	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	4	
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	4	2	
Waterhemp, Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	4	2	
Waterhemp, Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	4	2	
Balloonvine	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	4	4	
Beggarticks, Devils	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	6	4	
Bristly Starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	4	4	
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	4	4	
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	4	4	
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	8" diameter		
Common Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	6	4	
Common Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	8" diameter		
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	6	4	
Copperleaf, Virginia	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	4	4	
Croton, Tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i> var. <i>septentrionalis</i>	4	4	
Croton, Woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>	4	4	
Devil's Claw	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	4	4	
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrate</i>	6	4	
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	2	4	
Florida Pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	6	4	
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	6	4	
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf	<i>Physalis lanceifolia</i>	6	-	
Hairy Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>	4	4	
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	6	4	
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4	
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	6	2	
Lanceleaf Sage	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>	4	4	
Texasweed	<i>Caperonia palustris</i>	4	4	
Morningglory, Cypressvine	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Entireleaf*	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integruscula</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Ivyleaf*	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Palmleaf*	<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Pitted*	<i>Ipomoea lacunose</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Purple Moonflower*	<i>Ipomoea turbinata</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Smallflower*	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Tall*	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	4	3	
Mustard, Wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	6	4	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	6	5	
Nightshade, Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptychanthum</i>	6	5	
Nightshade, Hairy	<i>Solanum physalifolium</i>	4	5	
Pigweed, Palmer Amaranth*	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	6	3	
Pigweed, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	6	4	
				12.5 (0.20 lb. a.i./A)

Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	4
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	4
Pigweed, Spiny Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	6	4
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>	6	3
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	4	3
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	1.5 inch diameter	
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	6	4
Ragweed, Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	4	2
Showy Crotalaria	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>	4	4
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	6	4
Sunflower, Common*	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	2	4
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	1.5 inch diameter	
Spurge, Spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	4	4
Spurge, Toothed	<i>Euphorbia dentate</i>	4	4
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	4	4
Waterhemp, Common*	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	6	3
Waterhemp, Tall*	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	6	3
Wild Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	4	4
Witchweed	<i>Striga asiatica</i>	6 to 8 inches and prior to bloom	

*For control of these weeds, crop oil concentrate must be used. Ammonium sulfate or liquid nitrogen (28%, 30% or 32%) added to the COC may improve weed control.

Pest(s)	See Below	Stage	Post-Emergence
Action	Action Against Pest	Sub-Action	Suppression
Application Instructions	Efficacy of this product may be diminished if any of the weeds listed below have been previously treated with a post-emergence herbicide due to the weeds potentially being under stress.		

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz./A)
Coffee Senna*	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	2	12.5 (0.20 lb. a.i./A)
Canada Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	6	
Bristly Starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	6	
Milkweed, Climbing	<i>Funastrum cynanchoides</i>	6	
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	6	
Morningglory, Bigroot (Wild Sweet Potato)	<i>Ipomoea pandurata</i>	6	
Redvine	<i>Brunnichia ovate</i>	6	
Smartweed, Swamp	<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	6	
Trumpetcreeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	6	
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	4	
Spurred Anoda	<i>Anoda cristata</i>	2	
Velvetleaf*	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	4	

*For suppression of these weeds, crop oil concentrate must be used. Ammonium sulfate or liquid nitrogen (28%, 30% or 32%) added to the COC may improve weed control.

Pest(s)	See Below	Stage	Pre-Plant / Pre-Emergence
Action	Action Against Pest	Sub-Action	Control

Application Instructions	This product may be applied as a pre-emergence soil applied herbicide for approximately 2 weeks of residual control of the annual broadleaf weeds in soybeans listed below.																												
	<p>TANK MIXES FOR PRE-PLANT / PRE-EMERGENCE USE IN SOYBEANS</p> <p>This product may be tank mixed with the soybean herbicides listed below. 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.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>2,4-D</td> <td>Flumioxazin/Cloransulam-methyl</td> <td>Flumiclorac</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2,4-DB</td> <td>Glufosinate</td> <td>Imazaquin</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bentazon</td> <td>Glyphosate</td> <td>Clethodim</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chlorimuron-ethyl</td> <td>Thifensulfuron</td> <td>Flumioxazin</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S-Metolachlor</td> <td>Alachlor</td> <td>Flumioxazin/Chlorimuron-et</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pyroxasulfone/Flumioxazin</td> <td>Dimethenamid-P</td> <td>Acetochlor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cloransulam-methyl</td> <td>Imazethapyr</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fluazifop</td> <td>Quizalofop-p-ethyl</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flumioxazin</td> <td>Imazamox</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			2,4-D	Flumioxazin/Cloransulam-methyl	Flumiclorac	2,4-DB	Glufosinate	Imazaquin	Bentazon	Glyphosate	Clethodim	Chlorimuron-ethyl	Thifensulfuron	Flumioxazin	S-Metolachlor	Alachlor	Flumioxazin/Chlorimuron-et	Pyroxasulfone/Flumioxazin	Dimethenamid-P	Acetochlor	Cloransulam-methyl	Imazethapyr		Fluazifop	Quizalofop-p-ethyl		Flumioxazin	Imazamox
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Fluazifop	Quizalofop-p-ethyl																												
Flumioxazin	Imazamox																												

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz./A)
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	12.5 – 15 (0.20 – 0.24 lb. a.i./A)
Nightshade, Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptychanthum</i>	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	15 - 19 (0.24 – 0.30 lb. a.i./A)
Copperleaf, Virginia	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	
Nightshade, Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptychanthum</i>	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	
Waterhemp, Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	
Waterhemp, Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	

Pest(s)	White Mold (<i>Sclerotinia</i> stem rot) Sudden Death Syndrome (<i>Fusarium virguliforme</i>)	Stage	Post-Emergence
Action	Action Against Disease	Sub-Action	Suppression
Application Instructions	<p>To suppress white mold, this product must be applied <i>prior</i> to infection occurring but <i>after</i> the soybeans have fully bloomed (R2).</p> <p>Apply 6 - 12.5 (0.10 – 0.20 lb. a.i./A) fl. oz. of this product per acre at, or just before full bloom (R2).</p> <p>For best results, use of a Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Methylated Seed Oil adjuvant at a rate of 1 pint per acre, or a non-ionic surfactant at a rate of 0.25% v/v is advised.</p> <p>NOTE: The effects of this product on white mold are not fungicidal, but involve Systemic Acquired Resistance (SAR).</p>		

Use Site	Cotton
Location	Agricultural (Outdoor)
Application Instructions	<p>For early season post-emergence control of weeds in cotton, make a lay-by or post-directed application of this product post-emergence as a directed spray application following a pre-plant incorporated or pre-emergence herbicide. Apply when the cotton plant has reached a minimum height of 6 inches and a height difference of 3 to 5 inches has been established between the lower leaves of the cotton plant and the top of the broadleaf weeds.</p> <p>Lay-by applications of this product will control broadleaf weeds that do not exceed leaf stage directions listed in the table below.</p> <p>For best results, this product or tank mixes using this product must be applied to actively growing weeds. Use of a crop oil concentrate or a non-ionic surfactant is required. For specific directions, refer to the ADJUVANTS AND ADDITIVES section of this label.</p> <p>When using this product by itself, make a broadcast application at a rate of 12.5 fl. oz. (0.20 lb. a.i.) per acre. The sprayer must be equipped with a flat fan or off-center fan nozzles designed to deliver 10 to 30 gals. of water per acre when operated at a spray pressure of 20 to 30 PSI measured at the nozzle. Pressures greater than 30 PSI may cause the spray mist to move upward into the cotton canopy resulting in severe crop injury.</p> <p>Post-Directed Applications: Cotton 6” or more – For best results, apply this product to small, actively growing weeds. The nozzle must be set to spray no higher than the bottom 2 to 3 inches of the cotton stalk (or the top of the bark formation) and still fully cover the target weeds. A properly timed directed spray application will provide control of labeled weeds not larger than indicated in the table below.</p> <p>Lay-By Applications: Cotton 12” or more – Nozzles must be set to spray no higher than the bottom 1/3 of the cotton stalk (up to the first fruiting node) and still fully cover the target weeds. Use of tank mix combinations will provide better control of larger, late season and/or troublesome weeds in cotton.</p> <p>RESTRICTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 12.5 fl. oz. (0.20 lb. a.i.) of this product per acre per application. • DO NOT exceed a combined rate of 25 fl. oz. (0.40 lb. a.i.) of this product per acre per year.

- **DO NOT** make a sequential application of this product within 14 days of the first application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications of this product per year.
- **DO NOT** apply within 70 days prior to harvest.
- **DO NOT** graze animals on green forage or stubble.
- **DO NOT** utilize hay or straw for animal feed or bedding.
- **DO NOT** apply **Tigris Lactofen** over the top of cotton.

COTTON SENSITIVITY

Apply this product to cotton **only** as a directed spray application with nozzles set to deliver the spray mixture toward the base of the cotton plant, as specified in the **APPLICATION TIMING** section of this label. Lower leaves which are contacted by the spray mixture will appear spotted or light brown to bronze in color. This response will have no effect on the growth or development of the cotton crop, and all growth following application will be normal.

To ensure full coverage of the weed leaf surfaces while minimizing direct contact of the spray mixture with the upper leaves and terminal area of the cotton plant, there **MUST** be a height difference of 3 - 5 inches between the crop and the target weeds prior to application.

Because this product is a contact herbicide, it will not move throughout the cotton plant and it will not vaporize off the soil surface.

APPLICATION TIMING

Post-Directed (cotton 6" or taller)

This product must be applied to young but actively growing weeds for best results. Set the nozzles so that spray completely covers the weeds but does not hit more than the bottom 2" - 3" of the cotton stalk or the top of the bark formation.

Lay-By (cotton 12" or taller)

Tigris Lactofen controls the weeds listed below if they are within the maximum leaf number and the maximum heights.

CULTIVATION

When post-emergence directing **Tigris Lactofen** at the same time as cultivation, the spray nozzles must be positioned in front of the cultivation equipment. Applying **Tigris Lactofen** at the time of cultivation under dry soil conditions will cause excessive dust which will prevent proper contact between **Tigris Lactofen** and the weed surface. This reduced contact will decrease weed control activity. In addition, applying **Tigris Lactofen** while cultivating at ground speeds greater than 5 mph will prevent good coverage of the weed surface by the spray solution and reduce weed control activity.

ADJUVANTS

Weed control over a wide range of application conditions has been enhanced through the use of directed adjuvants.

Post-Directed Application to Cotton at least 6" tall: Use either a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v; **OR** if bark formation has begun crop oil concentrate at a rate of 1 pint per acre (broadcast basis) may be used.

Lay-By Application to Cotton 12" tall (or more): Use a crop oil concentrate at 1 to 2 pts. per acre (broadcast basis).

TANK MIXES FOR POST-EMERGENCE USE IN COTTON

This product may be tank mixed with the cotton herbicides listed below. 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.

Prometryn	Glufosinate	Clethodim
Fluometuron	Linuron	S-metolachlor
Diuron	MSMA	Flumioxazin
Trifloxysulfuron-sodium		Acetochlor
Glyphosate		

Pest(s)	See Below	Stage	Post-Emergence
Action	Action Against Pest	Sub-Action	Control

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (INCHES)	APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz./A)
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	4	3	12.5 (0.20 lb. a.i./A)
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	3	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	4	4	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	3	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	3	
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	5	4	
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	5	4	
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	6	2	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Palmer Amaranth*	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	4	2	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	4	
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	4	2	
Waterhemp, Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	4	2	
Waterhemp, Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	4	2	
Balloonvine	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	4	4	
Beggarticks, Devils	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	6	4	
Bristly Starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	4	4	
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	4	4	
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	4	4	
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	8" diameter		
Common Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	6	4	
Common Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	8" diameter		
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	6	4	
Copperleaf, Virginia	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	4	4	
Croton, Tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus var. septentrionalis</i>	4	4	
Croton, Woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>	4	4	
Devil's Claw	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	4	4	
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	6	4	
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	2	4	
Florida Pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	6	4	
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	6	4	
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf	<i>Physalis lanceifolia</i>	6	-	
Hairy Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>	4	4	
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	6	4	
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4	
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	6	2	
Lanceleaf Sage	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>	4	4	
Texasweed	<i>Caperonia palustris</i>	4	4	
Morningglory, Cypressvine	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Entireleaf*	<i>Ipomoea hederacea var. integruscula</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Ivyleaf*	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Palmleaf*	<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Pitted*	<i>Ipomoea lacunose</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Purple Moonflower*	<i>Ipomoea turbinata</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Smallflower*	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Tall*	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	4	3	
Mustard, Wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	6	4	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	6	5	
Nightshade, Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptychanthum</i>	6	5	
Nightshade, Hairy	<i>Solanum physalifolium</i>	4	5	
Pigweed, Palmer Amaranth*	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	6	3	
Pigweed, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Spiny Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	6	4	
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>	6	3	
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	4	3	
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	1.5 inch diameter		
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	6	4	

Ragweed, Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	4	2
Showy Crotonia	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>	4	4
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	6	4
Sunflower, Common*	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	2	4
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	1.5 inch diameter	
Spurge, Spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	4	4
Spurge, Toothed	<i>Euphorbia dentate</i>	4	4
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	4	4
Waterhemp, Common*	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	6	3
Waterhemp, Tall*	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	6	3
Wild Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	4	4
Witchweed	<i>Striga asiatica</i>	6 to 8 inches and prior to bloom	

*For control of these weeds, crop oil concentrate must be used. Ammonium sulfate or liquid nitrogen (28%, 30% or 32%) added to the COC may improve weed control.

Use Site	Peanuts									
Location	Agricultural (Outdoor)									
Application Instructions	<p>For post-emergence control of weeds in peanuts that do not exceed leaf stage directions listed in the table below, make an application of this product as a directed spray application. Peanuts with 6 or more emerged true leaves are not sensitive to post-emergence applications of this product. Mature peanut leaves treated with Tigris Lactofen will show some brown speckling and bronzing. Growth of the next 2 true leaves may show some cupping or crinkling of the leaf margins. Subsequent growth will be normal, and peanuts quickly outgrow this temporary condition.</p> <p>For best results, this product or tank mixes using this product must be applied to actively growing weeds. Use of a crop oil concentrate or a non-ionic surfactant is required. For specific directions, refer to the ADJUVANTS AND ADDITIVES section of this label.</p> <p>To control early emerged broadleaf weeds, make a single early post-emergence treatment of this product applied at a rate of 12.5 fl. oz. per acre (0.20 lb. a.i./A) after the peanuts have at least 6 true leaves.</p> <p>To control weeds that emerge later or weeds that survived the first application, a second post-emergence application of this product applied at a rate of 12.5 fl. oz. per acre (0.20 lb. a.i./A) may be made <i>as long as the weeds are still within the labeled growth stage.</i></p> <p>RESTRICTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 12.5 fl. oz. (0.20 lb. a.i.) of this product per acre per application. • DO NOT exceed a combined rate of 25 fl. oz. (0.40 lb. a.i.) of this product per acre per year. • DO NOT make a sequential application of this product within 14 days of the first application. • DO NOT make more than 2 applications of this product per year. • DO NOT apply within 45 days prior to harvest. • DO NOT graze animals on green forage or stubble. <p>TANK MIXES FOR POST-EMERGENCE USE IN PEANUTS</p> <p>This product may be tank mixed with the cotton herbicides listed below. 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.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>2,4-DB*</td> <td>Chlorimuron-ethyl</td> <td>Dimethenamid-P</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bentazon</td> <td>S-Metolachlor</td> <td>Imazethapyr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Imazapic</td> <td>Alachlor</td> <td>Clethodim</td> </tr> </table> <p>*Use only 2,4-DB formulations approved for post-emergence use in peanuts. Add a crop oil concentrate at 1 to 2 pts./A or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v to this mixture. Follow all 2,4-DB label restrictions relative to drift onto sensitive crops.</p> <p>PEANUT SENSITIVITY</p> <p>Post-emergence applications of this product are not sensitive to peanuts with 6 or more emerged true leaves. Some brown speckling and bronzing of mature peanut leaves will occur and growth of the next 2 true leaves may show some crinkling or cupping of the leaf margins. However, peanuts quickly outgrow this temporary condition and subsequent growth will be normal.</p>	2,4-DB*	Chlorimuron-ethyl	Dimethenamid-P	Bentazon	S-Metolachlor	Imazethapyr	Imazapic	Alachlor	Clethodim
2,4-DB*	Chlorimuron-ethyl	Dimethenamid-P								
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ADJUVANTS		Stage	Post-Emergence	
Weed control over a wide range of application conditions has been enhanced through the use of directed adjuvants.				
Post-Directed Application to Cotton at least 6" tall: Use either a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v; OR if bark formation has begun crop oil concentrate at a rate of 1 pint per acre (broadcast basis) may be used.				
Lay-By Application to Cotton 12" tall (or more): Use a crop oil concentrate at 1 to 2 pts. per acre (broadcast basis).				
Pest(s)	See Below	Sub-Action	Control	
Action	Action Against Pest			
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (INCHES)	APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz./A)
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	4	3	12.5 (0.20 lb. a.i./A)
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	3	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	4	4	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	3	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	3	
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	5	4	
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	5	4	
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	6	2	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Palmer Amaranth*	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	4	2	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	4	
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	4	2	
Waterhemp, Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	4	2	
Waterhemp, Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	4	2	
Balloonvine	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	4	4	
Beggarticks, Devils	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	6	4	
Bristly Starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	4	4	
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	4	4	
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	4	4	
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	8" diameter		
Common Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	6	4	
Common Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	8" diameter		
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	6	4	
Copperleaf, Virginia	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	4	4	
Croton, Tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus var. septentrionalis</i>	4	4	
Croton, Woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>	4	4	
Devil's Claw	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	4	4	
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	6	4	
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	2	4	
Florida Pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	6	4	
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	6	4	
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf	<i>Physalis lanceifolia</i>	6	-	
Hairy Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>	4	4	
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	6	4	
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4	
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	6	2	
Lanceleaf Sage	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>	4	4	
Texasweed	<i>Caperonia palustris</i>	4	4	
Morningglory, Cypressvine	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Entireleaf*	<i>Ipomoea hederacea var. integruscula</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Ivyleaf*	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Palmleaf*	<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Pitted*	<i>Ipomoea lacunose</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Purple Moonflower*	<i>Ipomoea turbinata</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Smallflower*	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Tall*	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	4	3	

Mustard, Wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	6	4
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	6	5
Nightshade, Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptychanthum</i>	6	5
Nightshade, Hairy	<i>Solanum physalifolium</i>	4	5
Pigweed, Palmer Amaranth*	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	6	3
Pigweed, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	6	4
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	4
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	4
Pigweed, Spiny Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	6	4
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>	6	3
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	4	3
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	1.5 inch diameter	
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	6	4
Ragweed, Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	4	2
Showy Crotalaria	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>	4	4
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	6	4
Sunflower, Common*	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	2	4
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	1.5 inch diameter	
Spurge, Spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	4	4
Spurge, Toothed	<i>Euphorbia dentate</i>	4	4
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	4	4
Waterhemp, Common*	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	6	3
Waterhemp, Tall*	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	6	3
Wild Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	4	4
Witchweed	<i>Striga asiatica</i>	6 to 8 inches and prior to bloom	

*For control of these weeds, crop oil concentrate must be used. Ammonium sulfate or liquid nitrogen (28%, 30% or 32%) added to the COC may improve weed control.

Use Site	Conifer Seedlings and Conifer Nurseries																																																		
Location	Agricultural (Outdoor)																																																		
Application Instructions	<p>Tigris Lactofen may be applied pre-emergence or post-emergence to outdoor conifer seedlings of the species listed below in seedbeds, containers, as seedling transplants and in conifer plantations (but not in forests) to control broadleaf weeds.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>COMMON NAME</th> <th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th> <th>COMMON NAME</th> <th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Fir, Douglas</td> <td><i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i></td> <td>Pine, Eastern White</td> <td><i>Pinus strobes</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fir, Fraser</td> <td><i>Abies fraseri</i></td> <td>Pine, Jack</td> <td><i>Pinus banksiana</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fir, Grand</td> <td><i>Abies grandis</i></td> <td>Pine, Loblolly</td> <td><i>Pinus taeda</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fir, Noble</td> <td><i>Abies procera</i></td> <td>Pine, Lodgepole</td> <td><i>Pinus contorta</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hemlock, Eastern</td> <td><i>Tsuga canadensis</i></td> <td>Pine, Longleaf</td> <td><i>Pinus palustris</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hemlock, Western</td> <td><i>Tsuga heterophylla</i></td> <td>Pine, Ponderosa</td> <td><i>Pinus ponderosa</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spruce, Blue</td> <td><i>Picea pungens</i></td> <td>Pine, Sand</td> <td><i>Pinus clausa</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spruce, Dwarf Alberta</td> <td><i>Picea glauca conica</i></td> <td>Pine, Scotch</td> <td><i>Pinus sylvestris</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spruce, Norway</td> <td><i>Picea abies</i></td> <td>Pine, Shortleaf</td> <td><i>Pinus echinata</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spruce, Sitka</td> <td><i>Picea sitchensis</i></td> <td>Pine, Slash</td> <td><i>Pinus elliottii</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Pine, Virginia</td> <td><i>Pinus virginiana</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Pine, Eastern White	<i>Pinus strobes</i>	Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>	Pine, Jack	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	Fir, Grand	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Pine, Loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Fir, Noble	<i>Abies procera</i>	Pine, Lodgepole	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Hemlock, Eastern	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Pine, Longleaf	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Hemlock, Western	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Pine, Ponderosa	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Spruce, Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Pine, Sand	<i>Pinus clausa</i>	Spruce, Dwarf Alberta	<i>Picea glauca conica</i>	Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>	Pine, Shortleaf	<i>Pinus echinata</i>	Spruce, Sitka	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Pine, Slash	<i>Pinus elliottii</i>			Pine, Virginia	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
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<p>Apply to weed free, tilled and planted seedbeds or to weed free container grown seedlings after sowing but prior to seedling emergence. Following application and before conifer seedling emergence, the application may be incorporated using 0.25 - 0.50 inches of water. A weed pre-emergence application may be made directly over recently transplanted conifers as long as bud break has not yet occurred .</p>																																																			
<p>Thoroughly mix Tigris Lactofen with clean water and apply at a minimum of 30 PSI in a minimum of 20 gals. per acre. Flat fan or hollow cone nozzles are directed. Applications using less than 20 gallons per acre or less than 30 PSI will NOT provide complete weed coverage resulting in incomplete weed control.</p>																																																			
<p>Be sure the nursery species are not sensitive to applications of this product by testing limited areas of each species to be treated prior to complete application.</p>																																																			
<p>DO NOT mechanically incorporate this product as the effectiveness of this product will be impacted if the soil is disturbed after a pre-emergence application is made to seedbeds.</p>																																																			
<p>USE RESTRICTIONS FOR TIGRIS LACTOFEN IN CONIFER SEEDLINGS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT apply when conifers are under stress from animal or winter injury, diseases, planting shock or other stresses. 																																																			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 26 fl. oz. (0.42 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • DO NOT apply more than 16 fl. oz. (0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre of this product in a single application. • DO NOT make more than 3 pre-emergence applications of this product per year, when using reduced application rates. • DO NOT make more than 4 post-emergence applications of this product per year, when using reduced application rates. • DO NOT apply with spray adjuvants if conifer shoot growth is young and has not hardened off. • The retreatment interval is 14 days. <p>CONIFER SENSITIVITY Following application, slight needle burn may be observed on the youngest growth. New growth will be normal, and under favorable environmental conditions, the seedlings will continue to grow vigorously.</p> <p>Plant sensitivity to Tigris Lactofen at labeled rates has been found to be acceptable for the indicated genera and species listed above. However, due to variability within species, environmental conditions, crop growth stage, and application techniques, it is directed that prior to widespread application the user test on a few plants to determine if the herbicide can be used safely. <i>Neither the seller nor the manufacturer of Tigris Lactofen have investigated the safety factor to plants not listed on the label.</i></p>		
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Pest(s)	See Below	Stage	Pre-Emergence
Action	Action Against Pest	Sub-Action	Control

WEEDS CONTROLLED	DIRECTED ADJUVANT	APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz. / Acre)
Clover (<i>Trifolium</i> spp.)	DO NOT use an adjuvant for pre-emergence applications	8 - 16 (0.125 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A)
Common Chickweed		
Common Groundsel		
Common Purslane		
Common Ragweed		
Cottonwood (<i>Populus</i> spp.)		
Lambsquarters		
Mustard species		
Nightshade species		
Pearlwort		
Pigweed species		
Pineapple weed		
Sowthistle		
Spurge, Prostrate		
Spurge, Spotted		
Willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.)		

Pest(s)	See Below	Stage	Post-Emergence
Action	Action Against Pest	Sub-Action	Control

Application Instructions	<p>Thoroughly mix Tigris Lactofen with clean water and apply at a minimum of 30 PSI in a minimum of 20 gals. per acre. Flat fan or hollow cone nozzles are directed. Applications using less than 20 gallons per acre or less than 30 PSI will NOT provide complete weed coverage resulting in incomplete weed control.</p> <p>Be sure the nursery species are not sensitive to applications of this product by testing limited areas of each species to be treated prior to complete application.</p> <p>Make post-emergence applications when weeds are actively growing but no larger than 4 inches in height. The conifer seedlings listed above will not be sensitive to post-emergence treatments when the application is made after complete stand emergence and when the primary shoot growth is complete and has hardened off. Some forking and stunting of seedlings may result if this product is applied to newly emerged seedlings. Conifer transplants will not be sensitive to post-emergence treatments when applications are made before bud break or after foliage has had an opportunity to harden off. Slight needle burn may occur on the youngest conifer growth following application. New growth will not be adversely affected, and conifers will continue to grow vigorously under favorable environmental conditions.</p>		
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WEEDS CONTROLLED	DIRECTED ADJUVANT	APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz./Acre)
Carpetweed		6.5 - 16* (0.104 – 0.25 lb. a.i./A)
Clover (<i>Trifolium</i> spp.)		
Common Chickweed		
Common Dayflower		

Common Groundsel	0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant or 0.125% v/v crop oil concentrate (COC)**	
Common Purslane		
Common Ragweed		
Cottonwood (<i>Populus</i> spp.)		
Dogfennel		
Eclipta		
Florida Beggarweed		
Florida Pusley		
Hairy Galinsoga		
Mayweed		
Morningglory species		
Mustard species		
Nightshade species		
Pearlwort		
Pigweed species		
Pineapple weed		
Poorjoe		
Prickly Sida		
Showy Crotalaria		
Sowthistle		
Spurge		
Prostrate		
Spotted		
Tropic Croton		
Willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.)		
Witchweed		
Yellow Woodsorrell		
*Apply 4 applications at weekly intervals of 6.5 fl. oz./A (0.104 lb. a.i./A) or 2 applications at 2-week intervals of 13 fl. oz./A (0.208 lb. a.i./A) for Southern Pine species only.		
**Crop oil concentrate has been proven safe only in Southern Pine conifer species (after primary shoot growth has begun).		

Use Site	Kenaf
Location	Agricultural (Outdoor)
Application Instructions	<p>CROP INFORMATION</p> <p>Tigris Lactofen may be used for post-emergence directed control of broadleaf weeds in kenaf. For early season control of grasses and broadleaf weeds, apply as a directed spray following a pre-plant incorporated or pre-emergence herbicide application. Apply when the Kenaf plant has reached a minimum height of 10 inches and a height difference of 3 to 5 inches has been established between the lower leaves of the kenaf plant and the top of the broadleaf weeds. <i>Make only a single application of this product to Kenaf per year.</i></p> <p>NOTE: If this product comes into contact with the kenaf plant, injury may result.</p> <p>Post-emergence directed applications of this product or tank mixes containing this product must use equipment designed to minimize spray solution contacting the kenaf plant. This equipment includes spray nozzles positioned a minimum of 3 inches above the soil surface and angled backward so that the spray solution discharges to the rear and underneath the row canopy, nozzles as described above with leaf lifter or shields and/or plastic preformed hooded sprayers positioned to run between the kenaf rows, all of which are designed to help reduce spray contact with the kenaf plant.</p> <p>Post-Directed: KENAF 10" or More – For best results, apply Tigris Lactofen to small, actively growing weeds. Set nozzles to spray no higher than the bottom 2 - 3 inches of the kenaf stalk and still fully cover the target weeds. A properly timed directed spray application will provide control of labeled weeds not larger than indicated in the table below.</p>
	<p>RESTRICTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 12.5 fl. oz. (0.20 lb. a.i.) of this product per acre per application. • DO NOT apply more than 12.5 fl. oz. (0.20 lb. a.i.) of this product per acre per year. • DO NOT make more than 1 application of this product per year. • DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT OVER THE TOP OF KENAF. <p>KENAF SENSITIVITY</p> <p>ONLY apply Tigris Lactofen to kenaf as a directed spray application with nozzles set to deliver the spray mixture toward the base of the kenaf plant. Lower leaves exposed to the spray mixture will appear</p>

spotted or light brown to bronze in color. This response will have no effect on the growth or development of the kenaf crop, and all further growth following application will be normal.

To ensure full coverage of the weed leaf surfaces while minimizing direct contact of the spray mixture with the upper leaves and terminal area of the kenaf plant, it is *critical* that a height differential of 3 to 5 inches between the crop and the target weeds exists prior to application.

DIRECTED BAND APPLICATION

Directed row banding is required for use of **Tigris Lactofen** in kenaf. Two nozzles per row, one on each side, are required for post-emergence directed application. Tractor ground speed must not exceed 5 mph. The spray equipment used must accurately direct the spray pattern to the base of the kenaf plant to minimize contact with the kenaf plant and provide good coverage of the target weeds. Spray nozzles must be positioned a minimum of 3 inches above the soil surface and angled backward so that the spray solution discharges to the rear and under the row canopy. The use of leaf lifters or shields on application equipment is directed to help reduce spray contact with the kenaf plant. Row banding equipment must be adjusted to provide maximum coverage of weeds in the banding area.

CULTIVATION

When post-emergence directing this product at the same time as cultivation, the spray nozzle must be positioned in front of the cultivation equipment. Applying **Tigris Lactofen** at the time of cultivation under dry soil conditions will cause excessive dust which will prevent proper contact between this product and the weed surface, adversely impacting weed control activity. In addition, applying this product while cultivating at ground speeds greater than 5 mph will prevent good coverage of the weed surface by the spray solution and reduce weed control.

APPLICATION RATES

Broadcast apply **Tigris Lactofen** to Kenaf that is at least 10” tall at a rate of 12.5 fl. oz. per acre (0.20 lb. a.i./A). The sprayer must be equipped with flat fan or off-center fan nozzles designed to deliver a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre when operated at a minimum spray pressure of 20 PSI measured at the nozzle. Pressures greater than 30 PSI may cause the spray mist to move upward into the kenaf canopy resulting in severe crop injury.

Use of a 1% v/v Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) spray adjuvant will enhance control of the broadleaf weeds.

NOTE: The broadcast rate must be reduced in proportion to the band area actually treated.

Pest(s)	See Below	Stage	Post-Emergence
Action	Action Against Pest	Sub-Action	Control

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (INCHES)
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	4	3
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	3
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	4	4
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	3
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	3
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	5	4
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	5	4
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	6	2
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	4
Pigweed, Palmer Amaranth*	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	4	2
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	4
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	4	2
Waterhemp, Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	4	2
Waterhemp, Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	4	2
Balloonvine	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	4	4
Beggarticks, Devils	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	6	4
Bristly Starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	4	4
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	4	4
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	4	4
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	8” diameter	
Common Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	6	4
Common Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	8” diameter	

Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	6	4
Copperleaf, Virginia	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	4	4
Croton, Tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i> var. <i>septentrionalis</i>	4	4
Croton, Woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>	4	4
Devil's Claw	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	4	4
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrate</i>	6	4
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	2	4
Florida Pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	6	4
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	6	4
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf	<i>Physalis lanceifolia</i>	6	-
Hairy Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>	4	4
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	6	4
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	6	2
Lanceleaf Sage	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>	4	4
Texasweed	<i>Caperonia palustris</i>	4	4
Morningglory, Cypressvine	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	4	3
Morningglory, Entireleaf*	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriuscula</i>	4	3
Morningglory, Ivyleaf*	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	4	3
Morningglory, Palmleaf*	<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>	4	3
Morningglory, Pitted*	<i>Ipomoea lacunose</i>	4	3
Morningglory, Purple Moonflower*	<i>Ipomoea turbinata</i>	4	3
Morningglory, Smallflower*	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>	4	3
Morningglory, Tall*	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	4	3
Mustard, Wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	6	4
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	6	5
Nightshade, Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptychanthum</i>	6	5
Nightshade, Hairy	<i>Solanum physalifolium</i>	4	5
Pigweed, Palmer Amaranth*	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	6	3
Pigweed, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	6	4
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Pigweed, Spiny Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	6	4
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>	6	3
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	4	3
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	1.5 inch diameter	
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	6	4
Ragweed, Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	4	2
Showy Crotalaria	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>	4	4
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	6	4
Sunflower, Common*	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	2	4
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	1.5 inch diameter	
Spurge, Spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	4	4
Spurge, Toothed	<i>Euphorbia dentate</i>	4	4
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	4	4
Waterhemp, Common*	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	6	3
Waterhemp, Tall*	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	6	3
Wild Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	4	4
Witchweed	<i>Striga asiatica</i>	6 to 8 inches and prior to bloom	

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Store in a cool, dry place. Keep pesticide in original container. **DO NOT** put concentrate or dilute into food or drink containers. Not for use or storage in or around the home.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

This product is acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING

Nonrefillable containers less than or equal to 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of empty containers in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable containers greater than 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container, (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. 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. Offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of empty containers in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

CONDITION OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Tigris, LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Tigris, LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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