



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

EPA Reg. Number:

92647-26

Date of Issuance:

9/4/19

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

TIGRIS DICAMBA DGA

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Tigris, LLC
1204 Village Market Place, #173
Morrisville, NC 27560

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:

Emily Schmid

Emily Schmid, Acting Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

9/4/19

2. You are required to comply with the data requirements described in the DCI identified below:
 - a. Dicamba GDCI-029801-1659

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. 92647-26.”
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 5/13/2019

If you have any questions, please contact Sarah Meadows by phone at 703-347-0606, or via email at meadows.sarah@epa.gov.

Enclosure

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

DICAMBA	GROUP 4	HERBICIDE
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Tigris Dicamba DGATM

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

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	(% by weight)
Diglycolamine salt of 3,6-dichloro- <u>o</u> -anisic acid*	58.1%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	41.9%
TOTAL	100.0%

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

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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

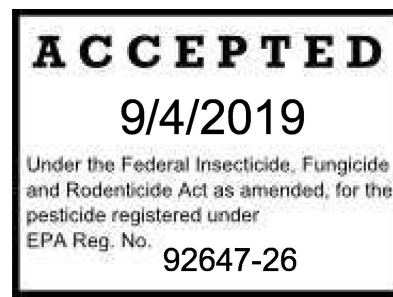
See inside label booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

EPA Reg. No.: 92647-XX

EPA Est. No.:

Net Weight:

Manufactured for:
Tigris, LLC
1204 Village Market Place, #173
Morrisville, NC 27560



{LANGUAGE INSIDE BOOKLET}

FIRST AID	
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall at 1-844-685-9173 for emergency medical treatment information.	

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils, or Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils (except for pilots)
- Shoes plus socks

See **Engineering Controls Statement** for additional requirements. 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 after handling and 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. This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

Ground and Surface Water Protection

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

Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment wash waters, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

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

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

Endangered Species Concerns

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of **24 hours**. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as, plants, soil, or water is:

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

Non-agricultural Use Requirements

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

DO NOT enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried. **DO NOT** apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

I. Product Information

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

Mode of Action

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

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

<p><u>ANNUALS</u> Alkanet Amaranth, Palmer, Powell, Spiny Aster, Slender Bedstraw, Catchweed Beggarweed, Florida Broomweed, Common Buckwheat, Tartary, Wild Buffalobur Burclover, California Burcucumber Buttercup, Corn, Creeping, Roughseed, Western Field Carpetweed Catchfly, Nightflowering Chamomile, Corn Chervil, Bur Chickweed, Common Clovers Cockle, Corn, Cow, White Cocklebur, Common Copperleaf, Hophornbeam Cornflower (Bachelor Button) Croton, Tropic, Woolly Daisy, English Dragonhead, American Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf Falseflax, Smallseed Fleabane, Annual Flixweed Fumitory Goosefoot, Nettleleaf Hempnettle Henbit Jacobs-Ladder Jimsonweed Knawel (German Moss) Knotweed, Prostrate Kochia Ladysthumb Lambsquarters, Common Lettuce, Miners, Prickly Mallow, Common, Venice Marestalk (Horseweed) Mayweed Morningglory, Ivyleaf, Tall Mustard, Black, Blue, Tansy, Treacle, Tumble, Wild, Yellowtops Nightshade, Black, Cutleaf, Pennycress, Field (Fanweed, Frenchweed, Stinkweed) Pepperweed, Virginia (Peppergrass)</p>	<p>Pigweed, Prostrate, Redroot (Carelessweed), Rough, Smooth, Tumble Pineappleweed Poorjoe Poppy, Red-horned Puncturevine PursTan Common Pusley, Florida Radish, Wild Ragweed, Common, Giant (Buffaloweed), Lance-Leaf Rocket, London, Yellow Rubberweed, Bitter (Bitterweed) Salsify Senna, Coffee, Sesbania, Hemp Shepherdspurse Sicklepod Sida, Prickly (Teaweed) Smartweed, Green, Pennsylvania Sneezeweed, Bitter Sowthistle, Annual, Spiny Spanish Needles Spikeweed, Common Spurge, Prostrate, Leafy Spurry, Corn Starbur, Bristly Starwort, Little Sumpweed, Rough Sunflower, Common (Wild), Volunteer Thistle, Russian Velvetleaf Waterhemp Waterprimrose, Winged Wormwood</p> <p><u>BIENNIALS</u> Burdock, Common Carrot, Wild (Queen Anne's Lace) Cockle, White Eveningprimrose, Common Geranium, Carolina Gromwell Knapweed, Diffuse, Spotted Mallow, Dwarf Plantain, Bracted Ragwort, Tansy Starthistle, Yellow Sweetclover Teasel Thistle, Bull, Milk, Musk, Plumeless</p> <p><u>PERENNIALS</u></p>	<p>Alfalfa¹ Artichoke, Jerusalem Aster, Spiny, Whitehead Bedstraw, Smooth Bindweed, Field, Hedge Blueweed, Texas Bursage, Woollyleaf¹ (Bur Ragweed, Povertyweed) Buttercup, Tall Campion, Bladder Chickweed, Field, Mouseear Chicory¹ Clover¹, Hop Dandelion¹, Dock¹, Broadleaf (Bitterdock), Curly Dogbane, Hemp Dogfennel¹ (Cypressweed) Fern, Bracken Garlic, Wild Goldenrod, Canada, Missouri Goldenweed, Common Hawkweed Henbane, Black¹ Horsenettle, Carolina Ironweed Knapweed, Black, Diffuse, Russian¹, Spotted Milkweed, Common, Honeyvine, Western Whorled Nettle, Stinging Nightshade, Silverleaf (White Horsenettle) Onion, Wild Plantain, Broadleaf, Buckhorn Pokeweed Ragweed, Western Redvine Sericea Lespedeza Smartweed, Swamp Snakeweed, Broom Sorrel¹, Red (Sheep Sorrel) Sowthistle¹, Perennial Spurge, Leafy Sundrop, Thistle, Canada, Scotch Toadflax, Dalmatian Tropical Soda Apple Trumpet creeper (Buckvine) Vetch Waterhemlock, Spotted Waterprimrose, Creeping Woodsorrel¹, Creeping, Yellow Wormwood, Louisiana Yankeeweed</p>	<p>Yarrow, Common¹</p> <p><u>WOODY SPECIES</u> Alder Ash Aspen Basswood Beech Birch Blackberry² Blackgum² Cedar² Cherry Chinquapin Cottonwood Creosotebush² Cucumbertree Dewberry² Dogwood² Elm Grape Hawthorn (Thornapple)² Hemlock Hickory Honeylocust Honeysuckle Hornbeam Huckleberry Huisache Ivy, Poison Kudzu Locust, Black Maple Mesquite Oak Oak, Poison Olive, Russian Persimmon, Eastern Pine Plum, Sand (Wild Plum)² Poplar Rabbitbrush Redcedar, Eastern² Rose², McCartney, Multiflora Sagebrush, Fringed² Sassafras Serviceberry Spicebush Spruce Sumac Sweetgum² Sycamore Tarbush Willow Witchhazel Yaupon² Yucca²</p>
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¹Noted perennials may be controlled using lower rates of **Tigris Dicamba DGA** than those specified for other listed perennial weeds.

²Growth suppression only.

Resistance Management

For resistance management, **Tigris Dicamba DGA** is a Group 4 (Dicamba) herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **Tigris Dicamba DGA** and other Group 4 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

Weed Management

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

- Rotate the use of **Tigris Dicamba DGA** or other Group 4 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in the field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Atticus, LLC at 984-465-4754.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

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

II. Application Instructions

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

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

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

Cultivation

DO NOT cultivate within 7 days after applying **Tigris Dicamba DGA**.

Sensitive Crop Precautions

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

Precautions to avoid herbicide drift

- Use coarse sprays (volume median diameter of 400 microns or more) to avoid potential herbicide drift. Select nozzles that are designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles (less than 200 microns). Examples of nozzles designed to produce coarse sprays via ground applications are Delavan® Raindrops, Spraying Systems XR (excluding 1100 tips) flat fans, Turbo Teejets®, Turbo Floodjets®, or large capacity flood nozzles such as D10, TK10, or greater capacity tips.
- Keep the spray pressure at or below 20 psi and the spray volume at or above 20 gallons per acre (for ground broadcast applications), unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift-reducing nozzles. Consult your spray nozzle supplier concerning the choice of drift-reducing nozzles.
- Agriculturally approved drift-reducing additives may be used.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

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

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

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

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

Ground Application (Banding)

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

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

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

Table 2. Tigris Dicamba DGA Application Rates for Control or Suppression by Weed Type and Growth Stage
Use rate limitations are given in sections V. and VI. **Crop-Specific Information.**

Weed Type and Stage	Rate Per Acre (fl oz)	Weed Type and Stage	Rate Per Acre (fl oz)
Annual¹ Small, actively growing Established weed growth	8 - 16 16 - 24	Perennial Top growth suppression Top growth control and root suppression Noted perennials (footnote 1 in Table 1) Other perennials ³	8 - 16 16 - 32 32 32
Biennial Rosette diameter 1 - 3" Rosette diameter 3" or more Bolting	8 - 16 16 - 32 32	Woody Brush & Vines Top growth suppression Top growth control ^{2,3} Stems and stem suppression ³	16 - 32 32 32
¹ Rates below 8 fluid ounces per acre may provide control or suppression but should typically be applied with other herbicides that are effective on the same species and biotype. ² Species noted in Table 2 will require tank mixes for adequate control. ³ DO NOT broadcast apply more than 32 fluid ounces per acre for single application. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth or perennial weeds with well-established root growth. Rate higher than 32 fluid ounces per acre are for spot treatment only. DO NOT exceed 64 fluid ounces per acre per year.			

Ground Application (Broadcast)

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

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

Ground Application (Wipers)

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

III. Additives

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

Nitrogen Source

- **Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN):** Use 2 - 4 quarts of UAN (commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution) per acre. **DO NOT** use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.
- **Ammonium sulfate (AMS):** AMS at 2.5 pounds per acre may be substituted for UAN. Use high-quality AMS (spray grade) to avoid plugging of nozzles. Other sources of nitrogen are not as effective as those mentioned. Tigris, LLC does not recommend applying AMS, if applied in less than 10 gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes. Use AMS only if it has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.

Nonionic Surfactant

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

Oil Concentrate

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

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

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

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

Table 3. Additive Rate Per Acre

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

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

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

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

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

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

Mixing Order

1. **Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
2. **Agitation.** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. **Inductor.** If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.

4. **Products in PVA bags.** Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
5. **Water-dispersible products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspoemulsions).
6. **Water-soluble products.** (such as **Tigris Dicamba DGA**)
7. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable).
8. **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable).
9. **Remaining quantity of water.**

Maintain constant agitation during application.

IV. Tank Mixing Information

Tank Mix Partners/Components

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

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

Tigris Dicamba DGA may also be used in tank mixtures with foliar applied insecticides including synthetic pyrethroids such as permethrin, esfenvalerate, and lambda-cyhalothrin insecticides or with the carbamate insecticide carbofuran. **DO NOT** apply **Tigris Dicamba DGA** in tank mixtures with chlorpyrifos insecticide.

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| • 2,4-D | • bromoxynil + MCPA |
| • 2,4-D + triclopyr | • butylate clopyralid |
| • acetochlor | • chlorsulfuron |
| • acetochlor + atrazine | • chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl |
| • acetochlor + atrazine + glyphosate | • clopyralid + 2,4-D |
| • acetochlor + EPTC | • cyanazine |
| • alachlor | • cyanazine + atrazine |
| • alachlor + atrazine | • dicamba |
| • alachlor + glyphosate | • dicamba + atrazine diuron |
| • ametryn | • dimethenamid |
| • asulam | • dimethenamid-P |
| • atrazine | • dimethenamid + atrazine |
| • bentazon | • EPTC |
| • bentazon + atrazine | • fenoxaprop + MCPA |
| • bromoxynil | • fenoxapropethyl + MCPA + 2,4-D |

- flufenacet + metribuzin
- flumetsulam glyphosate
- flumetsulam + clopyralid
- glyphosate + 2,4-D
- glyphosate + dicamba
- glufosinate nicosulfuron
- halosulfuron
- imazethapyr + imazapyr
- MCPA
- metribuzin
- metsulfuron-methyl
- paraquat
- pendimethalin
- picloram
- primisulfuron-methyl
- primisulfuron + prosulfuron
- prometryn
- pronamide
- propachlor
- prosulfuron
- pyridate
- quinclorac
- simazine
- s-metolachlor
- s-metolachlor + atrazine
- sulfosate
- thifensulfuron+ tribenuron-methyl
- thifensulfuron + ribenuron-methyl
- thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron
- triasulfuron
- triclopyr

V. Restrictions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4. Crop-Specific Restrictions¹

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

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

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

VI. Crop-Specific Information

Asparagus

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

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

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

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

Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): DO NOT harvest prior to 24 hours after treatment.

DO NOT use in the Coachella Valley of California.

Asparagus Tank Mixes

Apply 8 - 16 fluid ounces of **Tigris Dicamba DGA** per acre with glyphosate or 2,4-D to improve control of Canada thistle and field bindweed.

Between Crop Applications

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

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

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

Rates and Timings:

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

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

Between Crop Tank Mixes

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

- 2,4-D
- atrazine
- chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl
- clopyralid + 2,4-D

- glyphosate
- glyphosate + 2,4-D
- glyphosate + dicamba
- metribuzin
- metsulfuron-methyl
- paraquat
- picloram
- pronamide
- quinclorac
- sulfosate
- triasulfuron

Corn (Field, Pop, Seed, and Silage)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tigris Dicamba DGA is not registered for use on sweet corn.

PREPLANT AND PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION IN NO TILLAGE CORN:

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

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

PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION IN CONVENTIONAL OR REDUCED TILLAGE CORN:

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

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

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

EARLY POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION IN ALL TILLAGE SYSTEMS:

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

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

LATE POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION:

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

Timing: Apply **Tigris Dicamba DGA** from 8 - 36" tall corn or 15 days before tassel emergence, whichever comes first. For best performance, apply when weeds are less than 3" tall. Apply directed spray when corn leaves prevent proper spray coverage, sensitive crops are growing nearby, or tank mixing with 2,4-D. **DO NOT** apply **Tigris Dicamba DGA** when soybeans are growing nearby if any of these conditions exist:

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

Corn Tank Mixes or Sequential Uses

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

Apply **Tigris Dicamba DGA** prior to, in tank mix with, or after one or more of the following herbicides:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| • 2,4-D ¹ | • cyanazine + atrazine | • imazethapyr + imazapyr ⁵ |
| • acetochlor | • dicamba ¹ | • nicosulfuron ¹ |
| • acetochlor + atrazine | • dicamba + atrazine ¹ | • paraquat |
| • acetochlor + atrazine + glyphosate | • dimethenamid | • pendimethalin |
| • acetochlor + EPTC ² | • dimethenamid + atrazine | • primisulfuron-methyl ¹ |
| • alachlor | • dimethenamid-P | • primisulfuron + prosulfuron ¹ |
| • alachlor + atrazine | • EPTC | • pyridate |
| • atrazine | • flufenacet + metribuzin | • s-metolachlor |
| • bentazon + atrazine | • flumetsulam | • s-metolachlor + atrazine |
| • butylate ² | • flumetsulam + clopyralid ¹ | • simazine |
| • clopyralid ¹ | • glufosinate ³ | • sulfosate |
| • cyanazine | • glyphosate ⁴ | |
| | • halosulfuron ¹ | |

¹See **Table 5. Specific Guidelines for Tank Mixes or Sequential Use Programs** for additional limitations or restrictions that apply for tank mix or sequential use programs with these products.

²Sequential use only.

³Use only on glufosinate-resistant corn hybrids.

⁴Includes postemergence use on glyphosate-resistant corn hybrids.

⁵Use only imidazolinone-resistant corn hybrids.

Table 5. Specific Guidelines for Tank Mixes or Sequential Use Programs	
Tank Mix Partner	Rate Per Acre
Nicosulfuron or Primsulfuron-methyl	When tank mixing, applications immediately following extreme day or night temperature fluctuations or applications when daytime temperatures DO NOT exceed 50° F may result in decreased weed control or crop injury. Delay application until the temperatures warm and both weeds and crop resume normal growth.
2,4-D	To provide maximum crop safety after corn emergence, use this tank mix only after corn is greater than 8" tall and when application can be made with drop pipes that direct spray beneath corn leaves and away from the whorl of the corn. Do not exceed 0.25 pints 2,4-D per acre (0.125 pounds of acid equivalent per acre).
Dicamba , Dicamba DGA® or Dicamba + Atrazine	Tank mixes with these products that contain dicamba must not exceed a total combined rate of 0.50 pounds of dicamba acid equivalent per acre (0.25 pound on coarse-textured soils or on any soil when corn is greater than 8" tall). Sequential applications of these products must be separated by a minimum of 2 weeks (unless the combined rate is less than 0.5 pounds of dicamba acid equivalent and corn is 8" tall or less) and must not exceed a combined total of 0.75 pounds dicamba acid equivalent per acre for in-crop use.
Primisulfuron + Prosulfuron, Clopyralid, Flumetsulam + Clopyralid, or Halosulfuron	For improved control of velvetleaf, tank mix a product containing primisulfuron + prosulfuron or a product containing halosulfuron with Tigris Dicamba DGA . See product label for rates. For improved control of Canada thistle, tank mix a product containing clopyralid or a product containing flumetsulam + clopyralid with Tigris Dicamba DGA . See product label for rates. Use the higher rate in the range for heavier infestations of these weeds.

Cotton

PREPLANT APPLICATION:

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

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

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

DO NOT apply preplant to cotton west of the Rockies.

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

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

Cotton Tank Mixes

For control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds, **Tigris Dicamba DGA** may be tank mixed with cyanazine, prometryn, paraquat dichloride, and glyphosate herbicides.

Grass Grown for Seed

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

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

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

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

Grass Seed Tank Mixes

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

- 2,4-D amine or ester
- bromoxynil
- clopyralid
- clopyralid + 2,4-D
- diuron
- MCPA amine
- metribuzin
- thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl

Proso Millet

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

Tigris Dicamba DGA combined with 2,4-D will provide control or suppression of the annual broad leaf weeds listed in **Table 1**.

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

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

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

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

Tigris Dicamba DGA may be used on on pasture, hay, rangeland, and general farmstead (non-cropland) (including fencerows and non-irrigation ditch banks) for control or suppression of broad leaf weed and brush species listed in **Table 1**.

Tigris Dicamba DGA may also be applied to non-cropland areas to control broad leaf 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.

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

Rates and Timings

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

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

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, **DO NOT** exceed a total of 32 fluid ounces of **Tigris Dicamba DGA** per treated acre during a growing season.

Grass grown for hay requires a 7 -day wait period between application and harvest.

Crop-Specific Restrictions

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

Crop-Specific Precautions

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

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

Table 6. Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment

Tigris Dicamba DGA Rate per Treated Acre (pts)	Days Before Grazing (days)	Days Before Hay Harvest (days)
Up to 1	7	37
Up to 2	21	51
Up to 4	40	70

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

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

Aerial Application:

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

Ground Application:

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

Cut Surface Treatments:

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

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

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

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

Applications for Control of Dormant Multiflora Rose:

Tigris Dicamba DGA can be applied when plants are dormant as an undiluted spot treatment directly to the soil or as a Lo-Oil basal bark treatment using an oil-water emulsion solution.

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

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

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

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

1. Combine 1.5 gallons of water, 1 ounce of emulsifier, 16 fluid ounces of **Tigris Dicamba DGA**, and 2.5 pints of No.2 diesel fuel.
 2. Adjust the amounts of materials used proportionately to the amount of final spray solution desired.
- DO NOT** exceed 8 gallons of spray solution mix applied per acre, per year.

Pasture Tank Mixes

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

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| • 2,4-D | |
| • 2,4-D + triclopyr | • paraquat dichloride |
| • clopyralid | • triasulfuron® |
| • clopyralid + 2,4-D | • triclopyr |
| • glyphosate | • picloram |
| • metsulfuron-methyl | |

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

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

NEWLY SEEDED AREAS

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

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

ESTABLISHED GRASS STANDS

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

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

Rates and Timings

Apply 4 - 32 fluid ounces of **Tigris Dicamba DGA** per acre. Refer to **Table 2** for rates based on target weed species. **Tigris Dicamba DGA** may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with other products labeled for use in Conservation Reserve Programs such as atrazine, paraquat, glyphosate, sulfosate, or 2,4-D.

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

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

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

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

Additives: When tank mixing **Tigris Dicamba DGA** with sulfonylurea herbicides (metsulfuron-methyl, triasulfuron, thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron, thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl, chlorsulfuron +metsulfuron-methyl, chlorsulfuron, thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl, and prosulfuron), use 1 - 4 pints of an agriculturally approved surfactant (containing at least 80% active ingredient) per 100 gallons of spray or not more than 0.25 - 0.5% by volume. Use the highest rate of surfactant when using the lower rate ranges of the tank mix or when treating more mature and difficult to control weeds or dense vegetative growth.

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

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

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

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

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

EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:

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

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

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

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS:

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

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

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

DO NOT make preharvest applications in California.

Barley Tank Mixes

Table 7. Tank Mix Partners	
See product labels for rates.	
2,4-D amine or ester ^{2,3}	metribuzin
bromoxynil	metsulfuron-methyl ¹
bromoxynil + MCPA	thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl ¹
chlorsulfuron ¹	thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron ¹
chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl ¹	triasulfuron ¹
MCPA amine or ester ²	
¹ DO NOT use low rates of sulfonylureas (metsulfuron-methyl, triasulfuron, thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron, thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl, chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl, and chlorsulfuron) on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth. ² When using formulations other than 4 pounds per gallon use pounds of a.e. per acre listed. ³ This tank mix is for fall-seeded barley only	

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

EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:

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

Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest.

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

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

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

EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:

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

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

Triticale Tank Mixes: For best performance, **Tigris Dicamba DGA** should be used in tank mix combination with bromoxynil herbicide.

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

EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:

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

Early season applications to spring-seeded wheat must be made before wheat exceeds the 6-leaf stage. Early developing wheat varieties such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield must receive application between early tillering and the jointing stage. Care should be taken in staging these varieties to be certain that the application occurs prior to the jointing stage.

To improve control of Russian thistle, flixweed, gromwell, or mayweed, add 2,4-D amine or ester to a tank mix with one of the following herbicides: metsulfuron-methyl, triasulfuron, thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron, thifensulfuron + tribenuraon-methyl, chlorsulfuron + -metsulfuron-methyl, chlorsulfuron, or prosulfuron.

SPECIFIC USE PROGRAMS FOR FALL-SEEDED WHEAT ONLY:

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

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS:

Tigris Dicamba DGA can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of wheat. Apply 8 fluid ounces **Tigris Dicamba DGA** per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broad leaf weeds when wheat is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stern. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing but before weeds canopy.

Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest. **DO NOT** use preharvest-treated wheat for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

For control of additional broad leaf weeds or grasses, **Tigris Dicamba DGA** may be tank mixed with other herbicides such as metsulfuron-methyl, glyphosate, and 2,4-D.

DO NOT make preharvest applications in California.

Wheat Tank Mixes

Table 8. Tank Mix Partners	
See product labels for rates.	
2,4-D amine or ester ⁵	fenoxapropethyl + MCPA + 2,4-D ²
bromoxynil	glyphosate
bromoxynil + MCPA	MCPA amine or ester ⁵
chlorsulfuron ¹	Metribuzin ³
chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl ¹	metsulfuron-methyl ¹
clopyralid	prosulfuron ¹
clopyralid + 2,4-D	thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl ¹
diuron ³	thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron ¹

fenoxaprop + MCPA ²	triasulfuron ¹
<p>¹DO NOT use low rates of sulfonyleurea herbicides, such as metsulfuron-methyl, triasulfuron, thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron, thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl, chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl, chlorsulfuron, thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl, and prosulfuron on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.</p> <p>²DO NOT use Tigris Dicamba DGA as a tank mix treatment with fenoxaprop + MCPA or fenoxapropethyl + MCPA + 2,4-D on Durum wheat. DO NOT tank mix with fenoxapropethyl + MCPA + 2,4-D if wild oat is the target weed.</p> <p>³Tank mixes with diuron and metribuzin are for use in fall-seeded wheat only.</p> <p>⁴A tank mix of up to 4 fluid ounces of Tigris Dicamba DGA any glyphosate formulation labeled for use as a preplant application to small grains may be applied with no waiting period prior to planting.</p> <p>⁵Up to 32 fluid ounces of (1.0 pound a.e.) may be used on fall-seeded wheat if crop injury is acceptable. When using formulations other than 4 pounds per gallon, use the pounds of a.e. per acre listed.</p>	

Sorghum

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

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

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

PREPLANT APPLICATION:

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

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION:

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

Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): Delay harvest until 30 days after treatment.

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

SPLIT APPLICATION:

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

Sorghum Tank Mixes and Sequential Treatments

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

- alachlor
- atrazine
- bentazon + atrazine
- bromoxynil
- dimethenamid
- dimethenamid + atrazine
- dimethenamid-P
- glyphosate
- glyphosate + 2,4-D
- glyphosate + dicamba
- halosulfuron
- paraquat
- propachlor
- prosulfuron
- quinclorac
- sodium salt of bentazon
- s-metolachlor + atrazine
- s-metolachlor

Soybean

PREPLANT APPLICATIONS:

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

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

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

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS:

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

Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): DO NOT harvest soybeans until 7 days after application.

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

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

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

DO NOT make preharvest applications in California.

Soybean Tank Mixes

PREPLANT TANK MIXES:

Tigris Dicamba DGA may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for early preplant use in soybeans including burndown herbicides such as glyphosate and 2,4-D or residual herbicides such as dimethenamid-P, dimethenamid, or s-metolachlor.

PREHARVEST TANK MIXES:

Tigris Dicamba DGA may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for preharvest use in soybeans such as glyphosate and paraquat.

Sugarcane

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

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

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

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

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

Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): Delay harvest until 87 days after treatment.

Sugarcane Tank Mixes

Tigris Dicamba DGA may be tank mixed with other products registered for use in sugarcane such as asulam, atrazine, ametryn, and 2,4-D.

Farmstead Turf (noncropland) and Sod Farms

DO NOT use on residential sites.

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

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

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

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

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

Farmstead Turf (noncropland) and Sod Farm Tank Mixes

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

Table 9. Tank Mix Partner	
See product labels for rates.	
2,4-D	MCPA
bromoxynil	MCPP

Crops
This product can be used on the following crops:
Asparagus Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Corn Cotton Fallow Systems (Between Crop Applications) Proso Millet Pastures, Rangeland, General Farmstead Small Grains (Barley, Oat, Triticale and Wheat) Sod Farms and Farmstead Turf Sorghum Soybean Sugarcane
Look inside for complete Restrictions and Limitations and Application Instructions.

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

Pests listed in this label (continued)		Pests listed in this label (continued)	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
BIENNIALS (continued)		PERENNIALS (continued)	
Mallow, Dwarf	<i>Malva borealis</i>	Sericea, Lespedeza	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>
Plantain, Bracted	<i>Plantago aristata</i>	Smartweed, Swamp	<i>Polygonum cockineum</i>
Ragwort, Tansy	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Snakeweed, Broom	<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>
Starthistle, Yellow	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Sorrel, Red (Sheep Sorrel)	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Sweetclover	<i>Melilotus</i> spp.	Sowthistle, Perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Teasel	<i>Dipsacus sativus</i>	Spurge, Leafy	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Thistle, Bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Sundrops	<i>Oenothera perennis</i>
, Musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
, Plumeless	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	, Scotch	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
		Toadflax, Dalmatian	<i>Linaria genistifolia</i>
PERENNIALS		Tropical Soda Apple	<i>Solanum viarum</i>
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Trumpet creeper (Buckvine)	<i>Campsis radicans</i>
Artichoke, Jerusalem	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>	Vetch	<i>Vicia</i> spp.
Aster, Spiny	<i>Aster spinosus</i>	Waterhemlock, Spotted	<i>Cicuta maculate</i>
, Whiteheath	<i>Aster pilosus</i>	Waterprimrose, Creeping	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
Bedstraw, Smooth	<i>Gallium mollugo</i>	Woodsorrel, Creeping	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>
Bindweed, Field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	, Yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>
, Hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Wormwood, Absinth	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>
Blueweed, Texas	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	, Louisiana	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>
Bursage, Woollyleaf,	<i>Ambrosia grayi</i>	Yankee weed	<i>Eupatorium compositifolium</i>
(Bur Ragweed, Povertyweed)		Yarrow, Common	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Buttercup, Tall	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>		
Campion, Bladder	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	WOODY SPECIES	
Chickweed, Field	<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	Alder	<i>Alnus</i> spp.
, Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	Ash	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Aspen	<i>Populus</i> spp.
Clover, Hop	<i>Trifolium aureum</i>	Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Beech	<i>Fagus</i> spp.
Dock, Broadleaf (Bitterdock)	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Birch	<i>Betula</i> spp.
, Curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Blackberry	<i>Rubus</i> spp.
Dogbane, Hemp	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	Blackgum	<i>Nyssa</i> spp.
Dogfennel (Cypressweed)	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	Cedar	<i>Cedrus</i> spp.
Fern, Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Cherry	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Garlic, Wild	<i>Allium vineale</i>	Chinquapin	<i>Chrysolepis chrysophylla</i>
Goldenrod, Canada	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
, Missouri	<i>Solidago missouriensis</i>	Creosotebush	<i>Laurea tridentata</i>
Goldenweed, Common	<i>Isocoma coronopifolia</i>	Cucumbertree	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>
Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium</i> spp.	Dewberry	<i>Rubus caesius</i>
Henbane, Black	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Horsenettle, Carolina	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	Elm	<i>Ulmus</i> spp.
Ironweed	<i>Vernonia</i> spp.	Grape	<i>Vitis</i> spp.
Knapweed, Black	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Hawthorn (Thornapple)	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.
, Russian	<i>Centaurea repens</i>	Hemlock	<i>Tsuga</i> spp.
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Hickory	<i>Carya</i> spp.
, Honeyvine	<i>Ampelamus albidus</i>	Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
, Western Whorled	<i>Asclepias subverticillata</i>	Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera</i> spp.
Nettle, Stinging	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus</i> spp.
Nightshade, Silverleaf (White	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>
Horsenettle)		Huisache	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>
Onion, Wild	<i>Allium canadense</i>	Ivy, Poison	<i>Rhus radicans</i>
Plantain, Broadleaf	<i>Plantago major</i>	Kudzu	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>
, Buckhorn	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Locust, Black	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Pokeweed	<i>Phytolacca Americana</i>	Maple	<i>Acer</i> spp.
Ragweed, Western	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	Mesquite	<i>Prosopis ruscifolia</i>
Redvine	<i>Brunnichia ovata</i>	Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.

WOODY SPECIES <i>(continued)</i>	
Oak, Poison	<i>Rhus toxicodendron</i>
Olive, Russian	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Persimmon, Eastern	<i>Oiospyros virginiana</i>
Pine	<i>Pinus</i> spp.
Plum, Sand (Wild Plum)	<i>Prunus amygdalus</i>
Poplar	<i>Populus</i> spp.
Rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysothamnus pulchellus</i>
Redcedar, Eastern	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Rose, McCartney	<i>Rosa bracteata</i>
, Multiflora	<i>Rosa multiflorum</i>
Sagebrush, Fringed	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i>
Spicebush	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>
Spruce	<i>Picea</i> spp.
Sumac	<i>Rhus</i> spp.
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Tarbush	<i>Flourensia cernua</i>
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.
Witchhazel	<i>Hamamelis macrophylla</i>
Yaupon	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Yucca	<i>Yucca</i> spp.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

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

[For plastic containers > 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Recap and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.]

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

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

[Tigris Dicamba DGA] is a trademark of Tigris, LLC.

{LANGUAGE ON LABEL AFFIXED TO CONTAINER}

DICAMBA	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
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Tigris Dicamba DGA™

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

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	(% by weight)
Diglycolamine salt of 3,6-dichloro-Q-anisic acid*	58.1%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	41.9%
TOTAL	100.0%

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

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION/PRECAUCION**

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

FIRST AID	
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. ● Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. ● Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. ● Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Take off contaminated clothing. ● Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. ● Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. ● Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. ● Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall at 1-844-685-9173 for emergency medical treatment information.	

For Chemical Emergency:

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

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

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or 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. This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

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

Manufactured for:
Tigris, LLC
1204 Village Market Place, #173
Morrisville, NC 27560

EPA Reg. No.: 92647-XX
EPA Est. No.: _____
NET WEIGHT: _____