

Nufarm Americas

Riverdale[®] MCPA-4 Amine

FOR SELECTIVE POST-EMERGENT CONTROL OF MANY BROADLEAF WEEDS IN BARLEY, FLAX, OATS, PEAS, RYE AND WHEAT, ESTABLISHED GRASSLANDS AND NON-CROP AREAS.

SEE LABEL FOR TANK MIXES

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine Salt of 2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid* 48.58%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 51.42%

TOTAL: 100.00%

Isomer Specific AOAC Method, Equivalent to:

*2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid 39.67%, 3.7 lbs./gal.

EPA REG. NO. 228-143

EPA EST. NO. 228-IL-1

MANUFACTURED BY
NUFARM AMERICAS INC.
BURR RIDGE, IL 60527-0866

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER/PELIGRO

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

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER—PELIGRO

Corrosive, causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or clothing. Avoid inhalation of spray mists. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin.

NON-WPS USES: Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use NOT covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170)—in general, only agricultural plant uses are covered by the WPS—must wear: eye protection and rubber gloves.

WPS USES: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)—Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170)—in general, agricultural plant uses are covered—must wear: long-sleeved shirt, long pants, waterproof gloves, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users Should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 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.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing.

OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.</p>	

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Drift or run-off may adversely affect nontarget plants. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, 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 nor pour washwaters on the ground; spray or drain over a large area away from wells and other water sources. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation waters. Spray equipment used in applying this product should be thoroughly cleaned before using for any other purpose. Use repeated flushing with soap and warm water or suitable chemical cleaner. It is best to use a separate sprayer for application of insecticides and fungicides. This product will kill or seriously injure many desirable forms of vegetation. Do not apply directly to flowers, fruits, grapes, tomatoes, ornamentals, cotton or other desirable plants. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. Avoid use of small-diameter nozzles. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. A spray thickening agent, such as Nalco-Trol[®], may be used with this product to aid in reducing spray drift. If used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on both product labels. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth. Determine air movement and direction before foliar application. Use a smoke generator or other air movement and direction before foliar application. Use a smoke generator or other means at or near the application site for the detection of air movement, air stability, or temperature inversions. Such a condition exists when there is little or no wind and air temperature is lower near the ground than at higher levels. Use appropriate drift control measures or avoid application when smoke is moving toward nearby desirable susceptible plants or sensitive areas.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as MCPA have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling MCPA pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing and transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its label. **READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS.**

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 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, waterproof gloves, shoes plus socks and 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 treated areas until sprays have dried.

GENERAL INFORMATION

MCPA is effective on a large number of broadleaf weeds and is useful for controlling these weeds in certain crops. Several crops, such as flax, oats, and small grains underseeded to legumes, are more tolerant of MCPA than they are of

2,4-D. Crop varieties vary in response to MCPA, and some may be easily injured. Apply this product only to varieties known to be tolerant to MCPA. Injury to crops may occur from this pesticide. If you are not prepared to accept some degree of crop injury, do not use this product. If you are uncertain concerning tolerant varieties or local use situations that may affect crop tolerance to MCPA, contact your seed company or State Agricultural Extension Service for advice.

NOTE: Adding oil, wetting agent or other surfactant to the spray may reduce selectivity to crops, possibly resulting in crop injury.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

This product is effective on a large number of broadleaf weeds. On Mustard, Thistle, and White top or Hoary cress, it has superiority over 2,4-D. The following are some of the weeds killed:

Beggartick	Honeysuckle	Sneezeweed
Bindweed	Jimsonweed	Sow thistle
Burcucumber	Knotweed	Spanish needle
Burdock	Kochia	Stinging nettle
Buttercup	Lambsquarter	Stinkweed
Canada thistle	Marshelder	Sunflower
Carpetweed	Mexican poppy	Thistle
Catsear	Mustard	Thornapple
Cocklebur	Narrow leaf plantain	Tree-of-heaven
Corn cockle	Nutgrass	Vetch
Croton (goatweed)	Pennycress	White top
Daisy	Pepperweed	Whitebrush
Dandelion	Perennial morningglory	Wild carrot
Dock	Pigweed	Wild gooseberry
Dragonhead mint	Plantain	Wild jute
Dwarf nettle	Poison hemlock	Wild marigold
Fat hen	Prickly lettuce	Wild petunia
Fennel	Puncturevine	Wild radish
Field bindweed	Purslane	Wild sage
Galinsoga	Ragweed	Witchweed
Goatsbeard	Red root	Yellow charlock-mustard
Goldenrod	Redstem	Yellow daisy
Halbertleaved salt bush	Shepherdspurse	Yellow rocket
Hempnettle	Sicklepod	
Hoary cress	Small plantain	

SELECTIVE SPRAYING

NOTE: When using on flax, grain, grasslands, and pastures—do not forage or graze dairy and meat animals on treated areas within seven days of slaughter and/or treatment.

BARLEY, OATS, RYE AND WHEAT

Not underseeded with legumes—Apply as a water mix spray by ground sprayer or airplane. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre for the more susceptible weeds after crop has reached the 3 to 4 leaf stage up to boot stage. Use up to 3 pints per acre for less susceptible weeds after crop has tillered and up to early boot stage. Do not spray from boot to dough stage.

Underseeded with legumes—Alfalfa, Alsike, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Lespedeza, Red and White clover: For emergency control of serious infestations of Mustard, Yellow rocket and other susceptible broadleaf weeds, apply $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. The $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre rate can produce injury to legumes. **Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage.**

Make application after cereal is well tillered in the 4-leaf stage (4 to 8 inches tall) when legumes are 2 to 3 inches tall. **Do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage.** The nurse crop and weeds should provide a protecting canopy which, together with the use of low gallonage applied at low pressure, will reduce the risk of damage to the legumes. Do not apply to small grains underseeded with Sweet clover or Vetch, which are very susceptible. There is a definite risk to other legumes if only thinly protected by a canopy.

When applying to small grains use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for ground application and at least 2 gallons of total spray per acre for aerial application.

EMERGENCY CONTROL IN WHEAT—Use $3\frac{1}{4}$ pints per acre for perennial broadleaf weeds. Apply when weeds are approaching bud stage, **but do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage.** The $3\frac{1}{4}$ pints per acre application can produce injury to wheat. **Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage.** Where perennial weeds are scattered, spot treatment is suggested to minimize the effect of crop injury.

FLAX

Use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of this product in 5 to 20 gallons of water per acre by ground equipment and at least 2 to 5 gallons of water per acre by air. Apply only when weeds are up and when flax is 2 to 8 inches high and before it comes into bud stage. Treatment after early bud stage may result in severe damage. If Canada thistle is present, it may be necessary to go as high as $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre to prevent seed head production. Some injury to the flax may result.

CANNING PEAS FOR USE IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST ONLY

Use this product at $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. Apply in at least 2 to 10 gallons of total spray for aerial application and 5 to 30 gallons of water for ground equipment. Apply to peas after the 3 node stage and before the first pea flowering. Use when peas are 4 to 6 inches tall. Do not apply during bloom period of crop. To control Canada thistle, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. Peas may be injured somewhat at the higher rate of application, but if Thistle growth is heavy, control will more than compensate for injury to peas. Do not spray peas that are stressed from lack of moisture or when temperatures are over 90°F. Do not graze treated fields or feed treated vines to livestock.

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RICE FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA ONLY

For early season broadleaf weed and sedge control in rice, apply 1 to 1½ pints of this product per acre by air in 8 to 10 gallons of total spray volume when rice is in the 3 to 4 leaf stage, and with well established root systems, usually 18 to 24 days after planting. Applications made during hot weather or at the higher dosage range may cause temporary stunting of the rice. For maximum effectiveness, the weeds should be exposed at the time of treatment. If retreatment is necessary, usually 35 to 65 days after planting, the total amount per acre of this product applied in the two applications must not exceed 3 pints in one season. Some rice varieties may be less tolerant to MCPA than others. Consult your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialists for appropriate rates and timing of MCPA spray and on tolerance of rice varieties.

WEED CONTROL IN ESTABLISHED RED CLOVER FOR USE IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST ONLY; ALSO FOR ALFALFA

For control of Yellow rocket and other susceptible annual weeds such as Fanweed or Pennycress, use 1 pint per acre of this product. Only use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre on new stands after Clover has two or more true leaves. Old stands of Red clover may be retarded by application of MCPA. Apply in late Fall following frosts when the legumes are dormant before active growth starts. The temperature at the time of spraying should be above 40°F.

FALLOW LANDS

For control of susceptible weeds in fallow lands, use 6 pints of product per acre in enough water to give sufficient coverage. Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil.

RANGE AND TIMBER LANDS

For control of Whitebrush—Use 1¼ quarts and sufficient water to make 8 gallons of solution per acre. To increase effectiveness, 1 gallon of diesel oil may be added after MCPA has been diluted. Diesel oil must be added with agitation. Spray mixtures with diesel oil must be kept agitated during spraying to avoid separation in the tank. Apply in spring or fall under good moisture conditions, full leaf, before blossoms begin to fall.

GRASSES

Grasses Grown for Seed—Use 2 to 4 pints per acre in 2 to 120 gallons of water by air or ground sprayer application. Use higher rate where weed stands are heavy. In established grasses apply in spring before head comes into boot stage and on seedling grass after grass has tillered.

NOTE: For weed control in grasses, repeat treatment may be needed for less susceptible weeds. White clover and other legumes may be temporarily injured or killed. In some areas, bent, buffalo, carpet, centipede, dichondra and St. Augustine grasses may also be injured by the treatment.

NON-CROP SPRAYING: Canada thistle, White top and Meadow buttercup—(In Non-Crop Areas such as Roadsides, Fence rows, Rights-of-way and similar places): Use 6 pints of product per acre in enough water to give sufficient coverage.

SPOT TREATMENT: For weed control in pastures, rangelands and in non-crop areas such as farmyards, fencerows, roadsides, and shelterbelts: Use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint to 3 to 4 gallons of water or $\frac{3}{4}$ gallon per acre in 12 to 20 gallons of water to control weeds such as Canada thistle, Whitetop, Meadow buttercup, and Texas blueweed giving coverage for most extensive areas. Spray to wet weeds thoroughly when in bud to early bloom and again on fall regrowth.

Established Grassland and Pastures—Use 1 to 4 pints per acre in sufficient water (2 to 120 gallons) in airplane or ground sprayer application and give thorough coverage. Use higher rate for White top, Canada thistle and other hard-to-kill weeds; spray perennials in early bud to full bloom stage and regrowth in fall. Other weeds in spring or fall.

Established Lawns, Golf Courses and Similar Turf Grasses—Use 1 to 4 pints per acre in 10 to 120 gallons of water to give thorough coverage. Use higher rate for White top and Canada thistle. On smaller areas, use 1 fluid ounce (4 tablespoonfuls) mixed in 1 to 3 gallons of water and apply uniformly over 1,000 square feet. Do not exceed specified application dosages for any area. Avoid applying during excessively dry or hot periods unless irrigation (watering) is used before treatment. For best results, do not apply if rainfall is expected within 48 hours, nor should lawns be irrigated for 48 hours following application. For optimum results, turf should not be mowed for 1 to 2 days before and after application. Reseed no sooner than 3 to 4 weeks after application of this product. Spring and fall are best times to treat. Do not use on lawns or creeping grasses, such as bent, except for spot spraying, nor on freshly-seeded turf until the grass has become well established, usually after the third mowing.

TANK MIXES

Read and follow the manufacturer's label recommendation of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, geographic and other restrictions. If these recommendations conflict with this product label, do not use as a tank mix with this product. All intended tank mix combinations should be used only in recommended areas on the same broadcast weed species found on both labels. For application methods and other use specifications, use the most restricted limitations from labeling of both products.

This product may be tank mixed with **Harmony**® for selective post-emergence control of certain weeds on Barley and Wheat. Use this product at a rate of $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ pound acid equivalent (a.e.) per acre. Surfactant may be added at 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray volume; however, the addition of surfactant may increase the chance of crop injury. Use the 1 to 2 pint rate of surfactant with $\frac{1}{8}$ pound a.e. rate of this product. Use the 1 pint rate of surfactant with $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ pound a.e. of this product. Higher rates of this product may be used, but do not

exceed highest rate allowed on the label. Always mix Harmony in water prior to adding this product and surfactant.

This product may be tank mixed with **Harmony® Extra** for use on Barley, Oat and Wheat. For best results, add this product to the tank at $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ pound a.e. per acre. Surfactant may be added to mixture at 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray volume; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. In tank mixes containing $\frac{1}{8}$ pound a.e. per acre of this product per acre, add 1 to 2 pints of surfactant; in tank mixes containing $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ pound a.e. per acre, add 1 pint of surfactant. Higher rates of this product may be used, but do not exceed the highest rate allowed by this label. Always mix Harmony Extra with water prior to adding MCPA, and add the surfactant last. This product may also be tank mixed with Harmony Extra for the control of Corn gromwell, Wild buckwheat, and Vetch (common and hairy). In Oats, also controls Vetch (common and hairy), Wild garlic, and Wild radish.

This product may be tank mixed with **Ally®** after weeds have emerged. For best results, use $\frac{1}{10}$ ounce of Ally per acre; add this product herbicide to the tank at $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound a.e. per acre. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Apply this product plus Ally after three to five-leaf stage, but before boot (with Durum and Wampum varieties, do not apply before tillering). Always mix Ally in water prior to adding this product and surfactant. Always add surfactant last. MCPA and Ally can be tank mixed for use on Wheat or Barley or in pastures and rangelands for the control of Blue mustard, Flixweed, Tansy mustard, Canadian thistle, Sowthistle, Corn gromwell, Prostate knotweed, Sunflower (common/volunteer), and Wild buckwheat.

This product may be tank mixed with **Express®** for use on Barley and Wheat. For best results, add this product to the tank at $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ pound a.e. per acre. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray volume; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop damage. Tank mixes containing $\frac{1}{8}$ pound a.e. of this product per acre, add 1 to 2 pints of surfactant; in tank mixes containing $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ pound a.e. of this product per acre, add 1 pint of surfactant. Higher rates of this product may be used, but do not exceed the highest rate allowed on the label. Always mix Express and water prior to adding MCPA and add the surfactant last. This product and Express may also be used to control Vetch (common and hairy), Wild garlic, and Wild rice.

This product may be used annually with **Glean® FC** after weeds have emerged. For best results, use $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ ounce of Glean FC per acre; add this product to the tank at $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound a.e. per acre. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Do not add a surfactant when Glean FC and this product are tank mixed with a liquid fertilizer. Apply this product plus Glean FC after the three to five-leaf stage, but before boot. Applying a tank mixture of this product and Glean FC, with fertilizer when temperatures are below freezing or when the crop is stressed in cold weather just prior to winter dormancy, can result in severe foliar burn and/or crop injury. Do not apply this product plus Glean FC in combination with organophosphate insecticides.

This product may be tank mixed with **Finesse®** in Barley and Wheat for post-emergent broadleaf weed control. For best results, use $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{2}{5}$ ounce of Finesse per acre; add MCPA-4 Amine to the tank at $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound a.e. per acre. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Do not add surfactant when this product and Finesse are applied with liquid fertilizer. Apply this product plus Finesse after the three to five-leaf stage, but before boot stage. Applying a tank mixture of this product, Finesse, and a liquid fertilizer when temperatures are below freezing or when the crop is stressed from cold weather, just prior to winter dormancy can result in foliar burn and/or crop injury. Do not apply this product plus Finesse in combination with organophosphate insecticides.

This product may be used with **Buctril®** in Barley, Oats, Rye, and Wheat in the four-leaf stage, but before jointing. This tank mix improves control of Kochia, Mustards, and Pigweed. Apply to weeds up to four-leaf stage, two inches in height to one inch in diameter, whichever comes first. Use at a rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound a.e. per acre of MCPA and 1 to 2 pints per acre of Buctril. Do not use this tank mixture in areas where Alfalfa or other legumes have been planted.

This product may be tank mixed with **Riverdale Diablo™ Herbicide** for fall and spring-seeded wheat. Applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made prior to jointing stage and to spring-seeded wheat before wheat exceeds the five-leaf stage. Apply 2 to 4 fluid ounces of Diablo Herbicide and 8 to 12 fluid ounces of this product per acre. For use on fall-seeded wheat only, apply 3 to 4 fluid ounces of Diablo Herbicide with 1 to 2 pints of this product per acre. Do not use unless potential crop injury will be acceptable. For fall-seeded Barley, apply 2 to 4 fluid ounces of Diablo Herbicide with 8 to 12 fluid ounces of this product per acre. This mixture must be applied to fall-seeded Barley prior to jointing stage. For Spring Barley varieties that are seeded during the winter months or later, follow the rates and timings given for spring-seeded Barley. For spring-seeded Barley, application must be made before Barley exceeds the four-leaf stage. Apply 2 to 3 fluid ounces of Diablo Herbicide with 8 to 12 fluid ounces of this product per acre. For fall and spring-seeded Oats, application must be made before spring-seeded Oats exceed the five-leaf stage. Applications to fall-seeded Oats must be made prior to the jointing stage. Use 2 to 4 fluid ounces of Diablo Herbicide with 8 to 12 fluid ounces of this product per acre.

For grasses grown for seed, such as Bermudagrass, Bluegrass, Fescue, and Ryegrass, application must be made after the grass seed crop begins to joint. For the best performance, make applications when weeds are in the two to four-leaf stage and rosettes are less than two inches across. Use the higher level of listed ranges when treating more mature weeds or dense vegetative growth. Apply $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pints of Diablo Herbicide with 1 to 2 pints of this product per acre.

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Herbicides other than Sulfonyleureas, such as this product, tank mixed with **Banvel® SGF** will offer more consistent control of sulfonyleureas-resistant weeds. Surfactants are not recommended when applying this tank mix on small grains. This tank mix must be applied to fall-seeded Wheat prior to the jointing stage. For spring-seeded Wheat, applications must be made before wheat exceeds the five-leaf stage. Apply 4 to 8 fluid ounces of Banvel SGF with water before adding 8 to 12 fluid ounces of this product per acre. Always add this product after diluting Banvel SGF. For fall-seeded Wheat only, apply 6 to 8 fluid ounces of Banvel SGF with 1 to 2 pints of this product per acre. Do not use unless potential crop injury will be acceptable. For fall-seeded Barley, application must be made prior to jointing stage. Apply 4 to 8 fluid ounces of Banvel SGF with 8 to 12 fluid ounces of this product per acre. For spring Barley varieties that are seeded during the winter months or later, follow the rates and timing given for spring-seeded Barley. Spring-seeded Barley must be applied before Barley exceeds the four-leaf stage. Apply 4 to 6 fluid ounces of Banvel SGF with 8 to 12 fluid ounces of this product per acre. For fall and spring-seeded Oats, this tank mix must be applied before spring-seeded Oats exceed the five-leaf stage. Applications to fall-seeded Oats must be made prior to the jointing stage. Apply 4 to 8 fluid ounces of Banvel SGF with 8 to 12 fluid ounces of this product per acre. For grasses grown for seed, such as Bermudagrass, Bluegrass, Fescue, and Ryegrass, tank mixes with Banvel SGF and this product may be used to control broadleaf weeds.

This product may be tank mixed with **Tordon® 22K**, a restricted-use pesticide. For use on Barley, Oats, and Wheat not underseeded with a legume (which is not flood or sub-irrigated and not rotated to broadleaf crops).

This product may be tank mixed with **Curtail®**. Apply Curtail at a rate of 2 to 2½ pints plus this product using up to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre in the spring to actively growing Barley or Wheat once four leaves have unfolded on the main stem and tillering has begun up to the jointing stage (first node of main stem detectable). To control or suppress weeds, make application at the maximum emergence of the target weeds, but before they exceed three inches in height or diameter (four rosettes). To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds, such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the weed's basal leaves have emerged from the soil, but before bud stage. A late timing of application (when the grain is between the jointing and boot stages) may be used to treat later-emerging weeds; however, do not apply unless the risk of injury is acceptable. Do not apply after the boot stage.

NOTE: Higher rates of Curtail or any application of Curtail following a spring post-emergence treatment with MCPA may increase risk of crop injury.

This product may be tank mixed with **Stinger®** for weed control in Barley, Oats, and Wheat. Apply $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of Stinger plus $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint of this product per acre from the three-leaf stage up to early boot stage of growth. For control of perennial weeds, such as Canada thistle, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of Stinger per acre should be used. Russian knapweed will only be suppressed at this rate.

This product may be tank mixed with Stinger for application in grasses grown for seed. Apply only to established grasses before the boot stage. Application in the boot stage and beyond can increase injury. Do not apply to Bentgrass unless injury can be tolerated. For control of late emergent Canada thistle, a pre-harvest treatment may be made after the grass seed is fully developed. Treatment of Canada thistle at the bud stage or later may result in less consistent control. Post-harvest, Fall treatments may be made to actively growing Canada thistle after the majority of basil leaves have emerged. Use 2 to 4 pints of this product with $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{2}{5}$ pint of Stinger per acre. For control of annual weeds and Canada thistle—treat as necessary, do not exceed $\frac{2}{5}$ pint of Stinger per acre per season.

NOTE: Do not tank mix Stinger with this product unless the risk of injury is acceptable.

This product may be tank mixed with **Avenge®** for use in Barley and Wheat.

This product may be used in combination with **Poast®** and **Buctril®** for grass and broadleaf weed control in Flax. Controls a mixed population of grasses and broadleaf weeds listed as susceptible on the respective product labels. Prepare the tank mix by adding this product to half the final water volume, then oil concentrate or Dash HC spray adjuvant, then Poast, then Buctril, and bring the mixture to the final volume. Agitation must be continuous from the time of mixing through spraying. Mix these three products according to the rates recommended on the respective product labels, up to a maximum of one pint of Buctril equivalent per acre, or up to a maximum of $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of this product a.e. per acre. Do not delay spraying broadleaf weeds, even though grassy weeds are not in correct stage for treatment. Buctril or Poast applied with this product may cause leaf burn, retarded growth, and delayed maturity of the crop. Some reduced grass control may be experienced with this tank mix. Do not add ammonium sulfate or UAN solutions to this tank mix.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Always use original container to store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Do not store near open containers of fertilizer, seed, or other pesticide. Store at temperature above 32°F. If allowed to freeze, warm to at least 40°F and remix before using. Freezing does not alter this product. Containers should be opened in well-ventilated areas. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not stack cardboard cases more than two pallets high.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If container is damaged or if pesticide has leaked, contain all spillage. Absorb and clean up all spilled material with granules or sand. Place in a closed labeled container for proper disposal. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental

Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Local conditions may affect the use of this chemical. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialist for specific recommendations for local weed problems and for information on possible lower dosages.

WARRANTY

Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically recommended, and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. Buyer assumes all risk of use, storage or handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith. (RV073103)

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