

REPORT[®] EXTRA HERBICIDE

Group

2

Herbicide

For Use on Wheat, Barley,
Triticale and Fallow and CRP Grasses
Water Dispersible Granule

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

By Weight

Chlorsulfuron

2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)
aminocarbonyl] benzenesulfonamide **62.5%**

Metsulfuron-methyl

Methyl 2-[[[N-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)
amino carbonyl] amino]sulfonyl]benzoate **12.5%**

OTHER INGREDIENTS:..... **25.0%**

TOTAL: **100.0%**

**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.)

**IN CASE OF MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS
PRODUCT, CALL TOLL FREE, DAY OR NIGHT 1-800-331-3148**

Read the entire label before using this product.

Use only according to label instructions.

Read the WARRANTY DISCLAIMER, INHERENT RISKS OF USE,
and LIMITATION OF REMEDIES before buying or using.

If terms are not acceptable, return product unopened without delay.

See First Aid statement on back panel of booklet.

See additional precautionary language and Directions for Use in booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 279-3563

EPA Est. No. 082694-DEU-001

NET CONTENTS: 20 oz (1 lb. 4 oz.)

Sold By
FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104
Made in Germany

100410974Book

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FMC

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco.

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: 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 ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED: 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 by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.

Have a product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. In case of emergency call toll free 1-800-331-3148.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.
- Shoes plus socks.

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

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

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

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. User should 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.

IMPORTANT

REPORT EXTRA herbicide is for use on land primarily dedicated to the long-term production of wheat, barley, triticale or CRP grasses.

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Ensure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field/grove or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

PPE required for early entry 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.
- Chemical Resistant Gloves Category A, (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber), all \geq 14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

REPORT EXTRA is a water-dispersible granule that controls weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, fallow, triticale and CRP grasses.

REPORT EXTRA is mixed in water or may be slurried in water then added directly into liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. A surfactant should be used in the spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label. REPORT EXTRA is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

REPORT EXTRA controls weeds by both preemergence and postemergence activity. For best preemergence results, apply REPORT EXTRA before weed seeds germinate. Use sprinkler irrigation or allow rainfall to move REPORT EXTRA 2 to 3 inches deep into the soil profile.

For best postemergence results, apply REPORT EXTRA to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the weed spectrum and size of weeds at the time of application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment

Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity

REPORT EXTRA is absorbed through the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. For preplant and preemergence weed control, rainfall is needed to move REPORT EXTRA into the soil. Weeds will generally not emerge from preplant and preemergence applications. In some cases, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge a few days after application, but growth then ceases and leaves become chlorotic three to five days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive.

One to three weeks after postemergence application to weeds, leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies. In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. Death of leaf tissue will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive. Postemergence weed control may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 6 hours after application.

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

The herbicidal action of REPORT EXTRA may be less effective on weeds stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture, drought stress), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices that increase weed stress. In these cases, tank mix REPORT EXTRA with other registered herbicides (such as 2,4-D or MCPA) to aid in control.

WEED RESISTANCE

Biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label are resistant to REPORT EXTRA and other herbicides with the same mode of action*, even at exaggerated application rates. Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of a species that are identical in appearance but have slightly different genetic compositions; the mode of action of an herbicide is the chemical interaction that interrupts a biological process necessary for plant growth and development.

If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat problem areas using a product with a different mode of action, such as postemergence broadleaf and/or grass herbicides.

If resistant weed biotypes such as kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are suspected or known to be present use a tankmix partner with REPORT EXTRA to help control these biotypes, or use a planned herbicide rotation program where other residual broadleaf herbicides having different modes of action are used.

To better manage weed resistance when using REPORT EXTRA, use a combination of tillage, and tank-mix partners or sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than REPORT EXTRA, to control escaped weeds. Do not let weed escapes go to seed.

Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative herbicide recommendations available in your area.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes.

* Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to "Amber" herbicide, ACCURATE® herbicide, "Affinity BroadSpec" herbicide, "Ally" herbicide, EDITION BROADSPEC® herbicide, "Glean" FC herbicide, "Express" herbicide, "Harmony" Extra, NIMBLE® herbicide, NUANCE® herbicide or REPORT® herbicide will also be resistant to REPORT EXTRA.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds.

Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop or site systems in your area.

CEREALS APPLICATIONS

PREPLANT AND PREEMERGENCE

REPORT EXTRA can be tank mixed with other products registered for preplant/preemergence use in wheat (such as "GLYFOS®" herbicide).

Do not apply REPORT EXTRA preplant or preemergence on durum or Wampum wheat, barley, or triticale.

Do not apply preemergence or preplant incorporated to late fall plantings when cold and/or dry weather can cause delayed seedling emergence and/or stress to seedling plants. Under these conditions, wait until crop has emerged and is showing good vigor before making a postemergence treatment.

Crop injury may result when preemergence or preplant incorporated applications of REPORT EXTRA are made to wheat seeded less than 1" deep.

Crop injury may result if REPORT EXTRA is used where an organophosphate insecticide (such as "Di-Syston") has been applied or is intended for use as an in-furrow treatment.

WHEAT AND BARLEY

WINTER WHEAT

Preplant: REPORT EXTRA may be applied at 0.2 to 0.5 ounce per acre (before winter wheat is planted).

In TX, OK, KS, NE, and SD, preplant application at 0.2 to 0.5 may be shallow incorporated into the top 1-inch of soil.

Preemergence: REPORT EXTRA may be applied at 0.2 to 0.5 ounce per acre (after planting but before winter wheat emerges).

- In WY, MT, ND, SD, and MN, do not exceed 0.3 ounce per acre preemergence.

SPRING WHEAT

Preplant/Preemergence: Apply REPORT EXTRA at 0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre in spring wheat (except Durum wheat and Wampum variety of Spring Wheat).

- In WY, MT, ND, SD, and MN, do not exceed 0.3 ounce per acre preplant or preemergence.

Postemergence

REPORT EXTRA can be tank mixed with other products registered for postemergence use in wheat and barley.

REPORT EXTRA should not be used within 60 days of crop emergence if an organophosphate insecticide (such as "Di-Syston") was used as an in-furrow treatment, or crop injury may result.

In areas where late fall or winter cold weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe (such as the Pacific Northwest and Northern plains), to avoid crop injury due to cold weather, do not make applications during the 1- to 4-leaf stage of wheat or barley, or triticale. The combined effects of herbicide stress plus cold weather stress can result in greater crop injury than either stress factor alone.

Postemergence: Apply REPORT EXTRA at 0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre to **wheat or barley** any time after the crop is in the 1-leaf stage, but before boot stage. Apply REPORT EXTRA at 0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre to **triticale** any time after the crop is in the 2- to 3-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible.

Do not apply REPORT EXTRA during the boot stage or early heading stage, as crop injury may result.

FALLOW APPLICATIONS

REPORT EXTRA may be used as a fallow treatment, and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow. Apply REPORT EXTRA at 0.2 - 0.4 ounce per acre in the spring through fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

Read and follow all manufacturer's label recommendations for the companion herbicide. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with REPORT EXTRA.

BORDER AREA APPLICATIONS

REPORT EXTRA is recommended for control of broadleaf weeds in field border areas and fence lines. Apply REPORT EXTRA at 0.2 to 0.5 ounce per acre.

CRP APPLICATIONS

REPORT EXTRA is for control of broadleaf weeds in the following perennial native or improved grasses grown on land enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP):

Bentgrasses	Sheep fescue
Blue Grama	Sideoats grama
Bluestems -	Switchgrass - blackwell
Big	Tall fescue
Little	Wheatgrasses –
plains	bluebunch
sand	crested
WW spar	intermediate
Buffalograss	pubescent
Green sprangletop	Siberian
Indiangrass	slender
Kleingrass	streambank
Lovegrasses -	tall
atherstone	thickspike
sand	western
weeping	Wildrye grass –
wilman	beardless
Orchardgrass	Russian

Maximize potential for grass establishment by consulting with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) or other local experts concerning planting techniques and other cultural practices. Because newly planted CRP grass stands do not sufficiently compete with weeds and because weed pressure in CRP fields is often severe, performance from REPORT EXTRA may not always be satisfactory. An additional herbicide application or mowing may be needed.

PREPLANT (PRIOR TO PLANTING)

REPORT EXTRA may be applied at 0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre to all labelled grasses except bentgrasses, kleingrass, orchardgrass, plains and WW Spar bluestems, Russian wildrye grass, and sheep fescue. Use the 0.4 ounce for preemergence applications where residual weed control is important.

If weeds are emerged at time of application, apply REPORT EXTRA with another herbicide having a different mode of action such as glyphosate. Read and follow all use instructions, label rates, warnings, and precautions for companion herbicides.

EARLY POSTEMERGENCE TO NEW PLANTINGS

REPORT EXTRA may be applied at 0.2 to 0.3 ounce per acre to all labelled grasses except bentgrasses, orchardgrass, plains and WW Spar bluestems. Because grass species differ in time of emergence, apply only after the majority of grasses are in the 3- to 4 -leaf stage.

If weeds are emerged at time of application, apply REPORT EXTRA with another broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action such as 2,4-D or dicamba (see TANK MIXTURES).

EARLY POSTEMERGENCE TO ESTABLISHED STANDS

REPORT EXTRA may be applied at 0.2 to 0.3 ounce per acre on all labelled grasses (except bentgrasses, kleingrass, orchardgrass, plains, and WW Spar bluestems, and sheep fescue) when the majority of the grasses have one or more leaves. If stand shows signs of winter stress or a lack of vigor, do not treat as grass injury may result.

If weeds are emerged at time of application, apply REPORT EXTRA with another broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action such as 2,4-D or dicamba (see TANK MIXTURES).

LATE POSTEMERGENCE TO ESTABLISHED STANDS

REPORT EXTRA may be applied at 0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre on all labelled grasses (make applications to beardless wildrye grass only in the spring after tillering). If stand shows signs of stress or a lack of vigor, do not treat as grass injury may result.

If weeds are emerged at time of application, apply REPORT EXTRA with another broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action such as 2,4-D or dicamba (see TANK MIXTURES).

SURFACTANTS – ALL CROPS

Unless otherwise specified, add a nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 0.125 to 0.5% v/v (0.5 to 2 quart per 100 gallon of spray solution).

The higher rate of surfactant is particularly effective with spray volumes of 5 gallons per acre (GPA) or less and when using low rates of REPORT EXTRA. Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or FMC representative for a listing of recommended surfactants.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Do not use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for surfactant.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

REPORT EXTRA effectively controls the following weeds when applied at the rates shown:

0.2 to 0.3 ounce per acre

Blue mustard	Mayweed chamomile
Broadleaf dock	Miners lettuce
Bur beakchervil	Pineappleweed
Bur buttercup (testiculate)	Prickly lettuce††
Carolina geranium	Prostrate pigweed
Chickweed (common‡, jagged, mouseear)	Plains coreopsis
Conical catchfly	Purslane
Corn spurry	Redstem filaree
Cow cockle	Redroot pigweed‡
Curly dock	Shepherd's purse
Cutleaf evening primrose	Smallseed falseflax ‡
False chamomile	Smooth pigweed‡
Field pennycress	Tansymustard*†
Flixweed*†‡	Treacle mustard (Bushy wallflower)
Groundsel	Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)
Hempnettle	Virginia pepperweed
Henbit	White cockle
Lady's thumb	Wild mustard ‡
Lambsquarters‡	Wild carrot

0.3 to 0.4 ounce per acre

Annual Bluegrass *†	Kochia*†‡
Annual ryegrass *†	Pennsylvania smartweed*
Annual sowthistle	Persian dandel*†
Bedstraw *†	Prickly poppy (pinate)
Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome) *†	Russian thistle*†‡
Canada thistle *†	Speedwell (common, ivyleaf)*
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)	Sunflower†‡
Corn gromwell *†	Vetch†
Dove foot geranium	Wild buckwheat†
Green foxtail (pigeongrass)*‡	Wild radish†
Knotweed (prostrate) *†	Yellow Foxtail*†‡

0.5 ounce per acre (prior to winter wheat emergence only)

Bromus species (cheat, Downy brome, Japanese brome) *†‡
Annual ryegrass*†‡
Volunteer corn†

* When used as directed, weeds are suppressed and/or controlled. Weed suppression is a visible reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as compared to an untreated area. Degree of suppression will vary with rate used, size of weeds, and environmental conditions following treatment.

† See the Specific Weed Instructions section for more information regarding controlling and suppressing these weeds.

‡ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. See the Tank Mixtures and Specific Weed Problems sections of this label for additional details.

SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS

Annual bluegrass/annual ryegrass

REPORT EXTRA Preemergence

Apply REPORT EXTRA at 0.5 ounce per acre preplant or after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges.

or

Apply REPORT EXTRA at 0.5 ounce per acre preplant or after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges followed by a sequential application of metribuzin at 2.25 to 4.5 ounce active per acre in the fall once the wheat has reached the 4- to 5-leaf stage of growth and the annual grass weeds are in the 1- to 3-leaf stage of growth.

or

For improved control in the Pacific Northwest, apply a tank mix of REPORT EXTRA at 0.3 to 0.4 ounce per acre plus or Diuron DF at 1.5 pound per acre preemergence to bluegrass or ryegrass. 0.5 to 1 inch of rainfall is needed to move the herbicides into the weed root zone prior to bluegrass or ryegrass emergence.

REPORT EXTRA Postemergence

Apply a tank mix of REPORT EXTRA at 0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre and metribuzin at 2.25 to 3 ounce active per acre postemergence to the crop and grass weeds when wheat has reached the 4- to 5-leaf stage of growth and the grass weeds have reached the 1- to 3-leaf stage of growth.

Note : See Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome) section for additional information on the use of metribuzin .

Bedstraw : Apply REPORT EXTRA at 0.4 ounce per acre. For postemergence treatments, apply before bedstraw is over 2 inches long; use 2 quart of surfactant per 100 gallon of spray solution.

Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome): Best suppression of these grasses is achieved by applications of REPORT EXTRA with metribuzin either in tank mixtures or as sequential treatments.

Additional information may be available in a metribuzin supplemental label for winter wheat, barley, and fallow.

Allow for adequate rainfall (0.5 to 1 inch) to move REPORT EXTRA and metribuzin into the weed root zone before weeds germinate and develop an established root system. Lack of adequate rainfall following application will result in reduced performance.

To avoid the risk of cold weather-related crop injury and lack of performance, apply metribuzin before winter dormancy of the crop and grass weeds. Excessive rainfall immediately after application may result in crop injury. Do not tank mix REPORT EXTRA plus metribuzin with any other pesticide other than surfactants recommended on either the REPORT EXTRA or metribuzin labels. Apply only to metribuzin-approved varieties, see label for listing of sensitive wheat and barley varieties.

Preemergence/Sequential Applications

Apply REPORT EXTRA at 0.5 ounce per acre preemergence after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges. A sequential application of metribuzin may be applied at 2.25 to 3 ounce active per acre in the fall once the wheat has reached the 4- to 5-leaf stage of growth and the annual grass weeds are in the 1- to 3-leaf stage of growth.

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington—Apply REPORT EXTRA at 0.4 to 0.5 ounce per acre after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges.

If suppression of brome grass is not satisfactory following the preemergence application of REPORT EXTRA, apply a sequential treatment of metribuzin at 1.5 to 3 ounce active per acre in the fall when the crop is in the 2-leaf to 3-tiller stage or 3.75 to 6 ounce active per acre after winter wheat has at least 4 tillers, 2 inches of secondary root systems throughout the field and actively growing.

Postemergence Tank-Mix Applications

Apply a tank mix of REPORT EXTRA at 0.2 to 0.4 ounce per acre and metribuzin at 2.25 to 3 ounce active per acre postemergence to the crop and grass weeds when wheat has reached the 4- to 5-leaf stage of growth and the grass weeds have reached the 1- to 3-leaf stage of growth.

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington—Where broadleaf weeds and brome grass are the problem, apply a tank mix of REPORT EXTRA at 0.3 to 0.4 ounce per acre and metribuzin at 1.5 to 3 ounce active per acre in the fall when wheat or barley is in the 2-leaf to 3-tiller stage or use REPORT EXTRA at 0.3 to 0.4 ounce and metribuzin at 3.75 to 6 ounce active per acre when wheat or barley has at least 4 tillers, 2 inches of secondary root systems throughout the field and actively growing. For best results, make application before brome grass is in the 2- to 3-leaf stage. Consult precautions and recommendations on the metribuzin labeling before making this application.

Canada thistle: Apply REPORT EXTRA with surfactant after the majority of thistles have emerged and while they are small (rosette stage to 4 – 6 inches tall) and actively growing. For maximum long-term effect, yearly treatment may be required.

Corn groomer: Apply REPORT EXTRA at 0.4 ounce per acre or tank mix REPORT EXTRA with Bromoxynil (such as “Buctril” or “Bronate”), and apply postemergence to the crop when weeds are small and actively growing.

Flixweed, Tansymustard: For best results, tank mix REPORT EXTRA with 2,4-D or MCPA (esters or amines) and apply postemergence when weeds are actively growing.

Foxtail/Pigeongrass (green and yellow) (MT, ND, SD and WY): Apply REPORT EXTRA at 0.4 ounce per acre in the fall or spring for suppression of these foxtail species. Application before the foxtail germinates is preferred. After emergence, best results are obtained if application is made before the foxtail is more than 1” tall or beyond the 2-leaf stage. 0.5 to 1” of rainfall is needed to move REPORT EXTRA into the weed root zone before the foxtail reaches the 3-leaf stage.

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: For best results, REPORT EXTRA should be applied postemergence in the spring. Apply when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2 inches tall or 2 inches across and are actively growing. Use REPORT EXTRA in a tank mix with Dicamba (such as “Banvel”/“Clarity”) and/or 2,4-D and 2 quart surfactant per 100 gallon of spray solution.

Marestail (including glyphosate resistant): Use REPORT EXTRA for suppression of marestail with preplant, preemergence, or postemergence applications in wheat.

Apply REPORT EXTRA at 0.3 to 0.5 ounce per acre for suppression of emerged marestail up to 6” in height. For best results, make REPORT EXTRA application preplant or prior to wheat emergence at 0.5 ounce per acre. After wheat has emerged, applications are limited to 0.4 ounce per acre and must be made after wheat is in 1-leaf stage but before wheat is in the boot stage.

Always include a nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25 to 0.5% v/v (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution).

Fall applications of REPORT EXTRA may need a follow-up application in the spring with NIMBLE plus 2,4-D or dicamba for adequate suppression or control of marestail. Refer to the NIMBLE label for rates, timing, and use restrictions.

Persian Darnel (MT, ND, SD and WY): Apply REPORT EXTRA at 0.4 ounce per acre in the fall or spring for suppression of Persian darnel. Application before the Persian darnel germinates is preferred. After emergence, best results are obtained if application is made before the Persian darnel is beyond the 2-leaf stage. 0.5 to 1” of rainfall is needed to move REPORT EXTRA into the weed root zone before the Persian darnel reaches the 3-leaf stage.

Prostrate knotweed: For best results, apply REPORT EXTRA preemergence at 0.3 to 0.4 ounce per acre to knotweed in the fall.

For postemergence treatments, tank mix REPORT EXTRA at 0.3 to 0.4 ounce per acre with 2,4-D, MCPA, dicamba (such as “Banvel”/“Clarity”) and/or bromoxynil (such as “Buctril” or “Bronate”) and surfactant. Apply to small, actively growing plants (no more than 4 true leaves). For maximum postemergence control, knotweed plants should remain actively growing for 3 to 4 days following application.

Sunflower: For best results, apply REPORT EXTRA after the majority of sunflowers have emerged and are small (not more than 2 inches tall) and are actively growing. Add surfactant at 2 quart per 100 gallon of spray solution. If REPORT EXTRA is applied preemergence, make application in early spring to allow for timely and adequate rainfall to move REPORT EXTRA into the weed root zone before weeds germinate and develop an established root system.

Note: In areas of high rainfall, fall applications may not provide adequate residual control of sunflowers.

Deep-germinating sunflowers that emerge after a spring treatment may not be controlled.

Vetch: For best results, apply REPORT EXTRA postemergence at 0.4 ounce per acre plus 1/4 pound active ingredient per acre of 2,4-D or MCPA (amine or ester) and surfactant.

Volunteer corn: Apply to emerged volunteer corn up to 18" in height. For best results, make REPORT EXTRA application at 0.5 ounce per acre preplant or prior to winter wheat emergence. After wheat has emerged, applications are limited to 0.4 ounce per acre.

Wild buckwheat: For best results, apply REPORT EXTRA preemergence at 0.4 ounce per acre to wild buckwheat in the fall or early spring.

For postemergence applications, tank mix REPORT EXTRA at 0.4 ounce per acre with 2,4-D, MCPA, Dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Clarity") and/or Bromoxynil (such as "Buctril" or "Bronate") and surfactant. Apply after the majority of seedlings have emerged and are actively growing.

Note : In certain situations 0.3 ounce of REPORT EXTRA may provide acceptable control of Wild buckwheat. Consult local FMC recommendations for additional information.

Wild radish: For best results, apply REPORT EXTRA at 0.3 to 0.4 ounce per acre postemergence.

TANK MIXTURES

REPORT EXTRA may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, or liquid fertilizer. Read and follow all manufacturer's label directions and restrictions. If those directions and restrictions conflict with this label, do not tank mix with REPORT EXTRA.

REPORT EXTRA must be in suspension in the spray tank before adding companion products.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)

REPORT EXTRA can be used as a tank-mix treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA (ester formulations provide best results) herbicides after weeds have emerged. For best results, use 0.2 to 0.4 ounce of REPORT EXTRA per acre; add 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at 0.25 to 0.50 pound active ingredient. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 0.5 to 1 quart per 100 gallon of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Do not add a surfactant when REPORT EXTRA plus 2,4-D or MCPA is applied with liquid fertilizer.

Apply REPORT EXTRA plus MCPA after the 3- to 5-leaf stage but before boot stage. Apply REPORT EXTRA plus 2,4-D after tillering but before boot stage (refer to the appropriate 2,4-D manufacturer's label). Applying a tank mixture of REPORT EXTRA, 2,4-D, or MCPA and 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.

With Bromoxynil (such as "Buctril" or "Bronate Advanced")

REPORT EXTRA may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley or triticale. For best results, add bromoxynil containing herbicides to the tank at 2 to 8 ounce active ingredient per acre (such as "Buctril" 4EC at 0.25 – 1 pint per acre).

With dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Clarity")

REPORT EXTRA may be tank mixed with 0.063 to 0.125 pound active ingredient dicamba per acre (such as 2-4 fluid ounces "Banvel"). Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 0.5 to 1 quart per 100 gallon of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Tank mixes of REPORT EXTRA plus dicamba may result in reduced control of some broadleaf weeds.

With Diuron

In areas where annual bluegrass, annual ryegrass, corn growwell, green foxtail (pigeongrass) and wild buckwheat are the main weed problems, apply 1 to 1.5 pound per acre of Diuron DF plus 0.3 to 0.4 ounce per acre REPORT EXTRA preemergence. For best results between 0.5" and 1 inch of rainfall is needed within 1 to 2 weeks after application. Follow all restrictions on the diuron labels.

For summer fallow (CO, KS, NE, NM, OK, SD, TX, WY), apply Diuron DF at 0.625 to 1 pound per acre to wheat stubble or fallow in a tank mix with REPORT EXTRA at 0.2 to 0.3 ounce per acre. Add a Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) at 1 to 2 % v/v or a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25 to 0.5 % v/v. Glyphosate products plus AMS may also be added as needed. When using glyphosate products that contain a built-in adjuvant system, add a NIS at 0.25% v/v. Allow at least 90 days after application before planting winter wheat.

With fluroxypyr (such as "Starane" brands)

REPORT EXTRA may be tank mixed with fluroxypyr containing herbicides for improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) and other broadleaf weeds at 1 to 4 ounces active ingredient per acre (such as 0.3 to 1.33 pints per acre of "Starane"). 2,4-D and MCPA herbicides may be tank mixed with REPORT EXTRA plus fluroxypyr.

With Other Broadleaf Control Products

For improved control of broadleaf weeds, REPORT EXTRA can be tank mixed with other herbicides registered on cereals such as "Widematch", "Aim", "Stinger", or "Curtail".

With Grass Control Products

For improved control of grass weeds, REPORT EXTRA can be tank mixed with other grass control herbicides registered on cereals such as "Axial", "Discover" NG, "Everest", metribuzin, "Maverick", "Achieve", or "Puma".

When tank mixing REPORT EXTRA and "Assert", ALWAYS include another broadleaf herbicide with a different mode of action (such as: 2,4-D ester, or MCPA ester). Tank-mix applications of REPORT EXTRA plus "Assert" may cause temporary crop discoloration/stunting or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

Tank mixtures with "Hoelon" 3EC may result in reduced wild oat control.

Antagonism generally does not occur. However, FMC recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, Agricultural dealer, or FMC representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of REPORT EXTRA and the grass product to a small area.

With Insecticides

REPORT EXTRA may be tank mixed with insecticides registered for use on wheat, barley, and fallow. However, under certain conditions (drought or cold stress while crop is in the 2- to 4-leaf stage), tank mixtures or sequential treatments of REPORT EXTRA and organophosphate insecticides (such as methyl parathion or "Di-Syston") may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when there are wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures just prior to or soon after treatment. Read and follow directions on companion product labels and limit first use to a small area. If no symptoms of crop injury appear, larger acreage can be treated.

Do not apply REPORT EXTRA within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide (such as "Di-Syston") has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result.

Do not use REPORT EXTRA plus Malathion, as crop injury may result.

In the Pacific Northwest, do not use REPORT EXTRA with NUFOS® or "Lorsban", as crop injury may result.

With Fungicides

REPORT EXTRA may be tank mixed with fungicides whenever the proper timing for herbicide and fungicide treatments coincide.

With Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer Solution

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing REPORT EXTRA in fertilizer solution. If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with REPORT EXTRA and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label).

Do not add surfactant when using REPORT EXTRA in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

DO not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer solution as a substitute for surfactant.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult local recommendations for details on surfactant addition.

GRAZING

There are no grazing restrictions on REPORT EXTRA.

CROP ROTATION

Before using REPORT EXTRA, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your wheat, barley, or fallow acres at the same time.

Minimum Rotation Intervals

Minimum rotation intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of REPORT EXTRA applied. REPORT EXTRA breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, soil temperature, soil microorganisms, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase REPORT EXTRA breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow REPORT EXTRA breakdown.

Of these three factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture should be monitored regularly when considering rotating to other crops.

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

Soil pH Limitations

REPORT EXTRA should not be used on fields having a soil pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond those specified in the rotation table, and under certain conditions, could injure wheat or barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of REPORT EXTRA.

REPORT EXTRA should not be used on soils with a pH below 5.0, as additional crop stress from low pH and aluminum toxicity may result in crop injury.

Checking Soil pH

Before using REPORT EXTRA, determine the soil pH of the field. To obtain a representative pH value, take several samples from different areas of the field between 0 and 4 inches deep and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

BIOASSAY

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

Field Bioassay

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

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local FMC representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

CEREAL CROPS - ROTATION INTERVALS

Location	Soil pH*	Application Rate (oz/A)	Minimum Rotation Interval (Months)		
			Wheat/ Rye/ Triticale**	Oat	Barley
AL, AR, DE, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MO, MS, NC, NE, NJ, NM, OH, OK, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA	7.9 or lower	0.2 or 0.4	0	10	10
	7.9 or lower	0.5	4	10	16
CO, NE (Panhandle), Southeastern WY	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	0	10	10
ID, OR, WA, MT, ND, SD, and WY (except Southeastern WY)	6.5 or lower	0.2 or 0.4	0	10	10
	6.6 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4	0	10	16

* See the Maximum Use Rates and Soil pH Limitations sections of this label.

** For Durum wheat and Wampum variety of Spring Wheat, follow the rotation intervals listed under Barley

CRP - Recropping Intervals

State	Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Rotation Interval (months)
AL, AR, CA, CO, DE, GA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MO, MS, NC, NE, NJ, NM, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, Southeastern WY	All Grasses*	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.3	2
			0.4 to 0.5	4
MT, ND, SD	All Grasses*	7.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	4
Northern WY	Wheatgrass* only	7.6 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4	4

*The following grasses may be planted for Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres after the intervals specified in the table above:

Bentgrasses	Orchardgrass (except Piaute)
Blue grama	Prairie sandreed
Bluestems	Sand dropseed
- big, little, plains, sand, ww spar	Sheep fescue
Buffalograss	Sideoats grama
Galleta	Switchgrass
Green needlegrass	Wheatgrasses
Indiangrass	- crested intermediate, pubescent, slender, streambank, tall, thickspike, western
Indian ricegrass	
Lovegrasses - sand, weeping	Wild ryegrasses- beardless, Russian

NON CEREAL CROPS - ROTATION INTERVALS - NON IRRIGATED LAND

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
State	County or Area					
Colorado	E. of Continental Divide	Field corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4 0.2 to 0.4	20 45	11 36
		Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4 0.2 to 0.4	45 60	36 48
		STS [®] soybeans,** IR Corn**	7.5 or lower***	0.2 to 0.4	‡	4†
		Grain sorghum	7.2 or lower 7.3 – 7.5***	0.2 to 0.3 0.2 to 0.3	‡ ‡	4† 8†
Idaho*	Northern (Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Koontenai, Latah, Lewis, and Nez Perce counties)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	50	36
Kansas	All areas	Field Corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4 0.2 to 0.4	20 45	11 36
		STS [®] soybeans,** IR Corn**	7.5 or lower***	0.2 to 0.4	‡	4†
	Central (Generally E. of Highway 183, W. of the Flint Hills)	Grain sorghum Soybeans	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.5	25	14
	W. Central and Western (generally W. of Highway 183 to the western edge of Grant, Kearny, Logan, Rawlins, Stevens, Thomas, and Wichita counties)	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4 0.2 to 0.4	21 42	14 26
Soybeans		7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4 0.2 to 0.4	40 60	24 36	

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NON CEREAL CROPS - ROTATION INTERVALS - NON IRRIGATED LAND

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
State	County or Area					
Kansas	Far Western (In the last tier of counties along the KS/CO border: Cheyenne, Greeley, Hamilton, Morton, Sherman, Stanton, and Wallace)	Grain sorghum Soybeans	7.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	36	26
			7.6 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4	60	48
	Western (W. of hwy. 183)	Grain sorghum	7.2 or lower 7.3 – 7.5***	0.2 to 0.3 0.2 to 0.3	‡ ‡	4† 6†
	Eastern (E. of hwy. 183)	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	‡	4†
Nebraska	All areas	Field Corn, Millets	7.4 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	20	11
			7.5 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4	45	36
		STS® soybeans,** IR Corn**	7.5 or lower***	0.2 to 0.4	‡	4†
	S. Central (Franklin, Nuckolls, Thayer, and Webster counties)	Grain sorghum Soybeans	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.5	25	14
	Western counties (Chase, Dundy, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Perkins, Phelps, and Red Willow)	Grain sorghum, Soybeans	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4 0.2 to 0.4	40 60	24 36
	Panhandle (Deuel, Garden, and Sheridan counties and all counties W. to the WY border)	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	45	24

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NON CEREAL CROPS - ROTATION INTERVALS - NON IRRIGATED LAND

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
State	County or Area					
Nebraska	Western (W. of hwy. 183)	Grain sorghum	7.2 or lower 7.3 – 7.5***	0.2 to 0.3 0.2 to 0.3	‡ ‡	4† 6†
	Eastern (E. of hwy. 183)	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	‡	4†
Oklahoma	All areas	Field Corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4 0.2 to 0.4	20 45	11 36
		STS® soybeans,** IR Corn**	7.5 or lower***	0.2 to 0.4	‡	4†
		East of Panhandle	Grain sorghum, Cotton, Mung beans, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.5	25
	Panhandle	Grain sorghum	7.2 or lower 7.3 – 7.5***	0.2 to 0.3 0.2 to 0.3	‡ ‡	4† 6†
			Up to 7.9	Up to 0.4	30	25
	All areas except Panhandle	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	‡	4†
Oregon*	Northeastern counties (Baker, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	50	36
	West of the Cascades	Ryegrass (annual and perennial) Crimson Clover	6.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	20	9
		Red Clover Snap Beans	6.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	40	15
		Field Corn	6.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	60	22
	Texas	All areas	Field Corn, Millets	7.4 or lower 7.5 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4 0.2 to 0.4	20 45
STS® soybeans,** IR Corn**			7.5 or lower***	0.2 to 0.4	‡	4†
Eastern counties (see below)		Grain Sorghum, Cotton, Mung Beans, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.5	25	14
The Eastern counties are: Archer, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Camp, Cass, Clay, Collin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Franklin, Grayson, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Montague, Morris, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrant, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood, Young						

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NON CEREAL CROPS - ROTATION INTERVALS - NON IRRIGATED LAND

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
State	County or Area					
Texas	Central counties (see below)	Cotton, Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	25	14
			7.9 or lower	0.5	46	26
	The Central counties are: Baylor, Callahan, Eastland, Foard, Hardeman, Haskell, Knox, Shackelford, Stephens, Throckmorton, Wilbarger					
	Panhandle	Grain sorghum	7.2 or lower	0.2 to 0.3	‡	4†
	7.3 – 7.5*** Up to 7.9		0.2 to 0.3 Up to 0.4	‡ 30	6† 25	
	All areas except Panhandle	Grain Sorghum	7.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	‡	4†
Washington*	Eastern (Asotin, Columbia, Garfield, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	50	36
Wyoming	Southeastern counties (Platte, Goshen, and Laramie)	Field corn, Millets	7.4 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	20	11
			7.5 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4	45	36
		Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower 7.6 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4 0.2 to 0.4	45 60	36 48

Note: Do not plant sorghum grown for hybrid seed production.

* In Idaho, Oregon & Washington for peas and lentils, a field bioassay is required if soil pH is above 6.5

** Under certain conditions (such as drought, prolonged cold weather, pH variability in the fields) temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur to STS soybeans or IR corn planted after REPORT EXTRA applications.

*** Where a CATASTROPHIC CROP LOSS has occurred after a REPORT EXTRA application due to a natural disaster (such as freezing weather, hail damage, insect damage, disease damage), grain sorghum can be planted at 4 months where the soil pH is 7.3 to 7.5 or STS soybeans and IR corn where the soil pH is 7.5 to 7.9. These crops will have some level of temporary discoloration and/or crop injury if planted at this reduced interval after REPORT EXTRA application. This potential damage and yield loss is accepted by the grower due to the critical need to get a crop planted after this emergency. Growers not willing to accept this level of potential early season crop injury and yield loss should follow the standard rotational guidelines in the table above. In some cases, this injury may be severe and may affect the crop growth, development, and yield. The severity of the injury increases with higher pH levels, higher applied REPORT EXTRA rate, drier soil conditions after REPORT EXTRA application and prior to planting the rotational crop, and the shorter the rotational interval.

† These intervals may also be used for irrigated land. These intervals do not apply to crops grown for seed.

‡ Rotation intervals are based on normal precipitation/irrigation amounts. If in a water deficit such as a drought, extend rotation intervals until cumulative rainfall/irrigation reaches the normal range.

NON CEREAL CROPS – ROTATION INTERVALS – IRRIGATED AND NON IRRIGATED LAND

State	Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate (oz/A)	Rotation Interval *
AL, AR, DE, GA, IL, IN, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NC, NJ, OH, PA, SC, TN, VA, WV	STS® soybeans†	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.5	6
	Grain sorghum, cotton, Non-STS® Soybeans, Field Corn, Rice	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.5	18
	Grain Sorghum	7.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	4

* Rotation intervals are based on normal precipitation/irrigation amounts. If in a water deficit such as a drought, extend rotation intervals until cumulative rainfall/irrigation reaches the normal range. These intervals do not apply to crops grown for seed.

† Under certain conditions (such as drought, prolonged cold weather, pH variability in fields), temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur to STS® soybeans planted after REPORT EXTRA applications.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

REPORT EXTRA is measured using the REPORT EXTRA volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by $\pm 7.5\%$. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water (If using liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see TANK MIXTURES sections for additional details).
2. While agitating, add the required amount of REPORT EXTRA.
3. Continue agitation until the REPORT EXTRA is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the REPORT EXTRA is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. REPORT EXTRA should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply REPORT EXTRA spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If REPORT EXTRA and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the REPORT EXTRA in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the REPORT EXTRA.

Do not use REPORT EXTRA with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

APPLICATION METHOD

Ground Application

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

When using flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 3 GPA. When using flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 GPA, flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 psi. For 40" nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacings, use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

With "Raindrop" RA nozzles, do not use less than 20 GPA and overlap nozzles 100%.

Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

Aerial Application

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 1 to 5 GPA. Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

When applying REPORT EXTRA by air in areas near sensitive crops, use solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back

Chemigation

Do not apply REPORT EXTRA through any type of irrigation system.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, and nozzle heights above the target canopy.

Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to the crop.

Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or under weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto non-target sites.

Continuous agitation is required to keep REPORT EXTRA in suspension.

Before Spraying REPORT EXTRA

Spray equipment must be cleaned before REPORT EXTRA is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the steps outlined in the **After Spraying REPORT EXTRA and before Spraying Crops Other Than Wheat or Barley** section.

At the End of the Day

When multiple loads of REPORT EXTRA herbicide are applied, it is recommended that at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses be flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits from accumulating in the application equipment.

AFTER SPRAYING REPORT EXTRA AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT AND BARLEY

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of REPORT EXTRA as follows:

1. Empty the tank and drain the sump completely. Remove any contamination on the outside of the spraying equipment by washing with clean water.
2. Spray the tank walls (including the lid) with clean water using a minimum volume of 10% of the tank volume. Add household ammonia at a solution rate of 1 gal/100 gallon water or other similarly approved cleaner to the tank. Circulate the water through the lines, including all by-pass lines, for at least two minutes. Flush the boom well and empty the sprayer. Completely drain the sump.
3. Repeat step 2. For this rinse, the addition of household ammonia or other cleaner is not required.
4. Remove the strainers, nozzles, tips and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing water and ammonia solution.

If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied to the crop(s) listed on this label. Do not exceed the maximum-labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Notes:

1. Always start with a clean spray-tank. **CAUTION:** Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia because dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When REPORT EXTRA is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all precleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual product labels.

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

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. **AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.**

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!** See **Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application and produces a Coarse to Very Coarse droplet size spectrum (ASAE S572) under application conditions. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using lowdrift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing length, using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- **Application Height (aircraft)** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- **Boom Height (ground)** - Set the boom at the lowest height that provides uniform coverage and reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce. Limit nozzle height to no greater than 4 feet above the top of the largest plants.

Wind

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

- **Swath Adjustment** – When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the application equipment upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

Surface Temperature Inversions

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Surface temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Shielded Sprayers

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

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide may only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Drift Control Additives

Drift control additives may be used with all spray equipment with the exception of controlled droplet applicators. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the label. It is recommended that drift control additives be certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

Air Assisted (Air Blast) Field Crop Sprayers

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS

- Wheat, barley and triticale varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. FMC recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of REPORT EXTRA to a small area.
- Wherever REPORT EXTRA is used on land previously treated with REPORT, ACCURATE, "Glean", "Ally", "Amber", "Assert", or other longer residual herbicides with the same mode of action, read the rotational guidelines on both labels and follow the one with the longest interval stated for your situation before choosing to rotate to crops other than wheat or barley.
- For ground applications applied postemergence to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA should improve weed control under these conditions.
- Temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur if REPORT EXTRA is applied when the crop is stressed by severe weather conditions (such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures), disease or insect damage, low fertility, applications to coarse soils, or when applied in combination with surfactant and high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.
- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
 - Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.

- Carefully observe sprayer cleanup instructions, both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat or barley.

IMPORTANT USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply to wheat, barley or triticale undersown with legumes and grasses, as injury to the forages will result.
- Do not apply to frozen ground where surface runoff may result.
- Do not apply to snow-covered ground.
- Do not apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate other cropland.
- Do not make more than one application of REPORT EXTRA or any other chlorsulfuron containing product per growing season.
- Do not use in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande and Saguache counties of Colorado.
- Do not use less than 0.2 ounce per acre of REPORT EXTRA preplant, preemergence, or post-emergence.
- To reduce the potential for movement of treated soil due to wind erosion, do not apply to powdery, dry, or light sandy soils until they have been stabilized by rainfall, trashy mulch, reduced tillage or other cultural practices. Injury to adjacent crops may result when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than cereal grains.
- Do not apply REPORT EXTRA preemergence on cereal grains if the grains have germinated and have started to emerge above the soil surface.
- Do not use REPORT EXTRA preemergence on cereal grains that have been planted into dry soil ("dusted in") or on very coarse, uneven seedbeds.
- Do not apply, drain, or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Do not apply this product in a way that will contact any person or pet, either directly or through drift. Keep people and pets out of the area during application.
- Do not allow people or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal:

Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling:

Nonrefillable containers equal to or less than 5 gallons:

Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

Nonrefillable containers greater than 5 gallons:

Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank and store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of FMC or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User. Buyer and User agree to hold FMC and the Seller harmless for any claims related to such factors.

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To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to one of the following, at FMC's election:

- (1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
- (2) Replacement of amount of product used.

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