



Strut®

HERBICIDE

For weed control in asparagus, Conservation Reserve Programs, corn, cotton, fallow croplands, farmstead (noncropland), grass grown for seed, hay, pasture, proso millet, rangeland, small grains, sorghum, soybean, sugarcane, and farmstead turf and sod farms.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Diglycolamine salt of 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid*	56.8%
Other Ingredients	43.2%
TOTAL	100.0%

*Contains 38.5% 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid (4.0 pounds acid equivalent per gallon or 480 grams per liter).

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION — PRECAUCION

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

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after 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 a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything to an unconscious person.
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-866-944-8565.</p>	

Product of U.S. and China

EPA REG NO. 34704-1043

EPA EST. NO 68323-TX-001

NET CONTENTS 2.5 GAL (9.46 L)

060613 V1D 09G16

STRUT®
EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and gloves. Wear protective eyewear.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are nitrile rubber and butyl rubber. If you want more options, follow the instructions for **Category C** on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves (except for applicators using groundboom equipment, pilots, and flaggers)
- Shoes plus socks

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls Statement

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

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

Ground and Surface Water Protection

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

Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% of that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment

STRUT®
EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

wash waters, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

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

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

Movement by water erosion of treated soil: **DO NOT** apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment nor by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least 1/2 inch rainfall (or irrigation) before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

Endangered Species Concerns

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

STRUT®
EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

I. PRODUCT INFORMATION

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

Mode of Action

This product is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth. This product interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds.

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

ANNUALS

Alkanet	Dragonhead, American	Pennycress, field	Sida, prickly (Teaweed)
Amaranth, Palmer, Powell, spiny	Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	(Fanweed, Frenchweed, Stinkweed)	Smartweed, green, Pennsylvania
Aster, slender	Falseflax, smallseed	Pepperweed, Virginia	Sneezeweed, bitter
Bedstraw, catchweed	Fleabane, annual	(Peppergrass)	Sowthistle, annual, spiny
Beggardweed, Florida	Flixweed	Pigweed, prostrate, (Redroot carelessweed),	Spanish needles
Broomweed, common	Fumitory	rough, smooth, tumble	Spikeweed, common
Buckwheat, tartary, wild	Goosefoot, nettleleaf	Pineappleweed	Spurge, prostrate, leafy
Buffalobur	Hempnettle	Poorjoe	Spurry, corn
Burclover, California	Henbit	Poppy, red-horned	Starbur, bristly
Burcucumber	Jacobs-ladder	Puncturevine	Starwort, little
Buttercup, corn, creeping, roughseed, Western field	Jimsonweed	Purslane, common	Sumpweed, rough
Carpetweed	Knawel (German moss)	Pusley, Florida	Sunflower, common (wild), volunteer
Catchfly, nightflowering	Knotweed, prostrate	Radish, wild	Thistle, Russian
Chamomile, corn	Kochia	Ragweed, common, giant (Buffaloweed), Lance-leaf	Velvetleaf
Chervil, bur	Ladysthumb	Rocket, London, yellow	Waterhemp
Chickweed, common	Lambsquarters, common	Rubberweed, bitter (Bitterweed)	Waterprimrose, winged
Clovers	Lettuce, miners, prickly	Salsify	Wormwood
Cockle, corn, cow, white	Mallow, common, Venice	Senna, coffee	
Cocklebur, common	Marestail (horseweed)	Sesbania, hemp	
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	Mayweed	Shepherdspurse	
Cornflower (Bachelor button)	Morningglory, ivyleaf, tall	Sicklepod	
Croton, tropic, woolly	Mustard, black, blue, tansy, treacle, tumble, wild, yellowtops		
Daisy, English	Nightshade, black, cutleaf		

STRUT®
EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

BIENNIALS

Burdock, common	Eveningprimrose, common	Knapweed, diffuse, spotted	Starthistle, yellow
Carrot, wild (Queen Anne's lace)	Geranium, Carolina	Mallow, dwarf	Sweetclover
Cockle, white	Gromwell	Plantain, bracted	Teasel
		Ragwort, tansy	Thistle, bull, milk, musk, plumeless

PERENNIALS

Alfalfa ¹	(Bitterdock), curly	whorled	Thistle, Canada, Scotch
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Dogbane, hemp	Nettle, stinging	Toadflax, Dalmatian
Aster, spiny, whiteheath	Dogfennel ¹	Nightshade, silverleaf	Tropical soda apple
Bedstraw, smooth	(Cypressweed)	(White horsenettle)	Trumpetcreeper
Bindweed, field, hedge	Fern, bracken	Onion, wild	(Buckvine)
Blueweed, Texas	Garlic, wild	Plantain, broadleaf, buckhorn	Vetch
Bursage, woollyleaf ¹	Goldenrod, Canada, Missouri	Pokeweed	Waterhemlock, spotted
(Bur ragweed, Povertyweed)	Goldenweed, common	Ragweed, western	Waterprimrose, creeping
Buttercup, tall	Hawkweed	Redvine	Woodsorrel ¹ ,
Campion, bladder	Henbane, black ¹	Sericea lespedeza	Creeping, yellow
Chickweed, field, mouseear	Horsenettle, Carolina	Smartweed, swamp	Wormwood, Louisiana
Chicory ¹	Ironweed	Snakeweed, broom	Yankeeweed
Clover ¹ , hop	Knapweed, black, diffuse, Russian ¹ ,	Sorrel ¹ , red (Sheep sorrel)	Yarrow, common ¹
Dandelion ¹	spotted	Sowthistle ¹ , perennial	
	Milkweed, common, honeyvine, Western	Spurge, leafy	
Dock ¹ , broadleaf		Sundrop	

WOODY SPECIES

Alder	Dogwood ²	Mesquite	Spicebush
Ash	Elm	Oak	Spruce
Aspen	Grape	Oak, poison	Sumac
Basswood	Hawthorn (Thornapple) ²	Olive, Russian	Sweetgum ²
Beech	Hemlock	Persimmon, eastern	Sycamore
Birch	Hickory	Pine	Tarbush
Blackberry ²	Honeylocust	Plum, sand (Wild plum) ²	Willow
Blackgum ²	Honeysuckle	Poplar	Witchhazel
Cedar ²	Hornbeam	Rabbitbrush	Yaupon ²
Cherry	Huckleberry	Redcedar, eastern ²	Yucca ²
Chinquapin	Huisache	Rose ² , McCartney, multiflora	
Cottonwood	Ivy, Poison	Sagebrush, fringed ²	
Creosotebush ²	Kudzu	Sassafras	
Cucumbertree	Locust, black	Serviceberry	
Dewberry ²	Maple		

¹ Noted perennials may be controlled using lower rates of this product than those listed for other listed perennial weeds.

² Growth suppression only.

Resistance Management

This product has a low probability of selecting for resistant weed biotypes.

STRUT®
EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

Cleaning Spray Equipment

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

II. APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

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

To avoid uneven spray coverage, this product should not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph.

Avoid off-target movement. Use extreme care when applying this product to prevent injury to desirable plants and shrubs.

Cultivation

DO NOT cultivate within 7 days after applying this product.

Sensitive Crop Precautions

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

To avoid herbicide drift

- Use coarse sprays (volume median diameter of 400 microns or more) to avoid potential herbicide drift. Select nozzles that are designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles (less than 200 microns). Examples of nozzles designed to produce coarse sprays via ground applications are Spraying Systems XR (excluding 110° tips) flat fans, Turbo Teejets®, Turbo Floodjets®, or large capacity flood nozzles such as D10, TK10, or greater capacity tips.
- Keep the spray pressure at or below 20 psi and the spray volume at or above 20.0 gallons per acre (for ground broadcast applications), unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift-reducing nozzles. Consult your spray nozzle supplier concerning the choice of drift-reducing nozzles.
- Agriculturally approved drift-reducing additives may be used.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment Water Volume: Use 1.0 to 10.0 gallons of water per acre (2.0 to 20.0 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre for preharvest uses). Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

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

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

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

STRUT®
EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

Ground Application (Banding)

When applying this product by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

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

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

Table 2. Strut Application Rates for Control or Suppression by Weed Type and Growth Stage

Use rate limitations are given in **Sections V. Restrictions and Limitations** and **VI. Crop-Specific Information**.

Weed Type and Stage	Rate Per Acre (Fl Oz)	Weed Type and Stage	Rate Per Acre (Fl Oz)
Annual¹ Small, actively growing Established weed growth	8.0 to 16.0 16.0 to 24.0	Perennial Top growth suppression Top growth control and root suppression Noted perennials (footnote 1 in Table 1) Other perennials ³	8.0 to 16.0 16.0 to 32.0 32.0 32.0
Biennial Rosette diameter 1 to 3" Rosette diameter 3" or more Bolting	8.0 to 16.0 16.0 to 32.0 32.0	Woody Brush & Vines Top growth suppression Top growth control ^{2, 3} Stems and stem suppression ³	16.0 to 32.0 32.0 32.0

¹ Rates below 8.0 fluid ounces per acre may provide control or suppression but should typically be applied with other herbicides that are effective on the same species and biotype.

² Species noted in **Table 2** will require tank mixes for adequate control.

³ **DO NOT** broadcast apply more than 32.0 fluid ounces per acre for single application. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth or perennial weeds with well established root growth. Rates higher than 32.0 fluid ounces per acre are for spot treatment only. **DO NOT** exceed 64.0 fluid ounces per acre per year.

Ground Application (Broadcast)

Water Volume: Use 3.0 to 50.0 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

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

Ground Application (Wipers)

This product may be applied through wiper application equipment to control or suppress actively growing broadleaf weeds, brush, and vines. Use a solution containing 1 part Strut herbicide to 1 part water. **DO NOT** contact desirable vegetation with herbicide solution. Wiper application may be made to crops (including pastures) and non-cropland areas described in this label with the exception of cotton, sorghum, and soybean.

III. ADDITIVES

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

Nitrogen Source

- **Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN):** Use 2.0 to 4.0 quarts of UAN (commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution) per acre. **DO NOT** use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.
- **Ammonium sulfate (AMS):** AMS at 2.5 pounds per acre may be substituted for UAN. Use high-quality AMS (spray grade) to avoid plugging of nozzles. Other sources of nitrogen are not as effective as those mentioned. Do not apply AMS, if applied in less than 10.0 gallons per acre, because of potential problems

STRUT®
EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

with precipitation in reduced volumes. Use AMS only if it has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.

Nonionic Surfactant

The standard label rate is 1.0 pint of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. For certain weeds, a higher spray surfactant rate may be needed.

Oil Concentrate

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

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

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

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

Table 3. Additive Rate Per Acre

Additive	Rate Per Acre
Nonionic Surfactant	1.0 to 2.0 pt/100 gal
AMS	2.5 lb
UAN Solution	2.0 to 4.0 qt
Crop Oil Concentrate	1.0 qt*

*see manufacturer's label for specific rate listings

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

For 20.0 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.

Add components in the sequence indicated in the **Mixing Order** using 2.0 teaspoons for each pound or 1.0 teaspoon for each pint of listed label rate per acre.

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

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

Mixing Order

- 1) **Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank 3/4 full of clean water.
- 2) **Agitation.** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.

STRUT®
EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

- 3) **Inductor.** If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
- 4) **Products in PVA bags.** Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
- 5) **Water-dispersible products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspoemulsions).
- 6) **Water-soluble products** (such as this product).
- 7) **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable).
- 8) **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable).
- 9) **Remaining quantity of water.**

Maintain constant agitation during application.

IV. PRODUCT TANK MIXING INFORMATION

Tank Mix Partners/Components

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

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

This product may also be used in tank mixtures with foliar applied insecticides including synthetic pyrethroids such as Ambush®, Asana®, Pounce® and Warrior® insecticides or with the carbamate insecticide Furadan®. **DO NOT** apply this product in tank mixtures with Lorsban® insecticide.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing this product with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. Do not use tank mixes other than those listed on Loveland Products, Inc. labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using tank mixes other than those listed on Loveland Products, Inc. labeling.

- Accent® (nicosulfuron)
- Ally® Extra (thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron)
- Ally XP (metsulfuron-methyl)
- Amber® (triasulfuron)
- Asulam
- Atrazine
- Axiom® (flufenacet + metribuzin)
- Basagran® (bentazon)
- Beacon® (primisulfuron-methyl)
- Bicep II Magnum® (s-metolachlor + atrazine)
- Broclean® (bromoxynil)
- Bromac® (bromoxynil + MCPA)
- Bullet® (alachlor + atrazine)
- Caparol® (prometryn)
- Crossbow® (2,4-D + triclopyr)
- Curtail® (clopyralid + 2,4-D)
- Degree® (acetochlor)
- Degree Xtra® (acetochlor + atrazine)
- Dual Magnum® (s-metolachlor)
- Dual II Magnum® (s-metolachlor + atrazine)
- Eradicane® (EPTC)
- Evik® (ametryn)
- Express® (thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl)
- Fallow Master® (glyphosate + dicamba)
- Field Master® (acetochlor + atrazine + glyphosate)
- Finesse® (chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl)
- FulTime® (acetochlor + atrazine)
- Garlon® (triclopyr)
- Glean® (chlorsulfuron)
- Gramoxone Inteon® (paraquat)
- Guardsman Max® (dimethenamid + atrazine)
- Harmony® Extra (thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl)
- Harness® (acetochlor)
- Harness Xtra (acetochlor + atrazine)
- Intro® (alachlor)
- Karmex® (diuron)
- Kerb® (pronamide)
- Landmaster® BW (glyphosate + 2,4-D)
- Lariat® (alachlor + atrazine)
- Liberty® (glufosinate)
- Lightning® (imazethapyr + imazapyr)
- Mad Dog® Plus (glyphosate)

STRUT®
EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

- Makaze® (glyphosate)
- MCPA
- Metribuzin 75
- Outlook® (dimethenamid-P)
- Paramount® (quinclorac)
- Peak® (prosulfuron)
- Permit® (halosulfuron)
- Princep® (simazine)
- Python® (flumetsulam)
- Rifle® (dicamba)
- Rifle Plus® (dicamba + atrazine)
- Spirit® (primisulfuron + prosulfuron)
- Stealth® (pendimethalin)
- Stinger® (clopyralid)
- Surpass® (acetochlor)
- TopNotch® (acetochlor)
- Tordon® 22K (picloram)
- Touchdown® (sulfosate)
- 2,4-D

V. RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Maximum seasonal use rate: Refer to **Table 4. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations** for crop-specific maximum seasonal use rates. **DO NOT** exceed 64.0 fluid ounces of this product (2.0 pounds acid equivalent) per acre, per year.

Preharvest Interval (PHI): Refer to section **VI. Crop-Specific Information** for preharvest intervals.

Restricted-Entry Interval (REI): 24 hours

Crop Rotational Restrictions:

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

Planting/replanting restrictions for Strut applications of 24.0 fluid ounces per acre or less: No rotational cropping restrictions apply at 120 days or more following application. Additionally, for annual crop uses in this label including corn, cotton, sorghum, and soybean, follow the preplant use directions in section **VI. Crop-Specific Information**. For barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedings, the interval between application and planting is 15 days per 8.0 fluid ounces per acre applied east of the Mississippi River and 22 days per 8.0 fluid ounces per acre west of the Mississippi River.

Planting/replanting restrictions for applications of more than 24.0 fluid ounces and up to 64.0 fluid ounces of Strut herbicide per acre: Corn, sorghum, cotton (east of the Rocky Mountains) and all other crops grown in areas with 30" or more of annual rainfall may be planted 120 days or more after application. Barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedings, may be planted if the interval from application to planting is 30 days per 16.0 fluid ounces per acre east of the Mississippi River and 45 days per 16.0 fluid ounces per acre west of the Mississippi River. For all other crops in areas with less than 30" of annual rainfall, the interval between application and planting is 180 days or more.

Rainfast period: Rainfall or irrigation occurring within **4 hours** after postemergence applications may reduce the effectiveness of this product.

Stress: DO NOT apply to crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, insects, or widely fluctuating temperatures as injury may result.

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

DO NOT apply to residential turf.

STRUT®
EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

Table 4. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations¹

Crop	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application (Fl Oz)	Maximum In-Crop Rate Per Acre Per Season (Fl Oz)	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application Allowed
Asparagus	16.0	16.0	Yes	Yes
Barley				
fall	8.0	12.0	Yes	Yes
spring	8.0	11.0	Yes	Yes
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	32.0	64.0	Yes	Yes
Corn	16.0	24.0	Yes ²	Yes
Cotton	8.0	8.0	Yes	Yes
Fallow ground	32.0	64.0	Yes	Yes
Grass grown for seed	32.0	64.0	Yes	Yes
Oats	4.0	4.0	Yes	Yes
Pastureland	32.0	32.0	Yes	Yes
Proso millet	4.0	4.0	Yes	Yes
Small grains grown for grass, forage, fodder, hay and/or pasture	16.0	16.0	Yes	Yes
Sorghum	8.0	16.0	Yes	Yes
Soybean	32.0	64.0	Yes	Yes
Sugarcane	32.0	64.0	Yes	Yes
Triticale	4.0	4.0	Yes	Yes
Turf	32.0	32.0	Yes	Yes
Wheat	8.0	16.0	Yes	Yes

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

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

VI. CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

ASPARAGUS

Apply this product to emerged and actively growing weeds in 40.0 to 60.0 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre immediately after cutting the field, but at least 24 hours before the next cutting. Multiple applications may be made per growing season.

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

Rates: Apply 8.0 to 16.0 fluid ounces of this product to control Annual sowthistle, Black mustard, Canada and Russian thistle, and Redroot pigweed (Carelessweed).

Apply 16.0 fluid ounces of this product to control Common chickweed, Field bindweed, Nettleleaf goosefoot, and Wild radish. Multiple applications may be made per growing season. **DO NOT** exceed a total of 16.0 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre, per crop year.

DO NOT harvest prior to 24 hours after treatment.

DO NOT use in the Coachella Valley of California.

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EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

Asparagus Tank Mixes

Apply 8.0 to 16.0 fluid ounces of this product with glyphosate (Makaze or Mad Dog Plus herbicide) or 2,4-D to improve control of Canada thistle and Field bindweed.

Between Crop Applications

Preplant Directions (Postharvest, Fallow, Crop Stubble, Set-Aside) for Broadleaf Weed Control:

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

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

Rates and Timings:

Apply 4.0 to 32.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre. Refer to **Table 2. Strut Application Rates for Control or Suppression by Weed Type and Growth Stage** to determine use rates for specific targeted weed species. For best performance, apply this product when annual weeds are less than 6" tall, when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage and to perennial weed regrowth in late summer or fall following a mowing or tillage treatment. The most effective control of upright perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle and Jerusalem artichoke occurs if this product is applied when the majority of weeds have at least 4 to 6" of regrowth or for weeds such as Field bindweed and Hedge bindweed that are in or beyond the full bloom stage.

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

Between Crop Tank Mixes

In tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides, apply 4.0 to 16.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre for control of annual weeds, or 16.0 to 32.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre for control of biennial and perennial weeds:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| • Ally XP | • Finesse | • Kerb | • Touchdown |
| • Amber | • Glyphosate | • Landmaster BW | • 2,4-D |
| • Atrazine | (Mad Dog Plus, | • Metribuzin 75 | |
| • Curtail | Makaze) | • Paramount | |
| • Fallow Master | • Gramoxone Inteon | • Tordon 22K | |

CORN (FIELD, POP, SEED AND SILAGE)

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

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

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

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

STRUT®
EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

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

Do not use sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier for applications of this product made after corn emergence.

This product is not registered for use on sweet corn.

Preplant and Preemergence Application in No Tillage Corn:

Rates: Apply 16.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre on medium- or fine-textured soils containing 2.5% or greater organic matter. Use 8.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre on coarse soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam) or medium- and fine-textured soils with less than 2.5% organic matter.

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

Preemergence Application in Conventional or Reduced Tillage Corn:

Rates: Apply 16.0 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre to medium- or fine-textured soils that contain 2.5% organic matter or more. **DO NOT** apply to coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam) or any soil with less than 2.5% organic matter until after corn emergence (see **Early Postemergence** uses below).

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

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

Early Postemergence Application in all Tillage Systems:

Rates: Apply 16.0 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre. Reduce the rate to 8.0 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre for corn grown on coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam).

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

Late Postemergence Application:

Rate: Apply 8.0 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre.

Timing: Apply this product to corn from 8" to 36" tall or 15 days before tassel emergence, whichever comes first. For best performance, apply when weeds are less than 3" tall.

Apply directed spray when corn leaves prevent proper spray coverage, sensitive crops are growing nearby, or tank mixing with 2,4-D. **DO NOT** apply this product when soybeans are growing nearby if any of these conditions exist:

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

Corn Tank Mixes or Sequential Uses

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

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EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

Apply this product prior to, in tank mix with, or after one or more of the following herbicides:

- Accent ¹
- Atrazine
- Axiom
- Beacon
- Bicep II Magnum
- Bullet
- Degree
- Degree Xtra
- Dual Magnum
- Dual II Magnum
- Eradicane
- Field Master
- FulTime
- Gramoxone Inteon
- Guardsman Max
- Harness
- Harness Xtra
- Hornet® ¹
- Intrro
- Liberty ³
- Lightning ⁵
- Mad Dog Plus ⁴
- Makaze ⁴
- Outlook
- Permit ¹
- Princep
- Python
- Rifle ¹
- Rifle Plus ¹
- Stealth
- Spirit ¹
- Stinger ¹
- Surpass
- TopNotch
- Touchdown
- 2,4-D ¹

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

² Sequential use only.

³ Use only on Liberty Link® (glufosinate tolerant) corn hybrids.

⁴ Includes postemergence use on Roundup Ready® (glyphosate tolerant) corn hybrids.

⁵ Use only CLEARFIELD® (imidazolinone tolerant) corn hybrids.

Table 5. Specific Guidelines for Tank Mixes or Sequential Use Programs

Tank Mix Partner	Rate Per Acre
Accent or Beacon	When tank mixing, applications immediately following extreme day or night temperature fluctuations or applications when daytime temperatures do not exceed 50 °F may result in decreased weed control or crop injury. Delay application until the temperatures warm and both weeds and crop resume normal growth.
2,4-D	To provide maximum crop safety after corn emergence, use this tank mix only after corn is greater than 8" tall and when application can be made with drop pipes that direct spray beneath corn leaves and away from the whorl of the corn. The maximum rate of 2,4-D that may be used in this tank mix is 0.25 pt/A (0.125 lb of AE/A).
Rifle or Rifle Plus	Tank mixes with these products that contain dicamba must not exceed a total combined rate of 0.50 lb of dicamba AE/A (0.25 lb on coarse-textured soils or on any soil when corn is greater than 8" tall). Sequential applications of these products must be separated by a minimum of 2 weeks (unless the combined rate is less than 0.5 lb of dicamba AE and corn is 8" tall or less) and must not exceed a combined total of 0.75 lb dicamba AE/A for in-crop use.
Spirit, Stinger, Hornet, or Permit	For improved control of Velvetleaf, tank mix 0.5 oz of Spirit or 0.17 to 0.33 oz Permit/A with this product. For improved control of Canada thistle, Stinger at 1.5 to 3.0 fl oz/A or Hornet at 0.6 to 1.2 oz/A may be tank mixed with this product. Use the higher rate in the range for heavier infestations of these weeds.

COTTON

Preplant Application:

Apply up to 8.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre to control emerged broadleaf weeds prior to planting cotton in conventional or conservation tillage systems.

For best performance, apply this product when weeds are in the 2- to 4-leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across.

STRUT®
EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

Following application of this product and a minimum accumulation of 1" of rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 21 days is required per 8.0 fluid ounces per acre or less. These intervals must be observed prior to planting cotton.

DO NOT apply preplant to cotton west of the Rockies.

DO NOT make preplant applications of this product to cotton in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25".

If applying a spring preplant treatment following application of a fall preplant (postharvest) treatment, then the combination of both treatments may not exceed 2.0 pounds acid equivalent per acre.

Cotton Tank Mixes

For control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds, this product may be tank mixed with Caparol, Gramoxone Inteon, Mad Dog Plus and Makaze herbicides.

GRASS GROWN FOR SEED

Apply 8.0 to 16.0 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre on seedling grass after the crop reaches the 3- to 5-leaf stage. Apply up to 32.0 fluid ounces of this product on well-established perennial grass. For best performance, apply this product when weeds are in the 2- to 4-leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating more mature weeds or dense vegetative growth.

To suppress annual grasses such as Brome (Downy and Ripgut), Rattail fescue, and Windgrass, apply up to 32.0 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre in the fall or late summer after harvest and burning of established grass seed crops. Applications should be made immediately following the first irrigation when the soil is moist and before weeds have more than 2 leaves.

DO NOT apply this product after the grass seed crop begins to joint.

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

Grass Seed Tank Mixes

This product may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

- Broclean
- Curtail
- Express
- Karmex
- MCPA amine
- Metribuzin 75
- Stinger
- 2,4-D amine or ester

PROSO MILLET

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

This product combined with 2,4-D will provide control or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 1. Weed List, Including ALS- and Triazine-Resistant Biotypes.**

Apply 4.0 ounces of this product with 0.375 pound active ingredient of 2,4-D. Apply the tank mix of this product and 2,4-D as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds and when proso millet is in the 2- to 5-leaf stage. Use directions for 2,4-D products vary with manufacturers. Refer to a 2,4-D product with labeling consistent with the crop stage timing for this product. Some types of proso millet may be affected adversely by a tank mix of this product and 2,4-D.

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

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EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

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

PASTURE, HAY, RANGELAND, AND FARMSTEAD (NONCROPLAND)

This product is listed for use on pasture, hay, rangeland, and farmstead (noncropland) (including fencerows and non-irrigation ditchbanks) for control or suppression of broadleaf weed and brush species listed in **Table 1. Weed List, Including ALS- and Triazine-Resistant Biotypes.**

This product may also be applied to non-cropland areas to control broadleaf weeds in noxious weed control programs, districts, or areas including broadcast or spot treatment of roadsides and highways, utilities, railroad, and pipeline rights-of-way. Noxious weeds must be recognized at the state level, but programs may be administered at state, county, or other level.

Uses for this product described in this section also pertain to grasses and small grains (forage, rye, sorghum, sudangrass, or wheat) grown for grass, forage, fodder, hay and/or pasture only. Grasses and small grains not grown for grass, forage, fodder, hay and/or pasture must comply with crop-specific uses in this label. Some perennial weeds may be controlled with lower rates of either this product or this product plus 2,4-D (refer to **Table 2. Strut Application Rates for Control or Suppression by Weed Type and Growth Stage.**)

Rates and Timings

Refer to **Table 2. Strut Application Rates for Control or Suppression by Weed Type and Growth Stage** for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Rates above 32.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre are for spot treatments only. **DO NOT** broadcast apply more than 32.0 fluid ounces per acre.

DO NOT exceed a total of 32.0 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre during a growing season.

Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations

DO NOT apply more than 16.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre to small grains grown for pasture.

Newly seeded areas may be severely injured if more than 16.0 fluid ounces of this product is applied per acre.

Established grass crops growing under stress can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. Bentgrass, Buffalograss, Carpetgrass, and St. Augustinegrass may be injured if more than 16.0 fluid ounces of this product is applied per acre. Usually colonial bentgrasses are more tolerant than creeping types. Velvetgrasses are most easily injured. Treatments will kill or injure alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, vetch, wild winter peas, and other legumes.

Table 6. Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment lists the timing restrictions for grazing or harvesting hay from treated fields. There are no grazing restrictions for animals other than lactating dairy animals.

Table 6. Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment

Strut Rate per Treated Acre (Pt)	Days Before Grazing (days)	Days Before Hay Harvest (days)
Up to 1.0	7	37
Up to 2.0	21	51
Up to 4.0	40	70

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

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EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

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

Aerial Application:

- **Spray Volume:** Use 2.0 to 40.0 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre in a water-based carrier.

Ground Application:

- **Spray Volume:** Use 3.0 to 600 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre. The volume of spray applied will depend on the height, density, and type of weeds or brush being treated and on the type of equipment being used.
- **Spot Treatments:** This product may be applied to individual clumps or small areas of undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems.

Cut Surface Treatments:

This product may be applied as a cut surface treatment for control of unwanted trees and prevention of sprouts of cut trees.

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

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

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

Applications for Control of Dormant Multiflora Rose:

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

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

Examples: Use 0.25, 1.0, or 2.35 fluid ounces of this product respectively, for 5, 10, or 15 feet canopy diameters.

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

To prepare approximately 2.0 gallons of a Lo-Oil spray solution:

- 1) Combine 1.5 gallons of water, 1.0 ounce of emulsifier, 16.0 fluid ounces of this product, and 2.5 pints of No. 2 diesel fuel.
- 2) Adjust the amounts of materials used proportionately to the amount of final spray solution desired.

DO NOT exceed 8.0 gallons of spray solution mix applied per acre, per year.

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EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

Pasture Tank Mixes

This product may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------|
| • Ally XP | • Curtail | • Mad Dog Plus | • Tordon 22K |
| • Amber | • Garlon | • Makaze | • 2,4-D |
| • Crossbow | • Gramoxone Inteon | • Stinger | |

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

This product is listed for use on both newly seeded and established grasses grown in Conservation Reserve or federal Set-Aside Programs. Treatments of this product will injure or may kill alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, vetch, wild winter peas, and other legumes.

Newly Seeded Areas

This product may be applied either preplant or postemergence to newly seeded grasses or small grains such as barley, oats, rye, sudangrass, wheat, or other grain species grown as a cover crop. Postemergence applications may be made after seedling grasses exceed the 3-leaf stage. Rates of this product greater than 16.0 fluid ounces per treated acre may severely injure newly seeded grasses.

Preplant applications may injure new seedlings if the interval between application and grass planting is less than 45 days per 16.0 fluid ounces of this product applied per treated acre west of the Mississippi River or 20 days per 16.0 fluid ounces applied east of the Mississippi River.

Established Grass Stands

Established grass stands are perennial grasses planted one or more seasons prior to treatment. Certain species (Bentgrass, Buffalograss, Carpetgrass, Smooth brome, or St. Augustinegrass) may be injured when treated with more than 16.0 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre.

When applied at listed rates, this product will control many annual and biennial weeds and provide control or suppression of many perennial weeds.

Rates and Timings

Apply 4.0 to 32.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre. Refer to **Table 2. Strut Application Rates for Control or Suppression by Weed Type and Growth Stage** for rates based on target weed species. This product may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with other products labeled for use in Conservation Reserve Programs such as atrazine, glyphosate (Mad Dog Plus or Makaze), Gramoxone Inteon, Touchdown, or 2,4-D.

DO NOT exceed a total of 64.0 fluid ounces (4.0 pints) of this product per acre per year.

SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED TO LEGUMES
(FALL- AND SPRING-SEEDED BARLEY, OAT, TRITICALE, AND WHEAT)

This product combinations with listed tank mix partners will provide control or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 1. Weed List, Including ALS- and Triazine-Resistant Biotypes**. For improved control of listed weeds, tank mix this product with one or more of the herbicides listed. This product used in a tank mix with other herbicides offers the best spectrum of weed control and herbicide tolerant or resistant weed management. Refer to the specific crop section for this product application rate and timing.

For applications prior to weed emergence or when sulfonylurea-resistant weeds are present or suspected, tank mix a minimum of 3.0 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre with a non-sulfonylurea herbicide such as 2,4-D or MCPA. Tank mixing this product with these products will offer more consistent control of sulfonylurea-resistant weeds.

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Additives: When tank mixing this product with sulfonyleurea herbicides (Ally XP, Ally Extra, Amber, Express, Finesse, Glean, Harmony Extra, and Peak), use 1.0 to 4.0 pints of an agriculturally approved surfactant (containing at least 80% active ingredient) per 100 gallons of spray or not more than 0.25 to 0.5% by volume. Use the highest rate of surfactant when using the lower rate ranges of the tank mix or when treating more mature and difficult to control weeds or dense vegetative growth.

Refer to the specific crop sections below for use rates. When treating difficult to control weeds such as Cow cockle, Kochia, Prickly lettuce, Prostrate knotweed, Russian thistle, and Wild buckwheat, or when dense vegetative growth occurs, use the 3.0 to 4.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre.

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

Applications to small grains may be made with aerial applications with 1.0 gallon of water or more per acre. Where dense foliage is present, 2.0 to 3.0 gallons of water per acre should be used.

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

SMALL GRAINS: BARLEY (FALL- AND SPRING-SEEDED)

Early Season Applications:

Apply 2.0 to 4.0 fluid ounces of this product to fall-seeded barley prior to the jointing stage. Apply 2.0 to 3.0 fluid ounces of this product before spring-seeded barley exceeds the 4-leaf stage.

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

DO NOT tank mix this product with 2,4-D in early season applications on spring-seeded barley.

Preharvest Applications:

This product can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of fall- and spring-seeded barley. Apply 8.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when barley is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds canopy.

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

For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, this product may be tank mixed with other herbicides, such as 2,4-D, that are labeled for preharvest uses in barley.

DO NOT make preharvest applications in California.

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Table 7. Barley Tank Mixes

Tank Mix Partner	Rate Per Acre
Ally Extra	0.2 to 0.4 oz ¹
Ally XP	0.05 to 0.1 oz ¹
Amber	0.14 to 0.28 oz ¹
Broclean	1.0 to 1.5 pt
Bromac	0.75 to 1.5 pt
Express	0.083 to 0.167 oz ¹
Finesse	0.167 to 0.33 oz ¹
Glean	0.167 oz ¹
Harmony Extra	0.167 to 0.33 oz ¹
MCPA amine or ester	8.0 to 12.0 fl oz ² (0.25 to 0.375 lb AE)
Metribuzin	0.125 to 0.47 lb AI
2,4-D amine or ester ^{2, 3}	8.0 fl ozs (0.25 lb AE)

¹ **DO NOT** use low rates of sulfonylureas (Ally XP, Ally Extra, Amber, Express, Finesse, Glean, and Harmony Extra) on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.

² When using formulations other than 4.0 pounds per gallon use pound of acid equivalent per acre listed.

³ This tank mix is for fall-seeded barley only.

SMALL GRAINS: OAT (FALL- AND SPRING-SEEDED)

Early Season Applications:

Apply 2.0 to 4.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre to fall-seeded oat prior to the jointing stage. Apply 2.0 to 4.0 fluid ounces of this product before spring-seeded oat exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

This product may be tank mixed with MCPA amine or ester for applications in oat.

DO NOT tank mix this product with 2,4-D in oat.

SMALL GRAINS: TRITICALE (FALL- AND SPRING-SEEDED)

Early Season Applications:

Apply 2.0 to 4.0 fluid ounces of this product to triticale. Early season applications to fall-seeded triticale must be made prior to the jointing stage.

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

Triticale Tank Mixes: For best performance, this product should be used in tank mix combination with bromoxynil (Broclean, Moxy® 2E) herbicide.

SMALL GRAINS: WHEAT (FALL- AND SPRING-SEEDED)

Early Season Applications:

Apply 2.0 to 4.0 fluid ounces of this product to wheat unless using one of the fall-seeded wheat specific programs below. Early season applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made prior to the jointing stage.

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

Early developing wheat varieties such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield must receive application between early tillering and the jointing stage. Care should be taken in staging these varieties to be certain that the application occurs prior to the jointing stage.

To improve control of Russian thistle, Flixweed, Gromwell, or Mayweed, add 2,4-D amine or ester to a tank mix with one of the following herbicides: Ally XP, Ally Extra, Amber, Express, Finesse, Glean, Harmony Extra, or Peak.

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EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

Specific use Programs for Fall-Seeded Wheat Only:

This product may be used at 6.0 fluid ounces on fall-seeded wheat in Western Oregon as a spring application only. In Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, up to 8.0 fluid ounces of this product may be applied on fall-seeded wheat after it exceeds the 3-leaf stage for suppression of perennial weeds, such as Field bindweed. Applications may be made in the fall following a frost but before a killing freeze. This product may be tank mixed with 2,4-D amine at 8.0 fluid ounces after wheat begins to tiller. Periods of extended stress such as cold and wet weather may enhance the possibility of crop injury. For fall applications only, **DO NOT** use if the potential for crop injury is not acceptable.

Preharvest Applications:

This product can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of wheat. Apply 8.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when wheat is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing but before weeds canopy.

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

For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, this product may be tank mixed with other herbicides such as Ally XP, Mad Dog Plus, Makaze, and 2,4-D.

DO NOT make preharvest applications in California.

Table 8: Wheat Tank Mixes

Tank Mix Partner	Rate Per Acre
Ally Extra	0.2 to 0.4 oz ¹
Ally XP	0.05 to 0.1 oz ¹
Amber	0.14 to 0.28 oz ¹
Broclean	1.0 to 1.5 pt
Bromac	0.75 to 1.5 pt
Curtail	2.0 to 2.67 pt
Express	0.083 to 0.167 oz ¹
Finesse	0.167 to 0.33 oz ¹
Glean	0.167 oz ¹
Harmony Extra	0.167 to 0.33 oz ¹
Karmex ²	0.5 to 1.5 lb
Glyphosate (Mad Dog Plus ³ , Makaze ³)	12.0 to 16.0 fl oz
MCPA amine or ester ⁴	8.0 to 12.0 fl oz (0.25 to 0.375 lb AE)
Metribuzin ²	0.25 to 0.375 lb AI
Peak ¹	0.25 to 0.38 oz
Stinger	4.0 to 5.33 fl oz
2,4-D amine or ester ⁴	8.0 to 12.0 fl oz (0.25 to 0.375 lb AE)

¹ **DO NOT** use low rates of sulfonylurea herbicides, such as Ally XP, Ally Extra, Amber, Express, Finesse, Glean, Harmony Extra, and Peak on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.

² Tank mixes with Karmex and metribuzin are for use in fall-seeded wheat only.

³ A tank mix of up to 4.0 fluid ounces of this product with Mad Dog Plus, Makaze or any glyphosate formulation labeled for use as a preplant application to small grains may be applied with no waiting period prior to planting.

STRUT®
EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

⁴ Up to 32.0 fluid ounces (1.0 pound acid equivalent) may be used on fall-seeded wheat if crop injury is acceptable. When using formulations other than 4.0 pounds per gallon, use the pound of acid equivalent per acre listed.

SORGHUM

This product may be applied preplant, postemergence, or preharvest in sorghum to control many annual broadleaf weeds and to reduce competition from established perennial broadleaf weeds, as well as control their seedlings.

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

DO NOT apply this product to sorghum grown for seed production.

Preplant Application:

Up to 8.0 fluid ounces of this product may be applied per acre if applied at least 15 days before sorghum planting.

Postemergence Application:

Up to 8.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre may be applied after sorghum is in the spike stage (all sorghum emerged) but before sorghum is 15" tall. For best performance, apply this product when the sorghum crop is in the 3- to 5-leaf stage and weeds are small (less than 3" tall). Use drop pipes (drop nozzles) if sorghum is taller than 8". Keep the spray off the sorghum leaves and out of the whorl to reduce the likelihood of crop injury and to improve spray coverage of weed foliage. Applying this product to sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10 to 14 days.

Preharvest uses in Texas and Oklahoma only: Up to 8.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre may be applied for weed suppression any time after the sorghum has reached the soft dough stage. An agriculturally approved surfactant may be used to improve performance. For aerial applications, use at least 2.0 gallons of water-based carrier per treated acre. Delay harvest until 30 days after a preharvest treatment.

Split Application:

This product may be applied in split applications: preplant followed by postemergence or preharvest; or post-emergence followed by preharvest. **DO NOT** exceed 8.0 fluid ounces per acre, per application or a total of 16.0 ounces per acre, per season.

Sorghum Tank Mixes and Sequential Treatments

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

Atrazine	Dual Magnum	Guardman Max	Makaze	Permit
Basagran	Dual II Magnum	Intro	Outlook	
Bicep II Magnum	Fallow Master	Landmaster	Paramount	
Broclean	Gramoxone Inteon	Mad Dog Plus	Peak	

SOYBEANS

Preplant Applications:

Apply 4.0 to 16.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre to control emerged broadleaf weeds prior to planting soybeans. **DO NOT** exceed 16.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre in a spring application prior to planting soybeans.

Following application of this product and a minimum accumulation of 1" rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 14 days is required for 8.0 fluid ounces per acre or less, and 28 days for 16.0 fluid ounces per acre. These intervals must be observed prior to planting soybeans or crop injury may occur.

STRUT®
EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

DO NOT make preplant applications of this product to soybeans in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25”.

Preharvest Applications:

This product can be used to control many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and control or suppress many biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in soybean prior to harvest (refer to **Table 1. Weed List, Including ALS- and Triazine-Resistant Biotypes**). Apply 8.0 to 32.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after soybean pods have reached mature brown color and at least 75% leaf drop has occurred.

Soybeans may be harvested 14 days or more after a preharvest application.

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

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

DO NOT feed soybean fodder or hay following a preharvest application of this product.

DO NOT make preharvest applications in California.

Soybean Tank Mixes

Preplant Tank Mixes:

This product may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for early preplant use in soybeans including burndown herbicides such as glyphosate (Mad Dog Plus, Makaze) and 2,4-D or residual herbicides such as Outlook, or Dual Magnum.

Preharvest Tank Mixes:

This product may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for preharvest use in soybeans such as glyphosate (Mad Dog Plus, Makaze) and Gramoxone Inteon.

SUGARCANE

Apply this product for control of annual, biennial, or perennial broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 1. Weed List, Including ALS- and Triazine-Resistant Biotypes**. Apply 8.0 to 24.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre for control of annual weeds, 16.0 to 32.0 fluid ounces for control of biennial weeds and for control or suppression of perennial weeds.

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

DO NOT exceed a total of 64.0 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre during a growing season.

Timing: This product may be applied to sugarcane any time after weeds have emerged, but before the close-in stage of sugarcane. Applications of 32.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre made over the top of actively growing sugarcane may result in crop injury.

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

Sugarcane Tank Mixes

This product may be tank mixed with other products registered for use in sugarcane such as Asulam Herbicide, atrazine, Evik, and 2,4-D.

STRUT®
EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

FARMSTEAD TURF (NONCROPLAND) AND SOD FARMS

For use in farmstead (noncropland) and sod farms, apply 3.0 to 32.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre to control or suppress growth of many annual, biennial, and some perennial broadleaf weeds commonly found in turf. This product will also suppress many other listed perennial broadleaf weeds and woody brush and vine species. Refer to **Table 2. Strut Application Rates for Control or Suppression by Weed Type and Growth Stage** for rate listings based on targeted weed or brush species and growth stage. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

DO NOT exceed 32.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre, per growing season. **DO NOT** apply on residential turf.

Apply 30.0 to 200 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre (3.0 to 17.0 quarts of water per 1000 square feet), depending on density or height of weeds treated and on the type of equipment used.

To avoid injury to newly-seeded grasses, delay application of this product until after the second mowing. Furthermore, applying more than 16.0 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre may cause noticeable stunting or discoloration of sensitive grass species such as Bentgrass, Buffalograss, Carpetgrass, and St. Augustinegrass.

In areas where roots of sensitive plants extend, **DO NOT** apply more than 4.0 fluid ounces of this product per treated acre on coarse-textured (sandy-type) soils, or in excess of 8.0 fluid ounces per treated acre on fine-textured soils. **DO NOT** make repeat applications in these areas for 30 days and until previous applications of this product have been activated in the soil by rain or irrigation.

Farmstead Turf (noncropland) and Sod Farm Tank Mixes

Apply 3.2 to 8.0 fluid ounces of this product per acre in a tank mix with one of the products in **Table 9. Farmstead Turf (noncropland) and Sod Farm Tank Mixes** at the rates listed. Use the higher rates when treating established weeds.

Table 9. Farmstead Turf (noncropland) and Sod Farm Tank Mixes

Tank Mix Partner	Rate Per Acre
bromoxynil (Broclean)	0.375 to 0.5 lb AI
MCPA	0.5 to 1.5 lb AE
MCP	0.5 to 1.5 lb AE
2,4-D	0.5 to 1.5 lb AE

PESTS LISTED IN THIS LABEL

ANNUALS

Common Name

Alkanet
Amaranth
 Palmer
 Powell
 spiny
Aster, slender
Bedstraw, catchweed
Beggarweed, Florida
Broomweed, common
Buckwheat
 tartary
 wild
Buffalobur
Burclover, California
Burdock

Scientific Name

Lithospermum arvense

Amaranthus palmeri
Amaranthus powelli
Amaranthus spinosus
Aster subulatus
Galium aparine
Desmodium tortuosum
Gutierrezia dracunculoides

Fagopyrum tatarium
Polygonum convolvulus
Solanum rostratum
Medicago polymorpha
Sicyos angulatus

STRUT®
EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

ANNUALS (Cont'd.)

Common Name

Scientific Name

Buttercup	
corn	<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>
creeping	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
roughseed	<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>
Western field	<i>Ranunculus occidentalis</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Catchfly, nightflowering	<i>Silene noctiflorum</i>
Chamomile, corn	<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>
Chervil, bur	<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Clovers	<i>Trifolium spp</i>
Cockle	
corn	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>
cow	<i>Vaccaria pyramidata</i>
white	<i>Melandrium album</i>
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>
Cornflower (Bachelor button)	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>
Croton	
tropic	<i>Croton glandiola</i>
woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>
Daisy, English	<i>Bells perennis</i>
Dragonhead, American	<i>Dracocephalum parviflorum</i>
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
Falseflax, smallseed	<i>Camelina microcarpa</i>
Fleabane, annual	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>
Fumitory	<i>Furnaria officinalis</i>
Goosefoot, nettleleaf	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>
Hempnettle	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamiurn amplexicaule</i>
Jacob's ladder	<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Knawel (German moss)	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lettuce	
miners	<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>
prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Mallow	
common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionurn</i>
Marestail (Horseweed)	<i>Hippurus vulgaris</i>
Mayweed	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Morningglory	
ivyleaf	<i>Ipomea hedracea</i>
tall	<i>Ipomea purpurea</i>

STRUT®
EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

ANNUALS (Cont'd.)

Common Name

Scientific Name

Mustard	
black	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
blue	<i>Chorisporea tenella</i>
tansy	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>
treacle	<i>Erysimum repandum</i>
tumble	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>
wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Nightshade	
black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
cutleaf	<i>Solanum triflorum</i>
Pennycress	
field (Fanweed, Frenchweed, Stinkweed)	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>
Pepperweed	
Virginia (Peppergrass)	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
Pigweed	
prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
redroot (Carelessweed)	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
Ragweed	
common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
giant (Buffaloweed)	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Lance-leaf	<i>Ambrosia bidentata</i>
Ragwort, Tansy	<i>Senecia jacobea</i>
Rocket	
London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
yellow	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>
Rubberweed, bitter	<i>Hymenoxys oderata</i>
Salsify	<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>
Sesbania, hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sicklepod	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>
Sida, prickly (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Smartweed	
green	<i>Polygonum scabrum</i>
Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
Sneezeweed, bitter	<i>Helenium amurum</i>
Sowthistle	
annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
spiny	<i>Sonchus asper</i>
Spikeweed, common	<i>Hemozenia pungens</i>
Spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
Spurry, corn	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>

STRUT®
EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

ANNUALS (Cont'd.)

Common Name

Starbur, bristly
Starwort, little
Sumpweed, rough
Sunflower, common
Thistle, Russian
Velvetleaf
Waterhemp
 common
 tall
Waterprimrose
Wormwood

Scientific Name

Acanthospermum hispidum
Stellaria graminea
Iva ciliata
Helianthus annuus
Salsola iberica
Abutilon theophrasti

Amaranthus rudis
Amaranthus tuberculatus
Ludwigia decurrens
Artemisia annua

BIENNIALS

Common Name

Burdock, common
Carrot, wild (Queen Anne's lace)
Cockle, white
Eveningprimrose, common
Geranium, Carolina
Gromwell
Knapweed
 diffuse
 spotted
Mallow, dwarf
Plantain, bracted
Ragwort, tansy
Starthistle, yellow
Sweetclover
Teasel
Thistle
 bull
 musk
 plumeless

Scientific Name

Arctium minus
Daucus carota
Melandrium album
Oenothera biennis
Geranium carolinianum
Lithospermum spp.

Centaurea diffusa
Centaurea maculosa
Malva borealis
Plantago aristata
Senecio jacobaea
Centaurea solstitialis
Melilotus spp.
Dipsacus sativus

Cirsium vulgare
Carduus nutans
Carduus acanthoides

PERENNIALS

Common Name

Alfalfa
Artichoke, Jerusalem
Aster
 spiny
 whiteheath
Bedstraw, smooth
Bindweed
 field
 hedge
Blueweed, Texas
Bursage, woollyleaf (Bur ragweed,
 Povertyweed)
Buttercup, tall
Campion, bladder

Scientific Name

Medicago sativa
Helianthus tuberosus

Aster spinosus
Aster pilosus
Galilum mollugo

Convolvulus arvensis
Calystegia sepium
Helianthus ciliaris
Ambrosia grayi

Ranunculus acris
Silene vulgaris

STRUT®
EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

PERENNIALS (Cont'd.)

Common Name

Scientific Name

Chickweed	
field	<i>Cerastium arvense</i>
mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
Clover, hop	<i>Trifolium aureum</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dock	
broadleaf (Bitterdock)	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Dogbane, hemp	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>
Dogfennel (Cypressweed)	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>
Fern, bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
Garlic, wild	<i>Allium vineale</i>
Goldenrod	
Canada	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>
Missouri	<i>Solidago missouriensis</i>
Goldenweed, common	<i>Isocormia coronopifolia</i>
Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium spp.</i>
Henbane, black	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>
Horsenettle, Carolina	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>
Ironweed	<i>Vernonia spp.</i>
Knapweed	
black	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Russian	<i>Centaurea repens</i>
Milkweed	
common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>
honeysuckle	<i>Ampelamus albidus</i>
Western whorled	<i>Asclepias subverticillata</i>
Nettle, stinging	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Nightshade, silverleaf (White horsenettle)	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Onion, wild	<i>Allium canadense</i>
Plantain	
broadleaf	<i>Plantago major</i>
buckhorn	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Pokeweed	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>
Ragweed, western	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>
Redvine	<i>Brunnichia ovata</i>
Sericea lespedeza	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>
Smartweed, swamp	<i>Polygonum coccineum</i>
Snakeweed, broom	<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>
Sorrel, red (Sheep sorrel)	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Sowthistle, perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Spurge, leafy	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Sundrops	<i>Oenothera perrenis</i>
Thistle	
Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Scotch	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
Toadflax, Dalmatian	<i>Linaria genistrata</i>
Tropical soda apple	<i>Solanum viarum</i>
Trumpet creeper (Buckvine)	<i>Campsis radicans</i>

STRUT®
EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

PERENNIALS (Cont'd.)

Common Name

Vetch
Waterhemlock, spotted
Waterprimrose, creeping
Woodsorrel
 creeping
 yellow
Wormwood
 absinth
 Louisiana
Yankeeeweed
Yarrow, common

Scientific Name

Vicia spp.
Cicuta maculata
Ludwigia peploides

Oxalis corniculata
Oxalis stricta

Artemesia absinthium
Artemesia ludoviciana
Eupatorium compositifolium
Achillea millefolium

WOODY SPECIES

Common Name

Alder
Ash
Aspen
Basswood
Beech
Birch
Blackberry
Blackgum
Cedar
Cherry
Chinquapin
Cottonwood
Creosotebush
Cucumbertree
Dewberry
Dogwood
Elm
Grape
Hawthorn (Thornapple)
Hemlock
Hickory
Honeylocust
Honeysuckle
Hornbeam
Huckleberry
Huisache
Ivy, Poison
Kudzu
Locust, black
Maple
Mesquite
Oak
Oak, poison
Olive, Russian
Persimmon, eastern
Pine

Scientific Name

Alnus spp.
Fraxinus spp.
Populus spp.
Tilia americana
Fagus spp.
Betula spp.
Rubus spp.
Nyssa spp.
Cedrus spp.
Prunus spp.
Chrysolepis chrysophylla
Populus deltoides
Larrea tridentata
Magnolia acuminata
Rubus caesius
Cornus spp.
Ulmus spp.
Vitis spp.
Crataegus spp.
Tsuga spp.
Carya spp.
Gleditsia triacanthos
Lonicera spp.
Carpinus spp.
Vaccinium arboreum
Acacia farnesiana
Rhus radicans
Pueraria lobata
Robinia pseudoacacia
Acer spp.
Prosopis ruscifolia
Quercus spp.
Rhus toxicodendron
Eleaagnus angustifolia
Diospyros virginiana
Pinus spp.

STRUT®
EPA REG. NO. 34704-1043

WOODY SPECIES (Cont'd.)

Common Name

Plum, sand (Wild plum)
Poplar
Rabbitbrush
Redcedar, eastern
Rose
 McCartney
 multiflora
Sagebrush, fringed
Sassafras
Serviceberry
Spicebush
Spruce
Sumac
Sweetgum
Sycamore
Tarbush
Willow
Witchhazel
Yaupon
Yucca

Scientific Name

Prunus amygdalis
Populus spp.
Chrysothamnus pulchellus
Juniperus virginiana

Rosa bracteata
Rosa multiflorum
Artemisia frigida
Sassafras albidum
Amelanchier sanguinea
Lindera benzoin
Picea spp.
Rhus spp.
Liquidamber styraciflua
Platanus occidentalis
Flourensia cernua
Salix spp.
Hamamelis macrophylla
Ilex spp.
Yucca spp.

CROPS

This product can be used on the following crops:

Asparagus	Small grains (barley, oat, triticale and wheat)
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	Sorghum
Corn	Soybean
Cotton	Sugarcane
Fallow systems (between crop applications)	Turf
Proso millet	
Pastures, Rangeland, Farmstead	

Read label for complete **Restrictions and Limitations** and **Application Instructions**.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to federal, state or local procedures under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law.

Container Disposal: Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. **Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) 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 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. **Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 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. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable Container: Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. **Triple rinse as follows:** To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. **DO NOT** reuse the container for any other purpose. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. **DO NOT** transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with state and local regulations.

For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC – 1-800-424-9300.

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled: Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before reuse. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

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Follow the Directions for Use of this product carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop or other plant injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result from such risks as weather or crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically identified in this product's label, or use of this product contrary to the label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. and the seller. The buyer or user of this product assumes all such inherent risks.

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