Specimen Label

Dow AgroSciences

OpenSky™

HERBICIDE

®™Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company ("Dow") or an affiliated company of Dow

For postemergent control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds in spring wheat (including durum), winter wheat, and triticale.

Group	2	4	HERBICIDE

Active Ingredient:
fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester 16.31%
pyroxsulam: N-(5,7-dimethoxy[1,2,4]triazolo [1,5-a]pyrimidin-2-yl)-2-methoxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)-3-pyridinesulfonamide 1.28%

Other Ingredients 82.41%
Total 100.0%

Contains petroleum distillates

Acid Equivalents:
fluroxypyr: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy) acetic acid - 11.3% (0.95 lb/gal)

Contains 0.95 lb fluroxypyr acid equivalent per gallon, and 0.107 lb pyroxsulam per gallon.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-721

CAUTION

Contains Petroleum Distillates. • Causes moderate eye irritation. • Avoid contact with eyes or clothing • Wear protective eyewear. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Protective eyewear
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of Barrier Laminate, Butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils.

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

Engineering Controls

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling and 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.
- Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of the gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin	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 by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Note to physician: May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. May contain petroleum distillates. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.	

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Toxic to aquatic organisms and non-target terrestrial plants. This product may contaminate surface water due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for runoff for several days after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from runoff of rainwater. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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 the label about personal protective equipment, restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers (as applicable). The requirements in this box 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 24 hours.

For early entry into 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, wear:
- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site according to label use directions or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure 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 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. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. 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.

Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 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 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 a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. 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 containers larger than 5 gallons:
Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. 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 two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Product Information

Use OpenSky™ herbicide as a postemergence herbicide for the control of annual grass and annual or perennial broadleaf weeds in spring wheat (including durum), winter wheat, and triticale.

OpenSky rapidly stops growth of susceptible weeds. However, typical symptoms (discoloration) of controlled or suppressed weeds may not be noticeable for 1 to 2 weeks after application, depending upon growing conditions and weed susceptibility. Degree of control and duration of effect are dependent upon weed sensitivity, weed size, crop competition, growing conditions at and following treatment, and spray coverage.

Use Restrictions

- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply OpenSky directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with, susceptible crops or desirable plants including alfalfa, barley, canola, beans, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, lentils, mustard, oats, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants. Do not permit spray mists containing OpenSky to drift onto such plants.
- Do not apply to crops underseeded with legumes.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- Plant-back Restriction: If replanting is required, plant only those crops listed on this label within 120 days following application.

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. A variety of factors can influence pesticide drift, such as weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity), method of application (e.g., ground, aerial), and application equipment (e.g., airblast, chemigation). The interaction of application equipment, weather at the time of application, and characteristics of the pesticide itself determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. Ultimately, the applicator must evaluate all factors at the time of application, and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product to avoid off target movement or delay application until the pesticide can be applied safely. Moreover, the applicator is responsible for avoiding spray drift for individual pesticide applications.

Other State and Local Requirements
Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, those regulations must be followed.

Controlling Droplet Size

Pressure: Use the lower spray pressures specified for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of Nozzles: Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Type: Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Do not apply under conditions of a low level air temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. A temperature inversion is characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and commonly develops at night when there is limited cloud cover and calm conditions. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Presence of a temperature inversion is indicated by ground fog; however, if ground fog is not present, a temperature inversion can also be indicated by movement of smoke from a ground or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that forms a layer and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) is an indication of inversion conditions, while smoke that moves upward and dissipates rapidly is an indication of good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should 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).

Equipment
All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's directions for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing, and operating height and pressure. Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles.

Ground Applications:
Volume: Apply this product in a total spray volume of 10 or more gallons per acre using spray equipment designed to produce large-droplet, low pressure sprays. Spot treatments should be applied only with a calibrated boom to prevent over application.

Restriction:
- Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

Additional requirements for Aerial Applications:
Volume: Apply this product in a total spray volume of 5 gallons or more per acre.
Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 75% of the wingspan or 90% of rotor width may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Nozzle Orientation: Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Application: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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 aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Crop Rotation Intervals

The following rotational crops may be planted at the indicated interval following application of OpenSky.

Crop Rotation Intervals for All States Except Idaho, Oregon, and Washington
Superscripted numbers refer to Crop Specific Rotation Information.

Crop	Rotation Interval (Months)[1]
wheat, triticale	1
barley, field corn, grasses, millet, oats, popcorn, seed corn, sweet corn, grain sorghum	9
alfalfa, camelina, canola, chickpea, cotton, soybean, dry bean, pea (dry and succulent), flax, lentil, mustard, potato, safflower, sugar beet, sunflower	9
other crops not listed	12

Crop Specific Rotation Information
[1] Minimum number of months that must elapse before planting other crops after application of OpenSky

Crop Rotation Intervals for Idaho, Oregon, and Washington
Superscripted numbers refer to Crop Specific Rotation Information.

	Rotation Interval (Months)[1]	
Crop	Soil pH >6 and Rainfall >16 Inches	Soil pH <6 or Rainfall <16 Inches
wheat, triticale	1	1
alfalfa[2]	4	10
barley, field corn, grasses, millet, oats, popcorn, seed corn, sweet corn, grain sorghum	10	10
camelina, canola, cotton, dry bean, flax, mustard, pea (dry and succulent), peanut, safflower, soybean, sugar beet, sunflower	10	10
chickpea[3], lentil[3], and potato[3]	10	18
other crops not listed	12	18

Crop Specific Rotation Information:
[1] Minimum number of months that must elapse before planting other crops after application of OpenSky
[2] Alfalfa for forage may be planted 4 months after application if the soil pH is uniformly 6 or greater AND total rainfall (including irrigation) during the interval is greater than 10 inches. If the soil pH is less than 6 OR total rainfall (including irrigation) is less than 10 inches, then the rotation interval is 10 months.
[3] Chickpea, lentil, and potato may be planted 10 months after application if the soil pH is uniformly 6 or greater AND total rainfall (including irrigation) during the interval is greater than 16 inches. If the soil pH is less than 6 OR total rainfall (including irrigation) is less than 16 inches, then the rotation interval is 18 months.

Note: OpenSky is degraded primarily by microbial activity and break down more rapidly under favorable soil moisture and temperature conditions. Correspondingly, the rate of degradation may be slower under extreme conditions of drought or cold temperatures. When soil moisture conditions are abnormally dry during the interval between an application of OpenSky and planting the next crop, conduct a field bio-assay by planting test strips of the desired rotational crop. Monitor the test strips during germination and emergence for any abnormal growth to determine if the rotational crop can be grown successfully.

Mixing Directions

OpenSky – Alone
1. Fill clean spray tank with 1/2 of the total amount of water and begin agitation. (If using a liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see Directions for Use section for additional details.)
2. Add a water conditioning agent if needed.
3. Add the required amount of OpenSky.
4. Add the required amount of adjuvant (refer to Surfactants and Adjuvants section).
5. Continue agitation while filling the spray tank to the required volume.
6. To ensure a uniform spray mixture, continuous agitation is required during application. If product is allowed to settle, thoroughly agitate to resuspend the mixture before spraying. Apply mixture immediately after it is prepared.

OpenSky – Tank Mix
If a broader spectrum of weed control is needed, OpenSky may be tank mixed with labeled rates of other pesticides provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and (2) tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product.
Add a spray-quality ammonium sulfate fertilizer (21-0-0-24 at 1.5 to 3.0 pounds per acre) or appropriate water conditioning agent to improve compatibility with EC formulation products. When tank mixing with Headline® SC Fungicide, Priaxor® Xemium® Brand Fungicide, or Quilt® Fungicide, add ammonium sulfate or water conditioning agent plus a non-ionic surfactant at 0.5% v/v.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Tank Mixing Restrictions:
- Do not mix with products containing dicamba or amine formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA as these products may reduce grass control provided by OpenSky.
- Do not tank mix with organophosphate insecticides as these mixtures may result in unacceptable crop injury.
- Do not exceed specified application rates for respective products or maximum allowable application rates for any active ingredient in the tank mix.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: Always perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of OpenSky and other pesticides and spray adjuvants. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 30 minutes. If the mixture balls-up or forms flakes, sludges, jels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used. Follow manufacturers' recommendations for Personal Protective Equipment during the testing.

Continuous agitation during mixing, filling, and throughout application is required for all tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide effective agitation in spray tanks. To prevent foaming in the spray tank, avoid stirring or splashing air into the spray mixture.

Mixing Order for Tank Mixes:
1. Fill clean spray tank to 1/2 to 3/4 of the total spray volume required with water and begin agitation. (If using a liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see Directions for Use section for additional details.)
2. Add a water conditioning agent if needed.
3. Add different formulation types in the following order while maintaining agitation: (1) dry flowables; (2) wettable powders; (3) OpenSky; (4) aqueous suspensions, flowables, and liquids; (5) emulsifiable concentrates; (6) solutions; and (7) adjuvants. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after each addition.
4. Finish filling the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing and throughout application. If product is allowed to settle, thoroughly agitate to resuspend the mixture before spraying. Apply mixture immediately after it is prepared.

If application or agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be resuspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger agitator is

particularly useful for this purpose. Settled material may be more difficult to resuspend than when originally mixed.

Clean-Out Procedures for Spray Equipment

1. Completely drain the spray system, including pump, lines, and spray boom.
2. Fill the spray tank with clean water to at least 10% of the total tank volume and circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted for at least 15 minutes to complete the first rinse of the application equipment. Spray the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
3. Completely drain the spray system, including lines and spray boom; remove and clean filters and strainers.
4. During the second rinse, fill the container half full with clean water and then add a commercial tank cleaner at the manufacturer's recommended rates. Circulate the cleaning solution through the entire system for at least 20 minutes. Let the solution stand for several hours. Again circulate and flush the solution through the lines and boom.
5. Completely drain and flush the spray system, including lines and spray boom.
6. Fill the container with clean water to at least 10% of the total tank volume and circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted for at least 15 minutes to complete the third rinse of the application equipment. Spray the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.

Note: Rinsate may be disposed of on site according to label use directions or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Weeds Controlled (C) or Suppressed (S)

Best results are obtained when grass weeds are treated at the 2-leaf to 2-tiller stage of growth and before broadleaf weeds are larger than 2 inches tall or 2 inches in diameter. Best control is achieved when applications are made to actively growing weeds. Control may be reduced when weeds are exposed to drought or extreme temperatures. Except where noted for weeds controlled by fluroxypyr, OpenSky will not control known ALS (Group 2) resistant biotypes of labeled weeds.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Spring Application
Grass Weeds		
barley, foxtail	*Hordeum jubatum*	S
barnyardgrass	*Echinocloa crus-galli*	C
blackgrass	*Alopecurus myosuroides*	C
bluegrass, bulbous	*Poa bulbosa*	C
brome, downy	*Bromus tectorum*	S
brome, Japanese	*Bromus japonicus*	C
brome, ripgut	*Bromus diandrus*	C
canarygrass, hood	*Phalaris paradoxa*	S
canarygrass, littleseed	*Phalaris minor*	S
cheat	*Bromus secalinus*	C
chess, hairy	*Bromus commutatus*	C
corn, volunteer	*Zea mays*	C
darnel, Persian[5]	*Lolium persicum*	C
fescue, rattail	*Vulpia myuros*	S
foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*	S
foxtail, yellow[5]	*Setaria pumila*	C
oat, wild	*Avena fatua*	C
quackgrass	*Elymus repens*	S
rescuegrass	*Bromus catharticus*	S
ryegrass, Italian	*Lolium perenne*	C
windgrass	*Apera spica-venti*	C
Broadleaf Weeds		
bedstraw, catchweed (cleavers)	*Galium aparine*	C
buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*	C
canola, volunteer (wild turnip)[2]	*Rapistrum rugosum*	C
chamomile, mayweed	*Anthemis cotula*	S
chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*	C
chickweed, mouseear	*Cerastium fontanum*	C
falseflax, smallseed[1]	*Camelina microcarpa*	C
flixweed[2]	*Descurainia sophia*	C
gromwell, corn	*Buglossoides arvensis*	C
hempnettle, common	*Galeopsis tetrahit*	C
henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*	S
kochia[3]	*Kochia scoparia*	C
lambsquarters, common[4]	*Chenopodium album*	C
mallow, common	*Malva neglecta*	C
mustard, black	*Brassica nigra*	C
mustard, blue[1]	*Chorispora tenella*	C
mustard, tumble[1]	*Sisymbrium altissimum*	C
mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*	C
mustard, wormseed[1]	*Erysimum cheiranthoides*	C
pennycress, field[1]	*Thlaspi arvense*	C
pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	C
prickly lettuce	*Lactuca serriola*	C
shepherds-purse[1]	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	C
smartweed, annual	*Polygonum sp.*	C
speedwell, field	*Veronica agrestis*	C
speedwell, ivyleaf	*Veronica hederifolia*	C
sunflower, common	*Helianthus annuus*	C
tansymustard, pinnate[1]	*Descurainia pinnata*	C
thistle, Russian[4]	*Salsola tragus*	C
violet, field	*Viola arvensis*	C
wallflower, bushy[1]	*Erysimum repandum*	C

[1] Control may be reduced when application is made after bolting.
[2] Including herbicide-tolerant canola varieties except Clearfield (imidazolinone-tolerant) canola
[3] Including ALS herbicide-tolerant biotypes
[4] Less than 2 inches tall. For control of lambsquarters over 2 inches tall, tank mix with 0.25 lb ae per acre of MCPA or 2,4-D. For control of Russian thistle over 2 inches tall, tank mix with 0.25 lb ae per acre of 2,4-D.
[5] One to four-leaf stage of growth.

Resistance Management

Pyroxsulam is an ALS mode of action (Group 2) herbicide. Fluroxypyr is growth regulator (Group 4) herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other ALS herbicides. ALS resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Except for weeds controlled by fluroxypyr, OpenSky will not control known ALS (Group 2) resistant biotypes of labeled weeds. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action, but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance:

- For best resistance management stewardship, do not use more than once per season.
- Where possible, rotate the use of OpenSky or other ALS herbicides with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from different groups when such use is permitted.
- Herbicide use should be based on an IPM program that includes scouting, historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and considers tillage (or other mechanical), cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor treated weed populations for resistance development.
- Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment and planting clean seed.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisers for any additional pesticide resistance management and/or integrated weed management requirements for specific crops and weed biotypes.

Directions for Use

Application Timing

Apply OpenSky postemergence to the main flush of actively growing weeds according to the target weed stage shown in the above Weeds Controlled or Suppressed table. Extreme growing conditions such as drought, temperatures near or below freezing prior to, at, or following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth.

Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance the activity of OpenSky by allowing maximum foliar uptake and contact activity. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be adequately controlled or suppressed and re-growth may occur. For best results, ensure thorough spray coverage of target weeds.

If foliage is wet at the time of application, control may be decreased. Applications of OpenSky are rainfast within 4 hours after application.

Spray Coverage

Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Do not broadcast apply in less than 5 gallons of total spray volume per acre. For best results and to minimize spray drift, apply in a spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre. As vegetative canopy and weed density increase, increase spray volume to obtain equivalent weed control. Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, follow precautions under Spray Drift Management.

Surfactants and Adjuvants

When OpenSky is applied alone, use one of the following surfactants or adjuvants:

- Non-ionic surfactant with at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25% to 0.50% v/v (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution); for best results under dry or low humidity environments, use a rate of 0.50% v/v. Addition

of spray quality urea ammonium nitrogen fertilizer (28-0-0 to 32-0-0 at 1 to 2 quarts per acre) or ammonium sulfate fertilizer (21-0-0-24 at 1.5 to 3 lb per acre) may be added with non-ionic surfactant to enhance control.

When applying in tank mixture with EC formulated products at rates up to a total of 6 fluid ounces of EC product per acre, include a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% to 0.50% v/v. If total EC product rates per acre exceed 6 fluid ounces per acre, include a non-ionic surfactant up to 0.25% v/v.

Restrictions:

- Do not use additives that lower the spray solution below a pH of 6.0.
- Do not apply to crops suffering from drought, water-logged soils, nutrient deficiency, or exposure to frost or other agronomic factors affecting plant growth.
- Do not use on wheat or triticale varieties that are sensitive to ALS herbicides.

Spring Wheat (including Durum)

Apply 1 pint of OpenSky per acre in the spring to actively growing spring wheat (including durum) from the 3-leaf up to before flag leaf emergence stage (Zadoks scale 37) according to the application timings shown in the table entitled Weeds Controlled (C) or Suppressed (S). Treat after the majority of weeds have emerged. Best results are obtained when application is made to weeds that are actively growing.

Crop Specific Use Restrictions:

- **Do not use if cereal crop is underseeded with a legume.**
- Do not apply OpenSky to spring wheat in spray solutions containing UAN at rates greater than 2 quarts per acre, AMS at rates greater than 3 pounds per acre, or equivalent rates of other suitable fertilizers.

Winter Wheat and Triticale

Apply 1 to 1.25 pints of OpenSky per acre in the spring to actively growing winter wheat or triticale from the 3-leaf up to before flag leaf emergence stage (Zadoks scale 37) according to the application timings shown in the table entitled Weeds Controlled (C) or Suppressed (S). Use the higher rate for more difficult to control weeds such as downy brome. Treat after the majority of weeds have emerged. Best results are obtained when application is made to weeds that are actively growing.

Crop Specific Use Restriction:

- **Do not use if cereal crop is underseeded with a legume.**

Application in Fluid Fertilizer (for Winter Wheat Only)
OpenSky may be applied to winter wheat in spray solutions containing up to 50% liquid nitrogen fertilizer with actual nitrogen content not exceeding 30 lbs per acre. Temporary crop injury may result when liquid nitrogen fertilizer is used as the spray carrier. High application rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer applied to plant foliage may cause leaf burn, yellowing or reduced growth of the crop. When liquid nitrogen fertilizer rates exceed 2 quarts of UAN/acre or other product equivalent rate, use a non-ionic surfactant at a maximum of 0.25% v/v.

Occasionally, slight yellowing or height reduction may be observed in the treated cereal crop. These transient symptoms disappear within 14 days with no reduction to yield. Do not apply to crops suffering from drought, water-logged soils, nutrient deficiency, or exposure to frost or other agronomic factors affecting plant growth. Do not use on wheat or triticale varieties that are sensitive to ALS herbicides.

An independent liquid ammonium nitrogen fertilizer application made within 7 days before or after an application of OpenSky **may result in transient leaf burn or stunting. Do not make a liquid fertilizer application during this period unless the risk of crop response is acceptable.**

Tank Mixtures: OpenSky may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products registered for postemergence application in spring and winter wheat or triticale. See Tank Mixing Restrictions under Mixing Directions. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Crop Specific Use Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than 1.25 pints of OpenSky per acre per growing season.
- Do not allow livestock to graze the treated crop within 7 days following application.
- Do not cut the treated crop for hay within 28 days following application.
- Do not apply a product containing organophosphates for five days before or five days after an application of OpenSky.

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent permitted by law, otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Dow AgroSciences warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, Dow AgroSciences MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

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 Dow AgroSciences or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by 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, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

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

To the extent permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Dow AgroSciences or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

Produced for
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Label Code: D02-430-001
Initial Publication
LOES Number: 010-02343

EPA accepted 11/01/17