



GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

FOR USE ON CEREAL GRAINS (WHEAT, BARLEY, MILLET AND OATS), FIELD CORN (PREPLANT), PASTURES & RANGELAND, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) LAND, FALLOW SYSTEMS (BETWEEN CROP APPLICATIONS), GENERAL FARMSTEAD, GRASS (HAY OR SILAGE). ALSO FOR CONTROL OF BRUSH AND BROADLEAF WEEDS ON RIGHTS-OF-WAY, FOREST BRUSH, INDUSTRIAL SITES, NON-IRRIGATION DITCHBANKS, FENCE ROWS, AND OTHER NON-CROP AREAS.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Dicamba (3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid)*	10.43%
2-Ethylhexyl Ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid**	47.51%
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester	11.27%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:	30.79%
TOTAL:	100.00%

Contains Petroleum Distillates.

* This product contains 10.43% Dicamba acid or 1.00 pound per gallon.

**This product contains 31.51% 2,4-D acid or 3.02 pounds per gallon.

***This product contains 7.83% Fluroxypyr or 0.75 pound per gallon.

Isomer specific by AOAC method 978.05, 15th Edition.

Not for Sale, Distribution, or Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER / PELIGRO

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

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

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

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

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **IF SWALLOWED:** Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give **any** liquids to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** 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. **HOT LINE NUMBER:** Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information. **NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. Probable mycosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

EPA Reg. No. 71368-117

Manufactured for
Nufarm Inc.
11901 S. Austin Ave.,
Alsip, IL 60803



Nufarm

Grow a better tomorrow.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER / PELIGRO

Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks, plus
- protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses),
- chemical-resistant gloves (Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, or Viton $\geq$ 14 mils), and
- chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

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

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

Engineering Control Statements:

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

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit 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/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- 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

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to non-target plants.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It Is A Violation Of Federal Law To Use This Product In A Manner Inconsistent With Its Labeling.

Read entire label before using this product.

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, and precautions are to be followed. 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 interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

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

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

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 allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application.

Do not enter into treated areas until sprays have dried.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARD

Do not mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agents, hazardous chemical reactions may occur.

I. PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is a selective postemergence herbicide for controlling a wide spectrum of annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds and brush in grass forages, selected row crops and specified non-crop areas.

WEED RESISTANCE

2,4-D, Dicamba and Fluroxypyr, the active ingredients in this product, are Group 4 herbicides based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 4 herbicides. Such resistant weed plants may not be effectively managed using Group 4 herbicides but may be effectively managed utilizing another herbicide alone or in mixtures from a different Group and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. However, a herbicide mode of action classification by itself may not adequately address specific weeds that are resistant to specific herbicides. Consult your local company representative, state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weeds.

Weed Management

To minimize the occurrence of resistant biotypes, observe the following general weed management practices:

- Scout application site before and after herbicide applications.
- Start with a clean application site, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small.
- Add other herbicides (e.g. a selective and/or a residual herbicide) and cultural practices (e.g. tillage or crop rotation) where appropriate.
- Utilize the specified label rate for the most difficult to control weed in your field. Avoid tank mixtures with other herbicides that reduce this product's efficacy (through antagonism), or tank mixture directions that encourage application rates of this product below the label directions.
- Control weed escapes and prevent weeds from setting seeds.
- Clean equipment before moving from field to field to minimize the spread of weed seed or plant parts.
- Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of this product on a particular weed to your Nufarm representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.

Management of Resistant Biotypes

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds cannot be determined until after product use and scientific confirmation, manufacturer is not responsible for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant weed biotypes.

The following good agronomic practices are recommended to reduce the spread of confirmed resistant biotypes:

- If a naturally occurring resistant biotype is present in your application site, this product should be tank-mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriately labeled herbicide with a different mode of action to achieve control.
- Cultural and mechanical control practices (e.g. crop rotation or tillage) may also be used as appropriate.
- Scout treated application site after herbicide applications and control escaping weeds including resistant biotypes before they set seed.
- Thoroughly clean equipment before leaving fields known to contain resistant biotypes.

II. APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Apply this product at the rates and growth stages listed in Tables 1 and 2 as follows unless instructed differently by Section VI or VII. (Food/Feed Crop Specific Information or Non-Food/Feed Use Specific Information). Applications can be made to actively growing weeds as aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications. This product may be applied using water or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier. Sprayable fluid fertilizer may be used as the carrier in preplant or pre-emergence uses for all crops listed on this label. Postemergence uses with sprayable fluid fertilizer may be made on pasture, hayland, or wheat crops only.

The most effective application rate and timing varies based on the target weed species (refer to Table 1). In mixed populations of weeds the correct rate is determined by the weed species requiring the highest rate. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and will prevent adequate control.

IRRIGATION

In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth.

SPRAY COVERAGE

Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Dense leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast, chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift when applying sprays when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a Coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a Coarse or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a Medium or more fine spray, apply only as a Medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

Temperature Inversions

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions. 2,4-D esters may volatilize during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures. Do not apply during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures.

Susceptible Plants

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flax, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Sensitive Crop Precautions

This product may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flax, 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.

Do not treat areas where either possible downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of this product herbicide with the roots of desirable plants such as trees and shrubs.

- Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing. Do not spray near sensitive plants if wind is gusty or in excess of 5 mph and moving in the direction of nearby sensitive crops or if temperature inversion exists. However, always make applications when there is some air movement to determine the direction and distance of possible spray drift. Leave adequate buffer zone between area to be treated and sensitive plants. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift out of the target area than fine sprays. Drift-reducing additives approved for that use may be used.
- Do not use aerial equipment or apply this product when sensitive crops and plants are growing in the vicinity of area to be treated.

Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.

Additional requirements for aerial application: The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications.

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Additional requirements for groundboom application: Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

Application Equipment

Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Make applications at the lowest safe height to reduce the exposure of spray droplets 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 applicable 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.

MIXING AND SPRAYER CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

Note: When adding ingredients to the mixture, allow time for each ingredient to be thoroughly mixed before adding the next. Be sure to agitate spray mixture before use if allowed to stand after mixing.

1. Fill spray tank with water equal to 1/2 to 3/4 of the required spray volume and start agitation.
2. Add the required labeled amount of this product.
3. Add any appropriate surfactants, adjuvants or drift control agents according to the respective manufacturer's instructions.
4. Maintain agitation during final filling of the spray tank with water and maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray mixture.

TANK MIXING

This product may be tank mixed with other products at labeled rates as long as tank mixing with products containing dicamba, 2,4-D and fluroxypyr are not prohibited by the label(s) of the tank mix partner products and the tank mix partner products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated.

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 Precautions

- Be sure to follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- *Do NOT exceed labeled application rates.* Do NOT tank mix with other pesticide products that contain the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be applied.
- When using injection equipment, 2,4-D amine concentrates are not compatible with undiluted Scorch and cannot be mixed together in the same supply tank. However, 2,4-D ester is compatible with this product when using injection equipment.
- Prior to final use, perform a (jar) test to verify the compatibility of tank mix partner products (see instructions below).

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing (Jar Test)

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test to ensure the compatibility of this product with other tank mix partner products. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.

- 1) Mix the desired tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions in a clear glass quart jar with lid.
- 2) Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.
- 3) Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour.
- 4) When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 1/2 hour. 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

If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added. Maintain constant agitation during application.

- 1) **Water***. Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank half full of clean water.
- 2) **Agitation**. Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
- 3) **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.
- 4) **Water-dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).
- 5) **Water-soluble products**. (such as 2,4-D amine).
- 6) **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as BurnMaster).
- 7) **Water-soluble additives** (such as liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0) when applicable).
- 8) **Remaining quantity of water**.

*If sprayable fluid fertilizer is used as the carrier, this product must be diluted with a minimum of 5 parts water to 1 part this product. Then add 0.25 to 0.50% volume/volume of an appropriate nonionic surfactant to the dilution before adding it to the sprayable fluid fertilizer to reduce the concern for compatibility problems with this mix. Always perform the Compatibility Test before mixing into the spray tank. Also, when using a sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier, any product contained in PVA bags must first be completely dissolved in water before the contents can be added to the fertilizer mix.

Mixing and Loading

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides, have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

Sprayer Clean-Out

To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply this product should be thoroughly cleaned before re-using to apply any other chemicals.

The steps listed below are suggested for thorough cleaning of spray equipment following applications of this product.

- 1) Hose down thoroughly the inside as well as outside surfaces of equipment while filling the spray tank half full of water. Flush by operating sprayer until the system is purged of the rinse water. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly at least 3 times with water after use. Dispose of rinse water by application to treatment area or in non-cropland area away from water supplies.
- 2) Fill tank with water while adding 1 quart of household ammonia or 1/4 pint of Neutral-Clean™ for every 25 gallons of water. Operate the pump to circulate the ammonia solution through the sprayer system for 15 to 20 minutes and discharge a small amount of the ammonia solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for several hours, preferable overnight.
- 3) Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
- 4) Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
- 5) Remove the nozzles and screens and flush the system with two full tanks of water.

The steps listed below are suggested for thorough cleaning of spray equipment used to apply this product as a tank mix with wettable powders (WP), emulsifiable concentrates (EC), or other types of water-dispersible formulations. Tank mixing this product with water-dispersible formulations, requires the use of a water/detergent rinse.

- 5) Complete step 1.
- 6) Fill tank with water while adding 2 pounds of detergent for every 40 gallons of water. Operate the pump to circulate the detergent solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
- 7) Flush the detergent solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
- 8) Repeat step 1, and follow with steps 2, 3 and 4.

TABLE 1. APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING - ANNUAL WEEDS

Weeds Controlled (including ALS - and triazine-resistant)	Scorch Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pint	1.0 pint	1.5 pints	2 pints	3 pints	4 - 5 pints
Amaranth, Palmer	-	< 3"	3 to 10"	-	-	-
Beebalm, Spotted	-	-	-	pre-bloom	postbloom	-
Bedstraw (cleavers)	-	< 4"	4 to 8"	-	-	-
Broomweed	1 to 3"	3" branching	-	branching	-	after branching
Buckwheat, Wild	-	1 to 6"	-	-	-	-
Buffalobur	-	-	-	1 to 6"	-	flowering
Burdock	-	pre-flower	-	-	-	-
Buttercup	-	pre-flower	-	early bloom	late bloom	-
Canola, Volunteer ²	-	-	-	-	8"	-
Chickweed, Common	-	< 4"	-	-	-	-
Cockle, Cow	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
Cocklebur, Common	-	1 to 6"	6 to 12"	12 to 18"	-	-
Coffeeweed, Common	-	< 4"	4 to 8"	-	-	-
Coreopsis, Plains	-	1 to 6"	-	-	-	-
Croton, Woolly	1 to 4"	4 to 12"	12 to 30"	-	-	-
Cudweed	-	rosette	-	-	-	-
Devils-claw	-	-	-	< 8"	-	-
Dogfennel	-	-	-	10 to 15"	-	-
Evening Primrose	-	< 2"	-	2 to 6"	-	-
Flax	-	< 2"	-	-	-	-
Fleabane, Annual	-	1 to 4"	4 to 8"	8"	-	-
Flixweed	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
Hairy Bittercress	-	1 to 6"	6 to 10"	-	-	-
Henbit	-	-	pre-flower	-	flower	-
Hop Clover	-	-	-	-	-	< 8"
Jimsonweed	-	< 4"	4 to 8"	-	-	-
Knotweed Spp.	-	< 3" runners	-	> 3" runners	-	actively growing
Kochia ³	-	1 to 6"	6 to 10"	10 to 20"	-	actively growing
Lambsquarters, Common	-	1 to 6"	6 to 10"	10 to 20"	-	actively growing
Mallow, Common	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
Mallow, Venice	-	< 4"	< 4"	< 4"	< 4"	< 4"
Marestail (Horseweed)	-	-	rosette to 3"	3 to 6"	-	-
Mayweed	-	-	-	1 to 6"	-	-
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	-	pre-flower	-	-	-	-
, Tall	-	pre-flower	-	post-flower	-	-
Mouse-ear Cress	-	rosette	-	-	-	-
Mustards, Annual	-	rosette	-	early bolt	-	-
, Tansy	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
Pennycress, Field	-	-	-	rosette	-	-
Pepperweed, Virginia	-	-	1 to 3"	3 to 6"	after branching	-
Pigweed, Prostrate	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
, Redroot	-	< 3"	3 to 10"	-	-	-
, Smooth	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
, Tumble	-	< 3"	-	mature	-	-
Poorjoe	-	prior to flower	-	-	-	actively growing
Potato, Volunteer ²	-	-	-	-	-	8"
Primrose, Cutleaf	-	-	-	-	< 8"	-
Puncturevine	-	< 4"	4 to 8"	-	-	-
Purslane, Common	-	< 3"	3 to 8"	-	-	-

(continued)

TABLE 1. APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING - ANNUAL WEEDS (cont.)

Weeds Controlled (including ALS - and triazine-resistant)	Scorch Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pint	1.0 pint	1.5 pints	2 pints	3 pints	4 - 5 pints
Ragweed, Common	-	< 4"	4 to 8"	> 10"	-	-
Ragweed, Giant	-	-	-	-	8"	X
Sedge ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shepherdspurse	-	rosette	-	-	-	-
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	-	< 4"	-	-	4 to 12"	-
Sneezeweed, Bitter	-	1 to 4"	prior to flower	flower	-	-
Sowthistle	-	rosette	-	bolting	-	-
Sunflower	-	1 to 3"	3 to 6"	6 to 24"	-	-
Swinecress	-	rosette	-	-	-	-
Thistle, Russian	-	-	-	rosette	-	-
Velvetleaf	-	< 6"	6 to 20"	> 20"	-	-
Waterhemp, Common	-	< 3"	3 to 10"	-	-	-
Western, Lanceleaf	1 to 3"	3 to 6"	6 to 10"	actively growing	-	-
1 For use in non-food/feed crop only. Adding crop oil concentrate has shown to improve performance on actively growing annual sedge.						
2 Specified rate will provide top growth suppression only.						
3 For additional instructions about resistant Kochia see MANAGEMENT OF KOCHIA BIOTYPES section below.						

MANAGEMENT OF KOCHIA BIOTYPES

Research indicates many biotypes of kochia may occur within a single field and while kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to this product, in general all biotypes will be suppressed or controlled at the labeled rate of 1-1/3 pint per acre. A shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field may occur if this product is applied at rates lower than recommended.

Best Practices for Resistance Management

Extensive populations of dicamba-tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions (such as Chouteau, Fergus, Liberty, Toole, and Treasure counties in the state of Montana). For optimal control of dicamba-tolerant kochia in these counties, apply this product at the rate of 1-1/3 pints per acre.

Application Timing

Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled so be sure to apply to actively growing weeds. Weed control may be reduced and the risk of crop injury (at all stages of growth) may increase if extreme growing conditions (such as drought or near-freezing temperatures) occur prior to, at, or following application. Control may be decreased if target plant foliage is wet at the time of application. Applications of this product are rainfast within 4 hours after application.

Effect of Temperature on Herbicidal Activity

The herbicidal activity of this product is influenced by weather conditions. Optimum herbicidal activity requires active plant growth and temperatures between 55°F to 75°F. Reduced efficacy will occur when temperatures are below 45°F or above 85°F. Weed control and crop tolerance may be reduced if frost occurs before or shortly after application (3 days).

Spray Coverage

Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. For best results (and to minimize spray drift), apply in a spray volume of 5 gallons or more per acre by ground and 3 or more gallons of total spray volume per acre by air. Spray volume should be increased as weed density and vegetative canopy increase in order to obtain equivalent weed control, however, do not exceed 40 gallons per acre total spray volume. Rather than increasing boom pressure, decreased spraying speed or larger nozzle tips should be used to increase spray volume.

Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application.

Adjuvants

To improve weed control, a high-quality adjuvant labeled for use on growing crops may be used. An adjuvant can optimize herbicidal activity when applications are made at lower carrier volumes, under conditions of cool temperature, low relative humidity or drought, or to small, heavily pubescent kochia.

TABLE 2. APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING - BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS

Weeds Controlled	Scorch Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pint	1.0 pint	1.5 pints	2 pints	3 pints	4 - 5 pints
Blackberry	-	-	-	-	-	8"
Bindweed, Field	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Bindweed, Hedge	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Bittercress	-	2 to 3"	-	-	-	-
Buckeye species ¹	-	-	-	-	full leaf	-
Buckhorn Plantain ²	-	-	-	-	-	< 8"
Bullnettle ²	-	-	-	flower	-	-
Catsear	-	-	-	-	-	< 8"
Chicory	-	-	-	-	early bolting	-
Clover, Bur	-	-	pre-flower	-	-	-
Clover, White	-	< 4"	4 to 8"	-	-	-
Dandelion, Common	-	rosette	-	bolting	-	-
Dewberry, Southern ¹	-	-	-	-	-	spring or fall
Dock, Curly	-	-	prior to bolting	-	after bolting	-
Elderberry ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Geranium, Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	< 8"
Goldenrod, Missouri	-	-	-	3 to 15"	flower	-
Goldenweed, Common	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Grape, spp.	-	-	-	-	< 8"	-
Groundsel, Texas	-	rosette	post-bolting	-	-	-
Hemp Dogbane	-	< 4"	4 to 8"	-	-	-
Henbane	-	-	-	-	-	< 8"
Honeysuckle, Hairy	-	-	-	-	spring or fall	-
Horsenettle, Carolina ¹	-	-	-	-	-	flower or berry
Horsetail, Field ²	-	-	-	-	-	8"
Ironweed	-	-	-	-	-	8"
Ivy, Poison	-	-	-	after bloom	-	-
Knapweed, Black ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
, Russian ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
, Spotted	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Marshelder	-	-	-	< 12"	12"/prebloom	-
Mesquite	-	-	-	-	-	45 to 90 days after bud-break
Milkweed Antelopehorn ¹	-	-	-	pre-flower	-	flower
Mullein, Common	-	-	-	-	-	X
Nightshade, Silverleaf ¹	-	-	-	full flower	-	-
, Black ¹	-	-	-	full flower	-	actively growing
Persimmon, Eastern ³	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Prickly Lettuce	-	-	-	rosette	-	actively growing
Rabbitbrush ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ragwort, Tansy	-	-	-	rosette	-	actively growing
Redvine ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Sagebrush, Fringed ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Smartweed,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sorrel, Red	-	-	rosette	bolting	flower	actively growing
Sowthistle ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Spurge, Leafy ²	-	-	-	-	flower	full leaf
Tallow Tree, Chinese ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	full leaf

(continued)

TABLE 2. APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING - BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS (cont.)

Weeds Controlled	Scorch Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pint	1.0 pint	1.5 pints	2 pints	3 pints	4 - 5 pints
Thistle, Bull	-	-	rosette	bolting	-	actively growing
, Canada ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
, Musk	-	-	-	rosette/bolting	-	-
, Plumeless	-	-	rosette	bolting	-	-
Vetch, Hairy	-	1 to 4"	4 to 8"	8" full flower	-	-
Yankeeeweed	-	-	-	10 to 18"	-	rosette
Yellow Starthistle	-	-	-	-	-	rosette

¹ May require repeat applications.

² Specified rate will provide top growth suppression only.

³ For improved root kill or weedy species such as mesquite and eastern persimmon, spray 4 pints of this product per acre each year for 3 consecutive years. For increased control of weeds such as blackberry and dewberry, this product may be tank mixed with Metsulfuron methyl such as Patriot® Selective Herbicide or Purestand® Selective Herbicide, if labeled for the use site.

⁴ Under dense populations, a second application may be needed the following growing season.

AERIAL APPLICATION METHODS AND EQUIPMENT

Water Volume: Use 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

GROUND APPLICATION (BANDING)

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

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

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

GROUND APPLICATION (BROADCAST)

Water Volume: Use 5-40 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.

SPOT OR SMALL AREA APPLICATION

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. For knapsack or other small capacity sprayers, prepare a solution of this product in water according to Table 3 (assuming that the spot treatment rate equates to 60 gallons per acre on the broadcast basis.) Adding an appropriate surfactant (0.5% by volume) can help improve control. For example, 5 gallons (40 pints or 640 fluid ounces) of herbicide solution would require 0.2 pints (3.2 fluid ounces) of surfactant.

Do not make spot treatments in addition to broadcast or band treatments.

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.

Spot Treatments

Only apply using a calibrated boom sprayer or with a hand sprayer using the following directions:

When using hand-held sprayers for spot applications, be sure to uniformly apply a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table below are based on an area of 1,000 square feet.

For spot treatments applications, do not exceed the following maximum rates:

- **For Non-crop, Grasses Cut for Hay or Silage, Pine Plantations and Rangeland and Pasture** - Do not apply more than 5-1/3 pints of this product (0.5 lbs ae fluroxypyr) per acre per application per use season.
- **For all other labeled uses** - Do not apply more than 2.6 pints of this product (0.25 lbs ae fluroxypyr) per acre per application per use season.

Mix the amount of this herbicide (fluid ounces or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in one or more gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of this herbicide required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fluid ounces or ml) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet. An area of 1,000 square feet is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

For example: If the area to be treated is 3,500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. 3,500 ÷ 1,000 = 3.5).

TABLE 3. KNAPSACK SPRAYER DILUTION INSTRUCTIONS

Sprayer Capacity (gallons of water)	Amount of Scorch to add to the spray tank
1 gallon	1 fluid ounce*
3 gallons	3 fluid ounces
5 gallons	5 fluid ounces

*1 fluid ounce = 2 tablespoons

III. ADDITIVES

To improve burndown of emerged weeds, surfactants and/or low use rate of liquid fertilizers (28-0-0,32-0-0), or crop oil concentrate may be used with this product or tank mixes with this product applied after the weeds have emerged. Crop oil concentrate is for non-food/feed crop uses only. Do not apply tank mixes that include Ammonium Sulfate or Crop Oil Concentrate postemergence to any food/feed crop use listed on this label. For food/feed crop uses, do not use liquid fertilizers that contain Ammonium Sulfate (AMS) as a source of nitrogen as tolerances in commodities derived from the crop may contain residues that exceed established tolerances. Consult your local Nufarm representative for recommendations for your area. For additional information, see **COMPATIBILITY TEST FOR MIX COMPONENTS** in section IV.

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** in section IV.

Adjuvants containing crop oil concentrates may be used for preplant, pre-emergence and between cropping applications. Do not use crop oil concentrate for postemergence applications in food/feed crops (i. e., grass (hay or silage), pastures, rangeland, sugarcane and wheat).

Nitrogen Source

Sprayable liquid fertilizers: Use one quart of sprayable liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0) per acre. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying fertilizers.

Nonionic Surfactant

The standard label recommendation is 2-4 pints of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. For certain weeds, use a higher spray surfactant rate.

TABLE 4. ADDITIVE RATE PER ACRE

Additive	Rate Per Acre
Nonionic Surfactant	2 to 4 pints per 100 gallons
Sprayable liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0)	2 to 4 quarts
Crop Oil Concentrate	1 quart*

*see manufacturer's label for specific rate recommendations.

IV. TANK MIXING INFORMATION

Tank Mix Partners/Components

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

PRODUCTS CONTAINING THE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	PRODUCTS SUCH AS:
2,4-D	Nufarm Weedar® 64 Broadleaf Herbicide
ametryn	
asulam	
atrazine	
bentazon	
bentazon + atrazine	
bromoxynil	Maestro® 2EC Herbicide or Maestro® 4EC Herbicide
bromoxynil + MCPA	Maestro® Advanced Selective Herbicide
carfentrazone-ethyl	
chlorsulfuron	
chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl	
clethodim	
clopyralid	Clean Slate® Selective Herbicide
clopyralid + 2,4-D	
dicamba	Diablo® Herbicide, Clash® Selective Herbicide or Vanquish® Herbicide
dicamba + triasulfuron	
diflufenzopyr	
diuron	
fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + 2,4-D + MCPA	
glyphosate	Credit® 41 Non-Selective Herbicide, Credit® 41 Extra non-Selective Herbicide or Razor® Pro Herbicide
glyphosate + 2,4-D	
glyphosate + dicamba	
halosulfuron-methyl	
MCPA	
metribuzin	
metsulfuron-methyl	Purestand® Selective Herbicide
paraquat	
Picloram*	Trooper® 22K Herbicide*
pronamide	
prosulfuron	
quinclorac	
terbacil	
thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron	
thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl	Treaty® Extra Herbicide
triasulfuron	
tribenuron-methyl	Victory® Herbicide
triclopyr	Relegate Selective Herbicide

* Restricted use pesticides limited to certified applicators.

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

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.

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. Nufarm does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on Nufarm labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than Nufarm recommended tank mixes (See **TANK MIXING** section for additional information).

V. RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

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.

- **PBI (Plant Back Interval) for non-labeled crops:** 120 Days. After application of this product do not plant non-labeled crops within 120 days after application.
- **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 such as stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control may result.
- Do not apply to crops that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation equipment. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- This product cannot be used to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.
- Do not allow spray drift to come in contact with or apply this product directly to susceptible broadleaf plants or broadleaf crops, including but not limited to the following: alfalfa, canola, cotton, edible beans, grapes, lentils, lettuce, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco or tomatoes.

VI. FOOD/FEED CROP AND ON FARM NON-CROPLAND SPECIFIC INFORMATION

CEREAL GRAINS WHEAT, BARLEY, TRITICALE AND OATS

APPLICATION	APPLICATION TIMING	AMOUNT OF SCORCH PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Early Season Application for Cereal Grain	Post-emergence Annual weeds (See Table 1) Biennial & Perennial broadleaf weeds (See Table 2)	1/2 to 1 pint*	Early season applications to spring-seeded cereal grains must be made after tillering and before jointing stage.
Fall-Seeded Wheat Only	Post-emergence Annual weeds (See Table 1) Biennial & Perennial broadleaf weeds (See Table 2)	1.3 pints	Apply to fall-seeded wheat after the wheat begins to tiller for suppression of perennial weeds, such as field bindweed. Applications may be made in the fall following a frost but before a killing freeze. 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.
*Use the lower rate if small annual and biennial weeds are the major problem. Use the higher rate if perennial weeds or annual and biennial weeds are present which are in the hard-to-kill categories as determined by local experience. The higher rates increase the risk of grain injury and should be used only where the weed control problem justifies the risk of grain damage. Do not apply to grain in the seedling stage.			

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE ON CEREAL GRAINS (WHEAT, BARLEY, TRITICALE AND OATS)

The higher rates (greater than 1-1/2 pints per acre) increase the risk of grain injury and should be used only where the weed control problem justifies the risk of grain damage.

If small grains are grown for pasture or hay only, refer to Pastures, Rangeland and Grass (Hay, Silage).

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE ON CEREAL GRAINS (WHEAT, BARLEY, TRITICALE AND OATS)

- Do not apply to grain in the seedling stage
- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 40 days.
- Postemergence
 - Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle.
 - **Early Season Application for Cereal Grain:** Maximum of 1.0 pint per acre per application.
 - **Fall-Seeded Wheat Only:** Maximum of 1.3 pints per acre per application.
- For aerial application on grain, apply this product in 2 or more gallons of water per acre.
- For ground application, a minimum of 10 to 15 gallons of water per acre is recommended for proper spray coverage.
- Do not mix with oil for crop uses.
- Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.
- Do not graze or harvest for livestock feed prior to crop maturity.
- **Do not use this product if cereal crop is underseeded with legumes.**

Table 5. WHEAT TANK MIXES

PRODUCTS CONTAINING THE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	PRODUCTS SUCH AS:
2,4-D amine	Nufarm Weedar® 64 Broadleaf Herbicide
bromoxynil	Maestro® 2EC Herbicide or Maestro® 4EC Herbicide
bromoxynil + MCPA	Maestro® Advanced Selective Herbicide
carfentrazone-ethyl	
chlorsulfuron	
chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl	
clethodim	
clorpyralid	Clean Slate® Selective Herbicide
clorpyralid + 2,4-D	
diuron	
fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + 2,4-D + MCPA	
metribuzin	
metsulfuron-methyl	Purestand® Selective Herbicide
prosulfuron	
thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron	
thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl	Treaty® Extra Herbicide
triasulfuron	
tribenuron-methyl	Victory Herbicide

Do not use low label rates of sulfonylurea herbicides, such as [Purestand®, Victory® or Treaty® Extra] on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.

This product contains 0.38 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 1.75 pounds ae 2,4-D per acre and do not exceed 0.5 pound ae 2,4-D unless injury to wheat is acceptable.

MILLET (PROSO)

APPLICATION	APPLICATION TIMING	AMOUNT OF SCORCH PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Millet	Post-emergence	1.0 pint	Apply as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds and when proso millet is in the 2 - 5 leaf stage. Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 4 inches tall or vining.

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE ON MILLET

- For use only within Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.
- Do not apply unless possible proso millet crop injury will be acceptable.
- Do not apply to millet after the 5-leaf stage.
- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 40 days.
- Postemergence
 - Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle.
 - Maximum of 1.0 pint per acre per application.
- Maximum In-Crop rate of 1.0 pints per acre per season.
- Do not apply more than 2.6 pints of this product per acre per year.
- For aerial application on grain, apply this product in 2 or more gallons of water per acre.
- For ground application, a minimum of 10 to 15 gallons of water per acre is recommended for proper spray coverage.
- Do not mix with oil for crop uses.
- Animals to be slaughtered for meat must be removed from treated forage areas at least two days before slaughter.
- Do not graze or harvest for livestock feed prior to crop maturity.
- Do not apply during boot, flowering, or seed development if grass crop is to be harvested for seed.
- Only crops listed on the label can be planted within 120 days following application.
- Wait a minimum of 7 days after application before grazing.
- Wait a minimum of 37 days after application before hay harvest.

Tank Mixtures for Millet

Unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the desired tank mix partner product, this product may be applied at labeled rates in tank mixes containing other herbicides registered for post-emergence application in millet. Be sure that you do not exceed labeled application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels when tank mixing. Refer to the Tank Mixing Precautions section under Mixing Instructions for additional information.

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.

SCORCH and MAESTRO® 2EC Tank Mixture on Wheat, Barley, Millet, Triticale and Oats

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	AMOUNT OF SCORCH PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Cereal Areas Except: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana	1.0 pint Plus MAESTRO 2EC	MAESTRO 2EC will control some annual weeds that are resistant to this product and may be tank mixed for broader spectrum weed control on cereal grains. Refer to Maestro 2EC label for rates.
Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana	1.0 pint Plus MAESTRO 2EC	TO PREPARE THE SPRAY: First mix this product in water then add the MAESTRO 2EC. Use the higher rates for larger weeds or where weed growth is slow due to dry or cold weather. Apply before weeds are 6 inches high. Use 10 to 20 gallons total spray volume per acre with ground equipment or use 5 to 10 gallons total spray volume with air application. Use higher volume on larger weeds. Refer to Maestro 2EC label for rates.

PREPLANT APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR BROADLEAF CONTROL IN CROPLAND ROTATED TO WHEAT (POST-HARVEST / FALLOW / STUBBLE / SET-ASIDE)

WEEDS CONTROLLED

This product, when applied at the listed rates, will control the ANNUAL and BIENNIAL weeds and suppress the PERENNIAL weeds listed below.

ANNUALS		
Buckwheat, Wild	Mustards	Salsify, Western
Cockle, Cow	Nightshade, Black	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Cocklebur, Common	Pigweed, Redroot (Carelessweed)	Sowthistle, Annual
Knotweed	Pigweed, Rough	Sunflower
Kochia	Purslane, Common	Tansymustard
Lambsquarters, Common	Ragweed, Common	Thistle, Russian
Mallow, Common	Sage, Lanceleaf	Velvetleaf
BIENNIALS		
Carrot, Wild	Starthistle, Yellow	Thistle, Musk
Ragwort, Tansy	Thistle, Bull	Thistle, Plumeless
PERENNIALS		
Bindweed, Field	Dock, Curly	Thistle, Canada

RATES AND TIMING

Application may be made to fallow land, wheat stubble or land to be rotated to wheat. Application should be made to emerged and actively growing weeds. Use higher rate when treating dense vegetative growth. Avoid disturbing treated areas for seven days following application.

Wheat injury may occur if the interval between application and planting is less than 10 days for each pint per acre of this product is used. Exclude days when ground is frozen.

Reference **Table 1. APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING - ANNUAL WEEDS** and **Table 2. APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING - BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS** for rates and weeds controlled / suppressed.

Add 0.5% v/v of an agriculturally approved surfactant to this product when used alone or in a tank mix. The addition of a surfactant will enhance spray coverage and the herbicide's penetration of weed foliage. Do not exceed a total of 2.6 pints of this product per treated acre per year.

Cropland Rotated to Wheat (Post-Harvest / Fallow / Stubble / Set-Aside) Restrictions:

- Plant only labeled crops within 120 days following application.
- Limited to one application per year.
- Grazing or haying of treated CRP acres is prohibited.
- Do not apply more than 2.6 pints of this product per application.
- Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.

TANK MIX TREATMENTS

This product may be tank mixed with one or more of the following herbicides for control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds. Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, rates and timings, weeds controlled, geographic or other restrictions. Add 0.5% v/v of an agriculturally approved surfactant to all tank mixes.

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.

PRODUCTS CONTAINING THE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	PRODUCTS SUCH AS:
atrazine	
chlorsulfuron	
glyphosate	Credit® 41 Non-Selective Herbicide, Credit® 41 Extra non-Selective Herbicide
metribuzin	
paraquat	
metribuzin	

CORN (PREPLANT) Field Corn Only

	Amount of Scorch per Acre	Directions
Preplant	1.25 to 1.5 pints	To control actively growing emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn, apply 7 to 14 days [¥] before planting. Preplant application may be used with no-tillage, conventional tillage or reduced tillage practices.
Field Corn (Preplant) Restrictions: - Do not use more than 1.5 pints of this product per acre if the soil organic matter is less than 2%. - Limited to one preplant application per crop cycle. - See Corn (Preplant and Preemergence) Restrictions for additional restrictions.		
Field Corn (Preplant and Preemergence) Restrictions: - Do not use more than 1.5 pints per acre per application. - Do not use on light, sandy soil (sand, sandy loam, and loamy sand), or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. - Do not apply this product to popcorn or seed corn without first verifying the selectivity of this product on the variety with your local seed corn company (supplier). - Do not use this product on sweet corn. - Do not replant fields treated with this product in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for 2,4-D, fluroxypyr and dicamba pre-plant use. - Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 47 days of application. - Do not apply less than 90 days before harvest of grain or stover. - Use 2 or more gallons of spray solution per acre. - Limited to one preplant or one preemergence application per crop cycle. - If applying a spring preplant treatment following application of a fall post-harvest application to the previous crop, then the combination of both treatments may not exceed 2.6 pints of this product. - Limited to 2 applications per year. - A minimum of 30 days[¥] is required between applications.		
Notes: - Refer to Table 1 to determine use rates for specific targeted weed species, but do not exceed rate stated for corn preplant and preemergence. - Use high rate for less susceptible weeds, larger weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa. - For applications applied 30 or more days[¥] before planting, follow the directions and precautions for 'Postharvest, Fallow, Crop Stubble' listed in Section VII, NON-FOOD/ FEED USE of the container label. - Best results will be obtained when product is mixed with additives or tank mixed with additional herbicides see ADDITIVES and TANK MIXING INFORMATION sections of the container label. - For best control of legume sod (e.g., alfalfa or clover), apply this product after 4 to 6 inches of legume regrowth has occurred. - Certain tillage equipment (e.g., drags, harrows) which concentrates treated soil over seed furrow may increase the risk of crop injury. - Corn may be harvested or grazed for feed once the crop has reached the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity. [¥] Minimum waiting interval excludes days when ground is frozen.		

Options for Suppression or Control of Volunteer Potatoes

For preplant suppression applications, apply 1.3 pints of this product per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall. For best results, leave the soil undisturbed and plant the corn two weeks after application.

TANK MIXTURES FOR FIELD CORN

Unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the desired tank mix partner product, this product may be applied in tank mixes containing other herbicides registered for application in field corn. Be sure that you do not exceed application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels when tank mixing. Refer to the Tank Mixing Precautions section under Mixing Instructions for additional information.

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.

Adjuvants

To improve weed control (especially in hot, dry conditions), using a high quality adjuvant is recommended.

PASTURES, RANGELAND AND GRASS (HAY, SILAGE)

This product is recommended for use for pasture (including pasture grown for hay), rangeland and grass grown for hay or silage. Refer to Tables 1 and 2 for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Rates above 4 pints of this product per acre are for spot treatments only. Uses described in this section also pertain to small grains (such as barley, corn, forage sorghum, oats, millet, sudangrass, or wheat) grown for pasture, hay, and silage only. Newly seeded areas, including small grains grown for pasture or hay, may be injured if rates of this product greater than 2 pints per acre are applied.

In newly established hybrid Bermudagrass, Pangolagrass, and stargrasses (*Cynodon* spp.), use 2 to 4 pints of this product per acre to control or suppress weeds after planting vegetative propagules (stolens) of hybrid bermudagrasses. In addition to the weeds listed in Tables 1 and 2, this rate of this product will control or suppress annual sedges, broadleaf signalgrass, crabgrass, and goosegrass. Best results will be obtained if this product is applied at the germinating stage of weeds. Under favorable conditions, this is usually 7 to 10 days after planting these grasses. Reduced control can be expected if weeds are allowed to reach 1" in height before application or if germination of weeds occurs 10 days after application.

Do not use on bentgrass, susceptible grass pastures (such as carpetgrass, buffalograss, or St. Augustine grass), lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, clover, and alfalfa pastures as injury will occur.

When perennial weeds are reaching maturity, mowing and allowing some regrowth will enhance control. Difficult to control weeds may require repeat applications.

For pasture renovations, wait 3 weeks per quart of this product used per acre before interseeding or injury may occur. If grasses are grown for seed or for seed-down purposes, do not apply after grass reaches the joint stage.

For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds: Use 2.6 pints per acre per application.

For spot treatment: Use a maximum of 5-1/3 pints per acre.

GRASSES CUT FOR HAY OR SILAGE:

The rates of application per acre per application per site. Use 1.25 to 4.0 pints of product in sufficient water to give good coverage to one acre depending on type of weeds and stage of growth. Use only on established stands of perennial grasses. Do not use on alfalfa, bentgrass, clover, or other legumes. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not apply after the crop begins to joint when grass seed production is desired.

Use Restrictions for Grasses Cut for Hay or Silage

Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.

When using this product there is a 7 day pre-grazing interval for lactating dairy animals.

When using this product there is a 3 day pre-slaughter interval for meat animals.

Do not apply after the crop begins to joint when grass seed production is desired.

Scorch contains 1.0 lbs ai of Dicamba per gallon. Do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 lbs ai of Dicamba per acre per application.

Do not apply more than 4.67 pints of this product per acre per year.

For broadcast applications, do not apply more than 2.6 pints per acre per application.

For spot treatment, do not apply more than 5-1/3 pints per acre per year.

PASTURE AND RANGELAND TANK MIXES

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

PRODUCTS CONTAINING THE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	PRODUCTS SUCH AS:
dicamba	Diablo® Herbicide or Clash® Selective Herbicide
dicamba + triasulfuron	
metsulfuron-methyl	Patriot® Selective Herbicide
triasulfuron	

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.

PASTURES AND RANGELAND (HAY, SILAGE) USE RESTRICTIONS

Postemergence:

For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds: Use 2.6 to 5.2 pints per acre per application. For difficult to control weeds and woody plants: Use 5-1/3 pints per acre per application.

Maximum of two applications per year.

Maximum of 5-1/3 pints per acre per year.

Minimum of 30 days between applications.

Do not plant crops within 120 days of application.

Use sufficient spray solution for thorough and uniform coverage and no less than 2 gallons per acre.

If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days.

Grazing and Feeding Non-lactating Animals: There is no waiting period between treatment and grazing for non-lactating animals. Do not permit meat animals being finished for slaughter to graze treated fields within 30 days of slaughter.

Grazing and Feeding Lactating Animals: Do not graze lactating dairy animals within 7 days of treatment.

Dry hay and Silage: Treated grasses may be harvested for dry hay or silage but do not harvest within 7 days of treatment. Grazing or haying of treated CRP acres is prohibited.

GRASSES FOR SEED CROPS:

Apply 1.25 to 1.5 pints of product in up to 30 gallons of water per acre by air or ground equipment in the spring or fall to control broadleaf weeds in grass being grown for seed. Do not apply after the grass seed crop begins to joint. Spray seedling grass only after the five leaf stage, using 1.25 pints per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established, higher rates of up to 4.0 pints per acre can be used to control hard-to-control annual or perennial weeds. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for good growth.

Use Restrictions for Grasses for Seed Crops

Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

Minimum of 21 days between applications.

Do not apply after the grass seed crop begins to joint.

Scorch contains 1.0 lbs ai of dicamba per gallon. Do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 lbs ai of dicamba per acre per application.

Use Precautions for Grasses for Seed Crops

Application to bentgrass could result in injury.

No-Till Application:

This product may be used in the broadcast method with a normal boom or with direct pipes set 12" apart in 36" rows. When using this product, apply at a rate of 1.25 pints in 10 gallons of water per acre. Maintain uniform pressure and speed when applying.

BETWEEN CROP APPLICATIONS, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS, GENERAL FARMSTEAD AND FALLOW SYSTEMS

These uses are considered Food/Feed Crops when harvested, grazed or foraged. Consult Section III. for adjuvant restrictions and Section VII. on Non-Food/Feed Use for specific use directions.

SECTION VII. NON-FOOD/FEED USE (Land not Harvested, Grazed or Foraged) -Specific Information

BETWEEN CROP APPLICATIONS (POSTHARVEST, FALLOW, CROP STUBBLE, SET-ASIDE)

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

This product herbicide 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.

Follow specific restrictions and precautions in **RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS** (Section V) and **FOOD/FEED CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION** (Section VI) for replant intervals.

Rates and Timings: Apply 0.5 to 2-2/3 pints of this product per acre. Refer to Table 1 to determine use rates for specific targeted weed species. Do not exceed a total of 2-2/3 pints of this product (0.25 lbs ae fluroxypyr) per treated acre during a growing season. 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.

POSTHARVEST, FALLOW, CROP STUBBLE, SET-ASIDE AND PREPLANT USE PRECAUTIONS

Follow specific restrictions and precautions in **RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS** (Section V) and **FOOD/FEED CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION** (Section VI) for replant intervals.

Plant only labeled crops with 29 days following application, unless otherwise specified by label restrictions.

Limited to one application per year.

Limited to 2-2/3 pints of product per acre per year.

Do not exceed a total of 0.25 lbs ae fluroxypyr per treated acre during a growing season.

Do not plant any crops within 120 days of application.

Grazing or haying of treated CRP acres is prohibited.

BETWEEN CROP TANK MIXES

In tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides, apply 0.5 to 2 pints of this product per acre for control of annual weeds, or 2 to 5.2 pints of this product per acre for control of biennial and perennial weeds:

PRODUCTS CONTAINING THE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	PRODUCTS SUCH AS:
2,4-D	Nufarm Weedar® 64 Broadleaf Herbicide
atrazine	
carfentrazone-ethyl	
chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl	
clorpyralid + 2,4-D	
diflufenzopyr	
glyphosate	Credit® 41 Non-Selective Herbicide or Credit® 41 Extra non-Selective Herbicide
glyphosate + 2,4-D	
glyphosate + dicamba	
metribuzin	
metsulfuron-methyl	Purestand® Selective Herbicide or Patriot® Selective Herbicide
paraquat	
picloram	Trooper® 22K Herbicide
pronamide	
quinclorac	
triasulfuron	

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.

ON-FARM NON-CROPLAND

This product may be applied as a single broadcast treatment or spot treatment to control susceptible broadleaf weeds in on-farm non-cropland areas (fencerows, building perimeters, around irrigation equipment and on-farm private roadways). Apply at the rate of 1.3 to 2.6 pints per acre when weeds are actively growing but less than 8 inches tall or not vining.

Limited to one broadcast application per year with a maximum application rate of 2.6 pints per acre per year.

Spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. Refer to the instructions for **SPOT OR SMALL AREA APPLICATION** section of this label for more information.

Refer to the Application Information section at the beginning of this label for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD

This product is recommended for use for Conservation Reserve Programs, general farmstead (non-cropland only), weed and brush control, or use in State Recognized Noxious Weed areas (noncropland areas).

Refer to Tables 1 and 2 for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Rates above 2.6 pints of this product per acre are for spot treatments only. Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 2.6 pints of this product per treated acre during a growing season.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD USE RESTRICTIONS

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days (cut forage for hay).

Application to woody plants is limited to one per year.

Postemergence:

Limited to one application per year.

Limited to 2.6 pints of product (0.25 lbs ae fluroxypyr) per acre per year.

Grazing or haying of treated CRP acres is prohibited.

If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

For program lands, such as Conservation Reserve Program, consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used.

The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.

PINE PLANTATIONS

This product may be applied to pine plantations using either fixed wing aircraft or helicopter equipment

PINE PLANTATIONS RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply this product to pine plantations as an over-the-top broadcast treatment during active terminal growth (from initiation of budbreak/growth flush until seasonal terminal growth has hardened off and over-wintering buds have formed). Directed spray applications may be made to pine plantations during periods of active growth, avoid spray contact with actively growing foliage.
- Do not apply this product to pine plantations in a tank mix unless the tank mix partner product is labeled for application using the desired method to control weed or brush in pines.
- For aerial application, nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

PINE PLANTATION APPLICATION

Broadcast apply this product when weeds are small and / or actively growing using a rate of 1 to 5 pints per acre (refer to **Table 1** and **Table 2** for specific rates). This product may be split applied in a single year as long as the total amount of this product applied does not exceed the maximum labeled rate of 5-1/3 pints per acre per application.

Spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. Refer to the instructions for **SPOT OR SMALL AREA APPLICATION** section of this label for more information.

Tank Mixtures

To improve control of pine species, shingle oak, red maple, red oak and other woody species, this product may be tank-mixed with Relegate Herbicide, Razor Pro Herbicide or Trooper 22K Herbicide as indicated in the following table:

PRODUCTS CONTAINING THE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	PRODUCTS SUCH AS:	ADDITIONAL BRUSH / TREES CONTROLLED*
triclopyr	Relegate Selective Herbicide	Bay spp. Black cherry Dogwood Water oak Willow oak
picloram	Trooper® 22K Herbicide	Pine spp. Red maple Red oak Shingle oak Virginia pine Water oak
glyphosate	Razor Pro Herbicide	Dogwood Gallberry Pine spp. Wax myrtle

* Refer to Tank Mix label for rates.

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.

NON-CROP APPLICATIONS

Rights of-way (railroad, roadsides, utility, pipeline), non-selective forest brush control, industrial sites, non-irrigation ditchbanks and uncultivated areas.

SPECIES CONTROLLED

When used as directed, this product will control or suppress many herbaceous broadleaf weeds (annual, biennial, and perennial) as well as many unwanted woody plant and vine species. Species controlled include:

ANNUALS

Buckwheat, wild
Carpetweed
Chickweed
Clover

Cocklebur
Daisy, English
Henbit
Knapweed

Lambsquarter
Morningglory
Mustard
Pigweed

Purslane
Ragweed
Smartweed
Velvetleaf

BIENNIALS

Carrot, Wild
(Queen Anne's Lace)

Ragwort, Tansy

Thistle, Musk

PERENNIALS

Bindweed, Field
Dock, Curly
Dogfennel
Knapweed, Russian

Milkweed
Ragweed, Perennial
Sorrel, Sheep

Spurge, Leafy
Thistle, Canada
Toadflax, Dalmatian

WOODY BRUSH AND VINES

Alder
Ash
Aspen
Basswood
Beech
Birch
Blackberry*
Cherry
Creeper, Virginia
Creosotebush*

Cucumber tree
Dogwood*
Elderberry
Elm
Gum
Hawthorn*
Hemlock
Honeysuckle
Ivy, Poison
Kudzu

Locust
Maple
Oak
Olive, Russian
Persimmon
Pine
Plum, Wild*
Poplar
Puncturevine
Raspberry

Redcedar, Eastern*
Redvine
Rose, Multiflora*
Sagebrush
Sassafras
Schinus
(Florida Holly,
Brazil Peppertree,
Christmas-berry)
Serviceberry

Snowberry
Spruce
Sumac
Sycamore
Trumpetcreeper
Waxmyrtle
Willow
Witchhazel
Yaupon*

*Suppression

APPLICATION TIMING

Regardless of the species to be controlled, spray volumes should be high enough to allow for good spray coverage. Make applications when weeds and brush are actively growing. The addition of surfactants can increase control. Biennials are best controlled when treated in the rosette stage. Regrowth may occur on resistant species. To control additional weed species, this product may be tank mixed with any of the products listed on this label that also list non-crop area use sites on the label.

NON-CROP USE RESTRICTIONS

- See individual use directions for additional restrictions, including maximum application rates.
- When applying this product, do not contaminate water used for domestic purposes or irrigation ditches.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system (i.e., chemigation).
- Do not apply this product in or around greenhouses.
- Do not allow spray drift to come in contact with or apply this product directly to susceptible broadleaf plants or broadleaf crops, including but not limited to the following: alfalfa, canola, cotton, edible beans, grapes, lentils, lettuce, melons, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, safflower, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflower, tobacco and tomatoes or other vegetable crops, flowers, fruit trees, ornamentals and shade trees.
- Do not store or handle other agricultural chemicals using this products container.
- Do not apply other agricultural chemicals or pesticides with equipment used to apply this product until the equipment has been thoroughly cleaned (refer to the Sprayer Cleanup section under Mixing Instructions below for details).
- Do not harvest grass for hay or silage from treated areas within 7 days of application.
- Animals to be slaughtered for meat must be removed from treated forage areas at least two days before slaughter.
- Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established.
- Limited to two applications per year.
- In non-cropland areas (including rights-of-way), this product may be applied aerially only by helicopter. Do not apply this product to non-cropland areas using fixed-wing aircraft.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
- Do not exceed 0.5 lbs ae fluroxypyr per acre per year.
- Annual and perennial weeds:
 - Do not apply more than one application of 5-1/3 pints of this product (0.5 lbs ae fluroxypyr) per acre per application per use season.
- Woody plants:
 - Do not apply more than one application of 5-1/3 pints of this product (0.5 lbs ae fluroxypyr) per acre per application per use season.
 - In Tank Mix with Dicamba: Do not apply more than a total of 2.0 lbs of Dicamba ae per acre per use season.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE IN NON-CROPLAND

- Bentgrass, St. Augustine, clover, legumes and dichondra may be severely injured or killed by this treatment.
- Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial uses, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

HERBACEOUS BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

Apply 2 to 5-1/3 pints of this product in 20 to 100 gallons of water per treated acre, (3/4 to 2 ounces per 1,000 square feet). When using low-volume application equipment, 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre is acceptable. 2 to 4 pints (3/4 to 1.5 ounces per 1,000 square feet) of this product is recommended for annuals, 3 to 5-1/3 pints (1.1 to 2 ounces per 1,000 square feet) for biennials and easy-to-kill perennials, and 5-1/3 pints for established perennials. Do not apply more than 5-1/3 pints of product per treated acre per year.

BRUSH AND VINE CONTROL

This product may be applied using water or oil and water emulsions in spot application to control undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. In addition to weed species listed in Tables 1 and 2, these treatments may be used to control or suppress woody plant species listed in **Table 6**.

To prepare oil and water emulsions, mix in the order and proportions indicated below.

The solution should remain milky colored without an oily layer on top when under agitation. If an oily layer forms, increase the amount of emulsifier or change to a more effective emulsifier.

Do not exceed 40 gallons of spray solution per treated acre per application. Forty gallons of spray solution contains 1.0 pound acid equivalent of dicamba, 0.75 pound fluroxypyr and 3.02 pounds acid equivalent of 2,4-D. Spray plants to wet. Do not allow this spray mix to contact desirable vegetation.

To control brush, briars, and weeds along fencerows surrounding pasture and ranch lands, and fallow fields, use a tank mix of 2.5% of Scorch 87.5% water, 10% basal oil, and sufficient emulsifier (to mix the basal and emulsifier). The basal oil in this tank mix will damage or kill desirable grasses and should not be used in pastures or where damage to desirable species cannot be tolerated.

- 1) **Water:** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank with the desired quantity of clean water. Maintain constant agitation during complete mixing procedure.
- 2) **Emulsifier:** Add 0.5% volume to volume.
- 3) **Scorch:** Add 2.5 gallons per 100 gallons of total intended solution.
- 4) **Basal Oil:** Add 10 gallons per 100 gallons of total intended solution.

Maintain constant agitation during application. Under good agitation, the spray solution should be milky white with no oil layer on top. If an oil layer forms, increase the amount of emulsifier or change to a more effective emulsifier.

FOR SPRAYING FOLIAR APPLICATIONS:

1. Spray when leaves have reached full size but have not hardened due to drought or maturity.
2. Spray individual plants to wet with handgun.
3. For larger stems (up to 3" in diameter) and hard to control species, direct spray stream to base of stems to wet the stem at soil surface in addition to wetting the foliage.
4. Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.

HIGH VOLUME FOLIAR SPOT APPLICATIONS:

Mix 5-1/3 pints of this product per acre in sufficient water to insure thorough coverage. When using low-volume application equipment, 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre is acceptable. Spray volume applied will depend on the size and density of the brush to be treated, but do not apply more than 5-1/3 pints of product per treated acre. Direct the spray to treat all foliage, stems, and root collars to wet.

BROADCAST APPLICATIONS WITH GROUND EQUIPMENT:

Apply 5-1/3 pints of this product per acre in sufficient water to insure thorough coverage. When using low-volume application equipment, 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre is acceptable. Spray volume applied will depend on the size and density of the brush to be treated, but do not apply more than 5-1/3 pints of product per treated acre. Spray all foliage, stems and root collars to wet.

FOR DORMANT BASAL APPLICATIONS:

1. Increase basal oil content to 15% or 15 gallons of basal oil per 100 gallons of total solution.
2. Spray in late winter and early spring before plants break dormancy.
3. Spray the bottom 24" of the target stem to wet on all sides.
4. For larger stems (up to 3" in diameter) and hard to kill species direct the spray solution to the base of target stems to wet the soil at the stem/soil junction in addition to wetting the stem.
5. Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.

FOR CUT SURFACE TREATMENTS:

Apply this product in an undiluted state as a cut surface treatment to control unwanted trees and prevent sprouts of cut trees.

- **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 this product.
- **Stump Treatments:** Spray or paint freshly cut surface with this product. The cambium layer (the area adjacent to the bark) should be thoroughly wet. Treat stumps within 6 hours after cutting.

Table 6. The following list of trees and vines can be controlled on farmsteads and fencerows as foliar, basal, or cut surface treatments:

Alder	Dogwood	Kudzu	Rose, Macartney
Ash	Elm	Locust, Black	Rose, Multiflora
Aspen	Grape	Maple	Sagebrush, Fringe
Basswood	Greenbriar	Mesquite	Sassafras
Beech	Hawthorn (Thornapple)	Oak	Spruce
Blackberry	Hemlock	Oak, Poison	Sumac
Blackgum	Hickory	Olive, Russian	Sweetgum
Cedar	Honeylocust	Persimmon, Eastern	Sycamore
Cherry	Honeysuckle	Pine	Tarbrush
Chinquapin	Hornbeam	Plum, Sand (Wild Plum)	Willow
Cottonwood	Huckleberry	Poplar	Witchhazel
Creosotebush	Huisache	Rabbitbrush	Yaupon
Dewberry	Ivy, Poison	Redcedar, Eastern	Yucca

AERIAL APPLICATIONS

Aerial applications may be made to control either herbaceous or woody plants. Apply 2 to 5-1/3 pints of this product per acre (for herbaceous weeds) or 5-1/3 pints of this product per acre (for woody brush and vines) in sufficient water to insure thorough coverage. Coverage is important, so increase spray volume when treating dense stands of brush or weeds. Do not apply more than 5-1/3 pints of product per treated acre per year.

In non-cropland areas (including rights-of-way), this product may be applied aerially only by helicopter. Do NOT apply this product to non-cropland areas using fixed-wing aircraft.

This product may be applied to rangeland, permanent pastures and pine plantations using either fixed wing aircraft or helicopter equipment.

Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

TANK MIX TREATMENTS

READ AND FOLLOW THE LABEL OF EACH TANK MIX PRODUCT USED FOR PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, DIRECTIONS FOR USE, AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS. For broader spectrum control, this product may be tank mixed with one or more of the following herbicides for noncropland uses (e.g. railroad, highway, pipeline, etc.) including forest management, pastures and rangeland applications, if permitted by product labeling (e.g. 2,4-D). Add water to the spray tank prior to the addition of the tank mix products. Do not premix concentrates.

PRODUCTS CONTAINING THE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	PRODUCTS SUCH AS:
2,4-D**	Nufarm Weedar® 64 Broadleaf Herbicide
2,4-DP	
amitrol*	
atratol	
bromacil	
clorflurecol	
chlorsulfuron	
dalapon	
dicamba***	Diablo® Herbicide, Clash® Selective Herbicide or Vanquish® Herbicide
diquat	
diuron	
fenac	
fosamine ammonium	
glyphosate	Credit® 41 Non-Selective Herbicide, Credit® 41 Extra non-Selective Herbicide or Razor® Pro Herbicide
hexazinone	
imazapyr	Nufarm Polaris® Herbicide
mefluidide	
metsulfuron-methyl	Patriot® Selective Herbicide
MSMA	
picloram*	Trooper® 22K Herbicide*
simazine*	
sulfometuron methyl	Spyder® Selective Herbicide
tebuthiuron	
triclopyr	Relegate Selective Herbicide

* Restricted use pesticides limited to certified applicators.

** Use of extremely hard water (500 ppm) may cause this product to form a precipitate when used in a tank mix with this product. Do not exceed 4 pounds total 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per application per site.

*** Do not exceed a total of 2 pounds a.i. dicamba per treated acre per year. (This product contains 1 pound. a.i. dicamba per gallon.)

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.

Due to variations that may occur in formulated products and specific use ingredients (e.g. water supplies) see **Compatibility Test for Mix Components** in section IV. prior to actual tank mixing.

Using this product and metsulfuron-methyl [such as Patriot Selective Herbicide] to reduce the development and spread of resistant biotypes and problem weeds such as Kochia and Russian thistle: Some commonly resistant weeds typically require multiple spray applications to obtain adequate control. To reduce the number of applications required, applicators can utilize a mixture of metsulfuron-methyl [such as Patriot Selective Herbicide] and this product. A non-ionic or silicone surfactant may be used for wetting and penetration.

NOTE: All intended tank mix combinations should be used only in specified areas on the same broadleaf weed species found on both labels. For application methods and other use specifications, use the most restricted limitations from labeling of both products.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store below 32° F or above 100° F. Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, and foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

NOTE: This product is available in multiple containers. Refer to the Net Contents section of this products labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable" or "Refillable" designation. Follow the container handling instructions below that apply to your container type / size.

Nonrefillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 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. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Containers Larger than 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. If recycling or reconditioning not available, puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke. 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: 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 a 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.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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