PYRESTA®

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	By Wt.
Isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl) ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	60.00%
Pyraflufen-ethyl: ethyl 2-chloro-5-(4-chloro-5-difluoromethoxy-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3yl)-4-fluorophenoxyacetate**	0.20%
OTHER INGREDIENTS***:	39.80%
TOTAL	**100.00%**

*Isomer Specific AOAC Method, Equivalent to 2,4 dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 42.1% (3.50 lbs/gal)
**Contains 0.0177 lbs. pyraflufen-ethyl per U.S. gallon
***Contains petroleum distillates

EPA Reg. No. 71711-35 **EPA Est. No. 228-IL-001 70815-GA-002**

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See inside booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements, and Directions for Use

900503
03/14

NET CONTENTS: 2.5 gallons

NICHINO AMERICA
Nichino America, Inc.
4550 New Linden Hill Road
Wilmington, DE 19808

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If 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 swallowed	• Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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 1-800-348-5832 for emergency medical treatment information. In case of fire or spills, information may be obtained by calling 1-800-424-9300.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Contains petroleum distillates. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye damage. Do not get in eye, on skin, or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Avoid contact with skin and breathing spray mist.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart. See engineering controls for additional requirements.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves (such as nitrile or butyl)
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- For overhead exposure, wear chemical resistant headgear

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.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind or via runoff events. Use care when applying in areas adjacent to any body of water. 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 washwater or rinsate. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not apply if rainfall is expected within one hour.

This product contains a chemical that 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.

CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Use care to avoid spray contact or drift to 2,4-D susceptible plants such as cotton, tomatoes, flowers, okra, grapes, fruit trees, and ornamentals. Do not permit spray mist containing this product to drift onto them. Do not spray when the wind is blowing towards susceptible crops or ornamental plants. Use coarse sprays and/or low spray pressure to minimize spray drift. Do not apply with hollow cone type insecticide or other nozzles that produce fine spray droplets. Spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible by spraying when wind velocity is low; by decreasing the pounds of pressure of the nozzle tips, and by stopping all spraying when wind speed exceeds 6 to 7 miles per hour. On cropland and along roadsides, do not exceed 20 psi pressure. Do not apply when a temperature air inversion exists. If questions exist pertaining to the existence of an inversion, consult with local weather services before making an application. Do not use the same spray equipment for applying other materials to 2,4-D susceptible crops as injury may result. It is best to use a separate sprayer for application of insecticides and fungicides. Clean and rinse spray equipment using soap or detergent and water or suitable chemical cleaner, and rinse thoroughly before reuse for other spraying. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation waters. Do not use in or near a greenhouse. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/handling 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. When using on pastures and rangeland grasses, there is a 7-day pre-grazing interval for dairy cattle; a 30-day preharvest interval for grass cut for hay; and a 3-day pre-slaughter interval for meat animals.

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. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves (such as nitrile or butyl)
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated areas until sprays have dried.

USE INFORMATION

PYRESTA® herbicide controls broadleaf weeds and susceptible woody plants. This product must be used in conjunction with glyphosate or other grass herbicides to control grassy weeds. Apply as a spray as directed in the **Application Directions** section of this label.

PYRESTA herbicide provides control or suppression of a wide range of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and susceptible woody species. Mix with sufficient water and apply as a foliar spray to obtain uniform coverage. Although water quantities may vary due to different types of application equipment, sufficient water must be used to provide for complete and uniform coverage. Higher water gallonage may be used if desired to improve coverage. In all cases, use the same amount of **PYRESTA** herbicide per acre.

This product contains a low volatile ester especially prepared for use on crops and weeds where a susceptible crop in the near vicinity may be injured by a more volatile product. For best results, apply this product as a water or oil spray during warm weather when young succulent weeds are actively growing.

Application under drought conditions often will give poor results. The lower rates will be satisfactory on susceptible, annual weeds. For perennial weeds and larger weeds, and conditions such as very dry areas where control is difficult, use the higher rates.

PYRESTA herbicide contains a low volatile ester formulation of 2,4-D. Crop varieties vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Apply this product to varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. If you are uncertain concerning tolerant varieties or local use situations that may affect crop tolerance to 2,4-D, consult your seed company, State Agricultural Extension Service, or qualified crop consultant for advice.

This product will kill, control, or suppress the weed and brush species listed in the label booklet for this product. Some of these species may require repeat spot applications even under ideal conditions.

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition et al vs. EPA, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to EPA Web site: http://www.epa.gov/espp.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Do not apply **PYRESTA** herbicide through any type of irrigation system.
- Rotational Crop Restrictions: See crop specific instructions.

MIXING DIRECTIONS

Add ½ to ¾ of the required amount of water to the spray tank. Start agitation. Add the required amount of **PYRESTA** herbicide and the remaining amount of water. Mix only as much spray solution as can be sprayed within four hours. Storage and use of the previous day's spray mix may result in reduced activity.

Use an approved agricultural buffering agent, buffering to less than pH 7.5, if using **PYRESTA** herbicide in a water source greater than or equal to pH 7.5. Always buffer the water source BEFORE adding **PYRESTA** herbicide to the spray tank.

MIXING SEQUENCE

Water Based Solutions: Fill spray tank ¾ full with water and activate agitation. Use the following mix order:

1. Dry formulations (e.g., powders, dry flowables)
2. Liquid suspensions (e.g., SC's, flowables)
3. Liquid formulations (e.g., **PYRESTA** herbicide plus other emulsifiable concentrates)
4. Complete filling the spray tank to the desired level.

Agitate for 5 – 10 minutes to suspend well. Do not allow mixture to stand for more than 4 hours.

TANK MIXTURES

PYRESTA herbicide may be applied as a tankmix or in sequential application with other fungicide, insecticide, or herbicide products. Weather, crop conditions, or the presence of certain weeds, crop damaging insects, or diseases will indicate the inclusion of other pesticides. Apply with grass herbicides if grassy weeds are present.

NOTE: Follow all label instructions for all products when used in tankmixes.

For application methods and other use specifications, use the most restricted limitations from labeling of both products.

Note: It is recommended that the compatibility of **PYRESTA** herbicide in any tankmix combination be tested before use. To determine the physical compatibility with other products, use a jar test, as described below:

Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powders and water-dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoid spray drift to all other crops and nontarget areas. Do not apply when weather conditions may cause drift. Do not allow this product to drift onto nontarget areas. Drift may result in illegal residues or injury to adjacent crops and vegetation, in the form of leaf yellowing and defoliation. To avoid spray drift, DO NOT apply aerially when wind speed is greater than 10 mph or during periods of temperature inversions. Use of larger droplet size will also reduce spray drift.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR. 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.

The interaction of equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. Droplet size, boom height, and wind speed are the primary factors determining drift. The specific application conditions required for the use of this product are described below.

Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

When applying sprays that contain **PYRESTA** herbicide as the sole product, or when applying sprays that contain **PYRESTA** herbicide 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 **PYRESTA** herbicide 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.

Controlling Droplet Size

Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. 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 Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

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. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Maintenance of Nozzles – Periodically inspect and subsequently replace nozzles if necessary to ensure proper chemical application.

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

Boom Length
Aerial applications: The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

Application Height
Aerial applications: 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 top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications.

Ground boom applications: Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

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.)

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 wind 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 spray drift.
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 and Humidity
Products containing 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.

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

Sensitive Areas
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 and areas include, but are not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, cotton, okra, 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.

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

EQUIPMENT CLEANING
Do not allow the spray solution to dry in the application equipment. After application and before using the sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned. Applicators must ensure proper equipment clean-out for any other products mixed with PYRESTA herbicide as provided on the other product label(s). Immediately following application, clean all equipment thoroughly with detergent or a spray tank cleaner and water as described below. Should residues of **PYRESTA** herbicide remain in inadequately cleaned equipment, they may be released in subsequent applications and cause injury to crops.

1. Drain sprayer tank, hoses, and spray boom and thoroughly rinse with clean water the inside of the spray tank, sprayer hoses, boom, and nozzles to remove any sediment or residues.
2. Fill the tank ½ full with clean water, add the appropriate detergent (follow manufacturer's directions for use). Fill tank to capacity and operate the sprayer with agitation for 15 minutes to flush hoses, boom, and nozzles.
3. Drain the sprayer tank, lines, and booms. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, boom, and nozzles. Remove and clean spray nozzles, tips, and screens.
4. Dispose of all cleaning solutions, rinsate, and washwaters in accordance with Federal, state, and local regulations.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

For best results, use **PYRESTA** herbicide for control of annual or perennial broadleaf weeds less than 4 inches in height, or rosettes less than 3 inches in diameter. Use the higher rates and spray volumes for control of larger weeds; control may be reduced with weeds larger than 4 inches. Some of these species may require repeat applications and/or use of the highest rate recommended on this product label, even under ideal conditions for applications.

Alder**	Bidens	Blackeyed Susan	Buckthorn
Alfalfa*	Bindweed*	Blessed thistle	Bull thistle
Artichoke	Bittercress,	Blue lettuce	Bullnettle
Aster	smallflowered	Box elder	Bur ragweed
Austrian fieldcress	Bitterweed	Broomweed	Burdock
Beggartick	Bitter wintercress	Buckbrush**	

(continued)

WEEDS CONTROLLED *(continued)*

Burhead
Buttercup
Buttercup,smallflowered
Canada thistle*
Carolina geranium
Carpetweed
Catnip
Chamise
Cherokee rose**
Chickweed
Chicory
Cinquefoil, common and rough
Clover, red*
Clover, white
Coastal redstem sage
Cockle
Cocklebur
Coffee bean
Coffeeweed
Common sowthistle
Cornflower
Coyotebrush
Creeping Jenny
Croton
Curly indigo
Dandelion*
Devil's claw
Dock
Dogbane
Dogfennel
Elderberry**
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf
Fanweed
Fiddleneck
Fleabane (daisy)
Flixweed
Florida pusley
Frenchweed
Galinsoga
Goat's-beard
Goldenrod
Goosefoot
Ground ivy
Gumweed
Hairy vetch*
Halogeton
Hawkweed
Healall
Hemp
Henbit
Hoary cress
Honeysuckle
Horsetail
Horseweed
Indiana mallow
Indigo
Ironweed
Japanese honeysuckle**
Jerusalem artichoke
Jewelweed
Jimsonweed
Klamath weed (St. Johnswort)
Knotweed
Kochia
Lambsquarter
Locoweed
Lupines
Mallow
Manzanita
Marestail
Marijuana
Many-flowered aster
Marshelder
Mexican weed
Milkvetch
Morningglory, annual
Mousetail
Musk thistle
Mustard
Nettle
Nutgrass
Orange hawkweed
Palmer amaranth
Panicle willowweed
Parsnip
Pennsylvania smartweed*
Pennycress
Pennywort
Peppergrass*
Pepperweed
Pigweed
Plantain
Poison-hemlock
Poison-ivy
Pokeweed
Poorjoe
Povertyweed
Prickly lettuce
Primrose
Puncture vine
Purslane
Rabbitbrush
Ragweed
Redstem
Russian thistle
Salsify
Sand shinnery oak
Sandbrush
Shepherd's-purse
Sicklepod
Smartweed
Sneezeweed
Southern wild rose
Sowthistle
Spanishneedles
Speedwell
St. Johnswort (Klamath weed)
Starthistle
Stinging nettle
Stinkweed
Sumac**
Sunflower
Sweet clover
Tansymustard
Tansy ragwort
Tanweed
Tarweed
Texas blueweed
Thistle
Toadflax
Tumbleweed
Velvetleaf
Vervain
Vetch
Virginia copperleaf
Virginia creeper**
Wild buckwheat
Wild carrot
Wild garlic*
Wild grape**
Wild lettuce
Wild mustard
Wild onion*
Wild parsnip
Wild radish
Wild strawberry
Wild sweet potato
Willow**
Witchweed
Wormseed
Wormwood
Yellow rocket
Yellow starthistle

And other broadleaf weeds which may be listed elsewhere on this label

*These species are only partially controlled.
For control of these species, 2 pints of 2,4-D must be tank mixed with the high rate of **PYRESTA herbicide.

CORN APPLICATION CHART					
Crop	**Application**	**Pest**	**Minimum Interval Between Application and Planting**	**Rate/Acre**	**Use Directions**
Corn field corn	Preplant Burndown	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	3 days	Up to 9.0 fl oz/acre	• The addition of a nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.25% or COC at 1.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. • Use higher rate for control of less susceptible, hard-to-control weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa. **RESTRICTIONS** • Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution per acre by air or 10 gallons of spray solution per acre by ground. • Do not apply to sweet corn. • Do not use on light, sandy soil or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. • Do not apply more than 24.0 fl oz/acre per season for this use. Limited to one preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle.
			7 days	10.0 to 18.0 fl oz/acre	
			14 days	19.0 to 24.0 fl oz/acre	
Corn popcorn seed corn corn silage corn stover	Preplant Burndown	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	7 days	10.0 to 18.0 fl oz/acre	
			14 days	19.0 to 24.0 fl oz/acre	

SOYBEAN APPLICATION CHART

Crop	Application	Pest	Interval Between Application and Planting	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Soybean	Preplant Burndown**	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	7 days	12.0 to 18.0 fl oz/acre	• The addition of a nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.25% or COC at 1.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. • Use higher rate for control of less susceptible, hard-to-control weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa. **RESTRICTIONS** • Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution per acre by air or 10 gallons spray solution per acre by ground. • Do not use on low organic, sandy soil (<1.0%). • Do not apply less than 7 days prior to planting soybeans. • Do not apply more than 24.0 fl oz/acre per season for this crop. • Do not feed hay, forage, or fodder. Restrict livestock from grazing treated fields. Livestock should be restricted from feeding/grazing of treated cover crops. • Do not use any tillage practices between application of this product and planting soybeans. • This product should only be applied preplant to soybeans in situations such as reduced tillage production systems. • Do not replant fields treated with this product in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for **PYRESTA** herbicide.
			Not less than 15 days	19.0 to 24.0 fl oz/acre	

**** Do not apply this product prior to planting soybeans if you are not prepared to accept the results of soybean injury, including possible loss of stand and yield.**

WHEAT APPLICATION CHART					
Crop	**Application**	**Pest**	**Minimum Interval Between Application and Planting**	**Rate/Acre**	**Use Directions**
Wheat	Preplant Burndown	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	3 days	Up to 9.0 fl oz/acre	• The addition of a nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.25% or COC at 1.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. • Use higher rate for control of less susceptible, hard-to-control weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa. **RESTRICTIONS** • Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution per acre by air or 10 gallons spray solution per acre by ground. • Do not use on light, sandy soil or where moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. • Allow 30 days between applications for this use. • Do not apply more than 24.0 fl oz/acre per season for this crop.
			7 days	10.0 to 18.0 fl oz/acre	
			14 days	19.0 to 24.0 fl oz/acre	

BARLEY, RYE, AND OATS APPLICATION CHART

Crop	Application	Pest	Minimum Interval Between Application and Planting	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Barley **Rye** **Oats**	Preplant Burndown	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	3 days	Up to 9.0 fl oz/acre	• The addition of a nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.25% or COC at 1.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. • Use higher rate for control of less susceptible, hard-to-control weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa. **RESTRICTIONS** • Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution per acre by air or 10 gallons spray solution per acre by ground. • Do not use on light, sandy soil or where moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. • Do not apply within 3 days of planting. • Do not apply more than 24.0 fl oz/acre per season for this crop. • Do not make more than 3 applications per crop season.
			7 days	10.0 to 18.0 fl oz/acre	
			14 days	19.0 to 24.0 fl oz/acre	

FALLOW BED AND CROP STUBBLE APPLICATION CHART			
Use	**Pest**	**Rate/Acre**	**Directions for Use**
Preplant Burndown of Fallow Bed and Crop Stubble	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	12.0 to 24.0 fl oz/acre	• The addition of a nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.25% or COC at 1.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. • Use higher rate for control of older, drought stressed and hard-to-control weeds. • Apply to musk thistles and other biennial species while in seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks are initiated. **RESTRICTIONS** • Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons spray solution per acre. • Do not make more than 2 applications or exceed 48.0 fl oz/acre per crop year. • Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for this use. • Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil. • Do not disturb treated area for at least 2 weeks after treatment or until weed tops are dead.

NON-CROPLAND APPLICATION			
Use	**Pest**	**Rate/Acre**	**Directions for Use**
Non-Cropland **Uncultivated Agricultural Areas** **CRP Land/ Set-Aside Acreage* (non food producing)**	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	12.0 to 24.0 fl oz/acre	• The addition of a nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.25% or COC at 1.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. • Use higher rate for control of older and hard-to-control weeds. • Apply when biennial weeds are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. • Apply when perennial weeds are in the bud to bloom stage. • Excessive injury may result from the 2,4-D component of this product if applied to young grasses with fewer than 6 leaves or prior to grasses being well established. **RESTRICTIONS** • Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution per acre by air or 10 gallons spray solution per acre by ground. • Do not make more than two applications or exceed 64.0 fl oz/acre per season for this use. • Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for this use. • Do not use on herbaceous ground covers or creeping grass such as bent. Legumes will usually be damaged or killed. • Do not use on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Delay reseeding for 30 days. • Do not harvest or graze treated Conservation Reserve Program areas. Do not apply to grasses in the boot to dough stage if grass seed production is desired.
***Follow Federal, State, and local rules for use on grass and hay.**			

NON-CROPLAND APPLICATION *(continued)*			
Use	**Pest**	**Rate/Acre**	**Directions for Use**
Noncrop Weed Control airports and airfields commercial plants storage and lumber yards fencelines and fence rows farmyards and farm buildings barrier strips and firebreaks equipment areas nurseries and ornamental plantings railroads roadside and utility rights-of-way fuel tank farms and pumping stations dry ditches and ditchbanks vacant lots other listed agricultural and industrial noncrop sites	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	12.0 to 32.0 fl oz/acre	• The addition of a nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.25% or COC at 1.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. • For control of woody species, refer to **Brush Control** section for specific instructions. • Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactant to spray may be used to increase effectiveness on weeds but doing so may reduce selectivity to turf, resulting in turf damage. • Maximum kill of weeds will be obtained by applying in spring and early fall when weeds are actively growing. • Avoid contact with desired vegetation. • Use higher rate for control of older and hard-to-control weeds. • Apply when perennial and biennial weeds are actively growing and near the bud stage but before flowering. • Deep rooted perennials may require repeat applications. **RESTRICTIONS** • See **Brush Control** section for specific recommendations and restrictions. • Apply at 20 to 40 gallons spray solution per acre by ground. • Do not apply by air for this use. • Do not make more than two applications or exceed 64.0 fl oz/acre per season for control of annual and perennial weeds. • Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications. • Do not apply to newly seeded grasses until well established. Delay reseeding for 30 days following application.
	Susceptible Woody Species	32 fl oz **PYRESTA** herbicide + 1.0 to 2.0 lbs ae 2,4-D per acre	

NON-CROPLAND APPLICATION *(continued)*			
Use	**Pest**	**Rate/Acre**	**Directions for Use**
Noncrop Weed Control *(continued)*			**RESTRICTIONS** *(continued)* • Do not apply when rainfall is expected within 48 hours. • Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactant to spray may be used to increase effectiveness on weeds but doing so may reduce selectivity to turf, resulting in turf damage. • Maximum kill of weeds will be obtained by applying in spring and early fall when weeds are actively growing. • Do not use on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground covers. • Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent and St. Augustine except for spot treating nor on newly seeded turf until grass is well established. • Do not use on herbaceous ground covers or creeping grass such as bentgrass. Legumes will usually be damaged or killed.

CHRISTMAS TREES AND CONIFER SITE PREPARATION APPLICATION CHART			
Use	**Pest**	**Rate/Acre**	**Directions for Use**
Christmas Trees and Conifer Site Preparation	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	16.0 to 32.0 fl oz/acre	• The addition of a nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.25% or COC at 1.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. • Avoid contact with desired vegetation. • Use higher rate for control of older and hard-to-control weeds. • Apply when perennial and biennial weeds are actively growing and near the bud stage but before flowering. • Deep rooted perennials may require repeat applications. **RESTRICTIONS** • Apply at 20 to 40 gallons spray solution per acre by ground. • Do not apply by air for this use. • Do not make more than 1 broadcast application or exceed 32.0 fl oz/acre per season for this use. • Do not use on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground covers.

PASTURE AND RANGELAND APPLICATION CHART			
Use	**Pest**	**Rate/Acre**	**Directions for Use**
Pasture and Rangeland (established)	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	10.0 to 26.0 fl oz/acre	• Use only on established stands of perennial grasses. • The addition of a spray tank adjuvant at a concentration of 0.5% to 1.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. • Use higher rate for control of less susceptible, hard-to-control weeds. **RESTRICTIONS** • Apply in a minimum of 2 gallons spray solution per acre by air or 10 gallons spray solution per acre by ground. • Do not make more than 2 applications or exceed 52.0 fl oz/acre per season for this use. • Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications. • Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application. • If grass is to be cut for hay, **Agricultural Use Requirements** for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable. • Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes. • Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. • Do not use from early boot to milk stage when grass seed production is desired.

Bitterweed, Broomweed, Croton, Docks, Marshelder, Musk Thistle and Other Broadleaf Weeds: Use 32 fl oz of **PYRESTA** herbicide tank mixed with 1.0 lb of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre. Use enough water to adequately cover all of the foliage; this may require up to 30 gallons of water per acre. If weeds are actively growing, 32 fl oz of **PYRESTA** herbicide alone will provide control of some species. Deep rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same year or in subsequent years.

Wild Garlic and Wild Onion Control: A tankmix of 32 fl oz of **PYRESTA** herbicide plus 1.0 lb of 2,4-D acid equivalent should be applied in three season specific sequential applications; Fall-Spring-Fall or Spring-Fall-Spring, starting in the late fall or early spring.

Control of Southern Wild Rose: On roadsides and fencerows, use 32 fl oz of **PYRESTA** herbicide plus 2.96 lbs of 2,4-D acid equivalent with a 1% COC for optimum control. Spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two treatments may be required. For control of southern wild rose on rangeland, add a maximum of 1.25 lbs of 2,4-D acid equivalent to 26 fl oz of **PYRESTA** herbicide per acre.

BRUSH CONTROL

Woody Plant Control: To control woody plants susceptible to products containing 2,4-D such as alder, buckbrush, Cherokee rose, elderberry, Japanese honeysuckle, sumac, Virginia creeper, wild grape, and willow on noncrop areas, use 32 fl oz of **PYRESTA** herbicide plus an additional 1.0 to 2.0 lbs of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre in an adequate amount of water. Lower volume of water can be used unless applying through such equipment as Directa-Spra, Wobbler, Mini Wobbler, Spirometer. Spray brush 5 to 8 feet tall after spring foliage is well developed. Wet all parts of the plant thoroughly, including stem and foliage, to the point of runoff. Higher volumes of spray may be necessary where the brush is very dense and over 6 to 8 feet high.

Spraying can be effective at any time up to 3 weeks before frost as long as soil moisture is sufficient for active growth of the brush. Control will be less effective in mid-summer during hot, dry weather when soil moisture is deficient and plants are not actively growing. Oil or wetting agent may be added to the spray if needed for increased effectiveness. Hard-to-control species may require retreatment next season. In general, it is better to cut tall woody plants and spray sucker growth when 2 to 4 feet tall.

Sand Shinnery Oak and Sand Sagebrush: On the oak, use 32 fl oz **PYRESTA** herbicide in 5 gallons of oil or in 4 gallons of water plus 1 gallon of oil per acre. On the sagebrush, use 32 fl oz in 3 gallons of oil per acre. Foliage should be fully expanded and actively growing before making an application.

Big Sagebrush and Rabbitbrush (for pastures and rangelands, see **Directions for Use**): Use between 32 fl oz of **PYRESTA** herbicide alone to 32 fl oz of **PYRESTA** herbicide plus 2.0 lbs of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre in 2 to 3 gallons of oil or in 3 to 5 gallons of oil-water emulsion spray. For rabbitbrush, the highest rate of additional 2,4-D is usually required. Application to woody plants is limited to one application per year.

Buckbrush, Chamise, Coastal Sage, Coyotebrush, Manzanita, and Certain Other Chaparral Species: Use between 32 fl oz of **PYRESTA** herbicide alone to 32 fl oz of **PYRESTA** herbicide plus 2.0 lbs of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water. One gallon of fuel oil may be included in the spray mixture for added effectiveness. Ensure applications obtain uniform spray coverage. For effective control, the brush must be fully leafed out and growing actively when sprayed. Retreatment may be needed. Consult State or local brush control specialists for the most effective rate, volume, and timing of spray application.

Brush Control Use Restrictions: **PYRESTA** herbicide is limited to one postemergence application to woody plants per year. No more than 32 fl oz of **PYRESTA** herbicide plus 2.96 lbs of 2,4-D acid equivalent in a tankmix can be applied per acre per year.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse (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 ¼ 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 incineration, or, if allowed by State or local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following conditions, warranty, disclaimer of warranties, and limitations of liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be accurate and must be followed carefully. However, because of extreme weather and soil conditions, use methods and other factors beyond the control of Nichino America, Inc. (NAI), it is impossible for NAI to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. As a result, crop injury or ineffectiveness is always possible. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks are assumed by the user or buyer.

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Formulated and Packaged in U.S.A. for
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NOTES

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PYRESTA®

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	By Wt.
Isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl) ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	60.00%
Pyraflufen-ethyl: ethyl 2-chloro-5-(4-chloro-5-difluoromethoxy-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3yl)-4-fluorophenoxyacetate**	0.20%
OTHER INGREDIENTS***:	39.80%
TOTAL	**100.00%**

*Isomer Specific AOAC Method, Equivalent to 2,4 dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 42.1% (3.50 lbs/gal)
**Contains 0.0177 lbs. pyraflufen-ethyl per U.S. gallon
***Contains petroleum distillates

EPA Reg. No. 71711-35 **EPA Est. No. 228-IL-001 70815-GA-002**

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See attached booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements, and Directions for Use

NET CONTENTS: 2.5 gallons

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