

Product Bulletin



Dow AgroSciences

Dow AgroSciences LLC

9330 Zionsville Road

Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054 USA

Opensight[®]

EPA Reg. No. 62719-597

2(ee) Recommendation [†]

Preemergent Applications for Control of Broadleaf Weeds and Control or Suppression of winter annual grasses on:

- rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay*), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP);
- non-crop areas for example, airports, barrow ditches, communication transmission lines, electric power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military sites, mining and drilling areas, oil and gas pads, non-irrigation ditch banks, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, storage areas, storm water retention areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses;
- natural areas (open space) for example, campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trailheads and trails, recreation areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitat and management areas; and
- including grazed areas in and around these sites.

ATTENTION

- [†]This recommendation is made as permitted under FIFRA 2(ee) and has not been reviewed or approved by the EPA.
- This recommendation must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read the label affixed to the container for Opensight[®] before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions.
- Use of Opensight as described this Section 2(ee) recommendation is subject to all use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the product container.

Use Precautions

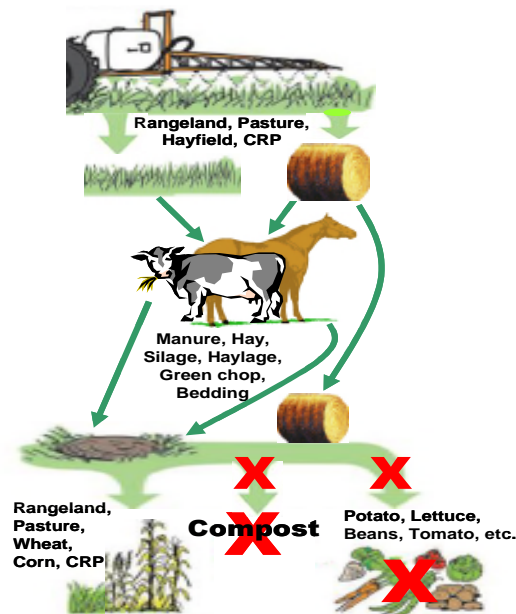
Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of Opensight. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to Opensight may injure or kill susceptible crops and other broadleaf plants, such as grapes, soybeans, tobacco, and sensitive ornamentals. Do not treat frozen soil where runoff could damage sensitive plants.

Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the “Use Precautions and Restrictions.” Call (1-800-263-1196) for more information.

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS

- It is mandatory to follow the “*Use Precautions and Restrictions*” section of this product label.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming treated grass or forage may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- The Applicator must provide the land manager with a copy of the Dow AgroSciences Stewardship instructions regarding uses of forage from areas treated with aminopyralid.
- A printable version of the stewardship instructions can be found at www.aminopyralidstewardshipinstructions.com

Forage and Manure Management



- **Do not use grasses treated with Opensight in the preceding 18-months for hay intended for export outside the United States.**
- **Do not use hay or straw from areas treated with Opensight within the preceding 18-months, or manure from animals feeding on hay treated with Opensight, in compost.**
- **Do not use grasses treated within the preceding 18-months for seed production.**
- **Do not use on Timothy hay or other cool-season grasses grown for hay.**
- **Do not overseed ryegrass for 4 months after treatment.**
- **Not for use on pastures in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. All other labeled uses are permitted in these states including grazed areas in and around approved use sites.**

Directions for Use

Opensight provides preemergent and post emergent control of susceptible weeds and some grasses. See the Opensight label for directions on use for preemergent and post emergent applications on all labeled sites especially for rangeland and pasture treatments.

Preemergent applications of Opensight can prevent weed germination and emergence. Apply Opensight as a preemergence spray prior to weed seed germination. Control will depend upon species susceptibility, application timing, and environmental conditions, such as precipitation, following application.

Preemergent Weed Control

For preemergent applications and to obtain total vegetation control, apply Opensight at 3.3 oz per acre in tank mixes with other herbicides to broaden the weed spectrum by controlling grasses. If grasses and tolerant broadleaf weeds are present on the site then tank mixtures with other herbicides, such as Accord XRT II, Rodeo, Dimension 2EW or Dimension EC, Esplanade, Oust XP, flumioxazin, and diuron are recommended.

Spot Treatments for Small areas such as Subject poles, Substations, or on other labeled sites

Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 0.22 lb acid equivalent (6.6 oz of Opensight) per acre per annual growing season to small spots for clearing around utility subject poles to help prevent fire damage, on small substations and other spot areas. To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated sprayer.

When applied at rates lower than 3.3 oz per acre, Opensight can provide short-term control of some susceptible weeds but when applied at 3.3 oz (broadcast) or 6.6 oz (spot treatment), weed control is extended. In addition to the plants listed on the Opensight label, the following weeds in Tables 1 and 2 are controlled when Opensight is applied preemergence.

Table 1. Partial List of Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Opensight

Common Name	Scientific Name	Life Cycle	Plant Family
bedstraw	<i>Galium spp.</i>	perennial	Rubiaceae
chamomile, scentless	<i>Matricaria inodora</i>	annual	Asteraceae
clover	<i>Trifolium spp.</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
clover, sweet	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	biennial	Fabaceae
clover, white	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
fleabane, flax-leaf	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	annual	Asteraceae
hemlock, poison	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Biennial	Umbelliferaceae
horseweed (maretail)	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	annual	Asteraceae
knapweeds	<i>Centaurea spp.</i>	biennial/ perennial	Asteraceae
mayweed, scentless	<i>Tripleurospermum perforata</i>	annual	Asteraceae
mayweed, stinking	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	annual	Asteraceae
medic, black	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
oxtongue, bristly	<i>Picris echioides</i>	biennial	Asteraceae
Scotch broom	<i>Cystisus scopariaus</i>	Perennial	Fabaceae
sowthistle, perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
star-thistle, Malta	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	annual	Asteraceae
starthistle, purple	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	biennial	Asteraceae
star thistle, yellow	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	annual	Asteraceae
sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	annual	Asteraceae
teasel	<i>Dipsacus spp.</i>	biennial	Dipsacaceae
thistle, artichoke	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
thistle, bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, woolly distaff	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	annual	Asteraceae
thistle, musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, plumeless	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, Scotch	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, Italian	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	annual	Asteraceae
thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola spp.</i>	annual	Chenopodiaceae
caraway, wild	<i>Carum carvi</i>	biennial	Apiaceae
carrot, wild	<i>Daucus carota</i>	biennial	Apiaceae

Table 2: Grass Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Opensight

Weed Species				Opensight rate oz product/a
Common Name	Scientific Name	Life Cycle	Plant Family	
arrowgrass, seaside‡	<i>Triflochin maritima</i>	perennial	Juncaginaceae	3.0-3.3
bahiagrass, Pensacola*	<i>Paspalum notatum</i> Flugge	perennial	Poaceae	2.0-2.5
ryegrass	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	annual	Poaceae	2.0-2.5

‡: This symbol denotes weed suppression which is a reduction in weed competition compared to untreated areas. A second treatment may be necessary.

- Opensight will not control common or Argentine bahiagrass.

For Control or Suppression of Medusahead Rye

Opensight applied broadcast at 3.3 oz/A can suppress or control medusahead rye (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*) and downy brome (*Bromus tectorum*, also called cheatgrass). The key to optimum results is the timing of application. Applications should be made in late summer prior to rains and seed germination in order to provide the best possibility of suppression or control. In general, control or suppression will be poor if any of the seeds have germinated prior to application even if they have not yet emerged through the soil surface. Tank mixes with Accord XRT II at 12 fl oz/A, where a non-selective herbicide can be used or where desired grasses are dormant and will not be harmed, will aid in control of those seeds that have already germinated. Spot treatment restrictions (see spot treatment section) apply for rates above 3.3 oz/A for broadcast applications.

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