GROUP 2 HERBICIDE

PRE-PARE®

HERBICIDE

For Burndown And Early Season Residual Control Of Wild Oat, Green Foxtail And Other Grass And Broadleaf Weeds In Spring And Winter Wheat

For Postemergence Control Of Wild Oat, Green Foxtail And Other Grass And Broadleaf Weeds In Spring And Winter Wheat

INGREDIENTS:	**By wt.**
Active Ingredient	
Flucarbazone-sodium:	
4,5-Dihydro-3-methoxy-4-methyl-5-oxo-*N*-[[2-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]sulfonyl]-	
1-*H*-1,2,4-triazole-1-carboxamide, sodium salt	70.0%
Other Ingredients	30.0%
Total	100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 70506-450

Read entire label before use

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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

FIRST AID	
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.
Note To Physician: No specific antidote is available. Treat the patient symptomatically. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for a treatment. **FOR 24-HOUR MEDICAL EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE CALL ROCKY MOUNTAIN POISON AND DRUG SAFETY:** 1-866-673-6671. **FOR 24-HOUR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY (Spill, leaks, fire, exposure or accident) CALL CHEMTREC:** 1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-527-3887.	

See inside for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

For Product Information Call 1-800-438-6071

Net Contents: _____ Ounces

HERBICIDE

Produced For: **UPL NA Inc.** • 630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406 U.S.A. • 1-800-438-6071

UPL

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, Category A (made of materials such as butyl rubber). For more options follow the instructions for Category A on the EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.
- Shoes plus socks

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.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENT

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS:

User should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Do not allow sprays to drift onto adjacent desirable plants.

Important: Read these entire DIRECTIONS FOR USE and WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER STATEMENT before using PRE-PARE® Herbicide.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with 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 following application.

Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated. 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 (Category A) made of materials such as butyl rubber ≥14 mils, natural rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, or nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, shoes plus socks.

DIRECTIONS FOR POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

PRE-PARE Herbicide is a selective herbicide for the control of wild oat, green foxtail, Italian ryegrass, windgrass, cheat, barnyardgrass, Japanese brome and numerous broadleaf weeds, including redroot pigweed, wild mustard and shepherd's purse, in spring, durum and winter wheat. PRE-PARE Herbicide also suppresses additional grass and broadleaf weeds, including yellow foxtail, downy brome, and wild buckwheat.

PRE-PARE Herbicide is absorbed by foliage and roots of susceptible weeds, which cease growth soon after application. Weed emergence is not necessary for control due to the soil residual activity provided by PRE-PARE Herbicide. However, maximum weed control may not be seen for one to two weeks, though susceptible weeds will stop growing and will no longer be competitive. For broader spectrum activity, PRE-PARE Herbicide may be tank mixed with a broadleaf herbicide listed on this label. See *TANK MIXES* section for recommended products.

PRE-PARE Herbicide is an acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor, and will therefore control weed biotypes which have developed target site resistance to certain classes of herbicides, including ACCase inhibitors, dinitroanilines and triallates. See *RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT* section for additional information.

Read the entire DIRECTIONS FOR USE before using PRE-PARE Herbicide.

DIRECTIONS FOR BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS

PRE-PARE Herbicide is a selective herbicide for use in glyphosate burndown applications for improved burndown control and early season residual control of green foxtail, wild oat, volunteer canola, cheat, Japanese brome and numerous other grass and broadleaf weeds, including winter annual weeds, in spring and winter wheat. Length of residual activity from PRE-PARE Herbicide is determined by soil type, moisture, weed species and weed population density.

PRE-PARE Herbicide is absorbed by foliage and roots of susceptible weeds, which cease growth soon after application. As PRE-PARE Herbicide is absorbed via roots by susceptible weeds, rainfall is necessary for acceptable performance when applied preplant or pre-emergence. If environmental conditions do not favor root uptake by target weeds, a follow-up postemergence application is recommended for improved performance. For broader spectrum activity, PRE-PARE Herbicide may be tank mixed with a broadleaf herbicide listed on this label. See *TANK MIXES FOR BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS* section for recommended products. Some weed emergence may be observed during or after planting; scout fields at the 2 to 3 leaf stage of the crop to determine if an additional application of a grass and/or broadleaf herbicide product is necessary.

PRE-PARE Herbicide is an acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor, and will therefore have activity on weed biotypes which have developed target site resistance to certain classes of herbicides, including ACCase inhibitors, dinitroanilines and triallates. See *RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT* section for additional information.

The use of other ALS inhibitors in combination or sequentially can increase the potential for crop damage or lengthen rotational crop intervals on soils with low organic matter (OM) and high pH.

Not all spring and winter wheat varieties have been tested for tolerance. Some varieties may be known for sensitivity to ALS-inhibitors. Follow local recommendations for varietal sensitivity. Do not apply to “Choteau” spring wheat.

It is recommended that PRE-PARE Herbicide be tank mixed with an herbicide containing glyphosate when making a burndown application. The tank mix must be used in accordance with the more restrictive label limitations and precautions for all products used.

Do not apply to gravelly soils or highly eroded soils.

Do not apply preplant or pre-emergence to durum wheat.

Do not apply preplant or pre-emergence if in-furrow applications of organophosphate insecticides have been made.

Do not apply more than 0.6 ounce/acre of PRE-PARE Herbicide per year.

Do not exceed a combined total of 0.027 lb active ingredient/A of flucarbazone-sodium per year when using a post-emergence herbicide product containing flucarbazone-sodium.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- For use only in wheat. Treated wheat fields may be grazed at any time.
- Do not mix, load or clean spray equipment within 33 feet of well-heads or aquatic systems, including marshes, ponds, ditches, streams, lakes, etc. Do not apply within 50 feet of well-heads or the above mentioned aquatic systems.
- Do not apply postemergence when rain is expected within the next hour.
- Do not allow this chemical to drift onto other crops.
- Observe minimum interval to harvest of 60 days after treatment.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate PRE-PARE Herbicide.
- For Idaho, use only in the counties of Benewah, Boundary, Bonner, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Shoshone. Use in all other counties of Idaho is prohibited.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Ensure the spray tank is clean. In-line strainers and nozzle screens should be clean and 50 mesh or coarser.

1. Fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full with clean water and begin agitation or bypass.
2. Add the appropriate rate of PRE-PARE Herbicide directly to the spray tank.
3. Add glyphosate or other herbicides.
4. Add the surfactant (if necessary).
5. Add micronutrients (if necessary).
6. Fill the spray tank to the required level.
7. Maintain sufficient agitation during both mixing and application of PRE-PARE Herbicide.

POSTEMERGENCE USE DIRECTIONS FOR SPRING, DURUM AND WINTER WHEAT

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Best weed control is observed when environmental conditions support vigorous growth of crop and weeds. Research has demonstrated that optimum wheat yield is obtained by early removal of grassy weeds. Apply PRE-PARE Herbicide to spring wheat prior to jointing, when the majority of plants have from one leaf to a maximum of 4 leaves on the main stem plus two tillers. For winter wheat, apply either in the fall or spring when the majority of plants have one leaf to full tillering, but prior to jointing.

PRE-PARE Herbicide must not be applied after jointing begins to avoid the risk of crop injury.

Do not apply more than 0.6 oz/A of PRE-PARE Herbicide (0.027 lb ai/A flucarbazone) per year.

If PRE-PARE Herbicide has been applied either preplant or pre-emergence to the crop, do not exceed a combined total of 0.025 lb acid equivalent/A flucarbazone of both products per year (equal to a combined total of 0.6 oz/A of both products per year).

Do not make more than one post emergence application of PRE-PARE Herbicide per year.

GROUND APPLICATION

Apply in a spray volume of 5 to 10 gal/A (or 50 to 100 liters/hectare) at 30 to 50 psi to ensure proper weed coverage. Flat fan nozzles of 80 or 110 degrees are recommended for optimum coverage. Do not use floodjet or control droplet application equipment. Nozzles may be oriented 45 degrees forward to enhance crop penetration and to give better weed coverage.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Apply in water using a minimum spray volume of 3 gal/A (or 30 L/ha). For best results, use a minimum of 5 gal/A (or 50 L/ha) under dry conditions or heavy weed infestations. Use nozzles that provide 200 to 350 micron size droplets for best results and to insure uniform spray coverage. Aerial applications with PRE-PARE Herbicide should be made with low drift nozzles at a maximum height of 10 feet above the crop and at a maximum pressure of 40 psi. Do not apply aerially when wind speed is greater than 10 mph. Do not allow spray to drift onto adjacent crops, as injury or loss may occur.

See the *SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT* section of this label for additional information on how to reduce drift during aerial application.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened and endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

- The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- Nozzles must always point backward, parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

When applying PRE-PARE Herbicide in a tank mix with other herbicides (e.g. 2,4-D, bromoxynil, dicamba, MCPA, sulfonylurea herbicides) in eastern Washington, observe all applicable Washington State Department of Agriculture herbicide rules.

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the *SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT* section.

Information On 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* sections).

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.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

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

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

Wind

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

Temperature And Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

Applications must not occur 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 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 in 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.

ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION

To avoid adverse effects on endangered dicot plant species, the following measures will be required where endangered plant species occur in the counties listed in the table below:

State	County
Idaho	Idaho, Lewis, and Nez Perce
Minnesota	Brown, Cottonwood, Goodhue, Jackson, and Renville
Montana	Flathead, and Lake
Oregon	Benton, Clackamas, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk, Union, Wallowa, Washington, and Yamhill
Washington	Asotin, Chelan, Cowlitz, Lewis, Lincoln, Spokane, and Whitman
Wyoming	Laramie

For ground applications, the applicator must:

- Apply when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities, OR
- Use low-pressure nozzles according to manufacturer's specifications that produce only coarse or very coarse droplets, OR
- Leave a 50 foot untreated buffer between the treatment and native plant communities

For aerial applications, the applicator must:

- Apply only when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities, OR
- Leave a 350 foot untreated buffer between the treatment and native plant communities

USE RATES AND TIMING OF APPLICATION

Timing of Postemergence Application to Wheat	
Crop	**Growth Stage**
Durum & Spring Wheat	Apply prior to jointing, from 1 leaf to a maximum of 4 leaves on the main stem plus 2 tillers.
Winter Wheat	Fall application: minimum of 1 leaf.
	Spring application: apply as soon as wheat growth resumes, from 1 leaf minimum to full tillering but before jointing begins.

Wheat exposed to water logged or saturated soils or temperature extremes such as hot or freezing weather, drought, low fertility or plant disease immediately prior to or after application could result in unacceptable injury symptoms. Weed control may also be reduced by these same conditions.

Specified Rates of Application for Grass & Broadleaf Weeds		
Rate	**Target Weeds**	**Growth Stage & Remarks**
0.3 oz/A	Green Foxtail *(Setaria viridis)*	1 leaf to 6 total leaves[1]
	Redroot Pigweed *(Amaranthus retroflexus)*	
	Wild Mustard *(Brassica kaber)*	
0.4 oz/A	**All weeds listed at the 0.3 oz/A rate and the following:**	
	Wild Oat *(Avena fatua)*	Low to moderate infestations 1 leaf to 6 total leaves[1]
	Volunteer Tame Oat *(Avena sativa)*	Low to moderate infestations 1 leaf to 6 total leaves[1]
	Barnyardgrass *(Echinochloa crus-galli)*	1 leaf to 6 total leaves[1]
	Windgrass *(Apera spica-venti* and *Apera interrupta)*	1 leaf to 6 total leaves[1]
	Black Mustard *(Brassica nigra)*	
	Blue Mustard *(Chorispora tenella)*	
	Curly Dock *(Rumex crispus)*	
	Field Pennycress *(Thlaspi arvense)*	
	Ladysthumb *(Polygonum persicaria)*	
	Pennsylvania Smartweed *(Polygonum pensylvanicum)*	
	Shepherd's Purse *(Capsella bursa-pastoris)*	
	Tansy Mustard *(Descurainia pinnata)*	
	Tumble Mustard *(Sisymbrium altissimum)*	
	Volunteer Canola (conventional) *(Brassica rapa* ssp. *Canola)*	
	Wild Turnip *(Brassica rapa* ssp. *Sylvestris)*	
0.6 oz/A	**All weeds listed at the 0.3 oz/A and 0.4 oz/A rates and the following:**	
	Wild Oat *(Avena fatua)*	High infestations or when tank mixed with dicamba[2] 1 leaf to 6 total leaves[1]
	Cheat (True Cheat) *(Bromus secalinus)*	Apply when actively growing Fall Application: Control Spring Application: Control[3] or Suppression
	Japanese Brome *(Bromus japonicus)*	Apply when actively growing Fall Application: Control Spring Application: Control[3] or Suppression
	Downy Brome *(Bromus tectorum)*	Suppression[4] Apply when actively growing
	Italian Ryegrass *(Lolium multiflorum)*	Control[3] or Suppression 1 leaf to tillering[5]
	Persian Darnel *(Lolium persicum)*	Suppression 1 leaf to 6 total leaves[1]
	Foxtail Barley *(Hordeum jubatum)*	Suppression 1 leaf to 6 total leaves[1]
	Yellow Foxtail *(Setaria glauca)*	Suppression 1 leaf to 6 total leaves[1]
	Flixweed *(Descurainia sophia)*	

(continued)

Specified Rates of Application for Grass & Broadleaf Weeds		
Rate	**Target Weeds**	**Growth Stage & Remarks**
0.6 oz/A	Small Seeded False Flax *(Camelina microcarpa)*	
	Burr Buttercup *(Ranunculus testiculatus)*	Suppression
	Common Waterhemp *(Amaranthus tamariscinus)*	Suppression
	Tall Wormseed Wildflower *(Erysimum cheiranthoides)*	Suppression
	Wild Buckwheat *(Polygonum convolvulus)*	Suppression

[1] 1 leaf to 4 leaves on main stem plus 2 tillers

[2] If PRE-PARE Herbicide is applied in a tank mix combination with a dicamba-containing broadleaf herbicide, wild oat control may be reduced.

[3] Control is achieved by using 1 qt of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution (0.25% v/v) + either liquid nitrogen fertilizer (2 qt/A and up to 50% of spray solution volume) OR ammonium sulfate fertilizer (nitrogen rate equivalent to 1.5 lb/A). Applications of liquid nitrogen fertilizer may result in temporary leaf burn or discoloration.

[4] Suppression is achieved by using 1 qt of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution (0.25% v/v) + either liquid nitrogen fertilizer (2 qt/A and up to 50% of spray solution volume) OR ammonium sulfate fertilizer (nitrogen rate equivalent to 1.5 lb/A). Applications of liquid nitrogen fertilizer may result in temporary leaf burn or discoloration.

[5] 1 leaf to 4 leaves on main stem until end of tillering.

ADJUVANT USE RATES

PRE-PARE Herbicide as a standalone or tank mix treatment may be mixed with adjuvants according to the following recommendations. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, UPL NA Inc. recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant.

Specified Adjuvant Use Rates	
PRE-PARE Herbicide tank mixed with glyphosate	• Follow the recommendations on the glyphosate label
PRE-PARE Herbicide alone	• Use 1 qt of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons (0.25% v/v) • Spray-Grade ammonium sulfate fertilizer at 0.75-1.5 lb/a can be used in addition to the non-ionic surfactant.
PRE-PARE Herbicide with liquid nitrogen fertilizer	• Always pre-slurry PRE-PARE Herbicide in clean water and agitate continuously. • Add up to 50% v/v of 28-32% UAN.

TANK MIXES

For broader spectrum control of broadleaf weeds, PRE-PARE Herbicide may be mixed with the broadleaf herbicides listed in the following table. Depending on the tank mix partner, an adjuvant may be included in the spray solution. See *ADJUVANT USE RATES* section.

With all tank mix partners, read and follow the use directions, rates, precautions, timing, recropping restrictions, grazing interval restrictions and recommendations on broadleaf herbicide and surfactant labels. The tank mix must be used in accordance with the more restrictive label limitations and precautions for all pesticides used.

PRE-PARE Herbicide Tank Mix Partners[1]		
2,4-D Amine (4 lb/gal)	Bromoxynil + MCPA (2 + 2 lb/gal)	Huskie®
2,4-D Lo Volatile Ester (4 lb/gal)	Bronate Advanced™	MCPA Amine or Ester (3.7 lb/gal)
2,4-D Lo Volatile Ester (6 lb/gal)	Curtail®	Starane®
Aim®	Curtail M	Stinger®
Bromoxynil (2 lb/gal)	Dicamba (4 lb/gal)[2]	WideMatch®

[1] For tank mix partner rate recommendations follow the label of the tank mix partner.

[2] If PRE-PARE Herbicide is applied in a tank mix combination with a dicamba-containing broadleaf herbicide, wild oat control may be reduced.

If one of the sulfonylurea herbicides in the following table is included with PRE-PARE Herbicide for broadleaf control, 2,4-D or dicamba[2] is required in spring and durum wheat at the rate range listed in the table below. The addition of 2,4-D or dicamba[2] is not required in winter wheat. For adjuvant recommendations, see *ADJUVANT USE RATES* section.

Sulfonylurea Tank Mix Partner[1]		**In Spring and Durum Wheat, Add 2,4-D Or Dicamba[1] At The Following Rate Per Acre**
Audit®	Amber®	2,4-D Amine or LV Ester (4 lb/gal): 0.25–0.75 pt 2,4-D LV Ester (6 lb/gal): 0.17–0.5 pt Dicamba[2] (4 lb/gal): 2–4 fl oz
Supremacy®	Express®	
Affinity® Tank Mix	Finesse®	
Affinity BroadSpec	Harmony® Extra	
Ally®	Harmony GT	
Ally Extra	Peak®	

[1] For tank mix partner rate recommendations follow the label of the tank mix partner.
[2] If PRE-PARE Herbicide is applied in a tank mix combination with a dicamba-containing broadleaf herbicide, wild oat control may be reduced.

USE DIRECTIONS FOR BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS IN SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

GROUND APPLICATION

Apply in a spray volume of 5 to 10 gal/A

AERIAL APPLICATION

Apply in water using a minimum spray volume of 3 gal/A). For best results, use a minimum of 5 gal/A. Use nozzles that provide 200 to 350 micron size droplets for best results and to insure uniform spray coverage. Aerial applications with PRE-PARE Herbicide should be made with low drift nozzles at a maximum height of 10 feet above the crop and at a maximum pressure of 40 psi. Do not apply aerially when wind speed is greater than 10 mph. Do not allow spray to drift onto adjacent crops, as injury or loss may occur.

See the *SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT* section of this label for additional information on how to reduce drift during aerial application.

USE RATES AND TIMING OF APPLICATION

PREPLANT OR PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS ONLY

Apply PRE-PARE Herbicide at burndown (preplant or pre-emergence to the crop), preferably with a herbicide containing glyphosate. Refer to the glyphosate product label for use directions and application recommendations.

PRE-PARE Herbicide removes early flushes of grass and small seeded broadleaf weeds and can enhance the burndown control of weeds when in combination with glyphosate. For season long control a sequential application of a grass or broadleaf herbicide is required.

Research has shown that removal of early weed competition in combination with good agronomic practices maximizes wheat yield potential. PRE-PARE Herbicide works best when used in combination with good fertility and uniform wheat stands.

Residual performance may be reduced if applied more than 10 days prior to seeding or if activating rainfall is not received within 10 days of application.

PRE-PARE Herbicide is not affected by normal plant residue associated with no-till practices. Extremely heavy residue situations may delay PRE-PARE Herbicide's contact with the soil and result in reduced performance.

Winter Wheat Use Rates

For winter wheat apply PRE-PARE Herbicide on soils with organic matter greater than 1.0% and pH less than 8.0.

Application Rate for Winter Wheat Based on Soil pH and Soil Organic Matter (OM)			
Soil pH	**OM 1.0-1.4%**	**OM 1.5-2.0%**	**OM > 2.0%**
pH 7.5-8.0	0.2 oz/A	0.25 oz/A	0.3 oz/A
pH < 7.5	0.3 oz/A	0.3 oz/A	0.3 oz/A

Spring Wheat Use Rates

For spring wheat apply PRE-PARE Herbicide on soils with organic matter greater than 1.5% and pH less than 7.8.

Application Rate for Spring Wheat Based on Soil pH and Soil Organic Matter (OM)			
Soil pH	**OM 1.5-2.0%**	**OM 2.1-2.5%**	**OM > 2.5%**
pH 7.5-7.8	0.15-0.2 oz/A	0.2-0.25 oz/A	0.25-0.3 oz/A
pH 7.0-7.4	0.2-0.25 oz/A	0.25-0.3 oz/A	0.3 oz/A
pH < 7.0	0.3 oz/A	0.3 oz/A	0.3 oz/A

Early Season Residual Control and Control of Emerged Weeds with PRE-PARE Herbicide[1]	
Target Weeds	**Remarks**
Green Foxtail[2] *(Setaria viridis)*	PRE-PARE Herbicide provides season long control.
Wild Oat *(Avena fatua)*	PRE-PARE Herbicide controls early flushes. Moderate to heavy infestations require a sequential treatment with a labeled grass herbicide.
Cheat (True Cheat) *(Bromus secalinus)*	PRE-PARE Herbicide controls early flushes. Season long control requires a sequential treatment with a labeled grass herbicide.
Japanese Brome *(Bromus japonicus)*	
Downy Brome *(Bromus tectorum)*	PRE-PARE Herbicide suppresses early flushes. Season long control requires a sequential treatment with a labeled grass herbicide.
Rescuegrass *(Bromus catharticus)*	
Italian Ryegrass *(Lolium multiflorum)*	
Yellow Foxtail *(Setaria glauca)*	
Persian Darnel *(Lolium persicum*	
Barnyardgrass *(Echinochloa crus-galli)*	
Foxtail Barley *(Hordeum jubatum)*	
Redroot Pigweed *(Amaranthus retroflexus)*	PRE-PARE Herbicide will provide control of 2 to 3 inch emerged broadleaf weeds and provide residual control of early flushes.
Wild Mustard *(Brassica kaber)*	
Black Mustard *(Brassica nigra)*	
Blue Mustard *(Chorispora tenella)*	
Field Pennycress *(Thlaspi arvense)*	
Shepherd's Purse *(Capsella bursa-pastoris)*	
Tansy Mustard *(Descurainia pinnata)*	
Flixweed *(Descurainia sophia)*	
Tumble Mustard *(Sisymbrium altissimum)*	
Volunteer Canola[2] (conventional & Roundup Ready) *(Brassica rapa* ssp. *Canola)*	
Wild Turnip *(Brassica rapa* ssp. *Sylvestris)*	
Henbit *(Lamium amplexicaule)*	PRE-PARE Herbicide will provide suppression of 2 to 3 inch emerged wild buckwheat and provide residual suppression of early flushes.
Wild Buckwheat *(Polygonum convolvulus)*	
[1] PRE-PARE Herbicide used at rates below 0.3 oz/A may have less burndown control or residual suppression of weeds listed above. [2] If heavy rainfall is received after application residual control of green foxtail and volunteer canola may be reduced.	

TANK MIXES FOR BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS

It is recommended that PRE-PARE Herbicide be tank mixed with glyphosate for broad spectrum activity when making a burndown application. With all tank mix partners, read and follow the use directions, rates, precautions, timing, recropping restrictions, grazing interval restrictions and recommendations on broadleaf herbicide and surfactant labels. The tank mix must be used in accordance with the more restrictive label limitations and precautions for all pesticides used.

PRE-PARE Herbicide Tank Mix Partners For Enhanced Burndown		
2,4-D Amine (4 lb/gal)	Aim®	Dicamba[1]
2,4-D Ester	Ally® (Winter wheat only)	Finesse® (Winter wheat only)
Affinity® Tankmix	AUDIT® 1:1	Glyphosate
Affinity BroadSpec	AUDIT 4:1	Sharpen®
[1] If PRE-PARE Herbicide is applied in a tank mix combination with a dicamba-containing broadleaf herbicide, wild oat control may be reduced.		

PRE-PARE Herbicide Tank Mix Partners for Enhanced Residual Control in Winter Wheat	
Outrider®	Add Outrider at 0.2-0.33 oz/A to increase residual activity on brome species. Follow the restrictions on the Outrider label when using this tank mixture.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SPRAYER CLEAN-UP

Clean sprayer using the following procedures:

1. Drain the tank and thoroughly rinse spray tank, boom and hoses with clean water especially all visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with water and add household ammonia to make a 1% v/v solution (1 gal/100 gal). Flush the hoses, boom and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Circulate for at least 15 minutes. Flush hoses, boom and nozzles once more and then drain the tank.
3. Clean nozzles and screens in a separate container using the 1% v/v solution of ammonia and water.
4. Repeat Step 2.
5. Rinse tank and flush boom and hoses with clean water.

Do not clean sprayer near desirable vegetation, wells or other water sources:

1. Dispose of all rinsate in accordance with pertinent regulations.
2. Check tank mix partner label for any additional clean-up procedures.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

PRE-PARE Herbicide is an acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibiting herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to an herbicidal mode of action. Resistant biotypes may eventually dominate the weed population if herbicides with an identical mode of action are used repeatedly in the same field and weed control may fail. Where possible, rotate the use of PRE-PARE Herbicide with herbicides that have a different mode of action.

Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action, but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. The use of PRE-PARE Herbicide should conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area. Consult your agricultural advisor for resistance management strategies and recommended pest management practices for your area.

CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS for the states of North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana and South Dakota

Crops	Interval for soils with a pH < 8	Intervals for soils with a pH at or > 8
Spring and Winter Wheat	0 days	0 days
Durum Wheat	4 months	4 months
Sunflower	4 months	4 months
STS Soybeans	6 months	6 months
Barley	9 months	9 months
Canola	9 months	9 months
Dry Edible Beans	9 months	9 months
Flax	9 months	9 months
Potatoes[1]	9 months	9 months
Safflower	9 months	9 months
Soybeans	9 months	9 months
Sugarbeets[1]	9 months	9 months
Alfalfa	11 months[2]	18 months
Corn	11 months	11 months
Field peas	11 months[2]	18 months
Garbanzo bean (Chickpea)	11 months[2]	18 months
Clearfield Lentils	18 months	18 months
Lentils	18 months	24 months
Oat	18 months	24 months
Sorghum or forage millet	18 months	18 months
Mustard	24 months	24 months

[1] Due to lower organic matter, seasonal moisture and irrigation practices, potatoes and sugarbeet grown in western North Dakota or South Dakota (west of highway 281) or Montana should not be planted until 24 months after application.

[2] For the intervals specified for these crops precipitation must be equal to or above 10 year average (minimum 4 inch within 60 days of application in year of application). If not an 18 month interval should be followed.

As PRE-PARE Herbicide is degraded by soil microbes, environmental conditions that decrease microbial activity must be considered when making rotational cropping decisions. These environmental conditions include less than the 10 year average precipitation, cold temperatures within and following the cropping season, as well as soils with both low Organic Matter (OM) and high pH. If these conditions exist, or for crops not listed on the CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS for the states of ND, MN, MT and SD a soil bioassay may be necessary to ensure rotational crop safety. Previous herbicide history must be known prior to planting the crops listed above. Long-residual ALS inhibitors can remain for several years after application and increase the chance of rotational crop injury.

CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS for the states of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

Crops	Interval for soils with a pH at or < 5.5	Intervals for soils with pH 5.6-7.5 [1]
Spring and Winter Wheat	0 days	0 days
Durum Wheat	4 months	4 months
Sunflower	4 months	4 months
STS Soybeans	6 months	6 months
Barley	9 months	9 months
Canola	9 months	9 months
Dry Edible Beans	9 months	9 months
Flax	9 months	9 months
Safflower	9 months	9 months
Soybeans	9 months	9 months
Timothy	9 months	18 months
Alfalfa	11 months	18 months
Corn	11 months	18 months
Field peas	10 months	18 months
Garbanzo bean (Chickpea)	10 months	18 months
Clearfield Lentils	10 months	18 months
Lentils	18 months	24 months
Oat	18 months	24 months
Sorghum or forage millet	18 months	24 months
Mustard	24 months	24 months

[1] For soils with a pH greater than 7.5 rotate to wheat the following season then conduct a bioassay prior to other crops.

As PRE-PARE Herbicide is degraded by soil microbes, environmental conditions that decrease microbial activity must be considered when making rotational cropping decisions. These environmental conditions include less than the 10 year average precipitation, cold temperatures within and following the cropping season, as well as soils with both low Organic Matter (OM) and high pH. If these conditions exist, or for crops not listed on CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS for the states of ID, OR, and WA a soil bioassay may be necessary to ensure rotational crop safety. Previous herbicide history must be known prior to planting the crops listed above. Long-residual ALS inhibitors can remain for several years after application and increase the chance of rotational crop injury.

CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS for all other states where PRE-PARE Herbicide is registered for use:

Crops	Interval for soils with a pH at or < 6.5	Intervals for soils with a pH 6.5-7.5	Intervals for soils with a pH 7.5-8.0
Spring and Winter Wheat	0 days	0 days	0 days
Durum Wheat	4 months	4 months	4 months
Sunflower	4 months	4 months	9 months
STS Soybeans	4 months	6 months	6 months
Barley	9 months	11 months	18 months
Canola	9 months	9 months	11 months
Dry Edible Beans	9 months	11 months	18 months
Flax	9 months	9 months	12 months
Soybeans	6 months	9 months	12 months
Cotton	6 months	9 months	12 months
Alfalfa	9 months	18 months	24 months
Corn	9 months	15 months	18 months
Garbanzo bean (Chickpea)	9 months	15 months	18 months
Oat	9 months	18 months	18 months
Grain Sorghum	9 months	15 months	18 months
Millet or forage sorghum	9 months	15 months	24 months

As PRE-PARE Herbicide is degraded by soil microbes, environmental conditions that decrease microbial activity must be considered when making rotational cropping decisions. These environmental conditions include less than the 10 year average precipitation, cold temperatures within and following the cropping season, as well as soils with both low Organic Matter (OM) and high pH. If these conditions exist, or for crops not listed on CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS for all other states a soil bioassay may be necessary to ensure rotational crop safety. Previous herbicide history must be known prior to planting the crops listed above. Long-residual ALS inhibitors can remain for several years after application and increase the chance of rotational crop injury.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage:

Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If the container is leaking or material spilled for any reason or cause, carefully sweep material into a pile. Refer to Precautionary Statements on label for hazards associated with the handling of this material. Do not walk through spilled material. Dispose of pesticide as directed below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away. For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-527-3887.

Pesticide Disposal:

Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling:

Rigid, Non-refillable containers small enough to shake (i.e., with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons). Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. 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 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. Offer for recycling, if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

Warranty and Disclaimer Statement

The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks may arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off-target movement, unconventional farming techniques, the presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of UPL NA Inc., and can cause crop injury, injury to non-target crops or plants, ineffectiveness of the product, or other unintended consequences. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

UPL NA Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to UPL NA Inc., and is subject to the inherent risks described above.

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TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE TOTAL LIABILITY OF UPL NA INC., MANUFACTURER, AND SELLER, SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT UPL NA INC.'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

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