

Specimen Label

FLUROXYPYR	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
------------	-------	---	-----------

StareDown[®]

HERBICIDE

TM Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies

For selective postemergence control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and volunteer potatoes in small grains, field corn, sweet corn, grain sorghum, dry bulb onion, fallow cropland, on-farm non-cropland, and grasses grown for seed, forage or hay.

Active Ingredient(s):

fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester.....	45.52%
Other Ingredient(s).....	54.48%
Total	100.00%

Acid Equivalent: fluroxypyr: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid – 31.59% - 2.8 lb/gal

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-577

Keep Out of Reach of Children

WARNING

Causes Substantial But Temporary Eye Injury • Prolonged or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions in Some Individuals

Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as natural rubber \geq 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands 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.

First Aid

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish. Drift or runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms and non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

Directions for Use

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

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on 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 24 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 natural rubber \geq 14 mil
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: When applied to on-farm non-cropland, keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store above 10°F or warm and agitate before use to ensure any crystallization that may have occurred redissolves.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, 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.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank to 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.

Product Information

StareDown® herbicide is a selective postemergence product for control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and volunteer potatoes in wheat, barley, oats, or triticale not under seeded with a legume, field corn, sweet corn, grain sorghum, dry bulb onion, fallow cropland, and on-farm non-cropland.

Product Precautions

- Avoid applications where proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants is likely to result in exposure to spray or spray drift.

Product Restrictions

- Do not apply StareDown directly to, or otherwise permit it to come in direct contact with, susceptible crops or desirable plants including, but not limited to, alfalfa, canola, cotton, lettuce, edible beans, grapes, lentils, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tomatoes, or tobacco.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- **Maximum Application Rate:** Do not apply more than 0.7 pints per acre of StareDown per growing season.
- **Plant-back Restriction:** If replanting is required, plant only those crops listed on this label or Federally approved supplemental labeling for StareDown within 120 days following application.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

StareDown contains the active ingredient fluroxypyr, a growth regulator (Group 4) herbicide, based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance.

The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- If using post-emergence herbicides or tank mixes, control weeds early when they are relatively small.
- Apply full rates of StareDown for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.

- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your local company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your local company representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective modes of action for each target weed.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a mode of action other than Group 4 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
 - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
 - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad spectrum herbicide with other mode of action as a foundation in a weed control program, if appropriate.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative modes of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 4 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two sequential applications of StareDown and any other Group 4 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different mode of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields to reduce weed seed production.

Management of Kochia Biotypes

Research has suggested that many biotypes of kochia can occur within a single field. While kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to StareDown, all will be suppressed or controlled by the 0.4 pint per acre labeled rate. Application of StareDown at rates below the 0.4 pint per acre rate can result in a shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field.

Best Resistance Management Practice: To preserve StareDown it is recommended to use only a single application per season for the control of kochia. Populations of dicamba tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions. In these areas, apply StareDown at a minimum rate of 0.4 pint per acre for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia. In addition, StareDown should be rotated with products **that do not contain dicamba** to minimize selection pressure. Use of these practices will preserve the utility of StareDown for control of dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes.

Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift

Spray drift, even very small quantities of the spray that may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops whether dormant or actively growing. When applying StareDown, use low-pressure equipment capable of producing sprays of uniform droplet size with a minimum of fine spray droplets. Under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets that do not settle rapidly onto target vegetation may be carried a considerable distance from the treatment area. A drift control or spray thickening agent may be used with this product to improve spray deposition and minimize the potential for spray drift. If used, follow all use directions and precautions on the product label.

Ground Applications: To minimize spray drift, apply StareDown in a total spray volume of 8 or more gallons per acre using spray equipment designed to produce large-droplet, low pressure sprays. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's instructions for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height and pressure. Spot treatments should be applied only with a calibrated boom to prevent over application. Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

Aerial Application: 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 potential for temperature inversion. Spray drift from aerial application can be minimized by applying a coarse spray at spray boom pressure no greater than 30 psi; by using straight-stream nozzles directed straight back; and by using a spray boom no longer than 3/4 the rotor or wing span of the aircraft. Spray pattern and droplet size distribution can be evaluated by applying sprays containing a water-soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape). Mechanical flagging devices may also be used.

Do not apply under conditions of a low level air temperature inversion. A temperature inversion is characterized by little or no wind and lower air temperature near the ground than at higher levels. The behavior of smoke generated by an aircraft mounted device or continuous smoke column released at or near site of application will indicate the direction and velocity of air movement. A temperature inversion is indicated by layering of smoke at some level above the ground and little or no lateral movement.

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 determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. 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.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information:**

Importance of 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 Inversion section of this label).

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

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

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

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 larger droplets than other nozzle types.

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

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

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

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

Temperature Inversions: Applications should 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 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 connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

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

Sprayer Cleanup

To avoid injury to or exposure of nontarget crops, thoroughly clean and drain spray equipment used to apply StareDown after use. Cleaning should occur as soon as possible after application of StareDown. Spray equipment should be cleaned after use with StareDown by the following procedure:

1. Drain any remaining StareDown from the spray tank and dispose of according to label disposal instructions.
2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank. Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water for 10 minutes. Fill the tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes. Spray part of the mixture through the hoses, boom, and nozzles and drain the tank. All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state, and federal guidelines.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately.
4. If the spray equipment will be used on crops other than those labeled for StareDown, repeat steps 1 and 2 and thoroughly wash the outside of spray tank and the boom.

Mixing Instructions

StareDown Alone

Fill spray tank with water equal to 1/2 to 3/4 of the required spray volume. Add the required amount of StareDown, then finish filling the tank. Provide sufficient agitation during mixing and application to maintain a uniform emulsion.

Tank Mixing

This product may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and (2) tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product.

Tank Mixing Precautions:

1. Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
2. Do not exceed labeled application rates. Do not tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be used.
3. Always perform a (jar) test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of StareDown and other pesticides, fertilizers or carriers. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Tank Mixing Instructions

Fill spray tank with water to 1/4 to 1/3 of the required spray volume. Start agitation. Add different formulation types in the order indicated, allowing time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each.

1. Add dry flowables; wettable powders; aqueous suspensions, flowables or liquids.
2. Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to 3/4 of total spray volume and then add StareDown and other emulsifiable concentrates and any solutions.

Finish filling the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling and throughout application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be resuspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Settled material may be more difficult to resuspend than when originally mixed.

Application Directions

Application Timing: Apply to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at and following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. **Only weeds that are emerged at the time of application will be affected.** Foliage that is wet at the time of application may decrease control. Applications of StareDown are rain-fast within 1 hour after application.

Effect of Temperature on Herbicidal Activity: Herbicidal activity of StareDown is influenced by weather conditions. Optimum activity requires active plant growth. The temperature range for optimum herbicidal activity is 55°F to 75°F. Reduced activity will occur when temperatures are below 45°F or above 85°F. Frost before application (3 days) or shortly after (3 days) may reduce weed control and crop tolerance.

Application Rates: Generally, application rates at the lower end of the specified rate range will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species, perennials, and under conditions where control is more difficult (plant stress conditions such as drought or extreme temperatures, dense weed stands and/or larger weeds) the higher rates within the rate range will be needed. Weeds growing in the absence of crop competition generally require higher rates to obtain satisfactory control or suppression.

Coverage: Apply in 3 or more gallons per acre by air or in 8 or more gallons per acre by ground equipment. Do not exceed 40 gallons per acre total spray volume. Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Inadequate spray volume and coverage may result in decreased weed control. As canopy and weed density increase, spray volume should be increased to obtain equivalent weed control. Use larger nozzle tips or decrease spraying speed to increase spray volume rather than increasing boom pressure. Refer to manufacturer's instructions for information on relationships between spray volume, and nozzle size and arrangement.

Adjuvants: Generally, this product does not require the use of an adjuvant to achieve satisfactory weed control when applied alone. However, the addition of an adjuvant may optimize herbicidal activity when applications are made (a) at lower carrier volumes, (b) under conditions of cool temperature, low relative humidity or drought, or (c) to small, heavily pubescent kochia. Adjuvants may be used when required by a tank mix partner. Follow all applicable directions on the label for the tank mix partner.

Spot Treatments: To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers according to directions provided below.

Hand-Held Sprayers: Hand-held or backpack sprayers may be used for spot applications of StareDown if care is taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table are based on an area of 1,000 sq ft. The amount of StareDown (fl oz or ml) in the table should be mixed with 1 gallon or more of water and applied to an area of 1,000 sq ft. To calculate the amount of product required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl oz or ml) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet, e.g., if the area to be treated is 3,500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. 3,500 ÷ 1,000 = 3.5). An area of 1000 sq ft is approximately 10.5 X 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Amount of StareDown to Equal Specified Broadcast Rate (Mix with 1 Gallon or More of Water and Apply to 1000 sq ft)		
0.4 pt/acre	0.55 pt/acre	0.7 pt/acre
0.15 fl oz (4.4 ml)	0.20 fl oz (5.9 ml)	0.26 (7.7 ml)

1 fl oz = 29.6 (30) ml

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

(Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes below.)

Weeds Controlled

bedstraw (cleavers)
chickweed
clover, white
cocklebur
coffeeweed
flax, volunteer
grape species
hemp dogbane
kochia⁽¹⁾
mallow, Venice
morningglory
prickly lettuce
puncturevine
purslane, common
ragweed, common
ragweed, giant
sunflower
velvetleaf

Weeds Suppressed⁽²⁾

bindweed, field
buckwheat, wild
canola, volunteer
devilsclaw
field horsetail
horseweed (marestail)
knotweed
mallow, common
marestail
marshelder
mustard
nightshade species
pennycress, field
potato, volunteer
Russian thistle

1. Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes.
2. **Suppression** is expressed as a reduction in weed competition (reduction population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.

Application Sites

Wheat - Barley – Oats - Triticale

Apply as a broadcast postemergence treatment to actively growing wheat, barley, oats or triticale from the 2 leaf crop growth stage up to and including flag leaf emergence (Zadoks scale 39) for control of broadleaf weeds. Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall or vining. For control of volunteer potatoes, apply before potato plants are 8 inches tall. Only weeds emerged at the time of treatment will be controlled. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at, and following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. **Do not use if cereal crop is underseeded with a legume.**

Spot Application: Spot applications may be made, however, to prevent over-application spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. See instructions for Spot Application in Application Directions section.

Broadcast Application Rates:

(Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes following table.)

Weed Size or Species ⁽¹⁾	Application Rate (pint/acre)
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 4 inches tall ⁽²⁾	0.3
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining	0.4
Volunteer potatoes	0.7

1. See "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.
2. The 0.3 pint/acre rate will generally provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes). However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperatures, the 0.4 pint/acre rate will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. Control of small kochia with reduced rates will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. The 0.4 pint/acre rate should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (see "Management of Kochia Biotypes" in the Product Information section of this label).

Restrictions:

- Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 7 days of application.
- Do not apply more than 0.7 pint per acre of StareDown per growing season.
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply closer than 14 days before cutting of hay or 40 days before harvesting of grain and straw.

Field Corn

Apply StareDown as a broadcast postemergence treatment using ground equipment or by air. StareDown may also be applied as a pre plant treatment for control of **emerged** volunteer potato or for burndown of emerged weeds (refer to “Special Directions for Control of Volunteer Potato” below). Refer to the Product Information section of this label for detailed information on application timing, effect of temperature on herbicidal activity, application rates, spray coverage and instructions for spot application. StareDown may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other registered herbicides. Read and follow all label directions, including applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on each product label.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

(Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes below.)

Key Weeds Controlled ⁽¹⁾	Key Weeds Suppressed ⁽³⁾	Application Rate (pint/acre)
catchweed bedstraw (cleavers) chickweed cocklebur common purslane common ragweed giant ragweed hedge bindweed hemp dogbane jimsonweed kochia ⁽²⁾ morningglory puncturevine sunflower velvetleaf Venice mallow	devilsclaw field bindweed field pennycress marestail (horseweed) marshelder mustard nightshade species Russian thistle volunteer potato (4) wild buckwheat	0.4

1. See Weeds Controlled or Suppressed section of this label for a complete listing.
2. Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes.
3. Suppression is expressed as a reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.
4. See Special Directions for Control or Suppression of Volunteer Potato below.

Application Timing

Apply as a broadcast or band treatment to field corn up to, and including, 5 fully exposed leaf collars (V5 growth stage). Do not broadcast apply to field corn with 6 fully exposed leaf collars (V6 growth stage). Applications to field corn beyond the V5 growth stage should be made as a directed spray using drop nozzles (see crop safety precaution below). Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall. If wild buckwheat is present, apply before vining stage of growth. Only weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled or suppressed.

- **Pre plant Burndown:** For no-till or burndown applications to control emerged weeds, apply alone or in tank mix combination with a labeled herbicide prior to planting.

Special Directions for Control or Suppression of Volunteer Potato:

- **Preplant Application (Suppression):** Apply 0.4 pint per acre prior to planting corn when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall. For best results, leave soil undisturbed and plant field corn two weeks following application.
- **Sequential Applications (Control):** To control heavy populations of volunteer potato, a preplant application may be followed by a postemergence application of 0.4 pint per acre. Do not exceed two applications per season.
- **Postemergence Application (Suppression):** Apply 0.4 pint per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall.

Restrictions:

- Do not make more than two applications or apply more than 0.7 pint per acre per crop season.
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not allow livestock to graze or harvest forage from treated areas within 47 days of application. Do not apply less than 90 days before harvest of grain and stover.

Crop Tolerance Precaution: Crop injury (stem curvature, stunting, or brace root injury) may occur with some corn hybrids or lines when StareDown is applied as a broadcast treatment. Hybrids or lines that are susceptible to phenoxy injury may also be susceptible to injury from StareDown. Consult current seed corn company herbicide management guides for further information.

Tank Mixing: StareDown may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for postemergence application in field corn unless tank mixing with StareDown is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mix. If an adjuvant is added to the spray mixture as a requirement of the tank mix partner, follow label directions for both the tank mix partner and the adjuvant product.

Adjuvants: Generally, this product does not require the use of an adjuvant to achieve satisfactory weed control when applied alone. Adjuvants may be used when required by a tank mix partner. Follow all applicable directions on the label for the tank mix partner. Use of a high quality adjuvant may improve weed control in hot, dry conditions.

Sweet Corn

Apply StareDown as a broadcast postemergence treatment using ground equipment or by air. StareDown may also be applied as a pre plant treatment for control of **emerged** volunteer potato or for burndown of emerged weeds (refer to “Special Directions for Control of Volunteer Potato” below). Refer to the Product Information section of this label for detailed information on application timing, effect of temperature on herbicidal activity, application rates, spray coverage and instructions for spot application. StareDown may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other registered herbicides. Read and follow all label directions, including applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on each product label.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

(Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes below.)

Key Weeds Controlled ⁽¹⁾	Key Weeds Suppressed ⁽³⁾	Application Rate (pint/acre)
catchweed bedstraw (cleavers) chickweed cocklebur common purslane common ragweed giant ragweed hedge bindweed hemp dogbane jimsonweed kochia ⁽²⁾ morningglory puncturevine sunflower velvetleaf Venice mallow	devilsclaw field bindweed field pennycress marestail (horseweed) marshelder mustard nightshade species Russian thistle volunteer potato (4) wild buckwheat	0.4

1. See Weeds Controlled or Suppressed section in product label for a complete listing.
2. Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes.
3. Suppression is expressed as a reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.
4. See Special Directions for Control or Suppression of Volunteer Potato below.

Application Timing

Apply as a broadcast or band treatment to sweet corn up to, and including, 4 fully exposed leaf collars (V4 growth stage). Do not broadcast apply to sweet corn with 5 fully exposed leaf collars (V5 growth stage). Applications to sweet corn beyond the V4 growth stage should be made as a directed spray using drop nozzles (see crop tolerance precaution below). Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall. If wild buckwheat is present, apply before vining stage of growth. Only weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled or suppressed.

- **Pre plant Burndown:** For no-till or burndown applications to control emerged weeds, apply alone or in tank mix combination with a labeled herbicide prior to planting.

Special Directions for Control or Suppression of Volunteer Potato:

- **Preplant Application (Suppression):** Apply 0.4 pint per acre prior to planting corn when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall. For best results, leave soil undisturbed and plant sweet corn two weeks following application.

- **Sequential Applications (Control):** To control heavy populations of volunteer potato, a preplant application may be followed by a postemergence application of 0.4 pint per acre. Do not exceed two applications per season.
- **Postemergence Application (Suppression):** Apply 0.4 pint per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall.

Restrictions:

- Do not make more than two applications or apply more than 0.7 pint per acre per crop season
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not allow livestock to graze or harvest forage from treated areas within 31 days of application. Do not apply less than 31 days before harvesting ears.

Crop Tolerance Precaution: Not all sweet corn hybrids have been screened for tolerance to StareDown. Crop injury (stem curvature, stunting, brace root injury) may occur with some hybrids or lines when StareDown is applied as a broadcast treatment. Take particular care to manage for environmental conditions such as unfavorable combinations of temperature and humidity. Hybrids or lines that are susceptible to phenoxy injury may also be susceptible to injury from StareDown. Consult current seed corn company herbicide management guides for further information.

Tank Mixing: StareDown may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for postemergence application in sweet corn unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Use of Spray Adjuvants in Tank Mixes: Do not use a spray adjuvant when applying StareDown alone. Use of an adjuvant may increase effectiveness on weeds but may reduce selectivity to the crop, particularly under conditions of plant stress such as drought or cold temperatures. If an adjuvant is added to the spray mixture as a requirement of a tank mix partner, follow all manufacturer's instructions. Do not apply StareDown in combination with crop oil concentrates, petroleum-based oils or methylated seed oils unless the risk of injury is acceptable.

Grain Sorghum (Milo)

Apply StareDown as a broadcast treatment using ground equipment or by air. See product label for StareDown for detailed information on application timing, effect of temperature on herbicidal activity, application rates, spray coverage and instructions for spot application.

StareDown may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other herbicides such as atrazine. Read and follow all label directions, including applicable use directions, application timing, precautions and limitations on each product label.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

(Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes below.)

Key Weeds Controlled ⁽¹⁾	Key Weeds Suppressed ⁽³⁾	Application Rate (pint/acre)
cocklebur common ragweed giant ragweed hemp dogbane hedge bindweed kochia ⁽²⁾ morningglory puncturevine sunflower velvetleaf Venice mallow	devilsclaw field bindweed field pennycress marestail (horseweed) mustard nightshade species Russian thistle wild buckwheat	0.4

1. See Weeds Controlled or Suppressed section in product label for a complete listing.
2. Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes.
3. Suppression is expressed as a reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.

Application Timing

- **Pre emergence:** For no-till or burndown applications, apply to emerged weeds after planting, but prior to grain sorghum emergence.
- **Postemergence:** StareDown may be broadcast applied from the 3-leaf growth stage of grain sorghum through the 7-leaf stage. Use drop nozzles and directed spray from the 8-leaf stage to boot stage. Drop nozzles should direct the spray toward the soil surface to avoid contact

with grain sorghum foliage and reduce the potential for crop injury. Do not apply after the boot stage.

- For both pre emergence and postemergence applications, apply when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall and before wild buckwheat is vining. Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled.
- To control heavy weed populations, a pre emergence application may be followed by a postemergent application. Do not exceed two applications per season.

Restrictions:

- Do not make more than two applications or apply more than 0.7 pint per acre per crop season.
- **Pre harvest Interval:** Do not allow livestock to graze or harvest forage within 40 days of application. Do not apply within 70 days of harvesting grain or stover.

Tank Mixing: StareDown may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for postemergence application in grain sorghum unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. Do not apply in combination with Ally XP Herbicide (metsulfuron methyl; EPA Reg. No.: 279-9575).

Adjuvants: Generally, this product does not require the use of an adjuvant to achieve satisfactory weed control when applied alone. Adjuvants may be used when required by a tank mix partner. Follow all applicable directions on the label for the tank mix partner. Use of a high quality adjuvant may improve weed control under hot, dry conditions.

Dry Bulb Onion

(Only Registered for Use in Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Michigan, Texas, Utah, Nevada and Wisconsin)

Apply StareDown as a broadcast postemergence treatment using ground equipment or by air. Refer to the Product Information section of this label for detailed information on application timing, effect of temperature on herbicidal activity, application rates, spray coverage and instructions for spot application. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

(Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes below.)

Key Weeds Controlled ⁽¹⁾	Key Weeds Suppressed ⁽³⁾	Application Rate (pint/acre)
chickweed common purslane common ragweed common sunflower kochia ⁽²⁾ morningglory Venice mallow	volunteer potato	0.35

1. See Weeds Controlled or Suppressed section of this label for a complete listing.
2. Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes.
3. Suppression is expressed as a reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.

Application Timing

Chickweed, common purslane, common ragweed, common sunflower, morningglory, volunteer potatoes, Venice mallow, and other susceptible target weeds should be less than 8 inches tall for optimum control. For optimum control of kochia, target seedlings that are 1 to 4 inches in size.

Broadcast (over-the-top) application may be made to dry bulb onions from the 2 true leaf stage through the 6-leaf stage. Application to dry bulb onions beyond the 6-leaf stage should be made as a directed spray using drop nozzles (see crop injury warning below). Do not apply as a broadcast over-the-top spray after the 6-leaf stage of growth.

Sequential Applications: To control heavy populations or successive flushes of kochia, volunteer potatoes, or other susceptible broadleaf weeds, two postemergence applications can be made on a 10- to 14-day re-treatment interval. Do not make more than two applications per season.

Crop Injury Warning: Crop injury such as but not limited to leaf twisting may occur with some onion cultivars when StareDown is applied as a broadcast treatment, especially when applications are made to larger dry bulb onions. Do not use StareDown if the risk of injury is unacceptable.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 7 days of application.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply within 42 days of onion harvest.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per season or apply more than 0.7 pint per acre of StareDown per crop season.
- **Plant-Back Restriction:** Plant only labeled crops within 120 days of application.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply StareDown when furrow irrigation is running. Manage treated fields to avoid water runoff for at least 6 hours after application.

Tank Mixing: Tank mix combinations with other herbicides registered for use in dry bulb onions may result in unacceptable crop injury.

Adjuvants: Adjuvants are not recommended with StareDown applications in dry bulb onions.

Fallow Cropland

Apply as a single broadcast treatment by ground or aerial equipment to control susceptible broadleaf weeds. Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before kochia is 8 inches tall and before wild buckwheat is vining. StareDown may be applied alone or in tank-mix combination with other herbicides (See tank mixing precautions in "Mixing Instructions" section).

Broadcast Application Rates:

Weed Size or Species ¹	Application Rate (pint/acre)
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining Volunteer potatoes	0.4 - 0.7

¹See Weeds Controlled or Suppressed section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

Control may be reduced if weeds are under stress from drought or extreme temperatures. Use lower rates to control light to moderate infestations and under good growth conditions. Use higher rates for moderate to heavy infestations and to compensate for less than ideal growth conditions.

Grasses Grown for Seed, Forage or Hay

StareDown may be applied for broadleaf weed control in the following grasses grown for seed, forage or hay: bermudagrass, bluegrass (perennial and annual), bromegrass, fescue, hay grazer, orchardgrass, ryegrass (perennial and annual), redtop cane, sorghum, sorghum-Sudan, Sudan, sudex, and timothy. **StareDown may be applied for broadleaf weed control in the following grasses grown for hay or forage only:** sorghum, and triticale.

Apply StareDown as a broadcast postemergence treatment using ground equipment or by air. A second application may be made a minimum of 14 days after the first. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Application Timing: Apply to established grasses in the spring when weeds are actively growing and before weeds are 8 inches tall. Only weeds emerged at the time of treatment will be controlled. New plantings of grass crops may be treated from the 2 true leaf stage of growth prior to early boot stage. Do not apply during boot, flowering, or seed development stage of growth if grass crop is to be harvested for seed.

Broadcast Application Rates: (Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes following table.)

Weed Size or Species (1)	Application Rate (pint/acre)
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 4 inches tall (2)	0.3
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining	0.4

1. Refer to the Weeds Controlled or Suppressed section in the label booklet for StareDown for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.
2. The 0.3 pint/acre rate will generally provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS resistant

biotypes). However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperatures, the 0.4 pint/acre rate will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. Control of small kochia with reduced rates will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. The 0.4 pint/acre rate should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (see Management of Kochia Biotypes in the Product Information section of the label booklet for StareDown).

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 0.7 pint per acre of StareDown per growing season.
- **Grazing restrictions:** There are no grazing restrictions for lactating or non-lactating dairy animals.
- **Harvest restrictions:** Do not harvest grass for hay or silage from treated areas within 7 days of application.
- **Slaughter restrictions:** Meat animals must be withdrawn from treated forage at least 2 days before slaughter.

On-Farm Non-Cropland

Apply as a single broadcast treatment or spot treatment to control susceptible broadleaf weeds in on-farm non-cropland areas such as fencerows, building perimeters, around irrigation equipment and on-farm private roadways. Apply at the rate of 0.4 to 0.7 pints per acre when weeds are small and actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall or vining. Spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. See instructions for "Spot Application" in "Application Directions" section. See "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

CRP Acres

Do not use on CRP acres that are underseeded with desirable legumes, clovers, or other sensitive broadleaf plants.

StareDown may be applied to Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres. For best results, apply as a single broadcast treatment by ground or aerial equipment to control susceptible broadleaf weeds. Apply at the rate of 0.4 to 0.7 pints per acre when weeds are small and actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall or vining. Spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. See instructions for Spot Application in Application Directions section. See Weeds Controlled or Suppressed section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

Restriction: Grazing or haying of treated CRP acres is prohibited.

Terms and Conditions of Use

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

Warranty Disclaimer

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

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Corteva Agriscience or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Corteva Agriscience's election, one of the following:

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

Corteva Agriscience shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Corteva Agriscience is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall Corteva Agriscience be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

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

TM Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies

**Produced for
Corteva Agriscience LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268**

Label Code: CD02-413-021a
Replaced Label: CD02-413-021
EPA accepted 07/27/2020

Revisions:

1. Add use in Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Michigan, Texas, Utah, Nevada and Wisconsin: for control of weeds in Dry Bulb Onions
2. Added Mechanism of Action bar.
3. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Removed "If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart."
4. Added Weed Resistance Management section.
5. Revised referral statement to read "Refer to label booklet for additional precautionary information and Directions for Use."
6. Tank Mixing Sections: Removed prior tank mix statements and replaced with "It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the ... the tank mixture."
7. Grain Sorghum (Milo) – Tank Mixing section: Revised restriction to read "Do not apply in combination with Ally XP Herbicide (metsulfuron methyl; EPA Reg. No.: 279-9575).
8. Updated trademark reference throughout label to: TM Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies.
9. Throughout label, changed references from "Dow AgroSciences" to "Corteva Agriscience".