Specimen Label

CLOPYRALID	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

CORTEVA™ agriscience

Stinger® HL

HERBICIDE

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For selective postemergence control of broadleaf weeds in barley, oats and wheat not underseeded with legume, canola (rapeseed) and crambe, corn (field, pop, sweet), fallow cropland, grasses grown for seed, sugar beet, rangeland, permanent grass pastures, conservation reserve program (CRP) acres, and non-cropland (including fencerows, around farm buildings, and equipment pathways)

Active Ingredient:	By Weight
clopyralid dimethylamine salt: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid dimethylammonium salt	60.22%
Other Ingredients	39.78%
Total	100.00%

Acid Equivalent: clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid – 48.8% (5 lb/gal)

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-747

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- 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.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product.

Environmental Hazards

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. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

Ground Water Advisory

Clopyralid is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and under certain conditions contaminate groundwater which may be used for irrigation or drinking purposes. Users are advised not to apply clopyralid where soils have a rapid to very rapid permeability throughout the profile (such as loamy sand to sand) and the water table of an underlying aquifer is shallow, or to soils containing sinkholes over limestone bedrock, severely fractured surfaces, and substrates which would allow direct introduction into an aquifer. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a medium potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of clopyralid from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

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.

Not for Sale, Use or Distribution in Nassau and Suffolk Counties within the State of New York.

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

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

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

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils

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 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: For applications to fallow cropland, rangeland, pasture, and non-crop areas, do not enter treated areas until sprays have dried. 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
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store above 28ºF or warm to 40ºF and agitate before use.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable 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 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

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 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. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable 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. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Product Information

Stinger® HL herbicide is a selective, postemergence herbicide for control of broadleaf weeds in barley, oats and wheat not underseeded with a legume, canola (rapeseed) and crambe, conservation reserve program (CRP) acres, fallow cropland, field corn, grasses grown for seed, popcorn, rangeland and permanent grass pastures, sugar beet, sweet corn, and non-cropland areas including fence rows, around farm buildings, and equipment pathways.

This product may be applied by aircraft on the following crops: canola (rapeseed), crambe, and sugar beet.

Restrictions

- Re-treatment is allowed, but do not apply more than the maximum allowable rate per crop growing season. An application to fallow cropland preceding or following an application to dryland small grains (wheat, barley or oats) is allowed, but is not allowed preceding or following an application to irrigated small grains.
- In California and New York, the maximum application rate for Stinger HL is 0.4 pint per acre per growing season. Do not exceed a cumulative amount of 0.4 pint of clopyralid [0.25 lb acid equivalent (ae)] per acre per crop year, unless specifically allowed.
- Not for sale, use or distribution in Nassau and Suffolk Counties within the State of New York.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
- Do not use in greenhouses.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not spray pastures containing desirable forbs, especially legumes, unless injury can be tolerated.
- Do not transfer livestock from treated grazing areas (or feeding of treated hay) to sensitive broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 7 days of grazing on an untreated pasture (or feeding of treated hay). If livestock are transferred within less than 7 days of grazing untreated pasture or eating untreated hay, urine and manure may contain enough clopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.

Field Bioassay Instructions: In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample field conditions, such as soil texture, soil pH, drainage, and any other variable that could affect the seed bed of the new crop. Field bioassay at any time prior to the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination) chlorosis (yellowing), necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, wait one year before repeating bioassay or plant only a labeled crop or crop listed in the table below for which the rotational interval has clearly been met.

Crop Rotation Intervals
Residues of Stinger HL in treated plant tissues, including the treated crop or weeds, which have not completely decayed may affect succeeding susceptible crops. **Note:** Numbers in parenthesis and superscripts refer to footnotes following tables.

Crop Rotation Intervals for Florida Only

Rotational Crops[1]	Rotation Interval[4] (Soils less than 2% organic matter **AND** rainfall greater than 15 inches during 12 months following application)
barley, canola (rapeseed), cole crops (includes *Brassica* species grown for seed), field corn, flax, garden beet, grasses, oats, popcorn, spinach, sugar beet, sweet corn, turnip, wheat	anytime
alfalfa, asparagus, grain sorghum, onions, peppermint, safflower, spearmint, strawberry	10.5 months
dry beans, soybean, sunflower	18 months[2]
lentils, peas, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed), and broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding *Brassica* species)	18 months[2, 3]

1. For best results, conduct a field bioassay prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. Do not rotate to unlisted crops prior to 10.5 months following application.
2. Follow an 18-month crop rotation due to the potential for crop injury unless previous experience has shown no crop injury with the minimum 10.5-month rotation interval. **Restriction**: For these crops, a minimum 10.5-month rotation interval must be observed.
3. For best results, conduct a field bioassay prior to planting these sensitive crops.
4. **Precaution:** The above intervals are based upon average annual precipitation regardless of irrigation practices. Observance of listed crop rotation intervals should result in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, this product is dissipated in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent upon several interrelating factors including soil moisture, temperature, and organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction of rotational crop safety is not possible. In areas of low organic matter (<2%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury may be reduced by burning or removal of plant residues, supplemental fall irrigation and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop.

Crop Rotation Intervals for All States Except California, Florida, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington

Rotational Crops[1]	Rotation Interval[4] (Soils greater than 2% organic matter **AND** rainfall more than 15 inches during 12 months following application)	Rotation Interval[4] (Soils less than 2% organic matter **AND** rainfall less than 15 inches during 12 months following application)
barley, canola (rapeseed), cole crops (includes *Brassica* species grown for seed), field corn, flax, garden beet, grasses, oats, popcorn, spinach, sugar beet, sweet corn, turnip, wheat	anytime	anytime
alfalfa, asparagus, grain sorghum, onions, peppermint, safflower, spearmint, strawberry	10.5 months	10.5 months
dry beans, soybean, sunflower	10.5 months	18 months[2]
lentils, peas, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed), and broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding *Brassica* species)	18 months[2]	18 months[2, 3]

1. For best results, conduct a field bioassay prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. Do not rotate to unlisted crops prior to 10.5 months following application.
2. Follow an 18-month crop rotation due to the potential for crop injury unless previous experience has shown no crop injury with the minimum 10.5-month rotation interval. **Restriction:** For these crops, a minimum 10.5-month rotation interval must be observed.
3. For best results, conduct a field bioassay prior to planting these sensitive crops.
4. **Precaution:** The above intervals are based upon average annual precipitation regardless of irrigation practices. Observance of listed crop rotation intervals should result in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, this product is dissipated in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent upon several interrelating factors including soil moisture, temperature, and organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction of rotational crop safety is not possible. In areas of low organic matter (<2%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury may be reduced by burning or removal of plant residues, supplemental fall irrigation and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop.

Crop Rotation Intervals for California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington Only

Rotational Crops[1]	Rotation Interval[4] (Areas receiving greater than 18 inches of rainfall – not including irrigation)	Rotation Interval[4] (Areas receiving less than 18 inches of rainfall – not including irrigation)
barley, canola (rapeseed), cole crops (includes *Brassica* species grown for seed), field corn, flax, garden beet, grasses, oats, popcorn, spinach, sugar beet, sweet corn, turnip, wheat	anytime	anytime
asparagus, grain sorghum, onions, peppermint, spearmint, strawberry	12 months	12 months
alfalfa, dry beans, soybean, sunflower	12 months	18 months[2, 3]
broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding *Brassica* species), carrot (2), celery (2), cotton (2), lentils, lettuce (2), melons (2), peas, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed), safflower, and tomato (2)	18 months[2]	18 months[2, 3]

1. For best results, conduct a field bioassay prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. Do not rotate to unlisted crops prior to 12 months following application.
2. Follow an 18-month crop rotation due to the potential for crop injury unless previous experience has shown no crop injury with the minimum 12-month rotation interval. **Restriction:** For these crops, a minimum 10.5-month rotation interval must be observed.
3. Crop injury and/or yield loss may occur up to 4 years after application. For best results, conduct a field bioassay prior to planting these sensitive crops. See instructions above.
4. **Precaution:** The above intervals are based upon average annual precipitation regardless of irrigation practices. Observance of listed crop rotation intervals should result in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, this product is dissipated in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent upon several interrelating factors including soil moisture, temperature, and organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction of rotational crop safety is not possible. In areas of low organic matter (<2%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury may be reduced by burning or removal of plant residues, supplemental fall irrigation and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop.

Avoid Injury to Non-Target Plants

This product can affect susceptible broadleaf plants directly through foliage and indirectly by root uptake from treated soil. Therefore, do not apply this product directly to, or allow spray drift to come in contact with, vegetables, flowers, tomatoes, potatoes, beans, lentils, peas, alfalfa, sunflowers, soybeans, safflower, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants or soil where sensitive crops will be planted the same season. (See Crop Rotation Intervals.)

Residues in Plants or Manure: Do not use plant residues, including hay or straw from treated areas, or manure or bedding straw from animals that have grazed or consumed forage from treated areas, for composting or mulching where susceptible plants may be grown the following season. Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or hay from treated areas on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf plants or apply such materials to land used for growing broadleaf crops, ornamentals, orchards, or other susceptible desirable plants. Plant materials or manure may contain enough clopyralid to cause injury to susceptible plant species. To promote herbicidal decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated or burned. Breakdown of clopyralid in crop residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.

Avoid Movement of Treated Soil

Avoid conditions under which soil from treated areas may be moved or blown to areas containing susceptible plants. Wind-blown dust containing clopyralid may produce visible symptoms, such as epinasty (downward curving or twisting of leaf petioles or stems), when deposited on susceptible plants; however, serious injury is unlikely. To minimize potential movement of clopyralid on wind-blown dust, avoid treatment of powdery dry or light sandy soils until soil is settled by rainfall or irrigation or irrigate the treated soil shortly after application.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for sized wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use ¾ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the release height no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.10).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT (Cont.)
Boom-less Ground Sprayer Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES
THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE
An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume – Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure – Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles – Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT
For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT
Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS
Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDTY
When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS
Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND
Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.
Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boom-less Group Applications:
Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

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

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

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

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

Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety.

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

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

Sprayer Clean-Out
To avoid injury to desirable plants, thoroughly clean equipment used to apply Stinger HL before re-using it to apply any other chemicals.

- Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly at least three times with water after use. Dispose of rinse water by applying to treatment area or to non-cropland area away from water supplies.
- During the second rinse, add 1 quart of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 minutes). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
- Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
- Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
- Remove nozzles and screens and clean separately.

Mixing Directions

Stinger HL – Alone

1. Add 3/4 of the required spray volume to the spray tank and start agitation.
2. Add the required amount of Stinger HL.
3. Add any surfactants, adjuvants or drift control agents according to manufacturer's label.
4. Agitate during final filling of the spray tank and maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray mixture.

Allow time for thorough mixing of each spray ingredient before adding the next. If allowed to stand after mixing, agitate spray mixture before use.

Stinger HL – Tank Mix
This product may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products provided that (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. 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.

Tank Mixing Restrictions:

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Do not exceed specified 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.
- For products packaged in water soluble packaging, do not tank mix with products containing boron or mix in equipment previously used to apply a product mixture containing boron unless the tank and spray equipment have been adequately cleaned. (See Sprayer Clean-Out.)
- Always perform a tank-mix compatibility test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank-Mix Compatibility Testing: Perform a jar text prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of this product and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in the required order and their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 30 minutes. If the mixture balls-up or forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Application Directions

Application Timing
Apply to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions, such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at, or following application, may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury

at all stages of growth. Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be affected. If foliage is wet at the time of application, control may be decreased. Applications of Stinger HL are rainfast within 6 hours after application.

Application Rates
Generally, application rates at the lower end of the rate range will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of susceptible 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), use a higher rate within the rate range. Weeds in fallow land or other areas where competition from crops is not present will generally require higher rates for control or suppression.

Crop or Use Site	Rate Range (pt/acre)	Maximum Use Rate[1] (pt/acre/growing season)
barley, oats, wheat	0.15 - 0.2	0.2
fallow cropland, field corn, grasses grown for seed, sugar beet	0.15 - 0.4	0.4
canola (rapeseed), crambe	0.15 - 0.3	0.3
popcorn, sweet corn	0.2 - 0.4	0.4
noncropland, permanent grasses on CRP land, rangeland and permanent grass pastures	0.2 - 0.8	0.8

[1]Do not exceed maximum rate in rate range per growing season.

Spot Treatments
To prevent misapplication, apply spot treatments only with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers according to directions provided below.

Hand Held Sprayers: Hand held sprayers may be used for spot applications. Care should be taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table are based upon an area of 1000 sq ft. Mix the amount of Stinger HL (fl oz or mL) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 1 gallon or more of spray. To calculate the amount of Stinger HL 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 3500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. 3500 ÷ 1000 = 3.5). An area of 1000 sq ft is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Amount of Stinger HL per Gallon of Spray to Equal Specified Broadcast Rate					
0.15 pt/ acre	0.2 pt/ acre	0.3 pt/ acre	0.4 pt/ acre	0.6 pt/ acre	0.8 pt/ acre
0.06 fl oz (1.7 mL)	0.08 fl oz (2.3 mL)	0.12 fl oz (3.4 mL)	0.15 fl oz (4.3 mL)	0.23 fl oz (6.5 mL)	0.3 fl oz (8.5 mL)

Use the following table for converting pints to fluid ounces.

Conversion Chart - Pints to Fluid Ounces

Pints	Fluid Ounces
0.15	2.4
0.2	3.2
0.3	4.8
0.4	6.4

Band Application
This product may be applied as a band treatment. Use the formulas below to determine the appropriate rate and volume per treated acre.

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per treated acre} = \text{Band rate per treated acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast volume per treated acre} = \text{Band volume per treated acre}$$

Use of Adjuvants
Addition of surfactants, crop oils, or other adjuvants is not usually necessary when using this product. Adding a surfactant to the spray mixture may increase effectiveness on weeds but may reduce selectivity to the crop, particularly under conditions of plant stress. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Corteva Agriscience recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant. If an adjuvant is added to the spray solution, follow all manufacturer use guidelines.

Spray Coverage
Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Do not broadcast apply in less than 2 gallons total spray volume per acre. For best results, and to minimize spray drift, apply in a spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre. As vegetative canopy and weed density increase, increase spray volume to obtain equivalent weed control. Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, follow precautions under Avoid Injury to Non-Target Plants.

Resistance Management

This product contains the active ingredient clopyralid, which is a 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 resistant.

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 (less than 4 inches).
- Apply full rates of this product for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time to minimize weed escapes (consult weed control table).
- 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 this product 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.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled and Guidelines for Control[1]

Note: Letter in parentheses (-) after listed weed indicates if life cycle is annual (a), biennial (b), or perennial (p).

Weed Species	Stage of Growth	Rate for Control[2] (pt/acre)
biennial wormwood (a, b)[3] black medic clover (a) bull thistle (b) clover (a) cocklebur (a) coffeeweed (a) common burdock (b) common cocklebur (a) common groundsel (b) common ragweed (a) common teasel (b) cornflower (bachelor button) (a) curly dock (p) dandelion (p) false chamomile (scentless) (a) galinsoga (a) giant ragweed (a) hop clover (a) horseweed (a) Jerusalem artichoke (p) jimsonweed (a) ladysthumb (a)[4] lambert locoweed (p) marshelder (a) mayweed chamomile (dogfennel) (a) meadow salsify (goatsbeard) (b) musk thistle (b) narrowleaf hawksbeard (a) orange hawkweed (p) oxeye daisy (p) pineappleweed (a) prickly lettuce (a) ragweeds (a) red clover (p) red sorrel (p) sicklepod (a) sunflower (a) sweet clover (b) vetch (a) volunteer alfalfa (p) (from seed only) volunteer beans (a) volunteer lentils (a) volunteer peas (a) volunteer soybean (a) white clover (p) white locoweed (p) yellow hawkweed (p) yellow starthistle (a)	up to 5 leaf	0.15 - 0.3
wild buckwheat (a)	1 - 3 leaf stage, but before vining	0.3
black nightshade (a) buffalobur (a)[3] cutleaf nightshade (a) eastern black nightshade (a) hairy nightshade (a) nightshade spp. (a)	2 - 4 leaf	
green smartweed (a)[4] smartweeds (suppression)	2 - 3 leaf	
annual sowthistle (a) (suppression) Canada thistle (p) perennial sowthistle (p)[4] sowthistle (a) (suppression)	rosette up to bud stage	degree of infestation: light - 0.2 moderate to heavy - 0.3 - 0.4
spotted/diffuse knapweeds (b)	up to bud stage	0.3 - 0.4
Russian knapweed (p)[4]		0.4 - 0.8

1. This table is provided as a general reference only. Refer to use directions for specific crop or use site for application rates.
2. Where a rate range is provided, use a lower rate in the rate range for light to moderate infestations under good growing conditions and a higher rate in the rate range for dense infestations or under less favorable growing conditions such as drought.
3. Not registered for use in California.
4. These weeds may only be suppressed. Suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree and duration of weed control will vary with weed size and density, application rate and coverage, and growing conditions before, during, and after treatment. For perennial weeds, this product will control the top growth and inhibit regrowth during the season of application (season-long control). At higher use rates shown on this label, this product may cause a reduction in shoot regrowth in the season following application; however, plant response may be inconsistent due to inherent variability in shoot regrowth from perennial root systems.

Uses

Barley, Oats and Wheat not underseeded with legume
(Not Registered for Use in Florida)

Application Rate
Apply 0.15 to 0.2 pint of Stinger HL per acre when crop is from the 3-leaf stage up to early boot stage of growth. For control of perennial weeds, such as Canada thistle, apply 0.2 pint of Stinger HL per acre. Russian knapweed will only be suppressed at this rate.

Specific Use Restrictions:
- Do not permit lactating dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 1 week after treatment.
- Do not harvest hay from treated grain fields.

Canola (Rapeseed) and Crambe
(Not Registered for Use in California and Florida)

Application Timing
Apply to canola or crambe in the 2- to 6-leaf stage of crop growth at rates shown in the following table. Consult the table entitled Broadleaf Weeds Controlled and Guidelines for Control for additional information. Apply this product uniformly with ground or aerial equipment in 10 to 20 gallons total spray volume per acre (minimum of 5 gallons per acre by air).

Target Broadleaf Weeds	Stinger HL (pint/acre)
Canada thistle	0.2 for top growth suppression
Canada thistle perennial sowthistle	0.3 for season long control
annual sowthistle biennial wormwood dandelion dock, curly false chamomile green smartweed mayweed chamomile nightshade species sunflower wild buckwheat	0.15 - 0.3

Specific Use Restrictions:
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 50 days of harvest.
- Make one broadcast application per crop per year.

Corn (Field, Pop, Sweet)
(Not Registered for Use in Florida)

Use Stinger HL for postemergence control of annual sowthistle, Canada thistle, common cocklebur, common sunflower, giant and common ragweed, Jerusalem artichoke, jimsonweed and other broadleaf weeds infesting field corn. Apply this product at specified timing and rates for field, pop and sweet corn as indicated below.

Weed Control
For control of common cocklebur, common ragweed, giant ragweed, sunflower, other annual weeds and Jerusalem artichoke, apply 0.15 to 0.3 pint of Stinger HL per acre from weed emergence up to the 5-leaf stage of growth. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations or when greater residual control is desired. Consult the table entitled Broadleaf Weeds Controlled and Guidelines for Control for additional information.

Control of Canada Thistle
For effective control of Canada thistle, apply 0.2 to 0.4 pint of Stinger HL per acre as a broadcast treatment to the entire infested area. Apply when the majority of thistle plants have emerged and thistles are at least 6 to 8 inches in diameter or height up to bud stage. Cultivation can disrupt translocation to the roots of Canada thistle. For best long-term control,

do not cultivate before or after application. If cultivation is necessary, wait 14 to 20 days after application before cultivating to allow for thorough translocation.

Control of Canada thistle is influenced by growing conditions, density and size of thistle plant at application, tillage practices used, etc. Light infestations (less than 10 plants per square yard) will generally be adequately controlled with a rate of 0.2 pint per acre. For medium to heavy infestations (more than 10 plants per square yard), rates of 0.3 to 0.4 pint per acre are generally more effective since these Canada thistle stands involve an extensive rhizome system.

The following are general descriptions of control to be expected from each application rate given a medium to heavy population of Canada thistle. Control of lighter infestations may be better than that described.

- A rate of 0.2 pint per acre will suppress top growth of Canada thistle for 6 to 8 weeks. Some regrowth may occur by the end of the season, but this will not interfere with harvesting of the crop.
- A rate of 0.3 pint per acre will generally provide season-long control of Canada thistle. Not all rhizomes will be killed and some regrowth may occur by the end of the growing season.
- A rate of 0.4 pint per acre will provide season-long control of Canada thistle plus suppression into the following season, resulting in a reduction of the total number of Canada thistle plants in the treated area.

Field Corn

Application Timing
Apply Stinger HL to actively growing broadleaf weeds any time after corn emergence through 24 inch tall corn. Apply with ground equipment as a postemergence broadcast or directed spray in 10 gallons or more of spray volume per acre to ensure uniform and thorough spray coverage of the weed foliage. Use only spray nozzles designed for herbicide application. Using flat fan nozzles provides the best coverage and distribution of chemical on the plant foliage. Use spray pressures (at the boom) specified by nozzle manufacturers to obtain desired spray volume. Use higher spray volumes when weed foliage is dense.

Tank Mixes or Sequential Applications
See Tank Mixing section under Mixing Directions. If Stinger HL is applied sequentially or in combination with Hornet® Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 5481-678; Active Ingredients: flumetsulam and clopyralid) broadleaf blend herbicide to the current corn crop, the maximum application rate at which Stinger HL may be applied to field corn is indicated in the following table:

Rate of Hornet Herbicide Applied to Current Corn Crop (oz/acre)	Maximum Application Rate for Stinger HL (fl oz/acre)
2	4.9
3	4.1
4	3.2
5	2.4

Restriction: Maximum use rate for clopyralid is 0.25 lb ae per acre. One ounce of Hornet Herbicide contains 0.031 lb of clopyralid. One fluid ounce of Stinger HL contains 0.014 lb of clopyralid.

Corn Inbred Lines or Breeding Stock
Susceptibility of corn to injury from Stinger HL is highly related to varietal response. Inbred lines or any breeding stock may be injured by Stinger HL. Contact your seed production agronomist for advice before applying Stinger HL to inbred lines or breeding stock.

Hand Held Sprayers
This product may be applied as a spot treatment using a hand held sprayer at an equivalent broadcast rate of 0.4 pint per acre. Refer to Hand Held Sprayers under Spot Treatment in the Application Directions section. Make applications on a spray-to-wet basis with spray coverage uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- Re-treat as necessary, but do not apply more than 0.4 pint of Stinger HL per acre per year.
- Do not apply to field corn more than 24 inches tall.
- Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated corn silage as feed within 40 days after last treatment.

Popcorn and Sweet Corn
(Not Registered for Use in California)

Application Timing
For popcorn, apply this product any time after popcorn emergence through 24-inch tall popcorn. For sweet corn, apply this product any time after sweet corn emergence through 18-inch tall sweet corn.

Application Rate
Apply 0.2 to 0.4 pint of Stinger HL per acre uniformly with ground equipment as a broadcast or directed spray in 10 to 20 gallons total spray volume per acre. For control of Canada thistle, apply this product when the majority of thistle plants have emerged and thistles are at least 6 to 8 inches in diameter or height, but before bud stage. For control of annual sowthistle, common cocklebur, Jerusalem artichoke, jimsonweed, ragweed (common and giant), and sunflower, apply this product from weed emergence up to the 5-leaf stage of growth. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations or when greater residual control is desired. Consult the table entitled Broadleaf Weeds Controlled and Guidelines for Control for additional information.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 30 days of harvest for ears and forage and within 60 days of harvest for stover.
- Make one to two broadcast applications per crop per year, not to exceed a total of 0.4 pint per acre (0.25 lb ae/acre).
- **Re-Treatment Interval:** 21 days.
- Do not apply to popcorn more than 24 inches tall or sweet corn more than 18 inches tall.
- Apply only to sweet corn or popcorn that is to be used for processing.

Fallow Cropland
(Not Registered for Use in Florida)

Application Timing
Stinger HL can be applied either postharvest, in the spring/summer (during fallow period), or to set aside acres to control or suppress listed weeds (refer to rotation restrictions). Apply to young, emerged weeds under conditions that promote active growth. For best results on perennial weeds, such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage. Later applications may result in less consistent control.

For best results, wait 14 to 20 days after application before cultivating or fertilizing with shank-type applicators to allow for thorough translocation.

Application Rate
Apply 0.15 to 0.4 pint of Stinger HL per acre. Use a higher rate in the rate range on perennial weeds or when the condition of weeds at treatment may prevent optimum control.

Tank Mixes
To improve control of certain broadleaf weeds, Stinger HL may be applied with 2,4-D. See Tank Mixing section under Mixing Directions.

Grasses Grown for Seed
(Not Registered for Use in Florida)

Application Timing
Apply only to established grasses before the boot stage of growth. Applications in the boot stage and beyond can result in increased potential for injury. Do not apply to bentgrass unless injury can be tolerated. For control of late emerging Canada thistle, a preharvest treatment may be made after grass seed is fully developed. Treatment of Canada thistle at the bud stage or later may result in less consistent control. Postharvest fall treatments may be made to actively growing Canada thistle after the majority of basal leaves have emerged.

Application Rate
Use 0.15 to 0.4 pint of Stinger HL per acre for control of annual weeds and Canada thistle. Re-treat as necessary, but do not exceed 0.4 pint of Stinger HL per acre per season.

Tank Mixes
Stinger HL may be tank mixed with 2,4-D, MCPA, dicamba, or bromoxynil to control additional broadleaf weeds. Refer to the manufacturer's label for use rates and tank mix guidelines. See Tank Mixing section under Mixing Directions. **Precaution:** Dicamba or bromoxynil tank mixes may be useful in broadening the annual weed control spectrum, but may reduce long-term control of perennials, such as Canada thistle. Do not tank mix Stinger HL with 2,4-D, MCPA, or dicamba unless the risk to crop injury is acceptable.

Perennial Strawberries
(Not for use in California)

Use Stinger HL for control of various annual and perennial broadleaf weeds infesting perennial strawberries post-harvest.

Application Rate
Apply one application of Stinger HL after harvest at 1/3 to 2/3 pint per acre. Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. For control of Canada thistle from after harvest to early fall apply Stinger HL after the majority of basal leaves have emerged but prior bud stage.

Specific Use Restrictions
- Do not exceed 2/3 pint per acre per year.
- Do not tank mix with other herbicides registered for use on strawberries.
- Do not use surfactants when applying Stinger HL to strawberry.
- Do not apply by aircraft.
- Do not apply within 6 to 8 hours of expected rainfall or irrigation.

Specific Use Precautions
- Some leaf cupping may occur. Do not use if unwilling to accept minor leaf injury.

Sugar Beet
(Not Registered for Use in Florida)

Use this product to control various annual and perennial broadleaf weeds infesting sugar beet.

Application Rate
Apply 0.15 to 0.4 pint of Stinger HL per acre with ground equipment as a broadcast foliar spray or band treatment or with aerial equipment in 5 gallons or more total spray volume per acre. See instructions for band application under Application Directions in the Product Information section. Apply in 10 gallons or more total spray volume per acre when the sugar beets are in the cotyledon to 8-leaf stage of growth and the weeds are young and actively growing.

For annual weed control apply 0.15 to 0.3 pint of Stinger HL per acre from weed emergence up to the 5-leaf stage of growth. Apply to wild buckwheat at the 1- to 3-leaf stage of growth before vining begins.

For the most effective control of perennials, such as Canada thistle and sowthistle, apply 0.3 to 0.4 pint of Stinger HL per acre as a broadcast treatment to the entire infested area. Apply when the majority of basal leaves have emerged up to the bud stage. Cultivation can disrupt translocation to the roots of perennials, such as Canada thistle. For best results, do not cultivate thistle patches.

To promote herbicidal efficacy, wait a minimum of 7 days after application before flood or furrow irrigation.

Tank Mixes
To control additional broadleaf weeds and provide consistent control of difficult to control weeds such as wild buckwheat, this product may be applied in combination with labeled rates of a product containing phenmedipham/ desmedipham, desmedipham, triflusulfuron, or other products registered for postemergence application in sugar beets. For best results, tank mix 0.15 pint of Stinger HL per acre with a product containing phenmedipham/ desmedipham or desmedipham followed one to two weeks later by a second application of 0.15 to 0.2 pint of Stinger HL per acre tank mixed with a product containing phenmedipham/ desmedipham or desmedipham. Stinger HL may also be tank mixed with a grass herbicide containing sethoxydim. Crop oil or Dash surfactant may be added to the tank mixture to optimize grass weed control. See Tank Mixing section under Mixing Directions.

Specific Use Restrictions:
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.
- Re-treat as necessary, but do not exceed 0.4 pint of Stinger HL per acre per season.
- Aerial application of Stinger HL in sugar beet is allowed only in the states of Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming.

Rangeland, Pasture, CRP, and Non-Crop Uses
(Not Registered for Use in Florida)

Rotation to Broadleaf Crops: Do not plant broadleaf crops in treated areas until an adequately sensitive bioassay shows that no detectable clopyralid is present in the soil. (See Crop Rotation Restrictions in Product Information section.)

Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures
Apply 0.3 to 0.8 pints of Stinger HL per acre when weeds are young and actively growing. Established grasses are tolerant to Stinger HL, but new grass seedlings may be injured to varying degrees until the grass has become well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of tillers and secondary roots.

Specific Use Restrictions:
- Do not use hay or straw from treated areas for composting or mulching on susceptible broadleaf crops. (See Residues in Plants or Manure section.)

There are no further restrictions on grazing or hay harvest following application of Stinger HL at labeled rates.

Specific Use Precaution: Some forbs (desirable broadleaf forage plants) are susceptible to Stinger HL. However, the stand and growth of established perennial grasses is usually improved after spraying, especially when rainfall is adequate and grazing is deferred.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) for Seeding to Permanent Grasses Only
Do not use Stinger HL if legumes or bentgrass are a desired cover during CRP.

Conditions of plant stress, such as drought, will increase potential for injury to grasses at all stages of growth. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is established.

Application Timing: Apply this product when perennial grasses are well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of tillers and secondary roots. At this stage, most perennial grasses have shown adequate tolerance to this product. For optimum results, apply prior to the flowering stage (still in the bud stage).

Application Rate: For control of actively growing weeds, such as Canada thistle, knapweed (spotted, diffuse, and Russian), and musk thistle, apply 0.4 to 0.8 pints of Stinger HL per acre after the majority of basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage. For control of musk thistle rosettes, volunteer sunflower, and wild buckwheat, apply 0.4 pint of Stinger HL per acre. For best results, use in 10 gallons or more of water per acre by ground. Increasing the application rate increases the risk of injury.

Tank Mixes: Stinger HL can also be tank mixed with 2,4-D where species present are sensitive to 2,4-D. See Tank Mixing section under Mixing Directions.

Non-Cropland
This product may be applied in non-cropland areas, such as fencerows, around farm buildings and equipment pathways. **Precaution:** This product is not registered for use in landscaping or on turfgrass or lawns.

Application Rate: For control of broadleaf weeds, apply 0.15 to 0.8 pints of Stinger HL per acre. The lower rate of 0.15 pint per acre provides acceptable control of weeds only under highly favorable growing conditions and when plants are 1 to 3 inches tall. Apply 0.3 pint per acre when weeds are 3 to 6 inches tall or under dry conditions. Where Canada thistle or knapweeds are the primary pest, best results are obtained by applying 0.4 to 0.8 pints of Stinger HL per acre.

Tank Mixes: To improve spectrum of weed control, or to increase control of more mature weeds, Stinger HL may be tank mixed with 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester herbicide or other herbicides registered for this use site. See Tank Mixing section under Mixing Directions.

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, to the extent permitted by law, 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. To the extent permitted by law, 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. Plant 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 temperature, 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. To the extent permitted by law, 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

To the extent permitted by law, 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. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Corteva Agriscience be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and 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 Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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Corteva Agriscience LLC
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Revisions:

1) Throughout label, updated company name and trademark statement from Dow AgroSciences to Corteva Agriscience
2) Added all references to "grasses grown for seed" to label