



**TACOMA AG®**

GROUP 14 HERBICIDE

# Lactofen 2.0

Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 is a selective, broad-spectrum emulsifiable concentrate herbicide for use on soybeans, cotton, peanuts, conifer seedlings, conifer nurseries and kenaf

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Lactofen: 2-ethoxy-1-methyl-2-oxoethyl 5-[2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-

2-nitrobenzoate .....

**By Wt.**

24.0%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** .....

76.0%

**TOTAL:** .....

100.0%

1 gallon contains 2 pounds of active ingredient.

Contains petroleum distillates.

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER / PELIGRO

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

FIRST AID	
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF SWALLOWED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give any liquid to the person.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>IF INHALED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting can result in aspiration of light hydrocarbon liquid, which can cause pneumonitis.	

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**DANGER:** Corrosive. Causes skin burns and irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Wear coveralls worn over long-sleeved shirts and long pants, socks, chemical resistant footwear and gloves (such as Barrier Laminatate or Viton ≥ 14 mils). Wear protective eye-wear such as goggles, face shield or safety glasses.

This product contains lactofen, which has been determined to cause tumors in laboratory animals (mouse, rat). Risks can be reduced by closely following use directions and precautions, and by wearing the protective clothing specified elsewhere on this label.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exists, use detergent and hot water. Keep PPE separately from other laundry. When mixing and loading, wear chemical resistant apron. For overhead exposure wear chemical-resistant headgear. When cleaning equipment wear a chemical-resistant apron.

See label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

EPA Reg. No.: 83520-49

**Manufactured for:**

Tacoma Ag, LLC  
111 Martin Road  
Fulton, MS 38843



## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

### Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as Barrier Laminate or Viton  $\geq$  14 mils
- Chemical resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear such as goggles, face shield or safety glasses
- For overhead exposure, chemical-resistant headgear
- When mixing, loading or cleaning equipment, chemical resistant apron

**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 exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

## USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

### Users should:

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

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of waste. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

### Groundwater Advisory

This chemical (lactofen) has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. Acifluorfen, a degradate of this chemical, is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of labeled use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

### PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow in contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.** READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS. 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), notification to workers, 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 WPS and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, such as Barrier Laminate or Viton  $\geq$  14 mils, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, protective eyewear and chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

### RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

The active ingredient in this product is lactofen, a Group 14 Herbicide (PPO inhibitor). Continual or repeated use of Group 14 herbicides such as acifluorfen and fomesafen may lead to resistance to this product. To minimize the likelihood of resistance to this product developing, do NOT make more sequential applications of Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 or other Group 14 herbicides than permitted in the Use Directions.

#### Resistance Management Guidelines

The following guidelines may be used to delay resistance to this product:

- 1) Tank mixes that incorporate herbicides registered for this use with different modes of actions (i.e., action groups) being sure to use no less than the lowest rates listed on the respective labels in the tank mix.
- 2) This product should be used as part of a comprehensive integrated pest management (IPM) program, including agricultural techniques that minimize the likelihood of weed infestation, as well as in forecasting programs that suggest timing of applications dependent on environmental factors that promote the development of weeds.
- 3) Monitoring should be done in order to verify the efficacy of the herbicides used against the weeds targeted by the IPM program, as well as other factors that may influence development of weeds and performance of the herbicide. *Local experts should be notified and consulted if a weed that was controlled by this (or other Group 14) herbicide is no longer controlled or suppressed.*

### SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

**DO NOT allow spray from ground or aerial equipment to drift onto adjacent land or crops.**

The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all factors involved in minimizing drift potential.

#### Application Methods and Equipment

Do NOT use the following delivery systems to apply this product:

- Flood nozzles
- Control Droplet Action (CDA)
- Flat fan nozzles larger than 8006
- Spray rigs that utilize wheel driven pumps

Apply this product and tank mixes containing this product using ground equipment with standard commercial sprayers equipped with flat fan (including split-nozzle systems which spray in opposite directions) or hollow cone nozzles designed to deliver the desired spray pressure and spray volume. *Thorough weed coverage is required for optimum control.* To provide adequate coverage, center spray nozzles at a maximum of 20 inch spacing.

#### Carrier Volume and Spray Pressure

Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre and a minimum spray pressure of 40 PSI measured at the boom. Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 is a contact herbicide that requires coverage for optimal control, and when targeting weeds at the maximum labeled growth stage at application, 20 gallons of water per acre is recommended.

### AERIAL APPLICATION

Spray drift away from the site of application may cause damage to non-target vegetation. To minimize drift, apply the largest droplet size consistent with uniform coverage and satisfactory weed control. To obtain satisfactory application and avoid drift, the following directions must be observed:

- Do not apply during low-level inversion conditions (including fog), when winds are gusty or under other conditions that favor drift. Do not spray when wind velocity is less than 2 mph or more than 10 mph.
- Do not apply this product by air within 200 ft of non-target plants including non-target crops.
- Do not apply this product by air within 200 ft of emerged cotton crops.
- Do not apply this product by air within 200 ft of streams, wetlands, marshes, ponds, lakes and reservoirs.
- **Carrier Volume and Spray Pressure:** When used as part of a burndown weed control program, apply Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 in 7 to 10 gals of water per acre. Application at less than 7 gallons per acre may provide inadequate control. When used for preemergence weed control, apply Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 in 5 to 10 gals of water per acre. The higher gallonage applications generally afford more consistent weed control. Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Nozzle Selection and Orientation:** Formation of very small drops may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible and by avoiding excessive spray pressure. Use nozzles that produce flat or hollow cone spray patterns. Use non-drip type nozzles, such as diaphragm type nozzles, to avoid unwanted discharge of spray solution. The nozzles must be directed toward the rear of the aircraft, at an angle between 0 and 15° downward. Do not place nozzles on the outer 25% of the wings or rotors.

### Adjuvants and Drift Control Additives:

Drift control additives are not recommended with Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0.

### Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a cross wind, 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

Variable wind speeds with changing directions may pose the largest potential for drift damage in areas that are adjacent to the field to be sprayed. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 8 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application must be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

### Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation but they still should remain within the medium droplet size category. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

### Temperature Inversions

Do not spray at times when spray particles may be entrained into a temperature inversion layer. If inversion conditions are suspected, consult with local weather services before making an application. Applications must not occur during 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 may 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).

Do not apply during low-level inversion conditions, when winds are gusty or under any other condition that favors drift. Do not spray when drift is possible or when wind velocity is less than 2 mph or more than 10 mph.

Drift may cause damage to any vegetation contacted to which application is not intended. To prevent injury to adjacent desirable vegetation, appropriate buffer zones must be maintained.

Do not apply this product within 200 feet of non-target plants including non-target crops.

Do not apply this product within 200 feet of streams, wetlands, marshes, ponds, lakes and reservoirs.

### ROTATIONAL CROP INTERVALS

There are no rotational crop restrictions for this product.

## PRODUCT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 works primarily through contact action. Good coverage of young, actively growing weeds is essential for maximum weed control. The use of a spray adjuvant is usually required and for specific directions, refer to the section of this label titled ADJUVANTS AND ADDITIVES.

When Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 is applied postemergence, a portion of the spray solution may contact the soil surface. If soil moisture conditions are favorable for **preemergence activity** following the application, suppressed germination of small-seeded broadleaf weeds, such as nightshade and pigweed species (including waterhemp and Palmer amaranth) may be expected for a 2-week period at rates of 10 fluid ounces per acre or greater. Extensive crop or weed foliage at the time of application will reduce the amount of herbicide spray contacting the soil surface, and therefore reduce the amount of soil activity.

A **temporary crop response** should be expected following a postemergence application of Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0. Leaves which are open at the time of application will show some burn, bronzing and speckling. Leaves which have emerged but are unopened at the time of application may appear cupped at the tip and/or crinkled along the edges of the leaf. Labeled crops quickly outgrow all initial herbicide effects. When Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 is used as directed yields will not be adversely affected.

### RESTRICTIONS

- Do NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do NOT make more than two applications per acre per year.

### ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE

For best results, apply to actively growing weeds within the growth stages indicated in this label. Applying under conditions that do not promote active weed growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. Do not apply Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 when the crop or weeds are under stress due to drought, excessive water, extremes in temperature, disease or low humidity. This product is most effective when applied in sunny conditions at temperatures above 70°F, and weeds that are stressed are less susceptible to this product.

## RAINFASTNESS

This product is rainfast 30 minutes after application. Do NOT apply if rain is expected within 30 minutes of application or efficacy may be reduced.

## APPLICATION AND CULTIVATION

Do NOT cultivate during or prior to application of this product.

Do NOT cause excessive dust to occur during application as the dust may interfere with the spray solution covering the leaf surfaces.

Weed control may be helped by cultivating 6-8 days after application.

## SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS

A sequential application of this product may be made a minimum of 14 days after the first application.

## ADJUVANTS AND ADDITIVES

The addition of an adjuvant to Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 is required for post-emergence weed control. Use of a crop oil concentrate (COC), including methylated seed oils (MSO), containing at least 15% emulsifier or non-ionic surfactant containing at least 80% surfactant is recommended. The addition of nitrogen (28, 30 or 32%) or ammonium sulfate, in combination with COC or non-ionic surfactant, may enhance weed control. Mixing and compatibility qualities should be verified by a jar test.

**Crop Oil Concentrate:** Crop oil concentrate is the preferred adjuvant with Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 for weed control over a wide spectrum of application conditions. Higher levels of crop response are also generally observed with the use of a crop oil concentrate; however crops quickly outgrow all initial herbicide effects. The rate of crop oil concentrate will depend on the environmental conditions preceding the application and the weed size and species at the time of application. If environmental conditions are good and weeds are growing vigorously, use of the low rate of crop oil concentrate is recommended. The higher rate is required when the weeds are under environmental stress such as low temperature, low humidity or low soil moisture.

**Non-ionic Surfactant (NIS):** Under optimal growing conditions, and when weeds are actively growing, a NIS may be used in place of a crop oil concentrate.

## Drift Control Additives

Drift control additives are not recommended with Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0.

Also refer to crop specific direction for any additional adjuvant recommendations.

## Adjuvant Recommendations

ADJUVANT	PERCENT RELATIVE HUMIDITY		
	> 80% (High)	60 to 80% (Medium)	< 60% (Low)
Non-Ionic Surfactant (NIS) or	0.25% v/v	Not Recommended	Not Recommended
Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) / Methylated Seed Oil (MSO)	1 pt/A	1.5 pt/A	2 pt/A

A nitrogen source, such as ammonium sulfate (2.5 lb/A) or 28% (1 qt/A) may be added to enhance weed control.

## DETERMINING ADJUVANT COMPATIBILITY

A jar test should be performed before mixing commercial quantities of Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 when using Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 for the first time, when using new adjuvants, or when a new water source is being used.

1. Add 1 pint of water to a quart jar. The water should be from the same source and temperature as will be used in the spray tank mixing operation.
2. Add 2 ml (0.4 tsp) of Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 to the quart jar, gently mixing until the product dissipates.
3. Add 6 ml (1 tsp) of the crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil to the quart jar, gently mix. If a non-ionic surfactant is being used in a tank mix, add 2.5 ml (0.5 tsp) of the non-ionic surfactant in place of the oil.
4. If nitrogen is being used, add 16 ml (1 tbsp or 0.5 oz) of the 28 to 32% nitrogen source to the quart jar. If ammonium sulfate (AMS) is being used, add 19 gm (0.04 lbs) AMS to the quart jar in place of the 28 to 32% nitrogen. Add Ammonium sulfate to the jar before Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 in step 2.
5. Place cap on jar, invert 10 times, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.
6. An ideal tank mix combination will be uniform and free of suspended particles. If any of the following conditions are observed the choice of adjuvant should be questioned:
  - a) Layer of oil or globules on the mixture's surface.
  - b) Flocculation: fine particles in suspension or as a layer on the bottom of the jar.
  - c) Clabbering: Thickening texture (coagulated) like gelatin.

## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill spray tank with clean water 1/3 to 1/2 of desired level.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0. Agitation should create a rippling or rolling action on the water surface. If tank mixing with other labeled pesticides, add water soluble bags first, followed by dry formulation, flowables, emulsifiable concentrates and then solutions. Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate spray operation.
3. Add any required adjuvants.
4. Add any required nitrogen source, unless ammonium sulfate (AMS) is being used. If AMS is being used as the nitrogen source, it should be added after water soluble bags and before dry pesticides.
5. Fill spray tank to desired level with water. Agitation should continue until spray solution has been applied.
6. Mix only the amount of spray solution that can be applied the day of mixing. Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 will remain active in the spray solution for 12 hours.

## APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Application equipment should be clean and in good repair. Space nozzles uniformly on boom and frequently check for accuracy. Ground speed should not exceed 10 mph to provide proper spray coverage. Boom height, ground speed, and pressure directions should not exceed those recommended by the spray nozzle manufacturer for the type and size of nozzle being used. Improper use of the selected spray nozzle will adversely affect the spray pattern, prevent proper coverage of weed leaf surface, and reduce weed control. Refer to the manufacturer's spray chart for nozzle selection and operating information. Give special attention to preparing and operating the spray equipment to assure proper coverage of weed foliage.

## USE SITE APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

<b>Use Site</b>	<b>Soybeans</b>		
<b>Location</b>	Agricultural (Outdoor)		
<b>Comments</b>	<p>Apply Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 preplant, preemergence and/or postemergence.</p> <p><b>RESTRICTIONS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do NOT apply more than 25 fl oz (0.4 lb ai) per acre per year.</li> <li>• Do NOT apply within 45 days of harvest</li> <li>• Do NOT apply after growth stage R6 (full seed).</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE: New York State Only</b> – Apply Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 only as a postemergence herbicide once per year, at a maximum annual application rate not to exceed 12.5 fl oz (0.2 lb ai) per acre, and not later than 90 days before harvest.</p> <p>Do not graze animals on green forage or stubble.</p> <p>Do not feed treated soybean silage (ensiled soybeans) to cattle.</p> <p>Do not utilize hay or straw for animal feed or bedding.</p>		
<b>Pest(s)</b>	See Below	<b>Stage</b>	Postemergence
<b>Action</b>	Action Against Pest	<b>Subaction</b>	Control
<b>Comments</b>			
<b>APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS</b>			
The effectiveness of this product may be diminished if applied when conditions exist that do not favor weed growth (such as too much or too little moisture, low humidity, temperature extremes and previous application of herbicides).			
<b>APPLICATION TIMING</b>			
<b>Preplant</b>			
Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 may be applied prior to planting soybeans as part of a burndown program to control the emerged weeds listed below. This product will control the weeds if they are within the maximum leaf number and the maximum heights listed.			
<b>Postemergence</b>			
Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 controls the weeds listed below if they are within the maximum leaf number and the maximum heights. For best results, this product or tank mixes using this product should be applied to actively growing weeds. Use of a crop oil concentrate or a non-ionic surfactant is required. For specific recommendations, refer to the ADJUVANTS AND ADDITIVES section of this label.			
<b>TANK MIXES FOR POST-EMERGENCE USE IN SOYBEANS</b>			
This product may be tank mixed with the soybean herbicides listed below. 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.			
2,4-DB	Glyphosate	Flumiclorac (Resource <sup>®</sup> )	
Bentazon (Basagran <sup>®</sup> )	Thifensulfuron (Harmony <sup>®</sup> SG)		
Chlorimuron (Classic <sup>®</sup> )	Alachlor (IntRRo <sup>®</sup> )		
S-Metolachlor (Dual <sup>®</sup> II Magnum)	Dimethenamide-P (Outlook <sup>®</sup> )	Imazaquin (Scepter <sup>®</sup> )	
Cloransulam-methyl (FirstRate <sup>®</sup> )	Imazethapyr (Pursuit <sup>®</sup> )	Clethodim (Select Max <sup>®</sup> )	
Fluazifop (Fusilade <sup>®</sup> DX)	Quizalofop-p-ethyl (Assure <sup>®</sup> II)	Acetochlor (Warrant <sup>®</sup> )	
Glufosinate (Liberty <sup>®</sup> 280 SL Herbicide)	Imazamox (Raptor <sup>®</sup> )		

(continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (INCHES)	APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz. / A)
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	4	3	8
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	3	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	4	4	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	3	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	3	
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	5	4	
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4	10
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	5	4	
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	6	2	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Palmer Amaranth*	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	4	2	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	4	
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	4	2	
Waterhemp, Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	4	2	
Waterhemp, Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	4	2	
Balloonvine	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	4	4	
Beggarticks, Devils	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	6	4	12.5
Bristly Starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	4	4	
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	4	4	
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	4	4	
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	8" diameter		
Common Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	6	4	
Common Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	8" diameter		
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	6	4	
Copperleaf, Virginia	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	4	4	
Croton, Tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus var. septentrionalis</i>	4	4	
Croton, Woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>	4	4	
Devil's Claw	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	4	4	
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	6	4	
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	2	4	
Florida Pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	6	4	
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	6	4	
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf		6	-	
Hairy Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>	4	4	
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	6	4	
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4	
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	6	2	
Lanceleaf Sage	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>	4	4	
Texasweed	<i>Caperonia palustris</i>	4	4	
Morningglory, Cypressvine	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Entireleaf*	<i>Ipomoea hederacea var. integruscula</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Ivyleaf*	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Palmleaf*	<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Pitted*	<i>Ipomoea lacunose</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Purple Moonflower*	<i>Ipomoea turbinata</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Smallflower*	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Tall*	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	4	3	
Mustard, Wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	6	4	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	6	5	
Nightshade, Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptychanthum</i>	6	5	
Nightshade, Hairy	<i>Solanum physalifolium</i>	4	5	

(continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (INCHES)	APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz. / A)
Pigweed, Palmer Amaranth*	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	6	3	12.5
Pigweed, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Spiny Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	6	4	
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>	6	3	
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	4	3	
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	1.5 inch diameter		
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	6	4	
Ragweed, Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	4	2	
Showy Crotalaria	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>	4	4	
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	6	4	
Sunflower, Common*	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	2	4	
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	1.5 inch diameter		
Spurge, Spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	4	4	
Spurge, Toothed	<i>Euphorbia dentate</i>	4	4	
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	4	4	
Waterhemp, Common*	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	6	3	
Waterhemp, Tall*	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	6	3	
Wild Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	4	4	
Witchweed	<i>Striga asiatica</i>	6 to 8 inches and prior to bloom		

\* For control of these weeds, crop oil concentrate must be used. Ammonium sulfate or liquid nitrogen (28%, 30% or 32%) added to the COC may improve weed control.

<b>Pest(s)</b>	See Below	<b>Stage</b>	Postemergence
<b>Action</b>	Action Against Pest	<b>Subaction</b>	Suppression
<b>Comments</b>	Efficacy of this product may be diminished if any of the weeds listed below have been previously treated with a postemergence herbicide due to the weeds potentially being under stress.		

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz. / A)
Coffee Senna*	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	2	12.5
Canada Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	6	
Bristly Starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	6	
Milkweed, Climbing	<i>Funastrum cynanchoides</i>	6	
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	6	
Morningglory, Bigroot (Wild Sweet Potato)	<i>Ipomoea pandurata</i>	6	
Redvine	<i>Brunnichia ovate</i>	6	
Smartweed, Swamp	<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	6	
Trumpetcreeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	6	
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	4	
Spurred Anoda	<i>Anoda cristata</i>	2	
Velvetleaf*	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	4	

\* For suppression of these weeds, crop oil concentrate must be used. Ammonium sulfate or liquid nitrogen (28%, 30% or 32%) added to the COC may improve weed control.

(continued)



<b>Pest(s)</b>	See Below	<b>Stage</b>	Preplant / Preemergence
<b>Action</b>	Action Against Pest	<b>Subaction</b>	Control
<b>Comments</b>	This product may be applied as a pre-emergence soil applied herbicide for approximately two weeks of residual control of the annual broadleaf weeds in soybeans listed below. NOTE: Do NOT apply more than 19 fl oz/A (0.3 lb ai) pre-emergence per acre per year. <b>TANK MIXES FOR PREPLANT / PRE-EMERGENCE USE IN SOYBEANS</b> This product may be tank mixed with the soybean herbicides listed below. 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.		
	2,4-D	Flumioxazin/Cloransulam-methyl (Gangster®, Surveil®)	Flumiclorac (Resource®)
	2,4-DB	Glufosinate (Liberty® 280 SL Herbicide)	
	Bentazon (Basagran®)	Glyphosate	
	Chlorimuron (Classic®)	Thifensulfuron (Harmony® SG)	Imazaquin (Scepter®)
	S-Metolachlor (Dual® II Magnum)	Alachlor (InRRo®)	Clethodim (Select Max®)
	Pyroxasulfone/Flumioxazin (Fierce®)	Dimethenamide-P (Outlook®)	
	Cloransulam-methyl (FirstRate®)	Imazethapyr (Pursuit®)	Flumioxazin (Valor®)
	Fluazifop (Fusilade® DX)	Quizalofop-p-ethyl (Assure® II)	Flumioxazin/Chlorimuron Ethyl (Valor® XLT)
	Flumioxazin	Imazamox (Raptor®)	Acetochlor (Warrant®)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz. / A)
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	12.5 – 15.0
Nightshade, Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptychanthum</i>	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	15.0 – 19.0
Copperleaf, Virginia	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	
Nightshade, Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptychanthum</i>	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	
Waterhemp, Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	
Waterhemp, Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	

<b>Pest(s)</b>	White Mold ( <i>Sclerotinia</i> stem rot) Sudden Death Syndrome ( <i>Fusarium virguliforme</i> )	<b>Stage</b>	Post-Emergence
<b>Action</b>	Action Against Disease	<b>Subaction</b>	Suppression
<b>Comments</b>	To suppress white mold, this product must be applied <i>prior</i> to infection occurring but <i>after</i> the soybeans have fully bloomed (R2). NOTE: The effects of this product on white mold are not fungicidal, but involve Systemic Acquired Resistance (SAR).		
<b>APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS</b>			
Apply 6 – 12.5 fluid ounces of this product per acre at, or just before full bloom (R2). For best results, use of a Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Methylated Seed Oil adjuvant at a rate of 1.0 pints per acre, or a non-ionic surfactant at a rate of 0.25% v/v is recommended.			

<b>Use Site</b>	<b>Cotton</b>															
<b>Location</b>	Agricultural (Outdoor)															
<b>Comments</b>	<p>For early season post-emergence control of weeds in cotton, make a layby or post-directed application of this product postemergence as a directed spray application following a preplant incorporated or pre-emergence herbicide. Apply when the cotton plant has reached a minimum height of 6 inches and a height difference of 3 to 5 inches has been established between the lower leaves of the cotton plant and the top of the broadleaf weeds.</p> <p>Layby applications of this product will control broadleaf weeds that do not exceed leaf stage recommendations listed in the table below.</p> <p>For best results, this product or tank mixes using this product should be applied to actively growing weeds. <b>Use of a crop oil concentrate or a non-ionic surfactant is required.</b> For specific recommendations, refer to the ADJUVANTS AND ADDITIVES section of this label.</p> <p><b>RESTRICTIONS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do NOT apply more than 12.5 fl oz/A (0.20 lb ai/A) of this product per application.</li> <li>Do NOT exceed a combined rate of 25 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A) of this product per year.</li> <li>Do NOT make a sequential application of this product within 14 days of the first application.</li> <li>Do NOT make more than two (2) applications of this product per year.</li> <li>Do NOT apply within 70 days prior to harvest.</li> <li>Do NOT graze animals on green forage or stubble.</li> <li>Do NOT utilize hay or straw for animal feed or bedding.</li> <li>Do NOT apply Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 over the top of cotton.</li> </ul> <p><b>COTTON TOLERANCE</b></p> <p>Apply this product to cotton <b>only</b> as a directed spray application with nozzles set to deliver the spray mixture toward the base of the cotton plant, as specified in the "Timing" and "Application" sections of this label. Lower leaves which are contacted by the spray mixture will appear spotted or light brown to bronze in color. This response will have no effect on the growth or development of the cotton crop, and all growth following application will be normal.</p> <p>To ensure full coverage of the weed leaf surfaces while minimizing direct contact of the spray mixture with the upper leaves and terminal area of the cotton plant, there <b>MUST</b> be a height difference of 3-5 inches between the crop and the target weeds prior to application.</p> <p>Because this product is a contact herbicide, it will not move throughout the cotton plant and it will not vaporize off the soil surface.</p> <p><b>APPLICATION TIMING</b></p> <p><b>Post-Directed (cotton 6" or taller)</b></p> <p>This product must be applied to young but actively growing weeds for best results. Set the nozzles so that spray completely covers the weeds but does not hit more than the bottom 2-3" of the cotton stalk or the top of the bark formation.</p> <p><b>Layby (cotton 12" or taller)</b></p> <p>Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 controls the weeds listed below if they are within the maximum leaf number and the maximum heights.</p> <p><b>TANK MIXES FOR POST-EMERGENCE USE IN COTTON</b></p> <p>This product may be tank mixed with the cotton herbicides listed below. 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.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Prometryn (Caparol®)</td> <td>Glufosinate (Ignite®)</td> <td>Clethodim (Select Max®)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fluometuron (Cotoran®)</td> <td>Linuron</td> <td>S-metolachlor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diuron</td> <td>MSMA</td> <td>Flumioxazin (Valor®)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trifloxysulfuron-sodium (Envoke®)</td> <td></td> <td>Acetochlor (Warrant®)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Glyphosate</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Prometryn (Caparol®)	Glufosinate (Ignite®)	Clethodim (Select Max®)	Fluometuron (Cotoran®)	Linuron	S-metolachlor	Diuron	MSMA	Flumioxazin (Valor®)	Trifloxysulfuron-sodium (Envoke®)		Acetochlor (Warrant®)	Glyphosate		
	Prometryn (Caparol®)	Glufosinate (Ignite®)	Clethodim (Select Max®)													
Fluometuron (Cotoran®)	Linuron	S-metolachlor														
Diuron	MSMA	Flumioxazin (Valor®)														
Trifloxysulfuron-sodium (Envoke®)		Acetochlor (Warrant®)														
Glyphosate																

(continued)

<b>Pest(s)</b>	See Below	<b>Stage</b>	Post-Emergence
<b>Action</b>	Action Against Pest	<b>Subaction</b>	Control

#### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

When using this product by itself, make a broadcast application at a rate of 12.5 fl oz per acre. The sprayer must be equipped with a flat fan or off-center fan nozzles designed to deliver 10 to 30 gals of water per acre when operated at a spray pressure of 20 to 30 PSI measured at the nozzle. Pressures greater than 30 PSI may cause the spray mist to move upward into the cotton canopy resulting in severe crop injury.

**Post-Directed Applications: Cotton 6" or more** – For best results, apply this product to small, actively growing weeds. The nozzle should be set to spray no higher than the bottom 2 to 3 inches of the cotton stalk (or the top of the bark formation) and still fully cover the target weeds. A properly timed directed spray application will provide control of labeled weeds not larger than indicated in the table below.

**Layby Applications: Cotton 12" or more** – Nozzles should be set to spray no higher than the bottom 1/3 of the cotton stalk (up to the first fruiting node) and still fully cover the target weeds. Use of tank mix combinations will provide better control of larger, late season and/or troublesome weeds in cotton.

#### CULTIVATION

When postemergence directing Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 at the same time as cultivation, the spray nozzles must be positioned in front of the cultivation equipment. Applying Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 at the time of cultivation under dry soil conditions will cause excessive dust which will prevent proper contact between Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 and the weed surface. This reduced contact will decrease weed control activity. In addition, applying Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 while cultivating at ground speeds greater than 5 mph will prevent good coverage of the weed surface by the spray solution and reduce weed control activity.

#### ADJUVANTS

Weed control over a wide range of application conditions has been enhanced through the use of recommended adjuvants.

Post-directed application to cotton at least 6" tall: Use either a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v; **OR** if bark formation has begun crop oil concentrate at a rate of 1 pint per acre (broadcast basis) may be used.

Layby application to cotton 12" tall (or more): Use a crop oil concentrate at 1 to 2 pts per acre (broadcast basis).

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (INCHES)	APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz. / A)
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	4	3	12.5
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	3	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	4	4	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	3	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	3	
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	5	4	
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	5	4	
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	6	2	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Palmer Amaranth*	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	4	2	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	4	
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	4	2	
Waterhemp, Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	4	2	
Waterhemp, Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	4	2	
Balloonvine	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	4	4	
Beggarticks, Devils	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	6	4	
Bristly Starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	4	4	
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	4	4	
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	4	4	
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>		8" diameter	
Common Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	6	4	
Common Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>		8" diameter	
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	6	4	
Copperleaf, Virginia	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	4	4	
Croton, Tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus var. septentrionalis</i>	4	4	
Croton, Woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>	4	4	
Devil's Claw	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	4	4	
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrate</i>	6	4	
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	2	4	

(continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (INCHES)	APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz. / A)
Florida Pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	6	4	12.5
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	6	4	
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf		6	-	
Hairy Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>	4	4	
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	6	4	
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4	
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	6	2	
Lanceleaf Sage	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>	4	4	
Texasweed	<i>Caperonia palustris</i>	4	4	
Morningglory, Cypressvine	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Entireleaf*	<i>Ipomoea hederacea var. integruscula</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Ivyleaf*	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Palmleaf*	<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Pitted*	<i>Ipomoea lacunose</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Purple Moonflower*	<i>Ipomoea turbinata</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Smallflower*	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Tall*	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	4	3	
Mustard, Wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	6	4	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	6	5	
Nightshade, Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptychanthum</i>	6	5	
Nightshade, Hairy	<i>Solanum physalifolium</i>	4	5	
Pigweed, Palmer Amaranth*	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	6	3	
Pigweed, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Spiny Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	6	4	
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>	6	3	
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	4	3	
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	1.5 inch diameter		
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	6	4	
Ragweed, Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	4	2	
Showy Crotalaria	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>	4	4	
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	6	4	
Sunflower, Common*	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	2	4	
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	1.5 inch diameter		
Spurge, Spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	4	4	
Spurge, Toothed	<i>Euphorbia dentate</i>	4	4	
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	4	4	
Waterhemp, Common*	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	6	3	
Waterhemp, Tall*	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	6	3	
Wild Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	4	4	
Witchweed	<i>Striga asiatica</i>	6 to 8 inches and prior to bloom		

\* For control of these weeds, crop oil concentrate must be used. Ammonium sulfate or liquid nitrogen (28%, 30% or 32%) added to the COC may improve weed control.

<b>Use Site</b>	<b>Peanuts</b>											
<b>Location</b>	Agricultural (Outdoor)											
<b>Comments</b>	<p>For post-emergence control of weeds in peanuts that do not exceed leaf stage recommendations listed in the table below, make an application of this product as a directed spray application. Peanuts with 6 or more emerged true leaves are highly tolerant to post-emergence applications of this product. Mature peanut leaves treated with Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 will show some brown speckling and bronzing. Growth of the next 2 true leaves may show some cupping or crinkling of the leaf margins. Subsequent growth will be normal and peanuts quickly outgrow this temporary condition.</p> <p>For best results, this product or tank mixes using this product should be applied to actively growing weeds. <b>Use of a crop oil concentrate or a non-ionic surfactant is required.</b> For specific recommendations, refer to the ADJUVANTS AND ADDITIVES section of this label.</p> <p><b>RESTRICTIONS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do NOT apply more than 12.5 fl oz/A (0.20 lb ai/A) of this product per application.</li> <li>• Do NOT exceed a combined rate of 25 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A) of this product per year.</li> <li>• Do NOT make a sequential application of this product within 14 days of the first application.</li> <li>• Do NOT make more than two (2) applications of this product per year.</li> <li>• Do NOT apply within 45 days prior to harvest.</li> <li>• Do NOT graze animals on green forage or stubble.</li> </ul> <p><b>TANK MIXES FOR POST-EMERGENCE USE IN PEANUTS</b></p> <p>This product may be tank mixed with the cotton herbicides listed below. 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.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>2,4-DB*</td> <td>Chlorimuron Ethyl (Classic®)</td> <td>Dimethenamid-P (Outlook®)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bentazon (Basagran®)</td> <td>S-Metolachlor (Dual II Magnum®)</td> <td>Imazethapyr (Pursuit®)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Imazapic (Cadre®)</td> <td>Alachlor (IntRRo)</td> <td>Clethodim (Select MAX®)</td> </tr> </table> <p>*Use only 2,4-DB formulations approved for post-emergence use in peanuts. Add a crop oil concentrate at 1.0 to 2.0 pt/A or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v to this mixture. Follow all 2,4-DB label restrictions relative to drift onto sensitive crops.</p> <p><b>PEANUT TOLERANCE</b></p> <p>Post-emergence applications of this product are well tolerated by peanuts with 6 or more emerged true leaves. Some brown speckling and bronzing of mature peanut leaves will occur and growth of the next 2 true leaves may show some crinkling or cupping of the leaf margins. However, peanuts quickly outgrow this temporary condition and subsequent growth will be normal.</p>			2,4-DB*	Chlorimuron Ethyl (Classic®)	Dimethenamid-P (Outlook®)	Bentazon (Basagran®)	S-Metolachlor (Dual II Magnum®)	Imazethapyr (Pursuit®)	Imazapic (Cadre®)	Alachlor (IntRRo)	Clethodim (Select MAX®)
	2,4-DB*	Chlorimuron Ethyl (Classic®)	Dimethenamid-P (Outlook®)									
Bentazon (Basagran®)	S-Metolachlor (Dual II Magnum®)	Imazethapyr (Pursuit®)										
Imazapic (Cadre®)	Alachlor (IntRRo)	Clethodim (Select MAX®)										
<b>Pest(s)</b>	See Below	<b>Stage</b>	Post-Emergence									
<b>Action</b>	Action Against Pest	<b>Subaction</b>	Control									
<b>APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS</b>												
<p>To control early emerged broadleaf weeds, make a single early post-emergence treatment of this product applied at a rate of 12.5 fluid ounces per acre after the peanuts have at least 6 true leaves.</p> <p>To control weeds that emerge later or weeds that survived the first application, a second post-emergence application of this product applied at a rate of 12.5 fluid ounces per acre may be made as long as the weeds are still within the labeled growth stage.</p>												
<b>ADJUVANTS</b>												
<p>Weed control over a wide range of application conditions has been enhanced through the use of recommended adjuvants.</p> <p>Post-directed application to cotton at least 6" tall: Use either a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v; <b>OR</b> if bark formation has begun crop oil concentrate at a rate of 1 pint per acre (broadcast basis) may be used.</p> <p>Layby application to cotton 12" tall (or more): Use a crop oil concentrate at 1 to 2 pts per acre (broadcast basis).</p>												

(continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (INCHES)	APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz. / A)
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	4	3	12.5
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	3	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	4	4	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	3	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	3	
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	5	4	
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	5	4	
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	6	2	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Palmer Amaranth*	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	4	2	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	4	
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	4	2	
Waterhemp, Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	4	2	
Waterhemp, Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	4	2	
Balloonvine	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	4	4	
Beggarticks, Devils	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	6	4	
Bristly Starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	4	4	
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	4	4	
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	4	4	
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>		8" diameter	
Common Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	6	4	
Common Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>		8" diameter	
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	6	4	
Copperleaf, Virginia	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	4	4	
Croton, Tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus var. septentrionalis</i>	4	4	
Croton, Woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>	4	4	
Devil's Claw	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	4	4	
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrate</i>	6	4	
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	2	4	
Florida Pusley	<i>Richardia scabre</i>	6	4	
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	6	4	
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf		6	-	
Hairy Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>	4	4	
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	6	4	
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4	
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	6	2	
Lanceleaf Sage	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>	4	4	
Texasweed	<i>Capersonia palustris</i>	4	4	
Morningglory, Cypressvine	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Entireleaf*	<i>Ipomoea hederacea var. integriscula</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Ivyleaf*	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Palmleaf*	<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Pitted*	<i>Ipomoea lacunose</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Purple Moonflower*	<i>Ipomoea turbinata</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Smallflower*	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>	4	3	
Morningglory, Tall*	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	4	3	
Mustard, Wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	6	4	
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	6	5	
Nightshade, Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptychanthum</i>	6	5	
Nightshade, Hairy	<i>Solanum physalifolium</i>	4	5	

(continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (INCHES)	APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz. / A)
Pigweed, Palmer Amaranth*	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	6	3	12.5
Pigweed, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	4	
Pigweed, Spiny Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	6	4	
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>	6	3	
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	4	3	
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	1.5 inch diameter		
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	6	4	
Ragweed, Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	4	2	
Showy Crotalaria	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>	4	4	
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	6	4	
Sunflower, Common*	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	2	4	
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	1.5 inch diameter		
Spurge, Spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	4	4	
Spurge, Toothed	<i>Euphorbia dentate</i>	4	4	
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	4	4	
Waterhemp, Common*	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	6	3	
Waterhemp, Tall*	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	6	3	
Wild Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	4	4	
Witchweed	<i>Striga asiatica</i>	6 to 8 inches and prior to bloom		

\* For control of these weeds, crop oil concentrate must be used. Ammonium sulfate or liquid nitrogen (28%, 30% or 32%) added to the COC may improve weed control.

Use Site	Conifer Seedlings and Conifer Nurseries																																																
Location	Agricultural (Outdoor)																																																
Comments	Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 may be applied pre-emergence or post-emergence to outdoor conifer seedlings of the species listed below in seedbeds, containers, as seedling transplants and in conifer plantations (but not in forests) to control broadleaf weeds.																																																
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Common Name</th> <th>Scientific Name</th> <th>Common Name</th> <th>Scientific Name</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Fir, Douglas</td> <td><i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i></td> <td>Pine, Eastern White</td> <td><i>Pinus strobes</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fir, Fraser</td> <td><i>Abies fraseri</i></td> <td>Pine, Jack</td> <td><i>Pinus banksiana</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fir, Grand</td> <td><i>Abies grandis</i></td> <td>Pine, Loblolly</td> <td><i>Pinus taeda</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fir, Noble</td> <td><i>Abies procera</i></td> <td>Pine, Lodgepole</td> <td><i>Pinus contorta</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hemlock, Eastern</td> <td><i>Tsuga canadensis</i></td> <td>Pine, Longleaf</td> <td><i>Pinus palustris</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hemlock, Western</td> <td><i>Tsuga heterophylla</i></td> <td>Pine, Ponderosa</td> <td><i>Pinus ponderosa</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spruce, Blue</td> <td><i>Picea pungens</i></td> <td>Pine, Sand</td> <td><i>Pinus clausa</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spruce, Dwarf Alberta</td> <td><i>Picea glauca conica</i></td> <td>Pine, Scotch</td> <td><i>Pinus sylvestris</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spruce, Norway</td> <td><i>Picea abies</i></td> <td>Pine, Shortleaf</td> <td><i>Pinus echinata</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spruce, Sitka</td> <td><i>Picea sitchensis</i></td> <td>Pine, Slash</td> <td><i>Pinus elliotii</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Pine, Virginia</td> <td><i>Pinus virginiana</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Pine, Eastern White	<i>Pinus strobes</i>	Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>	Pine, Jack	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	Fir, Grand	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Pine, Loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Fir, Noble	<i>Abies procera</i>	Pine, Lodgepole	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Hemlock, Eastern	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Pine, Longleaf	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Hemlock, Western	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Pine, Ponderosa	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Spruce, Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Pine, Sand	<i>Pinus clausa</i>	Spruce, Dwarf Alberta	<i>Picea glauca conica</i>	Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>	Pine, Shortleaf	<i>Pinus echinata</i>	Spruce, Sitka	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Pine, Slash	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>			Pine, Virginia	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
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		<b>USE RESTRICTIONS FOR TACOMA AG LACTOFEN 2.0 IN CONIFER SEEDLINGS</b>																																															
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do NOT apply when conifers are under stress from animal or winter injury, diseases, planting shock or other stresses.</li> <li>The NOT apply more than 26 fluid ounces per acre in a year.</li> <li>Do NOT apply with spray adjuvants if conifer shoot growth is young and has not hardened off.</li> </ul>																																																
	<b>CONIFER TOLERANCE</b>																																																
	Following application, slight needle burn may be observed on the youngest growth. New growth will be normal and, under favorable environmental conditions, the seedlings will continue to grow vigorously.																																																
	Plant tolerance to Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 at labeled rates has been found to be acceptable for the indicated genera and species listed above. However, due to variability within species, environmental conditions, crop growth stage, and application techniques, it is recommended that prior to widespread application the user test on a few plants to determine if the herbicide can be used safely. <i>Neither the seller nor the manufacturer of Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 have investigated the safety factor to plants not listed on the label.</i>																																																

<b>Pest(s)</b>	See Below	<b>Stage</b>	Pre-Emergence
<b>Action</b>	Action Against Pest	<b>Subaction</b>	Control

**APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS**

Apply to weed free, tilled and planted seedbeds or to weed free container grown seedlings after sowing but prior to seedling emergence. Following application and before conifer seedling emergence, the application may be incorporated using 0.25 - 0.5 inches of water. A weed pre-emergence application may be made directly over recently transplanted conifers as long as bud break has not yet occurred.

Thoroughly mix Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 with clean water and apply at a minimum of 30 PSI in a minimum of 20 gals per acre. Flat fan or hollow cone nozzles are recommended. Applications using less than 20 gallons per acre or less than 30 PSI will NOT provide complete weed coverage resulting in incomplete weed control.

Be sure the nursery species are tolerant to applications of this product by testing limited areas of each species to be treated prior to complete application.

Do NOT mechanically incorporate this product as the effectiveness of this product will be impacted if the soil is disturbed after a pre-emergence application is made to seedbeds.

<b>WEEDS CONTROLLED</b>	<b>RECOMMENDED ADJUVANT</b>	<b>APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz. / Acre)</b>
Clover ( <i>Trifolium</i> spp.)	Do not use an adjuvant for pre-emergence applications	8 - 16 (0.125 - 0.25 lb. ai/A)
Common Chickweed		
Common Groundsel		
Common Purslane		
Common Ragweed		
Cottonwood ( <i>Populus</i> spp.)		
Lambsquarters		
Mustard species		
Nightshade species		
Pearlwort		
Pigweed species		
Pineapple weed		
Sowthistle		
Spurge, Prostrate		
Spurge, Spotted		
Willow ( <i>Salix</i> spp.)		

(continued)



<b>Pest(s)</b>	See Below	<b>Stage</b>	Post-Emergence
<b>Action</b>	Action Against Pest	<b>Subaction</b>	Control

**APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS**

Thoroughly mix Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 with clean water and apply at a minimum of 30 PSI in a minimum of 20 gals per acre. Flat fan or hollow cone nozzles are recommended. Applications using less than 20 gallons per acre or less than 30 PSI will NOT provide complete weed coverage resulting in incomplete weed control.

Be sure the nursery species are tolerant to applications of this product by testing limited areas of each species to be treated prior to complete application.

Make post-emergence applications when weeds are actively growing but no larger than 4 inches in height. The conifer seedlings listed above will tolerate post-emergence treatments when the application is made after complete stand emergence and when the primary shoot growth is complete and has hardened off. Some forking and stunting of seedlings may result if this product is applied to newly emerged seedlings. Conifer transplants will tolerate post-emergence treatments when applications are made before bud break or after foliage has had an opportunity to harden off. Slight needle burn may occur on the youngest conifer growth following application. New growth will not be adversely affected and conifers will continue to grow vigorously under favorable environmental conditions.

<b>WEEDS CONTROLLED</b>	<b>RECOMMENDED ADJUVANT</b>	<b>APPLICATION RATE (Fl. Oz. / Acre)</b>
Carpetweed		
Clover ( <i>Trifolium</i> spp.)		
Common Chickweed		
Common Dayflower		
Common Groundsel		
Common Purslane		
Common Ragweed		
Cottonwood ( <i>Populus</i> spp.)		
Dogfennel		
Eclipta		
Florida Beggarweed		
Florida Pusley		
Hairy Galinsoga		
Mayweed	0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant	
Morningglory species		
Mustard species	or	6.5 – 16 *
Nightshade species		(0.125 – 0.25 lb. ai/A)
Pearlwort	0.125% v/v crop oil concentrate (COC)**	
Pigweed species		
Pineapple weed		
Poorjoe		
Prickly Sida		
Showy Crotalaria		
Sowthistle		
Spurge		
Prostrate		
Spotted		
Tropic Croton		
Willow ( <i>Salix</i> spp.)		
Witchweed		
Yellow Woodsorrell		

\*Apply four applications at weekly intervals of 6.5 fl oz/A or two applications at two week intervals of 13 fl oz/A for Southern Pine species only.

\*\*Crop oil concentrate has been proven safe only in Southern Pine conifer species (after primary shoot growth has begun).

<b>Use Site</b>	<b>Kenaf</b>		
<b>Location</b>	Agricultural (Outdoor)		
<b>Comments</b>	<p><b>CROP INFORMATION</b> Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 may be used for post-emergence directed control of broadleaf weeds in kenaf. For early season control of grasses and broadleaf weeds, apply as a directed spray following a pre-plant incorporated or pre-emergence herbicide application. Apply when the Kenaf plant has reached a minimum height of 10 inches and a height difference of 3 to 5 inches has been established between the lower leaves of the kenaf plant and the top of the broadleaf weeds. <i>Make only a single application of this product to Kenaf per year.</i></p> <p>NOTE: If this product comes into contact with the kenaf plant, injury may result.</p> <p>Post-emergence directed applications of this product or tank mixes containing this product should use equipment designed to minimize spray solution contacting the kenaf plant. This equipment includes spray nozzles positioned a minimum of 3 inches above the soil surface and angled backward so that the spray solution discharges to the rear and underneath the row canopy, nozzles as described above with leaf lifter or shields and/or plastic preformed hooded sprayers positioned to run between the kenaf rows, all of which are designed to help reduce spray contact with the kenaf plant.</p> <p><b>KENAF TOLERANCE</b> <b>ONLY</b> apply Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 to kenaf as a directed spray application with nozzles set to deliver the spray mixture toward the base of the kenaf plant. Lower leaves exposed to the spray mixture will appear spotted or light brown to bronze in color. This response will have no effect on the growth or development of the kenaf crop, and all further growth following application will be normal.</p> <p>To ensure full coverage of the weed leaf surfaces while minimizing direct contact of the spray mixture with the upper leaves and terminal area of the kenaf plant, it is <i>critical</i> that a height differential of 3 to 5 inches between the crop and the target weeds exists prior to application.</p>		
<b>Pest(s)</b>	See Below	<b>Stage</b>	Post-Emergence
<b>Action</b>	Action Against Pest	<b>Subaction</b>	Control
<b>APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS</b>			
NOTE: DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT OVER THE TOP OF KENAF.			
<p><b>Post-Directed: KENAF 10" or More</b> – For best results, apply Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 to small, actively growing weeds. Set nozzles to spray no higher than the bottom 2 - 3 inches of the kenaf stalk and still fully cover the target weeds. A properly timed directed spray application will provide control of labeled weeds not larger than indicated in the table below.</p> <p><b>DIRECTED BAND APPLICATION</b> Directed row banding is required for use of Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 in kenaf. Two nozzles per row, one on each side, are required for postemergence directed application. Tractor ground speed should not exceed 5 mph. The spray equipment used should accurately direct the spray pattern to the base of the kenaf plant to minimize contact with the kenaf plant and provide good coverage of the target weeds. Spray nozzles should be positioned a minimum of 3 inches above the soil surface and angled backward so that the spray solution discharges to the rear and under the row canopy. The use of leaf lifters or shields on application equipment is recommended to help reduce spray contact with the kenaf plant. Row banding equipment should be adjusted to provide maximum coverage of weeds in the banding area.</p> <p><b>CULTIVATION</b> When post-emergence directing this product at the same time as cultivation, the spray nozzle must be positioned in front of the cultivation equipment. Applying Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 at the time of cultivation under dry soil conditions will cause excessive dust which will prevent proper contact between this product and the weed surface, adversely impacting weed control activity. In addition, applying this product while cultivating at ground speeds greater than 5 mph will prevent good coverage of the weed surface by the spray solution and reduce weed control.</p> <p><b>APPLICATION RATES</b> Broadcast apply Tacoma Ag Lactofen 2.0 to Kenaf that is at least 10" tall at a rate of 12.5 fluid ounces per acre. The sprayer must be equipped with flat fan or off-center fan nozzles designed to deliver a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre when operated at a minimum spray pressure of 20 PSI measured at the nozzle. Pressures greater than 30 PSI may cause the spray mist to move upward into the kenaf canopy resulting in severe crop injury. Use of a 1% v/v Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) spray adjuvant will enhance control of the broadleaf weeds.</p> <p>NOTE: The broadcast rate should be reduced in proportion to the band area actually treated.</p>			

(continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (INCHES)
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	4	3
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	3
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	4	4
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	3
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	3
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	5	4
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	5	4
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	6	2
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	4
Pigweed, Palmer Amaranth*	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	4	2
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	4
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	4	2
Waterhemp, Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	4	2
Waterhemp, Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	4	2
Balloonvine	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	4	4
Beggarticks, Devils	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	6	4
Bristly Starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	4	4
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	4	4
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	4	4
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>		8" diameter
Common Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	6	4
Common Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>		8" diameter
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	6	4
Copperleaf, Virginia	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	4	4
Croton, Tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus var. septentrionalis</i>	4	4
Croton, Woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>	4	4
Devil's Claw	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	4	4
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrate</i>	6	4
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	2	4
Florida Pusley	<i>Richardia scabre</i>	6	4
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	6	4
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf		6	-
Hairy Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>	4	4
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	6	4
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	6	2
Lanceleaf Sage	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>	4	4
Texasweed	<i>Caperonia palustris</i>	4	4
Morningglory, Cypressvine	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	4	3
Morningglory, Entireleaf*	<i>Ipomoea hederacea var. integruscula</i>	4	3
Morningglory, Ivyleaf*	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	4	3
Morningglory, Palmleaf*	<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>	4	3
Morningglory, Pitted*	<i>Ipomoea lacunose</i>	4	3
Morningglory, Purple Moonflower*	<i>Ipomoea turbinata</i>	4	3
Morningglory, Smallflower*	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>	4	3
Morningglory, Tall*	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	4	3
Mustard, Wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	6	4
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	6	5
Nightshade, Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptychanthum</i>	6	5
Nightshade, Hairy	<i>Solanum physalifolium</i>	4	5

(continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAVES	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (INCHES)
Pigweed, Palmer Amaranth*	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	6	3
Pigweed, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	6	4
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	4
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	4
Pigweed, Spiny Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	6	4
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>	6	3
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	4	3
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	1.5 inch diameter	
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	6	4
Ragweed, Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	4	2
Showy Crotalaria	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>	4	4
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	6	4
Sunflower, Common*	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	2	4
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	1.5 inch diameter	
Spurge, Spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	4	4
Spurge, Toothed	<i>Euphorbia dentate</i>	4	4
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	4	4
Waterhemp, Common*	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	6	3
Waterhemp, Tall*	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	6	3
Wild Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	4	4
Witchweed	<i>Striga asiatica</i>	6 to 8 inches and prior to bloom	

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**Do NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal of this product.**

### PESTICIDE STORAGE

Store in a cool, dry place. Keep pesticide in original container. Do not put concentrate or dilute into food or drink containers. Not for use or storage in or around the home.

### PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

This product is acutely hazardous. 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.

### CONTAINER HANDLING

**Nonrefillable containers less than or equal to 5 gallons:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple 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 ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of empty containers in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

### **Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability**

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials, resistant strains or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Tacoma Ag, LLC or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Tacoma Ag, LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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