



BROADLOOM[®]

HERBICIDE

For postemergence use in beans, clover grown for seed (Washington and Oregon only), corn, peanuts, peas, peppermint, rice, sorghum, soybeans and spearmint

For use in established turf, ornamentals, and roadsides to control broadleaf weeds and sedges

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

sodium salt of bentazon¹ (3-(1-methylethyl)-1H-2,1,3-benzothiadiazin-4(3H)-one 2,2-dioxide) 44.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 56.0%

TOTAL: 100.0%

* Equivalent to 4 pounds of bentazon per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 70506-306

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION/PRECAUCION**

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

FIRST AID

If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency medical treatment, contact the Rocky Mountain Poison Control Center at 1-866-673-6671.

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.



NET CONTENTS: _____ GALLONS



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. This product may cause skin sensitization reactions in some people. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Wear long sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, chemical resistant gloves (such as Natural Rubber, Selection Category A) and protective eyewear. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls Statement

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses only, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

Bentazon, which is present in this product, is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Notice: It is a violation of federal law to use any pesticide in a manner that results in the death of an endangered species or in adverse modification of their habitat.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

Unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

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 **48 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
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

For non-WPS occupational use:

- Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Do not store at less than 32° F and do not allow product to freeze.

Pesticide Disposal

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

Container Disposal

Non-refillable Container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) 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.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity ≥ 5 gallons) 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 mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

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

Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. Do not reuse the container for any other purpose. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with state and local regulations.

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

- Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal.
- Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin areas with soap and water.
- Wash clothing before reuse.
- Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Use **BROADLOOM herbicide** for selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds and sedges in beans, clover grown for seed, corn, peanuts, peas, peppermint, rice (not for use in CA), sorghum, soybeans, and spearmint. It may also be used in established turf, ornamentals, and roadsides. **BROADLOOM** does not control grasses.

BROADLOOM is effective mainly through contact action; thorough coverage of weeds is critical for control.

Crop Tolerance

All labeled crops are tolerant to **BROADLOOM**. Leaf speckling or bronzing may occur, but plants generally outgrow this condition within 10 days. New growth will be normal and crop vigor will not be reduced.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions and then triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply to actively growing weeds as broadcast, band, or spot spray applications at the rates and growth stages listed in the weed tables. For best results make postemergence applications of **BROADLOOM** early when weeds are small. Early application provides best weed control (**exceptions:** yellow nutsedge and Canada thistle), allows use of the lower rate (depending on weed species), and makes thorough spray coverage easier. Delaying application allows weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and will prevent adequate control. Do not apply when conditions favor drift from target area or when windspeed is greater than 10 mph.

Apply specified rates of **BROADLOOM** to actively growing weeds before they reach the maximum sizes listed in **Table 1. Application Rates for Specific Weed Growth Stages For All Crops Except Rice**. For the labeled use rates of **BROADLOOM** in rice, refer to **Table 3. Application Rates for Rice - Flooded Fields** and **Table 4. Application Rates for Rice - Drained Fields** in **Crop-Specific Information**.

Irrigation - In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth because weeds growing under drought conditions usually are not satisfactorily controlled.

Spray Coverage - Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Dense leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage.

Cultivation - Do not cultivate within 5 days before applying **BROADLOOM** or 7 days after application. Timely cultivation after 7 days may help provide season-long control.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

Use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre (except 10 gallons for rice) at a maximum spray pressure of 40 psi.

Nozzles: Use only diaphragm-type nozzles that produce cone or fan spray patterns. Nozzles must not be more than 10 feet above the crop. Nozzles must be oriented to discharge straight back with the air stream (opposite the direction of travel of the aircraft) or at some angle between straight back and straight down.

Special Directions for Aerial Application

To obtain uniform coverage and to avoid drift hazards, follow these guidelines:

- Do not apply **BROADLOOM** by aircraft when wind is blowing more than 10 mph (except above 5 mph in California).
- Use coarse sprays (larger droplets) as they are less likely to drift.
- Do not apply **BROADLOOM** by air if sensitive species (such as cotton, sugar beets, sunflowers, or okra) are within 200 feet downwind.

The applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Ground Application Methods and Equipment (Broadcast)

Use 10 to 20 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance at up to 40 psi (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line). **Note:** When using the lower volume (i.e. 10 gallons per acre) or when crop and weed foliage is dense, use a minimum of 60 psi for best results.

Application Equipment: Use standard high-pressure pesticide flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced up to 20 inches apart. Do not use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles as erratic coverage can cause inconsistent weed control. Do not use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers or wiper applicators. Good coverage is essential for maximum control.

BROADLOOM can be used on the following crops:

Beans, Dry	Corn	Rice (excluding CA)
Beans, Succulent	Peanuts	Sorghum
Clover Grown for Seed (Washington and Oregon only)	Peas, Dry	Soybeans (including edamame)
	Peas, Succulent	Spearmint
	Peppermint	

MANAGING SPRAY DRIFT

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

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops:

- The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the fixed wingspan or rotor blade diameter.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following spray drift reduction advisory information.

Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind**; **Temperature and Humidity**; and **Temperature Inversions**).

Controlling droplet size

- **Volume.** Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure. DO NOT** exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When high flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

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

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

- **Nozzle Type.** Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid- or straight-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

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

Application Height

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

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the upwind 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 droplets, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. Apply only when the wind speed is 2 to 10 mph at the application site. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

Applications shall not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing that causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions because of 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 concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

This pesticide must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or nontarget crops or plants) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). **DO NOT** apply when wind conditions will allow the drift to adjacent, susceptible crops.

Table 1. Application Rates for Specific Weed Growth Stages for All Crops Except Rice*

Weeds Controlled (includes ALS- and triazine-resistant biotypes)	BROADLOOM herbicide Rates Per Acre**					
	1 pint per acre ¹		1.5 pints per acre		2 pints per acre	
	Leaf Stage	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage	Maximum Height
Anoda, spurred	—	—	Up to 6	3"	6-8	4"
Balloonvine	—	—	2-4	2"	4-6	3"
Beggarticks	—	—	Up to 6	6"	6-8	8"
Bindweed (field, hedge) ⁶	—	—	—	—	—	10"
Buckwheat, wild	—	—	Up to 4	3"	4-6	5"
Canada Thistle ⁷	—	—	—	—	—	8" to bud stage
Cocklebur ^{2,9}	2-4	4"	2-6	6"	6-10	10"
Croton, tropic	—	—	Up to 2	2"	2-4	4"
Dayflower	—	—	Up to 6	4"	6-10	8"
Devilsclaw ³	—	—	—	—	Up to 6	3"
Eclipta	—	—	Up to 6	2"	Up to 6	2"
Galinsoga ³	—	—	—	—	Cotyledon to 6	2"
Groundsel, common	—	—	—	—	—	3"
Jimsonweed	Up to 4	4"	Up to 6	6"	6-10	10"
Ladysthumb	Up to 4	4"	Up to 6	6"	6-10	10"
Lambsquarters, common ^{3,4}	Up to 4	1"	Up to 6	1.5"	Up to 6	2"
Marshelder	—	—	Up to 4	2"	Up to 8	4"
Mayweed/dogfennel	—	—	—	2"	—	3"
Morningglory ¹⁰ (smallflower, cypressvine only)	—	—	4	4"	4	4"
Morningglory ¹⁰	—	—	4	4"	6	6"
Mustard, wild	Up to 4	2"	Up to 6	4"	6-10	8"
Nightshade, hairy ¹²	—	—	—	—	2-6	4"
Nutsedge, yellow ⁷	—	—	—	8"	—	8"
Poinsettia, wild ³	—	—	Up to 6	4"	4-8	6"
Purslane, common	—	—	Up to 4	1"	4-6	2"
Radish, volunteer	—	—	2-6	4"	6-10	10"
Ragweed, common ³	—	—	—	—	4-6	3"
Ragweed, giant ⁴	—	—	—	—	Up to 4	6"
Redweed	—	—	4-6	6"	6-10	8"
Senna, coffee ³	—	—	—	—	Up to 1 pinnate	2"
Sesbania ³	—	—	—	—	3-5	3"
Shepherdspurse ⁵	—	—	Up to 6	4"	6-10	8"
Sida, prickly or teaweed	—	—	Up to 6	3"	6-8	4"
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Up to 4	4"	Up to 6	6"	6-10	10"
Starbur, bristly	—	—	Up to 4	2"	4-6	3"
Sugar beet, volunteer	—	—	2-4	—	4-8	—
Sunflower, wild	Up to 2	3"	Up to 4	5"	4-6	8"
Velvetleaf ^{8,11}	Up to 4	2"	Up to 4	2"	4-6	5"
Venice Mallow [†]	Up to 4	2"	Up to 6	2"	6-10	4"

(continued)

Table 1. Application Rates for Specific Weed Growth Stages for All Crops Except Rice* (continued)

<p>¹ If regrowth develops, make a second application of 1 pint 7 to 14 days later. (This rate not applicable in California.)</p> <p>² Do not treat earlier than leaf stage shown and do not count cotyledon leaves.</p> <p>³ Use crop oil concentrate or crop oil concentrate plus UAN.</p> <p>⁴ For regrowth or new germination, a follow-up application of BROADLOOM may be necessary.</p> <p>⁵ Do not treat rosette before seed stalk appears.</p> <p>⁶ In KY, IL, IN, MI, and OH, apply 2 to 3 pints of BROADLOOM per acre (for suppression only).</p> <p>⁷ If regrowth occurs, make a second application at the same rate 7 to 10 days later.</p> <p>⁸ Late Rescue Treatment for Velvetleaf: Make a single application of 3 pints per acre of BROADLOOM plus 1 quart of oil concentrate per acre and 1 gallon of UAN solution per acre to velvetleaf plants up to 12". For better control, apply 1.5 pints per acre of BROADLOOM plus 1 quart of oil concentrate and 1 gallon of UAN or AMS solution per acre, followed by a second application at the same rate in 4 to 7 days.</p> <p>⁹ Late Rescue Treatment for Cocklebur: Make a single application of 2 to 3 pints per acre of BROADLOOM to plants up to 24". For better control, apply 1.5 pints per acre of BROADLOOM. Repeat 10 to 14 days later.</p> <p>¹⁰ Rates given for southern states only (AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, and VA). Make a second application 5 to 14 days later. For all states other than the South, apply 2 to 3 pints of BROADLOOM per acre to annual morningglories not larger than 4 true leaves. Control may be partial or inconsistent.</p> <p>¹¹ Always use UAN or AMS as spray additive.</p> <p>¹² BROADLOOM does not control black nightshade or Eastern black nightshade.</p> <p>[†] Not for this use in California.</p> <p>* For the labeled use rates of BROADLOOM in rice, refer to Table 3. Application Rates for Rice - Flooded Fields and Table 4. Application Rates for Rice - Drained Fields in Crop-Specific Information.</p> <p>** Refer to Crop-Specific Information for Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations.</p>

Restrictions and Limitations - All Crops

- Do not apply more than a **total of 4 pints of BROADLOOM** per acre, per season.
- Do not apply more than a **total of 2.0 pounds of bentazon ai** (from all sources) per acre, per season.
- Do not apply to weeds under stress (such as lack of moisture, herbicide injury, mechanical injury or cold temperatures), as unsatisfactory control may result.
- Do not apply to crops subjected to stress conditions (such as hail damage, flooding, drought, injury from other herbicides, or widely fluctuating temperatures), as crop injury may result.
- Do not apply to crops that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
- Rainfast period: Rainfall or overhead irrigation within 4 hours after application may reduce the effectiveness of **BROADLOOM**.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.

ADDITIVES

To achieve consistent weed control, one of the following additives is needed: crop oil concentrate, urea ammonium nitrate, or ammonium sulfate. Additives may cause some leaf burn, but new growth will be normal and crop vigor will not be reduced. The potential for leaf burn is increased when relative humidity and temperature are high. **See Table 2. Additive Rate Per Acre** for additive rates.

Oil Concentrate

The oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- be nonphytotoxic,
- contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
- provide good mixing quality in the jar test, and
- be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information, see **Product Mixing Information**.

Adding an oil concentrate may cause some leaf burn, but new growth is normal and crop vigor will not be reduced. There is a greater potential for leaf burn when relative humidity and temperature are high. Some oil concentrates cause excessive leaf burn, so refer to your supplier for information concerning successful local experience before purchasing any oil concentrate.

Oil Concentrate + Nitrogen Solution

A nonphytotoxic oil concentrate (as referred to above) plus a nitrogen solution (UAN or AMS) can be added to the spray tank with **BROADLOOM herbicide**.

Urea Ammonium Nitrate (UAN)

Commonly referred to as 28%, 30% or 32% nitrogen solution, UAN may be added in place of other spray additives to improve control of cocklebur, devilsclaw, Pennsylvania smartweed, velvetleaf, venice mallow, wild mustard, and wild sunflower. **BROADLOOM** plus a nitrogen solution will not provide adequate control of common ragweed and common lamb-quarters. If these weeds or other weeds requiring oil concentrate are present in addition to velvetleaf, then also use an oil concentrate.

Ammonium Sulfate (AMS)

When used, add 3 quarts of liquid AMS (8-8-0 analysis) or 2.5 pounds of granular AMS. Use only fine feed-grade or spray-grade AMS because inferior grades of AMS do not dissolve adequately and can plug spray

nozzles. UPI does not recommend applying AMS in less than 10 gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes. Use AMS only if it has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.

Additive	Ground Application	Air Application
AMS ¹	2.5 pounds	2.5 pounds ²
Oil Concentrate	1-2 pints	1 pint
UAN Solution ¹	4-8 pints	2-4 pints
Oil Concentrate + Nitrogen ¹	0.5-1 pint + 2-4 pints of UAN or 1-2 pounds of AMS	

¹AMS and UAN are not for use in California.
²AMS solution is not recommended due to potential precipitation problems in reduced water volumes. AMS can be used provided a minimum of 10 gallons of solution per acre is applied. Use only if the source of AMS has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.

Mixing Information

Additives and/or other pesticides may be mixed in the spray tank with **BROADLOOM** using the information in this section.

Tank Mix Partners/Components

The products in the table below may be mixed with **BROADLOOM** according to the tank mixing instructions on this label and the mixing partner's label.

Atrazine	Pursuit (imazethapyr)
Buctril (bromoxynil)	Raptor (imazamox)
Clarity (dicamba)	Shafen Herbicide (fomesafen)
Classic (chlorimuron)	Shafen Star (fomesafen)
Cobra (lactofen)	Reliance STS (chlorimuron + thifensulfuron)
Concert (thifensulfuron + chlorimuron)	Resource (flumiclorac)
Distinct (diflurbenzopyr + dicamba)	Roundup Ultra (glyphosate)
Facet 75 (quinclorac)	Scepter (imazaquin)
FirstRate (cloransulam-methyl)	Sinbar (terbacil)
Londax (bensulfuron)	Para-Shot 3.0 (paraquat)
Liberty (glufosinate)	Stinger (clopyralid)
Lightning (imazethapyr + imazapyr)	Stam (propanil)
Marksman (atrazine + dicamba)	Storm (bentazon + acifluorfen)
MCPA	Synchrony STS (chlorimuron + thifensulfuron)
Outlook (dimethenamid-P)	Thistrol (MCPB)
Paramount (quinclorac)	Ultra Blazer (acifluorfen)
Pinnacle (thifensulfuron)	
Poast, Poast Plus (sethoxydim)	2,4-DB

See **Crop-Specific Information** for more details. Read and follow the most restrictive Restrictions and Limitations and Directions for Use on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Make separate applications if all target weeds are not at the labeled growth stage for treatment at the same time.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **BROADLOOM** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. UPI does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on this label. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than indicated tank mixes.

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing additives and/or other pesticides, always perform a compatibility jar test.

For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Use water from the intended source at the source temperature.

Add components in the sequence indicated in the **Mixing Order** using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of label rate per acre. Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions. When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes.

Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, do not mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Mixing Order

When mixing additives and/or other pesticides in a spray tank, add the products to be used in the following sequence:

- 1) **Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water. Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
- 2) **Products in PVA bags.** Place into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
- 3) **Water-dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
- 4) **Water-soluble products** (such as **BROADLOOM herbicide**). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
- 5) **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
- 6) **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
- 7) **Remaining quantity of water.**

Maintain constant agitation during application.

Crop-Specific Information

Apply **BROADLOOM** early postemergence before weeds reach the maximum size listed in **Table 1. Application Rates for Specific Weed Growth Stages for All Crops Except Rice** (for rice, see rice section below).

Beans, Dry and Succulent

Beans are tolerant to **BROADLOOM** after the first trifoliate leaf has fully expanded. Even at the tolerant stages, yellowing, bronzing, speckling or burning of leaves may occur under certain conditions (see **Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations**). This temporary injury is generally outgrown without delaying podset or maturity or reducing yield. Using oil with **BROADLOOM** may increase injury and may reduce yields. Tolerant bean types are adzuki, navy, pinto, pink, great northern, kidney, red, white, cranberry, black turtle soup, small lima, large lima, and snap beans.

Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations

- Do not apply **BROADLOOM** as a solo treatment to dry and succulent beans grown in Georgia and South Carolina as severe crop damage may occur. **BROADLOOM** may be applied from 6 to 16 fluid ounces per acre to dry and succulent beans grown in Georgia and South Carolina only when tank mixed with **Raptor herbicide** or **Pursuit herbicide**. Refer to the **Raptor** and **Pursuit** labels for additional use directions or restrictions.

- Do not apply **BROADLOOM** to bean fields until beans have at least the first trifoliate leaf fully expanded or severe crop damage may occur.
- Do not apply **BROADLOOM** to blackeyes grown in California.
- Do not apply **BROADLOOM** to garbanzo beans or lupines at any stage of growth, as severe crop damage may occur.
- Do not apply **BROADLOOM** to dry or succulent beans within 30 days of harvest.
- Use of an oil additive with **BROADLOOM** on snap beans may increase the leaf burn and injury potential.
- **California Only:** Not for use on adzuki beans. For yellow nutsedge control, apply 2 pints of **BROADLOOM** per acre when plants are 6 to 8 inches tall. Make a second application at the same rate 10 to 14 days later.

Tank Mixes - Dry Beans

BROADLOOM may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides: **Outlook[®]**, **Poast[®]**, **Pursuit[®]**, or **Raptor[®]**. Read and follow the most restrictive Restrictions and Limitations and Directions for Use on all products involved in tank mixing.

Tank Mixes - Succulent Beans

BROADLOOM may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides: **Poast[®]** or **Pursuit[®]**. Read and follow the most restrictive Restrictions and Limitations and Directions for Use on all products involved in tank mixing.

Clover Grown for Seed

For postemergence use in clover grown for seed in Oregon and Washington: Clover is tolerant to **BROADLOOM herbicide**; however, some leaf burning may occur under certain conditions, but clover plants generally outgrow this condition within 10 days. Apply **BROADLOOM** in the spring as a broadcast foliar application at rates up to 2 pints per acre. If needed, a second application can be made at the same rate 5 to 14 days later. Add a nonphytotoxic crop oil concentrate (COC) to the spray tank as specified in **Table 1. Application Rates for Specific Weed Growth Stages for All Crops Except Rice**.

Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations

- Do not graze livestock or harvest forage or hay for livestock feed for at least 36 days after treatment in Oregon and Washington.

Corn (field, sweet, popcorn, and corn grown for seed or silage) and Sorghum (grain and forage)

Seed producers should consult the seed company regarding tolerance of seed production inbred lines to **BROADLOOM**.

Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations

- Do not apply more than 2 pints of **BROADLOOM** per acre per season in sorghum.
- Do not apply to sorghum that is heading or blooming.
- Do not graze treated corn and sorghum fields for at least 12 days after the last treatment with **BROADLOOM**. **California only:** Not for control of yellow nutsedge in corn or sorghum. Do not use on forage sorghum.

Tank Mixes - Corn and Sorghum

The tank mix of **BROADLOOM** + atrazine is not applicable in California. Read and follow the most restrictive Restrictions and Limitations and Directions for Use on all products involved in tank mixing.

Corn: **BROADLOOM** may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides on corn (including herbicides registered for use in corn hybrids tolerant to glyphosate, glufosinate and imidazolinone): **Atrazine**, **Clarity[®]**, **Distinct[®]**, **Liberty[®]**, **Lightning[™]**, **Marksman[®]**, **Outlook[®]**, **Pursuit[®]**, or **RoundUp Ultra[®]**.

Sorghum: **BROADLOOM** may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides in sorghum: **Atrazine**, **Clarity[®]**, **Marksman[®]**, **Outlook[®]**, or **Paramount[®]**.

Peppermint and Spearmint

Peppermint and spearmint are tolerant to **BROADLOOM**; however, some leaf burning may occur under certain conditions, such as when plants are growing very actively and have extensive new, succulent tissue. Mint plants generally outgrow this condition within 10 days.

For hairy nightshade and kochia control, **BROADLOOM** may be used up to 4.0 pints per acre as a single application. For kochia control, add oil concentrate.

Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations

- Do not apply **BROADLOOM** to peppermint or spearmint within 20 days of harvest.

Tank Mixes - Peppermint and Spearmint

BROADLOOM may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides: **Buctril**[®], **Poast**, **Sinbar**[®], or **Stinger**[®]. Read and follow the most restrictive Restrictions and Limitations and Directions for Use on all products involved in tank mixing.

Peas, Dry and Succulent

Peas are tolerant to **BROADLOOM** after 3 pairs of leaves (or 4 nodes) are present. Pea injury such as yellowing, bronzing, speckling or burning of leaves may occur under certain conditions. This temporary injury is generally outgrown without delaying podset or maturity or reducing yield. Tolerant pea types are garden, English, and southern peas.

In western irrigated areas, avoid applying **BROADLOOM** during prolonged periods of cold weather (day temperature below 75° F and night temperature below 55° F for 2 to 5 days) because weed control may be nullified.

Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations

- Georgia and South Carolina: do not apply **BROADLOOM** as a solo treatment to dry and succulent peas as severe crop damage may occur. **BROADLOOM** may be applied from 6 to 16 fluid ounces per acre to dry and succulent peas grown in these states but only when tank mixed with **Raptor herbicide** or **Pursuit**. Refer to the **Raptor** and **Pursuit** labels for additional use directions or restrictions.
- Do not apply **BROADLOOM** to dry peas within 30 days of harvest.
- Do not apply **BROADLOOM** to succulent peas within 10 days of harvest. **In California, do not apply to succulent peas within 30 days of harvest.**
- Do not apply **BROADLOOM** to peas under stress from root rot.
- Do not apply **BROADLOOM** to blackeyes grown in California.
- Do not apply to garbanzo beans or to lupines at any stage of growth, as severe crop damage may occur.
- Do not apply **BROADLOOM** when peas are in bloom.
- Do not add oil to **BROADLOOM** for use on peas, except for use in the Pacific Northwest (PNW).
- Infurrow treatments of insecticides or nematicides may also predispose the peas to injury from **BROADLOOM**.

Tank Mixes - Peas

Tank mixes not applicable in California.

Read and follow the most restrictive Restrictions and Limitations and Directions for Use on all products involved in tank mixing.

BROADLOOM herbicide may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides: **MCPA**, **Pursuit**[®], **Raptor**[®], or **Thistrol**[®].

The **BROADLOOM + Thistrol** tank mix is for use in ME, NH, VT, MA, CT, RI, NY, PA, NJ, VA, MD, DE, WA, ID, and OR. Apply this tank mix after the 3-leaf stage (4-node stage) of peas, but not later than 3 nodes before pea flowering.

Notice to user: Due to variability among pea cultivars and in application techniques, neither the manufacturers nor the sellers have determined whether or not the tank mix of **BROADLOOM + Thistrol** can be safely used

on all pea crops under all conditions. Therefore, test to determine if the tank mix of **BROADLOOM + Thistrol** can be used safely prior to broad use.

For improved control of pigweed species and common lambsquarters, a tank mix of **BROADLOOM + MCPA** may be used.

Tank Mix Restrictions and Limitations

Do not use crop oil concentrate, other oil-based additives, or any other spray additives or surfactants with these tank mixes.

Do not apply the tank mix to peas when temperatures exceed 90° F.

Do not apply the tank mix to peas after pea flower buds appear.

Crops other than peas may be severely injured by drift. Cotton, beans, grapes, tomatoes, and ornamentals are particularly sensitive to **Thistrol**.

Peanuts

BROADLOOM can be applied from peanut cracking through pegging.

Peanut hay and forage may be fed to livestock.

Infurrow treatments of insecticides and nematicides may predispose peanuts to injury from **BROADLOOM**.

Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations

- Do not graze treated peanut fields for at least 50 days after the last treatment containing **BROADLOOM**.

Tank Mixes - Peanuts

Tank mixes not applicable in California.

Read and follow the most restrictive Restrictions and Limitations and Directions for Use on all products involved in tank mixing.

BROADLOOM may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides: **Ultra Blazer**[®], **Outlook**[®], **Poast**[®], **Starfire**[®], or **2,4-DB amine**.

Apply the **BROADLOOM + Starfire** tank mix at the ground crack stage of peanuts to control an early flush of weeds. A second application may be applied up to 28 days after ground crack stage.

Always add a nonionic surfactant containing at least 50% surface active agent at labeled rates to the **BROADLOOM + Starfire** tank mix.

Tank Mix Restrictions and Limitations

Do not include UAN solution or ammonium sulfate when tank mixing **BROADLOOM + Ultra Blazer + Poast**.

Do not use crop oil concentrate or any other oil-based additive with the **BROADLOOM + Starfire** tank mix.

Do not add oil concentrate, UAN, or any other additives to **BROADLOOM + 2,4-DB** tank mix. Use only amine formulations of 2,4-DB.

Rice

Application Information

Not for use in California.

Apply **BROADLOOM** early postemergence, before weeds exceed the maximum size listed in **Tables 3 and 4**.

Application Equipment

For optimal coverage when applying **BROADLOOM** by air in rice, orient all nozzles straight back. Nozzles must not be located farther out than three-fourths the distance from the center of the aircraft to the end of the wing or rotor.

Alternate Flooding Culture

In Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi, weed growth stages generally correspond to rice that is tillering (stooling) and occur before the permanent flood. **BROADLOOM** must be applied when there is no water on the field and 24 hours or more prior to flooding.

If **BROADLOOM** cannot be applied until after flooding, see directions under **Continuous Flooding Culture**.

Continuous Flooding Culture

In states using continuous flooding culture, or when treating after the permanent flooding, apply only when weeds are above the surface of the water. Weeds submerged at the time of application will not be adequately controlled. For early treatment, water may be partly or completely drained to expose more weed growth to spray applications of **BROADLOOM**. Do not raise water level for at least 24 hours after application as unsatisfactory control may result. Do not use ground equipment to apply to flooded fields because splashing will wash **BROADLOOM** off weed leaf surfaces and ineffective control may result.

Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations

- Rice straw may be fed to livestock.
- Do not use **BROADLOOM** on rice fields in which the commercial cultivation of catfish or crayfish is practiced.
- Do not use water containing **BROADLOOM** herbicide residues from rice cultivation to irrigate crops used for food or feed unless **BROADLOOM** is registered for use on these crops.
- Do not apply more than 4 pints of **BROADLOOM** per acre per season whether one or two rice crops (including ratoon) are grown that season.

Tank Mixes - Rice

BROADLOOM may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides: **Arrosolo**[®], **Facel**[®] **75 DF**, **Londax**[®], propanil, **Storm**[®], **Ultra Blazer**. Read and follow the most restrictive Restrictions and Limitations and Directions for Use on all products involved in tank mixing.

When using **Storm** in a tank mix, use 1.5 pints of **Storm** with 0.5 to 1.0 pint of **BROADLOOM** per acre.

Tank Mix Restrictions and Limitations

Do not apply the **BROADLOOM + Arrosolo 3-3E** tank mix to flooded fields.

Due to the potential for crop injury, do not apply oils, surfactants, or liquid fertilizers with the **BROADLOOM + Arrosolo 3-3E** tank mix except as specified on the **Arrosolo 3-3E** label.

Apply the **BROADLOOM + Londax** tank mix within 7 days of establishing permanent flood.

Apply the **BROADLOOM + propanil** tank mix only to drained fields.

Do not use crop oil concentrate with the **BROADLOOM + propanil** tank mix.

Add propanil to the tank mix of **BROADLOOM** based on active ingredient (ai) of formulation used.

Test propanil products for physical tank mix compatibility with **BROADLOOM**.

Apply the **BROADLOOM + Storm** tank mix after the 3-leaf stage in rice.

Table 3. Application Rates for Rice - Flooded Fields

Weeds Controlled	Application Rates for Weed Growth Stages ¹			
	1.5 pints per acre		2 pints per acre	
	Maximum Height Above Soil	Height Range Above Water Level	Maximum Height Above Soil	Height Range Above Water Level
Cocklebur	10"	3-6"	15"	6-10"
Dayflower	6"	3-5"	10"	5-8"
Redstem	4"	2-3"	8"	4-6"
Smartweed	6"	2-5"	10"	5-8"
Water plantains				
, Arrowhead	—		7"	5-6"
, Common	—		7"	5-6"
Yellow nutsedge	6"	4-5"	10"	6-8"

¹If a second weed flush develops after the first application, re-treat according to this rate table.

Table 4. Application Rates for Rice - Drained Fields

Weeds Controlled	Application Rates for Weed Growth Stages ¹			
	1.5 pints per acre		2 pints per acre	
	Leaf Stage	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage	Maximum Height
Cocklebur	2-10	10"	10-15	15"
Dayflower	2-10	6"	10-15	10"
Ducksalad	—	—	6-10	6"
Eclipta	4-6	2"	4-6	2"
Gooseweed	4-6	4"	6-10	8"
Redstem	up to 6	4"	6-10	8"
Redweed	4-6	6"	6-10	8"
Smartweed	2-10	6"	10-15	10"
Spikerush	2-6	6"	6-8	8"
Water plantains				
, Arrowhead	—	—	up to 4	7"
, Common	—	—	up to 4	7"
Yellow nutsedge	4-6	6"	6-8	10"

¹If a second weed flush develops after the first application, re-treat according to this rate table.

Soybeans (including Edamame)

Soybeans are tolerant to **BROADLOOM herbicide** at all stages of growth. Slight leaf speckling and leaf bronzing may occur under certain conditions, but crops generally outgrow these conditions within 10 days. When **BROADLOOM herbicide** is applied to edamame, the addition of oil adjuvants may increase the severity of leaf speckling.

Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations

- Do not graze or cut treated soybean fields for forage or hay for at least 30 days after the last treatment of **BROADLOOM**.

Tank Mixes - Soybeans

Tank mixes not applicable in California.

Read and follow the most restrictive Restrictions and Limitations and Directions for Use on all products involved in tank mixing.

Do not apply tank mixes to edamame (vegetable soybeans).

BROADLOOM may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides (including **RoundUp Ready**[®], **LibertyLink**[®] and **STS**[™] varieties): **Classic**[®], **Cobra**[®], **Concert**^{®*}, **FirstRate**^{®*}, **Flexstar**[®], **Liberty**[®], **Outlook**[®], **Pinnacle**^{®*}, **Poast**[®], **Poast Plus**[®], **Pursuit**[®], **Raptor**[®], **Reflex**[®] 2LC, **Reliance**[®] STS^{®*}, **Resource**[®], **RoundUp Ultra**[®], **Scepter**[®], **Synchrony**[®] STS[®], **Ultra Blazer**[®], 2,4-DB amine.

*For these tank mixes, the use of a nonionic surfactant (1 to 2 pints per 100 gallon) plus UAN (2 to 4 pints per acre) is recommended.

BROADLOOM + Ultra Blazer + Poast

Tank Mix Restrictions and Limitations

Oil concentrate must be used with the **BROADLOOM + Ultra Blazer + Poast** tank mix in place of a spray surfactant.

BROADLOOM + Reliance STS

Tank Mix Restrictions and Limitations

Do not add oil concentrate to this tank mix for use with soybean varieties other than those designated as **STS**.

BROADLOOM + 2,4-DB amine

Use only amine formulations of 2,4-DB.

Use no other adjuvant except UAN at 2 to 4 pints per acre with this tank mix.

Tank Mix Restrictions and Limitations

Do not make more than 1 application of this tank mix per season.

This tank mix will cause soybean foliage injury (such as burning, bronzing or crinkling) and may reduce yields.

Do not use this tank mix on soybeans that show symptoms of disease such as *Phytophthora* root rot.

Mixing with Insecticides

If postemergence or foliar control of certain insects in the soybean crop is required, it is possible to tank mix an insecticide with **BROADLOOM** as long as the proper application timing of the insecticide coincides with the application timing of **BROADLOOM**. The tank mix addition of an insecticide to **BROADLOOM** may increase the potential for crop injury.

Insecticides that may be used are **Furadan**[®] 4F, **Pounce**[®], **Pydrin**[®], dimethoate, and **Lorsban**[®].

Do not tank mix **BROADLOOM** with **malathion** or **Sevin**[®]. The exact conditions under which an insecticide is tank mixed with **BROADLOOM** may vary and these conditions may reduce good mixing quality.

Before a tank mix of **BROADLOOM** and an insecticide is used test the combination as instructed by the **Compatibility Test for Mix Components**.

For Use in Nonbearing Food Crops:

Almonds, Apples, Apricots, Avocados, Blackberries, Blueberries, Cherries, Crabapples, Dates, Figs, Grapes, Grapefruit, Lemons, Limes, Macadamias, Nectarines, Olives, Oranges, Peaches, Pears, Pecans, Pistachios, Plums, Pomegranates, Prunes, Raspberries, Tangelos, Tangerines, Walnuts

NOT FOR THIS USE IN CALIFORNIA OR FLORIDA

Timing of Application

Apply **BROADLOOM** early postemergence as a directed spray, when weeds are small and actively growing and before weeds reach the maximum size listed in the **Application Rate Table**.

Early application to weeds produces the best weed control (exception: yellow nutsedge and Canada thistle), allows use of the lower rate (depending on weed species), and makes it easier to obtain thorough spray coverage. Delay in application which permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated will result in inadequate control. Do not cultivate or mow within five days before or after application of **BROADLOOM**.

Restrictions and Limitations

Do not apply **BROADLOOM herbicide** to crops listed on this label that have been subject to stress conditions (such as hail damage, flooding, drought, injury from other herbicides, or widely fluctuating temperatures), as crop injury may result.

Do not apply **BROADLOOM** to non-bearing food crops using aircraft or any air equipment that results in a broadcast spray application.

Do not apply **BROADLOOM** during prolonged periods of drought or during unseasonably cold weather as unsatisfactory weed control may result. Rainfall or overhead irrigation soon after application (within 8 hours) may nullify the effectiveness of **BROADLOOM**.

Do not apply more than 2 pints of **BROADLOOM** (1.0 pounds of a.i.) per acre per application.

Do not apply more than a total of 2.0 pounds of bentazon a.i. (from all sources) per acre per calendar year.

Do not graze animals in treated orchards and fields. Do not use hay from treated areas for animal feed or bedding.

Do not allow spray to contact green stems, bark, or foliage.

Do not apply within one year of harvest.

Water Volume and Spray Pressure

Apply specified rates of **BROADLOOM** as follows:

Ground Equipment: For best results, use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre and 40 psi pressure (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line). When weed foliage is dense, use up to 50 gallons of water. Use standard high-pressure pesticide flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced 20 inches apart. Do not use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles.

Special Information for Irrigated Areas

In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with **BROADLOOM** herbicide to ensure that weeds are growing actively. Weeds growing under drought conditions usually are not satisfactorily controlled.

Addition of Oil Concentrate to Spray Tank

A nonphytotoxic oil concentrate (commonly referred to as oil concentrate) should be added to the spray tank for certain weed problems as recommended in the **Application Rate Table**.

The oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet the following criteria:

1. be nonphytotoxic
2. contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
3. provide good mixing quality in the jar test (see the following page), and
4. be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers which provide good mixing quality. For vegetable oil concentrates, it has been observed that highly refined vegetable oils are more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils.

For additional information, see **Jar Test for Estimating Suitability of Oil Concentrates** at the end of this section.

With the addition of oil concentrate to **BROADLOOM**, a slight leaf burn of desirable plants may occur, but all new growth will be normal, and crop vigor will not be reduced. The potential for leaf burn is increased when relative humidity and temperature are high. A few oil concentrates have exhibited excessive leaf burn. However, a directed spray application should reduce the potential for leaf injury. Refer to your supplier of **BROADLOOM** for information concerning successful local experience prior to purchasing any oil concentrate.

Rate of Oil Concentrate

Two pints in 20-50 gallons of water per acre.

Mixing/Spraying

Clean sprayer thoroughly prior to application of **BROADLOOM herbicide**, particularly if a herbicide was used with the potential to injure the crop to be sprayed with **BROADLOOM**.

Fill tank of a thoroughly clean sprayer 1/2 - 2/3 with clean water. Start agitation and add **BROADLOOM** and allow to mix thoroughly. Add oil concentrate and remaining volume of water. Maintain constant agitation during application.

Jar Test for Determining Suitability of Oil Concentrates

1. **Water supply:** Use only water from intended source and at the source temperature.
2. **Amount of water in jar:** Ground application: For 20 gallons per acre spray volume use 3 1/3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust proportionately.
3. **Amount of herbicide and oil concentrate to add:** Add herbicide and oil concentrate at the rate of 1 teaspoon (5 ml) for each pint of recommended label rate.
4. **Add components in following sequence**, gently mixing between adding components:
 - a. **BROADLOOM**
 - b. Oil Concentrate
5. **Cap jar**, invert 10 cycles, let stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate.
6. **Evaluation:** An ideal tank mix combination will be uniform; thus, the suitability of the oil concentrate is questionable if any of the following are observed:
 - Free oil at the surface-film or globules.
 - Flocculation-fine particles which may be suspended in the liquid or found as a precipitated layer at the bottom of the jar.
 - Clabbering-thickening texture (coagulated) resembling yogurt or a curd-like texture as with cottage cheese.

Table 5. Application Rate Table - Nonbearing Food Crops

Weeds Controlled	Application Rate Table			
	1 1/2 pints per acre		2 pints per acre	
	Leaf Stage	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage	Maximum Height
Balloonvine	2-4	2"	4-6	3"
Beggarticks	Up to 6	6"	6-8	8"
Bristly Starbur	Up to 4	2"	4-6	3"
Cocklebur	2-6 ¹	6"	6-10	10"
Coffee Senna	—	—	Up to 1 pinnate ²	2"
Common Lambsquarters ³	Up to 6	1 1/2"	4-8 ²	2"
Common Purslane	Up to 4	1"	4-6	2"
Common Ragweed	—	—	4-6 ²	3"
Dayflower	Up to 6	4"	6-10	8"
Devilsclaw	—	—	Up to 6 ²	3"
Galinsoga	—	—	Cotyledon to 6 ²	2"
Giant Ragweed ⁴	—	—	Up to 4	6"
Jimsonweed	Up to 6	6"	6-10	10"
Ladysthumb	Up to 6	6"	6-10	10"
Marshelder	Up to 4	2"	Up to 8	4"
Pennsylvania Smartweed	Up to 6	6"	6-10	10"
Prickly Sida or Teaweed	Up to 6	3"	6-8	4"
Redweed	4-6	6"	6-10	8"
Sesbania	—	—	3-5 ²	3"
Shepherdspurse ⁵	Up to 6	4"	6-10	8"
Spurred Anoda	Up to 6	3"	6-8	4"
Tropic Croton	Up to 2	2"	2-4	4"
Velvetleaf	Up to 6 ²	5"	4-6 ²	6"
Venice Mallow	Up to 6	2"	6-10	4"
Wild Buckwheat	Up to 4	3"	4-6	5"
Wild Mustard	Up to 6	4"	6-10	8"
Wild Poinsettia	2-4 ²	4"	4-8 ²	6"
Wild Sunflower	Up to 4	5"	4-6	8"

For additional weeds, See **Special Directions**.

¹ Do not treat earlier than leaf stage shown, and do not count cotyledon leaves.

² Add oil concentrate according to the **Directions For Use**.

³ Control may be partial or inconsistent.

⁴ If after the first application, a second weed flush develops, re-treat according to this rate table.

⁵ Do not treat rosette before the seed stalk appears.

Special Directions for Other Weed Problems

Canada Thistle

Apply 2 pints of **BROADLOOM** per acre when plants are between 8 inches tall and the bud stage. Make a second application at the same rate 7-10 days later. Add oil concentrate to the spray solution of **BROADLOOM**/water for each application, according to the **Directions For Use**.

Yellow Nutsedge

Two applications are preferred for best results. Apply 1 1/2 - 2 pints of **BROADLOOM** per acre when plants are 6-8 inches tall. If needed, make a second application at the same rate 7-10 days later. Add oil concentration to the spray solution of **BROADLOOM**/water for each application, according to the **Directions For Use**.

Musk Thistle

Apply 2 pints of **BROADLOOM** per acre when plants are in the rosette stage no larger than 10 inches in diameter. Make a second application at the same rate if needed. Add oil concentrate to the spray solution of **BROADLOOM**/water for each application, according to the **Directions For Use**.

Nonbearing Food Crops

Post-directed applications **BROADLOOM** should be applied when weeds are actively growing and before they reach the maximum size listed in the **Application Rate Table**. **BROADLOOM** should be applied as a **directed spray** and away from the foliage of desired plants. If needed, use a spray shield or wrap or cover the plants when spraying around very young trees or vines.

The following plants are tolerant to **BROADLOOM** when used as a directed spray.

Nonbearing Food Crops

Almonds	Nectarines
Apples	Olives
Apricots	Oranges
Avocados	Peaches
Blackberries*	Pears
Blueberries	Pecans
Cherries	Pistachios
Crabapples	Plums
Dates	Pomegranates
Figs	Prunes
Grapes	Raspberries*
Grapefruit	Tangelos
Lemons	Tangerines
Limes	Walnuts

*Apply at or before planting only

Established Turf

Product Information

BROADLOOM may be used on established bluegrass, fescue, bentgrass, Bermudagrass, bahiagrass, centipedegrass, zoysiagrass, ryegrass, St. Augustinegrass, carpetgrass, and buffalograss.

BROADLOOM provides selective postemergence control of broadleaf weeds, annual sedges, and yellow nutsedge. **BROADLOOM** does not control grasses. **BROADLOOM** is effective mainly through contact; therefore, all plants must be thoroughly covered with spray.

Weeds controlled by **BROADLOOM** in turf include annual sedges, yellow nutsedge, wild mustard, dayflower, common groundsel, and common purslane. For other weeds controlled by **BROADLOOM** in turf, see **Table 7**.

Application Information

Apply **BROADLOOM** postemergence to actively growing weeds under good soil moisture conditions. If desired control of yellow nutsedge or Canada thistle is not obtained with the first application, make a second application 10-14 days later or when new growth appears.

In the northern United States, yellow nutsedge can emerge from May through July, while in the southern United States, nutsedge and broadleaf weeds can emerge throughout the year. Always plan initial applications when most plants have emerged. If new plants emerge later in the season, make a second application of **BROADLOOM** according to the label directions. In unmowed turf, make the first application after emergence but before yellow nutsedge, annual sedge, and Canada thistle are 8 inches tall. Annual broadleaf weeds should be no taller than 4 inches. Thorough spray coverage of yellow nutsedge is essential for maximum control.

For best control, do not mow within 3 days before or after application. For sedges, do not mow within 5 days of application.

Use a minimum water volume of 1 gallon per 1,000 square feet (40 gallons per acre) with a minimum pressure measured at the nozzle of 40 psi.

Restrictions and Limitations

Do not apply **BROADLOOM** to turf that has been under stress (drought, cold temperature or injury from other herbicides or pesticides). Do not apply **BROADLOOM** to any newly seeded or newly sprigged turf until seedlings or sprigs are well established, as injury may result.

Not recommended for use on golf course greens or collars.

In perennial ryegrass, apply no more than 0.75 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet (2 pints per acre) at one time and make subsequent applications no less than 21 days later.

Do not apply more than 1.5 fluid ounces of **BROADLOOM** per 1,000 square feet (4 pints per acre) in one season.

Do not apply more than a total of 1 pound of active ingredient per acre per application or 2 pounds of active ingredient per acre per season. One pint of **BROADLOOM** contains 0.5 pound of bentazon.

Do not apply more than a total of 0.367 ounces of active ingredient per 1,000 square feet per application or 0.73 ounce of active ingredient per 1,000 square feet per season. One fluid ounce of **BROADLOOM** contains 0.5 ounce of bentazon.

Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation within 8 hours after application may reduce the effectiveness of **BROADLOOM**.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control or turf injury may be caused by mixing **BROADLOOM** with pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides or miticides), additives or fertilizers.

UPI does not recommend using **BROADLOOM** in tank mixes other than those listed on UPI labels, supplemental labeling, or technical bulletins.

Local professional authorities may be a source of information when using other than UPI recommended combinations. Otherwise, test a small area of the site with the desired tank mix combination and allow 7-10 days to evaluate the potential for injury. Do not apply **BROADLOOM** plus an oil concentrate with other pesticides whose labels caution against their use with oil adjuvants.

Clean the sprayer thoroughly before applying **BROADLOOM**, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure the turf to be sprayed with **BROADLOOM** was previously used.

When treating turf with **BROADLOOM**, avoid over-the-top spraying of adjacent ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers unless otherwise recommended in this label. Spraying near the base of established ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers should not result in injury **except for sycamore and rhododendron**.

Application Rate: See **Table 6** for application rate of **BROADLOOM**.

Addition of Oil Concentrate

A nonphytotoxic oil concentrate (commonly referred to as oil concentrate) may be added to the spray tank for certain weed problems. The oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all the following criteria:

- be nonphytotoxic,
- contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
- provide good mixing quality in the jar test (see below), and
- be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary, however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have been observed to be more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information, see **Jar Test for Estimating Suitability of Oil Concentrates**.

Area to be Sprayed	200 sq ft	400 sq ft	1,000 sq ft	1 acre
BROADLOOM	1 teaspoon	2 teaspoons	5 teaspoons (0.75 fl oz)	2 pints
Water ^b	0.2-0.4 gallons (1.6-3.2 pints)	0.4-0.8 gallons (3.2-6.4 pints)	1-2 gallons	40-80 gallons

^a For yellow nutsedge, apply no more than 0.75 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet (2 pints per acre) at one time. Make a second application 10-14 days later. Apply no more than 1.5 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet (4 pints per acre) in one season. For perennial ryegrass, apply no more than 0.75 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet (2 pints per acre) at one time. Make a second application no less than 21 days later.

^b Quantity of water required to uniformly spray this area with your sprayer. If unknown, refer to section **Sprayer Calibration Suggestions**.

Adding oil concentrate to **BROADLOOM** may cause a slight leaf burn when relative humidity and temperature are high. Refer to your supplier of **BROADLOOM** for information concerning successful local experience before purchasing any oil concentrate.

Rate of Oil Concentrate

Use 0.75 fluid ounce per 1,000 square feet or 2 pints per acre.

Jar Test for Estimating Suitability of Oil Concentrates:

1. **Water Supply:** Use only water from the intended source at the source temperature.
2. **Amount of Water in Jar: Ground Application:** For 1 gallon per 1,000 square feet spray volume, use 6 2/3 cups (1600 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust proportionately to above.
3. **Amount of herbicide and oil concentrate to add:** Add 2 teaspoons each of herbicide and oil concentrate for each 0.75 fluid ounce per 1,000 square feet of recommended label rate.
4. **Add components** in the following sequence, gently mixing between additions:
 - a. **BROADLOOM**
 - b. Tank mix product, if used
 - c. Oil concentrate

5. **Cap jar, invert** 10 cycles, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.

6. **Evaluation:** An ideal tank mix combination will be uniform. The suitability of the oil concentrate is questionable if any of the following are observed:

Free oil at the surface - film or globules.

Flocculation - fine particles which may be suspended in the liquid or found as a precipitated layer at the bottom of the jar.

Clabbering - thickening texture (coagulated) resembling yogurt or a curd-like texture as with cottage cheese.

Spray Equipment

Hand-held pump-up, knapsack, or hose-end type sprayers are suitable for applying **BROADLOOM**.

Do not spray during windy conditions because spray drift may cause damage to adjacent ornamental plants. Rinse equipment with soap and water after use.

Mixing

Fill the tank of a thoroughly clean sprayer one-half to two-thirds full of clean water. Start agitation, add **BROADLOOM herbicide**, and allow the components to mix thoroughly. Add oil concentrate and the remaining volume of water. Maintain constant agitation during application.

Mix only enough spray solution for one usage. A fresh spray mixture should be used each time.

Sprayer Calibration Suggestions

Hand Sprayers:

1. Stake off a 400 square foot area of turf for practice. This is an area 20' (7 steps) x 20'.
2. Add a measured quantity (1.5 gallons for example) of water to the sprayer and uniformly spray the 400 square foot area. Measure water remaining to determine the amount applied per 400 square foot area. (**Note:** A minimum of 3 pints per 400 square feet is recommended).
3. Prepare the spray solution according to **Table 5**.

Application Rates for Turf.

Example: Assume that in **Step 2** the 400 square foot area was uniformly covered with 0.5 gallon of water. Referring to the table, add 2 teaspoons of **BROADLOOM** per 0.5 gallon of water for each 400 square foot of turf to be sprayed. (**Note:** Using this mix to spot spray individual weeds may result in an excessive dosage and possible turf injury.)

Hose-end Applicator

A procedure similar to the above may be followed for calibrating hose-end sprayers. Half-fill container with water to an even mark on the "gallons" scale and note the volume level. Spray the 400 square foot area, noting the new reading, and thereby determine the amount of water used to spray the area. Then proceed as in **Step 3** above.

Tank Mixes with **BROADLOOM** — Established Turf

Read and follow the most restrictive Restrictions and Limitations and Directions for Use on all products involved in tank mixing.

For postemergence control of other broadleaf weeds or sedges not listed on this label, other products registered for use in turf may be tank mixed with **BROADLOOM**. Other products that may be tank mixed are **Image**[®] and **Turflon**[®] herbicides, MSMA, atrazine, 2,4-D, and mixes of 2,4-D, MCPP (mecoprop) or 2,4-DP (dichlorprop). A tank mix with **Segment**[®] herbicide may be used on centipedegrass and fine fescue species. Some of these products cannot be used on all turf sites or species. Refer to the respective product labels for site and species restrictions.

Determine the compatibility of the potential tank mix product before mixing with **BROADLOOM** in the spray tank. An antifoaming agent may be used if needed. Do not use a surfactant or oil additive with 2,4-D, MCPP, or 2,4-DP. Read each tank mix product label for **Directions For Use, Precautionary Statements, and Restrictions and Limitations**.

Ornamentals, Nursery, Noncrop Sites, Roadsides, and other Rights-of-Ways

Apply **BROADLOOM** as a directed spray around all ornamental and nursery plants **except sycamore and rhododendron**.

Directions for Use

Rate and Timing of Application

Apply **BROADLOOM herbicide** early postemergence to actively growing weeds before they reach the maximum size listed in **Table 6**. For best results apply early (exception: yellow nutsedge and Canada thistle). Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and will result in inadequate control.

Do not cultivate or mow within 5 days before or after applying **BROADLOOM**.

Restrictions and Limitations

Do not apply **BROADLOOM** to crop plants that have been subject to stress conditions (such as hail damage, flooding, drought, extreme heat, or widely fluctuating temperatures) as crop injury may result.

Do not apply **BROADLOOM** if crop plants show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.

Rainfall or overhead irrigation within 8 hours after application may reduce the effectiveness of **BROADLOOM**. Do not apply more than 1.5 fluid ounces of **BROADLOOM** per 1,000 square feet (4 pints per acre) in any 12-month period.

Do not apply more than 1 pound of active ingredient per acre per application or 2 pounds of active ingredient per acre per season. One pint of **BROADLOOM** contains 0.5 pound of bentazon.

Do not exceed a total of 0.367 ounce active ingredient per 1,000 square feet per application or 0.73 ounce of active ingredient per 1,000 square feet per season. One fluid ounce of **BROADLOOM** contains 0.5 ounce of bentazon.

Clean the sprayer thoroughly before applying **BROADLOOM**, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure the plants to be sprayed with **BROADLOOM** was previously used.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or ornamental plant injury may result from mixing **BROADLOOM** with pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides or miticides), additives or fertilizers.

UPI does not recommend using **BROADLOOM** tank mixes other than those listed on UPI labels, supplemental labeling, or technical bulletins.

Local professional authorities may be a source of information when using other than UPI recommended combinations. Otherwise, test a small area of the site with the desired tank mix combination and allow 7-10 days to evaluate potential injury.

Do not apply **BROADLOOM** plus an oil concentrate with other pesticides whose labels caution against their use with oil adjuvants.

Addition of Oil Concentrate

Refer to **Addition of Oil Concentrate** for more information. Use 0.75 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet (2 pints per acre).

Table 7. Application Rate Table for Ornamentals, Nursery, Noncrop Sites, Roadsides and Rights-of Ways

Weeds Controlled ^a	Application Rates for Weed Growth Stage			
	0.55 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet (1.5 pints per acre)		0.75 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet (2 pints per acre)	
	Leaf Stage	Maximum Height (inches)	Leaf Stage	Maximum Height (inches)
Anoda, Spurred	Up to 6	3	6-8	4
Balloonvine	2-4	2	4-6	3
Buckwheat, Wild	Up to 4	3	4-6	5
Coffee Senna	Not Recommended	—	Up to 1 pinnate ^b	2
Dayflower	Up to 6	4	6-10	8
Devilsclaw	Not Recommended	—	Up to 6 ^b	3
Galinsoga	Not Recommended	—	Cotyledon to 6 ^b	2
Groundsel, Common	Not Recommended	—	2-10	6
Ladysthumb	Up to 6	6	6-10	10
Lambsquarters ^c , Common	Not Recommended	—	4-8 ^b	2
Mustard, Wild	Up to 6	4	6-10	8
Pennsylvania Smartweed	Up to 6	6	6-10	10
Poinsettia, Wild	2-4	4	4-8 ^b	6
Prickly Sida or Teaweed	Up to 6	3	6-8	4
Purslane, Common	Up to 4	1	4-6	2
Ragweed, Common	Not Recommended	—	4-6 ^b	3
, Giant ^d	Not Recommended	—	Up to 4	6
Redweed	4-6	6	6-10	8
Sedge, annual	Not Recommended	6-8	Not Recommended	6-8
Sesbania	Not Recommended	—	3-5 ^b	3
Shepherdspurse ^e	Up to 6	4	6-10	8
Spurweed/Lawn burweed	Not Recommended	—	2-6	3
Sunflower, Wild	Up to 4	5	4-6	8

^aFor additional weeds see **Special Directions** section.

^bAdd oil concentrate at 0.75 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet (2 pints per acre)

^cControl may be partial or inconsistent.

^dIf a second weed flush develops after the first application, retreat according to this rate table.

^eDo not treat rosette before seed stalk appears.

Special Directions for Other Weed Problems

Canada Thistle - Apply 0.75 fluid ounces of **BROADLOOM** per 1,000 square feet (2 pints per acre) when plants are from 8 inches tall to the bud stage. Make a second application at the same rate 7-10 days later.

Yellow Nutsedge - For best results make two applications. Apply 0.55-0.75 fluid ounces of **BROADLOOM** per 1,000 square feet (1.5-2 pints per acre) when plants are 6-8 inches tall. If needed, make a second application at the same rate 7-10 days later. Add oil concentrate to the spray solution of **BROADLOOM** and water for each application, according to the **Directions For Use**.

Musk Thistle - Apply 0.75 fluid ounces of **BROADLOOM** per 1,000 square feet (2 pints per acre) when plants are in the rosette stage no larger than 10 inches in diameter. Make a second application at the same rate if needed. Add oil concentrate to the spray solution of **BROADLOOM** and water for each application, according to the **Directions For Use**.

Water Volume and Spray Pressure

Apply specified rates of **BROADLOOM** with a minimum of 0.5 gallon of water per 1,000 square feet (20 gallons per acre) and a minimum of 40 psi (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line). When foliage is dense, use up to 2.5 gallons of water and up to 80 psi. Use standard high-pressure pesticide hollow cone or flat fan nozzles spaced 20 inches apart. Do not use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles.

Special Information for Irrigated Areas

If moisture is not adequate for active weed growth, irrigate before applying **BROADLOOM**. Weeds growing under drought conditions usually are not satisfactorily controlled.

Mixing

Fill the tank of a thoroughly clean sprayer one-half to two-thirds full with clean water. Start agitation, add **BROADLOOM**, and allow to mix thoroughly. Add oil concentrate and the remaining volume of water. Maintain constant agitation during application.

Over-The-Top Applications

BROADLOOM may be applied over-the-top of certain ornamental species listed in **Table 8** and to non-crop sites listed below.

Noncrop Sites, Roadsides, and Rights-of-Ways

BROADLOOM may be used in sites where grass vegetation must be maintained. Avoid drift onto the vegetation as injury may occur. Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of the weed. Do not apply to open waters.

Notice to User

Due to the variability within species and in application techniques, neither the manufacturer nor the Seller has determined whether or not **BROADLOOM** can be safely used on all ornamentals, nursery, and other nonfood sites under all conditions. It is recommended therefore, that the user determine if **BROADLOOM** can be used safely prior to broad use.

Directed Spray Applications

Apply **BROADLOOM** around landscape and ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers, and other plants as a directed spray away from the foliage of desired plants, unless otherwise directed.

BROADLOOM may cause injury when applied as a directed spray under the tree line or over the roots of sycamore and rhododendron. Do not apply if the risk of injury to these plants is not acceptable.

Table 8. Ornamental Species for Over-the-Top Applications

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alumroot	<i>Heuchera</i> spp.
Apple (nonbearing)	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Arborvitae*†	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Barberry, Japanese	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Boxwood	<i>Buxus</i> spp.
Bugle, common†	<i>Ajuga</i> sp.
Butterfly bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
Cabbage, ornamental	<i>Brassica</i> spp.
Cape jasmine	<i>Gardenia</i> spp.
Chokeberry†	<i>Photinia</i> spp.
Coral bells†	<i>Heuchera</i> spp.
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.
Crabapple (nonbearing)†	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crape myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Cypress, bald	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.
Dusty miller	<i>Centaurea cineraria</i>
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus</i> spp.
Gardenia, common	<i>Gardenia</i> spp.
Golden-rain tree	<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i>
Hawthorn, Indian	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Holly, Chinese, dwarf Chinese	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>
Holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.
Impatiens "Accent Carmine"*†	<i>Impatiens</i> sp.
Impatiens "Balsam"†	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>
Ivy, English†	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Jasmine	<i>Jasminum</i> spp.
Lily, plantain	<i>Hosta fortune</i>
Liriope	<i>Liriope</i> spp.
Liriope, creeping	<i>Liriope spicata</i>
Liriope, green	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Marigold	<i>Tagete</i> spp.
Myrtle, wax	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Oak, red*†	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Ornamental cabbage pansy†	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>
Pachysandra†	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Petunia	<i>Petunia hybrid</i>
Photinia†	<i>Photinia</i> spp.
Pine, Mugo	<i>Pinus mugo</i>
Pine, white	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Pittosporum, Japanese	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus</i> spp.
Yew, Japanese†	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>
Yew hybrids*†	<i>Taxus x media</i>
Yew, Southern	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>

*Make no more than one application per season per crop.

†Not for this use in California

Tank Mixes

Read and follow the most restrictive Restrictions and Limitations and Directions for Use on all products involved in tank mixing.

BROADLOOM + Pennant Magnum® herbicide Tank Mix

A tank mix application of **BROADLOOM + Pennant Magnum** may be applied as a post-direct spray to control yellow nutsedge and certain emerged broadleaf weeds listed on the **BROADLOOM** label. This tank mix will also control certain broadleaf and grass weeds listed on the **Pennant Magnum** label that have not emerged. This tank mix should be applied as a directed spray away from the foliage of ornamental plants. If any desirable plant foliage received direct or indirect application, wash the solution off the foliage immediately. Read each tank mix product label for **Directions For Use, Precautionary Statements, and Restrictions and Limitations**. The most restrictive labeling applies in all tank mixes.

BROADLOOM + Segment herbicide Tank Mix

A tank mix of **BROADLOOM + Segment** may be applied to control yellow nutsedge, certain broadleaf weeds, and annual and perennial grass weeds. This tank mix will not control weeds and grasses that have not emerged. Apply this tank mix as a directed spray away from the foliage of ornamental plants. If any desirable plant foliage received direct or indirect application, wash the solution off the foliage immediately.

Other Tank Mixes

BROADLOOM may be tank mixed with other compatible products registered for use in ornamentals. Tank mixes using other products with **BROADLOOM** should be applied as a directed spray away from the foliage of ornamental plants. If any desirable plant foliage received direct or indirect application, wash the solution off the foliage immediately.

When applying tank mixes not recommended by this label, test the application on a small area to determine the safety of the anticipated tank mix. Evaluate the potential for injury 5-7 days later before making a general application of this tank mix.

Weeds Listed in this Label

Common Name	Scientific Name
Balloonvine	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>
Beggarticks	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>
Bindweed, Field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Bindweed, Hedge	<i>Convolvulus sepium</i>
Bristly Starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>
Butterprint (see Velvetleaf)	
Buttonweed (see Velvetleaf)	
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Coffee Senna	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dayflower	<i>Commelina</i> spp.
Devilsclaw	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>
Ducksalad	<i>Heteranthera limosa</i>
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta alba</i>
Eastern Black Nightshade	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>
Florida Pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga</i> spp.
Gooseweed	<i>Sphenoclea zeylanica</i>
Groundsel, Common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Marshelder	<i>Iva xanthiifolia</i>
Mayweed/Dogfennel	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Morningglory, Tall (Common)	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
Morningglory, Cypressvine	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>
Morningglory, Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriuscula</i>
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>
Morningglory, Palmleaf	<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>
Morningglory, Pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunose</i>
Morningglory, Purple Moonflower	<i>Ipomoea muricata</i>
Morningglory, Smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>

(continued)

Weeds Listed in this Label (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Nightshade, Hairy	<i>Solanum sarachoides</i>
Nutsedge, Yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Onion/Garlic	<i>Allium</i> spp.
Pennsylvania Smartweed	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.
Plantain	<i>Plantago</i> spp.
Prickly Sida/Teaweed	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Radish, Volunteer	
Radish, Wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Ragweed, Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Redstem	<i>Ammannia</i> spp.
Redweed	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>
Sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Spikerush	<i>Eleocharis macrostachya</i>
Spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Spurred Anoda	<i>Anoda caristata</i>
Spurweed/Lawn Burweed	<i>Saliva pterosperma</i>
Sugarbeet, Volunteer	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Thistle, Musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Tropic Croton	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Venice Mallow†	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Waterplantain, Arrowhead	
Waterplantain, Common	<i>Alisma trivale</i>
Wild Buckwheat	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Wild Mustard	<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>
Wild Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>
Wild Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Wood Sorrel, Yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>

† Not for this use in California

Sedges Listed in this Label

Common Name	Scientific Name
Annual Sedges	<i>Cyperus</i> spp.
Purple Nutsedge	<i>Cyperus rotundas</i>
Yellow Nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION
READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT**

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests, and must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks 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 or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of United Phosphorus, Inc. or Seller. Handling, storage, and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of United Phosphorus, Inc. and Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold United Phosphorus, Inc. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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