

DAKOTA™

GROUP 1 HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

*Clethodim26.4%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:73.6%

TOTAL:100.0%

*(E)-2-[1-[[[3-chloro-2-propenyl]oxy]imino] propyl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one

Contains petroleum distillate.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING/AVISO

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

See Panel for First Aid Instructions and booklet for complete
Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

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Distributed by:

Rotam North America, Inc.

4900 Koger Blvd., Suite 140

Greensboro, NC 27407

1-866-927-6826

Net Contents: 1 Gallon

Store at temperatures below 104° F (40° C)

PRODUCT OF CHINA



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FIRST AID

IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.• Do not give any liquid to the person.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) call: **1-800-222-1222**. For Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident) call CHEMTREC: **1-800-424-9300**.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. If ingested, probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING. Causes substantial but temporary eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminate or Viton ≥ 14 mils, and protective eyewear

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If there are no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler and 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/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

The use of this product may pose a hazard to the federally designated endangered species of Solano Grass and Wild Rice. Use of this product is prohibited in the following areas where the species are known to exist:

Solano Grass: Solano County, California: the vernal lakes area bounded by the Union Pacific Railroad and Hastings Road to the north, Highway 113 to the east, Highway 12 to the south, and Travis Air Force Base to the west.

Wild Rice: Hays County, Texas.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Read entire label before using this product.

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves greater than 14 mils in thickness composed of materials such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Keep all unprotected persons out of operating areas, or vicinity where there may be drift. Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

TANK MIXES

Notice: Tank mixing this product with any other product which is not specifically and expressly authorized by the label shall be the exclusive risk of user, applicator and/or application advisor.

Read and follow the entire label of each product to be used in the tank mix with this product.

CHEMIGATION

May be applied to onions and garlic by sprinkler irrigation systems. Do not make applications by chemigation to any other crop, or to this crop using any other type of irrigation system.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

DAKOTA is classified as a Group 1 herbicide. Any weed stand may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to **DAKOTA** and other Group 1 herbicides. Weed species that acquire resistance to Group 1 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 1 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in reduced or total loss of control of those species by **DAKOTA** or other Group 1 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider:

- Avoiding consecutive use of **DAKOTA** or other target site of action Group 1 herbicides that might have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

INFORMATION

For use on: Alfalfa, Artichoke (Globe), Asparagus, Bean (dry) and Pea (shelled) [Dry shelled Bean and Pea (except Soybean Subgroup 6C)]¹, Bean and Pea (Succulent shelled) [Succulent shelled Pea and Bean Subgroup 6B]², Berry Low Growing (except Cranberry and Strawberry) [Subgroup 13-07G]³, Broccoli, Bushberry [Subgroup 13-07B]⁴, Cabbage, Caneberry [Subgroup 13-07A]⁵, Canola⁶, Carrot, Cauliflower (and other Head and Stem Brassica Vegetables [Subgroup 5A])⁷, Celery, Clover (grown in Idaho, Oregon and Washington only), Conifers, Cotton (including cotton grown for seed*), Cranberry, Cucumber, Eggplant (and other Fruiting Vegetables [Crop Group 8-10])⁸, Fallow Land (and other non-producing agricultural areas), Field Corn⁹, Flax*, Garden Beet, Garlic, Herbs [Subgroup 19A]¹⁰, Hops, Horseradish (and other Root Vegetables [Subgroup 1A])¹¹, Legume Vegetables (edible podded) [Subgroup 6A]¹², Lettuce, Head and Leaf (and other Leafy Greens [Subgroup 4A])¹³, Melons (including Cantaloupes and Watermelons)¹⁴, Mint, Mustard Greens (and other Leafy Brassica Greens) [Subgroup 5B]¹⁵, Mustard Seed*, Non-Bearing Food Crops, Non-Crop or Non-Planted Areas, Onions (dry bulb) [Subgroup 3-07A]¹⁶, Onion (green), Ornamentals, Peaches, Peanut (including perennial), Peppers (bell and non-bell), Pome Fruit [Crop Group 11-10]¹⁷, Potato, Radish, Rhubarb (and other Leaf Petioles [Subgroup 4B])¹⁸, Safflower, Sesame, Shallots (dry bulbs and green), Squash (including Pumpkins)¹⁴, Soybeans, Strawberry, Stevia (dried leaves)*, Stone Fruit [Crop Group 12-12]¹⁹, Sugar Beet, Sunflower [Subgroup 20B]²⁰, Sweet Potato, Tomato, Turnip Greens, and Yam (and other Tuberosus and Corm Vegetable [Subgroup 1D])²¹.

*Not for use in California.

¹Other Bean (dry) and Pea (shelled) [Dry Shelled Bean and Pea, except Soybean Subgroup 6C] crops that are approved for use with this product include: Bean (*Lupinus* spp.), grain, sweet, white and white sweet; Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.), field, kidney, lima (dry), navy, pinto and tepary; Bean (*Vigna* spp.), adzuki bean, black-eyed pea, catjang, cowpea, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, Southern pea, urd bean, broad (dry), chickpea (garbanzo), guar, lablab bean, and lentil; and Pea (*Pisum* spp.), field and pigeon.

²Other Bean and Pea (succulent shelled) [Subgroup 6B] crops that are approved for use with this product include: Bean (*Lupinus* spp.), broad (dry), grain, sweet, white and white sweet; Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.), field, kidney, lima (dry), navy, pinto and tepary; Bean (*Vigna* spp.), adzuki bean, black-eyed pea, catjang, cowpea, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, Southern pea, urd bean, chickpea (garbanzo), guar, lablab bean, and lentil; Pea (*Pisum* spp.), field and pigeon.

³Other Berry Low Growing (except cranberry and strawberry) [Subgroup 13-07G] crops that are approved for use with this product include: bearberry, bilberry, blueberry (lowbush), cloudberry, lingonberry, muntries and partridgeberry.

⁴Other Bushberry [Subgroup 13-07B] crops that are approved for use with this product include: Aronia berry, blueberry (highbush), black currant, Buffalo currant, Chilean guava, cranberry (highbush), Elderberry, European barberry, gooseberry, honeysuckle (edible), huckleberry (edible), Jostaberry, Juneberry (Saskatoon berry), native currant, salal, sea buckthorn, red currant, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

⁵Other Caneberry [Subgroup 13-07A] crops that are approved for use with this product include: blackberry, loganberry, raspberry (black and red), wild raspberry, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

⁶Other Canola [including Rapeseed Subgroup 20A, except flax seed, mustard seed and sesame seed] crops that are approved for use with this product include: borage, crambe, cuphea, echium, gold of pleasure, hare's ear mustard, lesquerella, lunaria, meadowfoam, milkweed, oil radish, poppy seed, rapeseed (canola), sweet rocket.

- ⁷Other Head and Stem Brassica Vegetables [Subgroup 5A] that are approved for use with this product include: Chinese broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Chinese (napa) cabbage, Chinese mustard, cavalo broccoli, and kohlrabi.
- ⁸Other Fruiting Vegetables (except tomato) [Crop Group 8-10] that are approved for use with this product include: African eggplant, bush tomato, bell pepper, cocona, currant tomato, eggplant, garden huckleberry, goji berry, Groundcherry, martynia, narajilla, okra, pea eggplant, pepino, non-bell pepper, roselle, scarlet eggplant, sunberry, tree tomato, tomatillo, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.
- ⁹For burndown of existing stand of Roundup Ready field corn or volunteer Roundup Ready field corn prior to replanting field corn.
- ¹⁰Other Herb [Subgroup 19A] crops that are approved for use with this product include: angelica, balm, basil, borage, burnet, chamomile, catnip, chervil (dried), chive, Chinese chive, clary, coriander (leaf), costmary, cilantro (leaf), curry (leaf), dill (dillweed), horehound, hyssop, lavender, lovage (leaf), marigold, marjoram (*Origanum* spp.), nasturtium, parsley (dried), pennyroyal, rosemary, rue, sage, and savory, summer and winter.
- ¹¹Other Root Vegetable [Subgroup 1A] crops that are approved for use with this product include: burdock, edible, celeriac, chervil, turnip-rooted; cent chicory; ginseng; parsley, turnip-rooted; parsnip; radish, oriental; rutabaga; salsify; salsify, black; salsify, Spanish; skirret, and turnip.
- ¹²Other Edible Podded Legume [Subgroup 6A] crops that are approved for use with this product include: Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.), runner, snap and wax; Bean (*Vigna* spp.), asparagus, Chinese longbean, moth, yardlong, and jackbean; Pea (*Pisum* spp.), dwarf, edible-pod, snow, sugar snap, pigeon, and sword bean.
- ¹³Other Leafy Greens [Subgroup 4A] crops that are approved for use with this product include: amaranth (Chinese spinach, leafy amaranth and tampala), arugula (rocket), chervil, chrysanthemum (edible-leaved and garland), corn salad, cress (garden, yellow rock and winter), dandelion, dock (sorrel), endive (escarole), lettuce (head and leaf), orach, parsley, purslane (garden and winter), radicchio (red chicory), and spinach (New Zealand and Vine [Indian and Malabar]).
- ¹⁴Other Cucurbit [Crop Group 9] crops that are approved for use with this product include: Chayote (fruit), Chinese Wax Gourd, Citron Melon, Edible Gourd, Gherkin and Muskmelons (all) including Honeydew Melon.
- ¹⁵Other Leafy Brassica Green [Subgroup 5B] crops that are approved for use with this product include: broccoli raab, Chinese (bok choy) cabbage, collards, kale, mizuna, mustard greens, mustard spinach, rape greens and turnip greens.
- ¹⁶Other Onion, bulb [Subgroup 3-07A] crops that are approved for use with this product include: Daylily, bulb; fritillaria, bulb; garlic, bulb; garlic, great-headed, bulb; garlic, serpent, bulb; lily, bulb; onion, bulb; onion, Chinese, bulb; onion, pearl; onion, potato, bulb; shallot, bulb; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.
- ¹⁷Other Pome Fruit [Crop Group 11-10] crops that are approved for use with this product include: apple, Azarole, crabapple, loquat, mayhaw, medlar, pear, Asian pear, quince, Chinese quince, Japanese quince and tejocote.
- ¹⁸Other Leaf Petiole [Subgroup 4B] crops approved for use with this product include: cardoon, celtuce, Chinese celery, Florence fennel, and Swiss chard.
- ¹⁹Other stone fruit [Crop Group 12-12] crops that are approved for use with this product include: apricot; apricot, Japanese; capulin; cherry, black; cherry, nanking; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; jujube, Chinese; nectarine; peach; plum; plum, American; plum, beach; plum, Canada; plum, cherry; plum, chickasaw; plum, damson; plum, Japanese; plum, Klamath; plum, prune; plumcot; sloe.

²⁰Other Sunflower [Subgroup 20B] crops that are approved for use with this product include: calendula, castor oil plant, Chinese tallowtree, euphorbia, evening primrose, jojoba, Niger seed, rose hip, stokes aster, tallowwood, tea oil plant, vernonia.

²¹Other Tuber and Corm Vegetable [Subgroup 1D] crops that are approved for use with this product include: arracacha, arrowroot, Chinese artichoke, Jerusalem artichoke, edible burdock, edible canna, bitter and sweet cassava, chayote (root), chufa, dasheen (taro), ginger, leren, tanier, tumeric, and bean yam.

USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Applications of this product on Long Island, New York, is restricted to no more than 16 fl. oz. of **DAKOTA** (0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Do not make application if rain is expected within 1 hour of application as control may be unsatisfactory.
- Do not make application of a post-emergence broadleaf herbicide within one day following application of **DAKOTA** or reduced grass control may result.
- Do not make applications under conditions of stress. Applying **DAKOTA** under conditions that do not promote active grass growth will reduce herbicide performance. These conditions include drought, excessive water, temperature extremes, low humidity and grasses either partially controlled or stunted from prior pesticide applications. Grasses under these kinds of stressful conditions will not absorb and translocate **DAKOTA** effectively, and will be less susceptible to herbicide activity.
- Do not allow **DAKOTA** to come in contact with desirable grass crops such as corn, rice, sorghum, small grains, or turf, as these and other grass crops will be injured or killed. Minor leaf spotting may occur on plants that are treated under certain environmental conditions. New foliage is not affected.
- Do not plant rotational crops for 30 days after application of **DAKOTA** unless the crop is listed on **DAKOTA** label.
- Do not make applications of **DAKOTA** on vegetable crops that are grown for seed production unless specific use directions are provided.
- For canola, do not make application of more than 6 fl. oz. of **DAKOTA** per acre per year. For clover, flax, mustard seed, and radish crops, do not make application of more than 16 fl. oz. of **DAKOTA** (0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. For all other crops, do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz. of **DAKOTA** (0.50 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. Applications on Long Island, New York, are restricted to no more than 16 fl. oz. of **DAKOTA** (0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A of **DAKOTA** per application to the following crops: asparagus, brassica vegetables (head and stem), bean (succulent), carrot, cranberry, cucurbits, flax, fruiting vegetables (except tomato), garden beet, green onion, herbs, hops, leaf petioles, leafy brassica greens, leafy greens, legume vegetables (edible podded), non-bearing food crops, pea (dry shelled), pea (succulent), root vegetables, safflower, sesame, and strawberry. Do not use more than 6 fl. oz./A of **DAKOTA** per application to canola or mustard seed. For all other crops, do not apply more than 16 fl. oz. of **DAKOTA** (0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre per application. Exceeding these directed use rates may result in unacceptable adverse crop response or injury.
- Due to this non-uniform weed emergence, do not apply less than 2 **DAKOTA** applications per year at the appropriate weed-growth stage rate under continuous no-till conditions.

USE PRECAUTIONS:

- **DAKOTA** is an herbicide used for selective post-emergence control of annual and perennial grasses.
- **DAKOTA** will not control sedges or broadleaf weeds.
- Optimum product performance for perennial grass control can be obtained if rhizomes or stolons are cut up by preplant tillage practices (discing, plowing, etc.) to stimulate maximum emergence of grass shoots. Cultural practices such as continuous no-tillage in which the perennial grass rhizomes or stolons are not cut up, result in a very staggered, and non-uniform weed emergence. Grass crops including, corn, rice, sorghum, small grains, or turf, etc. are highly sensitive to **DAKOTA**.
- While all vegetable crops on this label have been tested and have shown tolerance to **DAKOTA**, not all specialty varieties of these crops have been tested. It is advised that, before making application of **DAKOTA** to specialty varieties of vegetable crops on this label, crop tolerance be investigated first using a small section of the field. It is possible that injury symptoms can occur. Symptoms may appear as leaf speckling or stunting.
- Always read and follow the product label for use restrictions and use precautions for all products whether used alone or in a tank mix. The most restrictive labeling of any product used applies in tank mixtures, including all crop rotational and other crop restrictions.
- Tank mixes of **DAKOTA** and broadleaf herbicides may result in reduced grass weed control. If grass regrowth occurs, an additional application **DAKOTA** may be necessary.
- Repeated use of **DAKOTA** (or similar post-emergence grass herbicides with the same mode of action) may lead to the selection of naturally occurring biotypes that are resistant to these products in some grass species.
- If poor performance occurs and cannot be attributed to adverse weather or application conditions, a resistant biotype may be present. This is most likely to occur in fields where other control strategies such as crop rotation, mechanical removal, and other classes of herbicides are not used from year to year.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Timing of Applications

Make a post-emergence application of **DAKOTA** to actively growing grasses according to rate table instructions. Applications made to grass plants stressed by insufficient moisture, or hot or cold temperatures, or to grass plants exceeding specified growth stages may result in less than satisfactory control. Do not make applications under these conditions.

In dry regions where irrigation is used to supplement rainfall, make an application of **DAKOTA** as soon as possible, after irrigation (within 7 days). In dry regions, a second application of **DAKOTA** will generally provide better control of perennial grass weeds than a single application. Make the second application to actively growing grass 2 to 3 weeks after emergence of new growth.

Cultivation of treated grasses 7 days before or within 7 days after application of **DAKOTA** may reduce weed control. DO NOT make application of **DAKOTA** if rainfall is expected within one hour, since control may be reduced.

Control Symptoms

Treated grass weeds will exhibit a reduction in vigor and growth. Early chlorosis/necrosis of the younger plant tissue is followed by a progressive collapse of the remaining foliage. Symptoms will generally be observed in 7 to 14 days after application, depending on grass species treated and environmental conditions.

ADDITION OF ADJUVANT OR CROP OIL CONCENTRATE

CROP	ADJUVANT DIRECTIONS
Alfalfa, Cotton, Bean (dry) & Pea (shelled), Edible Podded Legume Vegetables, Peanuts (including Perennial), Potato, Soybean, Bean & Pea (succulent shelled), Sugar Beet, and Sunflower	Always use a crop oil concentrate* at 1.0 qt./A by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) in the finished spray volume by air. 1 to 2 qts./A of liquid fertilizer (10-34-0, 28% N or 32%N), or equivalent amount (2.5 to 4.0 lbs./A) of spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) may be added to DAKOTA applications, in addition to the specified use rate of crop oil concentrate. The addition of AMS has shown improved grass control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals, and volunteer corn.
Artichoke (Globe), Asparagus, Berry (low-growing), Bushberry, Caneberry, Canola, Carrot, Clover, Cranberry, Cucurbits, flax, Fruiting Vegetables (except Tomato), Garden Beet, Garlic, Head & Stem Brassica Vegetables, Herbs, Hops, Leaf Petioles, Leafy Brassica Greens, Leafy Greens, Mint, Mustard Seed, Onion (Dry Bulb), Onion (Green), Peaches, Pome Fruit, Root Vegetables, Safflower, Sesame, Shallots (Dry Bulb & Green), Stone Fruit, Strawberry, Stevia (dried leaves), Sweet Potato (Yam & other Tuberous and Corm Vegetables except Potato), and Tomato	Always use a crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v in the finished spray volume unless tank mix instructions specify otherwise. Do not add liquid fertilizer when using product in these crops.
Non-Bearing Food Crops, Ornamental Plants	Add a non-ionic surfactant that contains at least 80% active ingredient at the rate of 1 pt. per 50 gals. (0.025% v/v). Do not add crop oil concentrate since it may injure flowers and foliage.
Conifer Trees, Fallow Land (and other non-producing agricultural areas), and Non-Crop or Non-Planted Areas	Always use a crop oil concentrate that contains at least 15% emulsifier at 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) in the finished spray volume.

*Acceptable crop oil concentrates are those containing a minimum of 80% oils and 15% emulsifier. A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all the following criteria: be non-phytotoxic, contain only EPA exempt ingredients, provide good mixing quality, and be successful in local experience. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils.

Ground Application

Use of sufficient spray volumes and pressure is essential to ensure complete and thorough coverage. Use a minimum of 5 gallons and a maximum of 40 gallons of spray solution per acre. Under the following conditions a minimum of 10 gallons per acre is required; ultra-narrow row cotton, narrow row soybeans, broadleaf herbicide tank mixes, perennial grasses, volunteer corn, drought or stress conditions, heavy grass pressure or when grasses are at or near maximum height. Failure to use a minimum of 10 gallons per acre under these conditions can result in poor coverage and reduced grass weed control requiring repeat applications. Spray pressures should reflect a minimum of 30 psi and a maximum of 60 psi at the nozzle. Do not use flood type nozzles.

Applications made to onions (dry bulbs and green), garlic, and shallots (dry bulbs and green) should be made in minimum of 20 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Air Application

Use a minimum of 3 gallons of spray solution per acre unless otherwise directed in this label. Increase spray volumes up to 10 gallons as grass or crop foliage becomes dense. For onions (dry bulbs and green), garlic, or shallots (dry bulbs and green): When making applications by air do not exceed 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. In California, air applications to onions, garlic, or shallots should be made in a minimum of 20 gallons of spray solution per acre. In states other than California, air applications to onions, garlic, or shallots should be made in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre.

NOTE: Crop injury may occur when DAKOTA applications are made to onions, garlic or shallots with aerial equipment.

Spot Treatment

When using hand sprayers or high volume sprayers with hand guns, mix 1/4% to 1/2% (0.33 oz. to 0.65 oz. per gal.) DAKOTA and treat to wet vegetation, while not allowing runoff of spray solution. For uses that require crop oil concentrate, include crop oil concentrate at 1% (1.3 oz. per gal.) by volume. For uses that require non-ionic surfactant, include a non-ionic surfactant at 1/4% (0.33 oz. per gal.) by volume.

NOTE: If DAKOTA application is made as a spot treatment, do not exceed the maximum rate allowed on a "per acre" basis or crop injury may occur.

CHEMIGATION - ONION (DRY BULB) GREEN ONION AND GARLIC SPRINKLER IRRIGATION APPLICATION

**Do not make application of DAKOTA by Chemigation in the states of Idaho, Montana,
Oregon and Washington.**

Make application of DAKOTA at the higher use rate within the specified rate range for annual grasses (16 fl. oz. per acre) when the grass height is at the low end of the range (application to larger grasses may not provide adequate control). Add a crop oil concentrate that contains at least 15% emulsifier at 1 quart per acre.

Make application of DAKOTA in 0.1 to 0.2 acre-inch of water either at the end of a regular irrigation set or as a separate application not associated with a regular irrigation using the least amount of water that provides proper distribution and coverage. Application of more than label-specified quantities of irrigation water per acre may result in reduced product performance by removing the chemical from the zone of effectiveness.

Use a metering device to inject the DAKOTA into the irrigation water to maintain a constant flow. Constant agitation must be maintained in the chemical supply tank during the entire period during herbicide application. Inject the product with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to ensure adequate mixing. Allow time for all lines to flush the herbicide through all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. To ensure lines are flushed and free of remaining herbicide, a dye indicator may be injected into the lines to mark the end of the application period.

Do not make application of **DAKOTA** through any irrigation system connected to a public water system. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such a system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Use Precautions

1. Make application of this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, travelers, big gun, solid set, or hand move.
2. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop may result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.
3. If you have any questions about calibration, you should contact your local State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
4. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
5. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
6. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
7. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
8. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
9. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
10. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Use Restrictions

1. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
2. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) that is used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the label-prescribed safety devices for public water supplies are in place.
3. Do not make applications when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT

Do not allow the spray from ground or aerial equipment to drift onto adjacent land or crops. When conditions favor drift, do everything possible to reduce spray drift, including:

- Do not spray if wind speeds are or become excessive.
- Do not spray if wind speed is 10 mph or greater. If sensitive crops or plants are downwind, extreme caution must be used under all conditions.
- Do not spray if winds are gusty.
- Use extreme caution when conditions are favorable for drift (high temperatures, drought, low relative humidity), especially when sensitive plants are located nearby.
- Do not apply when a temperature inversion exists. If inversion conditions are suspected, consult with local weather services before making an application.
- Further reductions in drift can be obtained by:
 1. The use of large droplet size sprays. Do not use nozzles that produce small droplets. Orient nozzles downward and slightly backward as needed to reduce drift for ground applications.
 2. Orienting nozzles straight back with the windstream, using straight stream orifices for aerial applications. Use the lowest number of nozzles practical with the largest possible orifice size to obtain the minimum 3 GPA volume. Application height and boom length should be set according to manufacturer's instructions to minimize drift.
 3. Increasing the volume of spray mixture (for example, a minimum of 10 GPA for ground applications) by using higher flow rate nozzles. Using lower pressure with the appropriate nozzle to obtain higher volumes will also reduce drift.
 4. Make application as close to target plants as practical while maintaining a good spray pattern for adequate coverage.

Do not make application under conditions involving possible drift to food, forage or other plantings that might be damaged or the other crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
Alfalfa including: Sainfoin Holy Clover Birdsfoot trefoil ⁽³⁾	15 days before grazing, feeding or harvesting (cutting) for forage hay	6-16 fl. oz. ⁽⁴⁾	1 qt. by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) by air ⁽⁵⁾	For repeat applications, make on a minimum of a 14-day interval. Refer to tank mix partners for harvesting, feeding, and grazing restrictions. ^(5,6) The addition of AMS has shown improved grass weed control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals, and volunteer corn. Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 16 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per acre per year.
Artichoke (Globe)	5 days	6-8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume	For repeat applications, make on a minimum of a 14-day interval. Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. • Do not use more than 32 fl. oz./A per year.
Asparagus	1 day	6-8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume	For repeat applications, make on a minimum of a 14-day interval. Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per acre per year.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Cont.*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
<p>Beans, Dry except Soybean [Dried Shelled Pea and Bean (except soybean) Subgroup 6C] including: Bean (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.) Grain Sweet White White Sweet Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) Field Kidney Lima (dry) Navy Pinto Tepary Bean (<i>Vigna</i> spp.) Adzuki Bean Black-eyed Pea Catjang Cowpea Crowder Pea Moth Bean Mung Bean Rice Bean Southern Pea Urd Bean Broad (dry) Chickpea (garbanzo) Guar Lablab Bean Lentil</p>	<p>30 days</p>	<p>6-16 fl. oz.</p>	<p>1 qt. by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) by air⁽⁵⁾</p>	<p>For repeat applications, make on a minimum of a 14-day interval.</p> <p>See the appropriate table for reduced rate directions for the control of small annual grass weeds.</p> <p>The addition of AMS has shown improved grass weed control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals, and volunteer corn.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 16 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per acre per year.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Cont.*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
<p>Bean, Succulent Shelled [Succulent Shelled Pea and Bean Subgroup 6B] including: Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) Broad Bean (succulent) Lima Bean (green) Bean (<i>Vigna</i> spp.) Black-eyed Pea Cowpea Southern Pea</p>	21 days	6-8 fl. oz.	1 qt. by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) by air ⁽⁵⁾	<p>See the appropriate Table for reduced rate directions for the control of small annual grasses.</p> <p>The addition of AMS has shown improved grass weed control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals, and volunteer corn.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 1 application per acre per year.
<p>Beet, Garden</p>	30 days	6-8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume	<p>For repeat applications, make on a minimum of a 14-day interval.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per acre per year.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Cont.*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
<p>Berry Low Growing (except Cranberry and Strawberry) Subgroup 13-07G including: Bearberry Bilberry Blueberry, lowbush Cloudberry Lingonberry Muntries Partridgeberry</p> <p>Not for use in California.</p>	45 days	4-8 fl. oz.	Non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v	<p>For repeat applications, make on a minimum of a 14-day interval.</p> <p>Verify Crop tolerance to DAKOTA on a small area of the crop, at the desired DAKOTA rate and with the same non-ionic surfactant (NIS) that will be used on the field. If no crop response is evident within 7 days after treatment, DAKOTA may be used on the entire field at the rate tested and with the same NIS used in the tolerance test.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per acre per year.
<p>Brassica Vegetables, Head & Stem [Head & Stem Brassica Subgroup 5A] including: Broccoli Brussels sprouts Cabbage Cauliflower</p>	30 days	6-8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume	<p>For repeat applications, make on a minimum of a 14-day interval.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per acre per year.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Cont.*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
<p>Bushberry including: Aronia berry Blueberry, highbush Chilean guava Cranberry, highbush Currant, Black Currant, Buffalo Currant, Native Currant, Red Elderberry European Barberry Gooseberry Honeysuckle, edible Huckleberry Jostaberry Juneberry Saskatoon Berry Salal Sea Buckthorn Cultivars, varieties and/ or hybrids of these</p>	14 days	6-8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume	<p>For repeat applications, make a minimum of 14-day intervals</p> <p>Apply at the base of the plant where grassy weeds are growing close to the ground.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per year. • Do not make application to low growing berries. • Do not make application to Bushberry grown for root stock.
<p>Caneberry including: Blackberry Loganberry Raspberry, black Raspberry, red Raspberry, wild Cultivars, varieties and/ or hybrids of these</p>	7 days	6-8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume	<p>For repeat applications, make on a minimum of a 14-day interval.</p> <p>Apply at the base of the plant where grassy weeds are growing close to the ground.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per year. • Do not make application to low growing berries. • Do not make application to Caneberry grown for root stock.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Cont.*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
<p>Canola [including Rapeseed Subgroup 20A except flax seed, mustard seed and sesame seed] Borage Crambe Cuphea Echium Gold of Pleasure (Camelina) Hare's Ear Mustard Lesquerella Lunaria Meadowfoam Milkweed Oil Radish Poppy seed Rapeseed (canola) Sweet Rocket</p>	70 days	4-6 fl. oz. In California, use 6 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume	<p>Confirm tolerance of crop to DAKOTA on a small area of the crop, at the desired DAKOTA use rate and with the same non-ionic surfactant (NIS) that will be used on the field. If no crop response is evident within 7 days after treatment, DAKOTA may be used on the entire field at the rate tested and with the same NIS used in the tolerance test.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not make application after crop has begun bolting. Crop injury may occur when DAKOTA is applied during bloom period. Do not use more than 6 fl. oz./A per application. Do not make application of more than 6 fl. oz./A per year.
Carrot	30 days	6-8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume	<p>For repeat applications, make on a minimum of a 14-day interval.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A per application. Do not application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per year.
Clover	15 days before grazing, feeding, or harvesting (cutting) for forage hay.	6-16 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume	<p>For use on clover grown in the states of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington only.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not exceed 16 fl. oz./A of product per application. Do not make application of more than 16 fl. oz./A per year.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Cont.*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
<p>Corn, Field For burndown of existing stand of Roundup Ready field corn or volunteer Roundup Ready field corn prior to replanting field corn. See Directions for Use in Roundup Ready Field Corn (Burndown) table.</p>	90 days	3 fl. oz.	Do not use COC or MSO with this product on Field Corn.	<p>To control the existing stand, replant no earlier than 6 days after application.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 1 application per year. Do not make application of more than 3 fl. oz./A per year.
<p>Cotton (including cotton grown for seed)</p> <p>Cotton Grown for Seed: Not for use in California.</p>	60 days	6-16 fl. oz.	<p>1 qt. by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) by air⁽⁵⁾</p>	<p>For repeat applications, make at a minimum of a 14-day interval.</p> <p>The addition of AMS has shown improved grass weed control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals, and volunteer corn.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not graze treated fields or feed treated forage or hay to livestock. Do not use more than 16 fl. oz./A per application. Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per acre per year.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Cont.*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
Cranberry	30 days	6-8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume	For repeat applications, make on a minimum of a 14-day interval. Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per year. • Do not make application between the "hook" stage and the full fruit set.
Cucurbits [Cucurbit Vegetables Crop Group 9] including: Chayote (fruit) Chinese Wax Gourd Citron Melon Cucumber Gherkin Gourd, edible Muskmelons (all) including: Cantaloupes Honeydew Melon Pumpkin Squash (all) Watermelon	14 days	6-8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume	For repeat applications, make on a minimum of a 14-day interval. Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per year.
Fallow Land Conifer Trees (and other non-producing agricultural areas) Non-Crop or Non-Planted Areas	N/A	6-8 fl. oz.	1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) in the finished spray volume using a crop oil concentrate containing at least 15% emulsifier.	For repeat applications, make at a minimum of a 14-day interval. Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 16 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per year. • Do not plant any crop for 30 days after application unless clethodim is registered for use in that crop.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Cont.*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
<p>Flax</p> <p>Not for use in California.</p>	60 days	6-8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume	<p>For repeat applications, make on a minimum of a 14-day interval.</p> <p>Apply prior to bloom. Crop injury may occur when DAKOTA is applied during the bloom period.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A per application. Do not make application of more than 16 fl. oz./A per year.
<p>Fruiting Vegetables (except Tomato) [Fruiting Vegetables (except tomato) Crop Group 8-10] including:</p> <p>African Eggplant Bush Tomato Bell Pepper Cocona Currant Tomato Eggplant Garden Huckleberry Goji Berry Groundcherry Martynia Naranjilla Okra Pea Eggplant Pepino Non-Bell Pepper Roselle Scarlet Eggplant Sunberry Tomatillo Tree Tomato Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.</p>	20 days	6-8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume	<p>For repeat applications, make on a minimum of a 14-day interval.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A per application. Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per year.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Cont.*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
<p>Herbs [Subgroup 19A] including:</p> <p>Angelica Balm Basil Borage Burnet Camomile Catnip Chervil (dried) Chive Chive; Chinese Clary Coriander (leaf) Costmary Culantro (leaf) Curry (leaf) Dill (dillweed) Horehound Hyssop Lavender Lovage (leaf) Marigold Marjoram (<i>Origanum</i> spp.) Nasturtium Parsley (dried) Pennyroyal Rosemary Rue Sage Savory, Summer and Winter</p>	<p>14 days</p>	<p>6 - 8 fl. oz.</p>	<p>1% v/v in the finished spray volume</p>	<p>For repeat applications, make at a minimum of a 14-day interval.</p> <p>DAKOTA has not been tested on all herbs and herb varieties. It is the responsibility of the user to test DAKOTA on a small portion the crop to be treated before treating entire field for crop safety and tolerance.</p> <p>Crop tolerance to DAKOTA should be confirmed on a small area of the herb crop, at the desired DAKOTA use rate and with the same crop oil concentrate that will be used on the herb field. If no crop response is evident within 7 days after treatment, DAKOTA may be used on the entire field at the rate tested and with the same crop oil used in the tolerance test.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per year.
<p>Hops</p>	<p>21 days</p>	<p>6-8 fl. oz.</p>	<p>1% v/v in the finished spray volume</p>	<p>For repeat applications, make on a minimum of a 14-day interval.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per year.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Cont.*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
Leaf Petioles [Subgroup 4B] including: Cardoon Celery Celtuce Chinese Celery Fennel, Florence (finocchio) Rhubarb Swiss Chard	30 days	6-8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume	For repeat applications, make on a minimum of a 14-day interval. Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A per application.• Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per year.
Leafy Brassica Greens [Subgroup 5B] including: Broccoli Raab Cabbage, Chinese (bok choy) Collards Kale Mizuna Mustard Greens Mustard Spinach Rape Greens Turnip Greens	14 days	6-8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume	For repeat applications, make on a minimum of a 14-day interval. Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A per application.• Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per year.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Cont.*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
Leafy Greens [Subgroup 4A] including: Amaranth Chinese Spinach Leafy Amaranth Tampala Arugula (roquette) Chervil Chrysanthemum, Garland Corn Salad Cress Garden Upland (yellow rock and winter) Dandelion Dock (sorrel) Endive (escarole) Lettuce, Head and Leaf Orach Parsley Purslane Garden Winter Radicchio (red chicory) Spinach New Zealand Vine (Indian and Malabar)	14 days	6-8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume	For repeat applications, make on a minimum of a 14-day interval. Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per year.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Cont.*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
Legume Vegetables Edible Podded [Subgroup 6A] including: Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) Runner Snap Wax Bean (<i>Vigna</i> spp.) Asparagus Chinese Longbean Moth Yard long Jackbean Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.) Dwarf Edible-pod Snow Sugar Snap Pigeon Sword Bean	21 days	6-8 fl. oz.	1 qt. by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) by air ⁽⁵⁾	For peas make application before bloom, but no later than 21 days before harvest. Refer to appropriate Table for reduced rate directions for the control of small annual grass weeds. The addition of AMS has shown improved grass weed control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals, and volunteer corn. Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A per application. Do not make more than 1 application per acre per year.
Mint	21 days	6-16 fl. oz. ⁽⁴⁾	1 qt. by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) by air	For repeat applications, make on a minimum of a 14-day interval. Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use more than 16 fl. oz./A per application. Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per year.
Mustard Seeds Not for use in California.	75 days	4-6 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume	Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use more than 6 fl. oz./A per application. Do not make application of more than 16 fl. oz./A per year. Do not make application after crop has begun bolting. Crop injury may occur when DAKOTA is applied during the bloom period.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Cont.*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
<p>[Bulb Onion Subgroup 3-07A] Onion (Dry Bulb Only) Daylily, Bulb Fritillaria, Bulb Garlic, Bulb Garlic, Great-headed, Bulb Garlic, Serpent, Bulb Lily, Bulb Onion, Bulb Onion, Chinese, Bulb Onion, Pearl Onion, Potato, Bulb Shallot, Bulb Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.</p>	45 days	6-16 fl. oz. ^(7,9)	1% v/v in finished spray volume	<p>For repeat applications, make at a minimum of a 14-day interval. Minimum of 20 gals./A spray volume by ground in entire U.S. Minimum of 20 gals./A spray volume by air in California.⁽⁹⁾ In states other than California, air applications to onions, garlic or shallots should be made in a minimum of 10 gals./A. Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 16 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per year.
<p>Onion, Green including: Green Eschalot Green Shallot Japanese Bunching Onion Leeks Scallion or Spring Onion</p>	14 days	6-8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume	<p>For repeat applications, make on a minimum of a 14-day interval. Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 16 fl. oz./A per year.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Cont.*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
Ornamentals	N/A	6-16 fl. oz.	Use of crop oil concentrate is not to be used since it may injure flowers and foliage. See Special Use Instructions.	For repeat applications, make at a minimum of a 14-day interval.
Non-Bearing Food Crops	N/A	6-8 fl. oz. ⁽⁶⁾		Add a non-ionic surfactant that contains at least 80% active ingredient at the rate of 1 pt. per 50 gals. (0.25% v/v).
				Sugar maples cannot be tapped for syrup within one year of a DAKOTA application. Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Ornamentals: Do not use more than 16 fl. oz./A in a single application. • For Non-Bearing Food Crops: Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per year.
Pea, Shelled [Subgroup 6C] including: Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.) Field Pigeon	30 days	6-8 fl. oz.	1 qt. by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) by air ⁽⁵⁾	Apply before bloom but not later than 30 days before harvest. ⁽¹⁰⁾ Refer to appropriate Table for reduced rate directions for the control of small annual grass weeds. The addition of AMS has shown improved grass weed control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals, and volunteer corn. Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make more than 1 application per acre per year.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Cont.*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
<p>Pea, Succulent Shelled [Subgroup 6B] including: Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.) English Pea Garden Pea Green Pea Pigeon Pea</p>	21 days	6-8 fl. oz.	1 qt. by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) by air ⁽⁵⁾	<p>Apply before bloom but not later than 21 days before harvest.⁽¹⁰⁾</p> <p>Refer to appropriate Table for reduced rate directions for the control of small annual grass weeds.</p> <p>The addition of AMS has shown improved grass weed control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals, and volunteer corn.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make more than 1 application per acre per year.
<p>Peanut (including Perennial)</p>	40 days	6-16 fl. oz.	1 qt. by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) by air ⁽⁵⁾	<p>The addition of AMS has shown improved grass weed control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals and volunteer corn.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 16 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per year.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Cont.*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
<p>Pome Fruit [Crop Group 11-10] including: Apple Azarole Crabapple Loquat Mayhaw Medlar Pear Pear, Asian Quince Quince, Chinese Quince, Japanese Tejocote</p> <p>Not for use in California.</p>	14 days	4-8 fl. oz.	Non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v	For repeat applications, make at a minimum of a 14-day interval. Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per year.
<p>Potato</p>	30 days	6-16 fl. oz.	1 qt. by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) by air ⁽⁵⁾	For repeat applications, make at a minimum of a 14-day interval. The addition of AMS has shown improved grass weed control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals, and volunteer corn. Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 16 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per year.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Cont.*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
Radish	15 days	6-8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume	For repeat applications, make at a minimum of a 14-day interval. Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 16 fl. oz./A per year.
Root Vegetables [Subgroup 1A] (except Sugar Beet and Radish) including: Chicory Ginseng Horseradish Turnip	30 days	6-8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume	For repeat applications, make at a minimum of a 14-day interval. Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per year.
Safflower	70 days	6-8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume	For repeat applications, make at a minimum of a 14-day interval. Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per year.
Sesame	14 days	6-8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume	For repeat applications, make at a minimum of a 14-day interval. Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per year. • Do not make application during flowering.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Cont.*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
Soybean	60 days	6-16 fl. oz.	1 qt. by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) by air ⁽⁵⁾	<p>Refer to appropriate Table for reduced rate directions for the control of small annual grass weeds.</p> <p>The addition of AMS has shown improved grass weed control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals, and volunteer corn.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 16 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per year. • Do not graze treated fields or feed treated forage or hay to livestock.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Cont.*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
<p>Stevia, dried leaves</p> <p>Not for use in California.</p>	14 days	4-8 fl. oz.	Non-ionic Surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v	<p>For repeat applications, make at a minimum of a 14-day interval.</p> <p>DAKOTA has not been tested on all varieties for crop safety or tolerance. It is the responsibility of the user to test</p> <p>DAKOTA on a small portion of the crop to be treated before treating the entire field.</p> <p>Confirm tolerance of crop to DAKOTA on a small area of the crop, at the desired DAKOTA use rate and with the same non-ionic surfactant (NIS) that will be used on the field. If no crop response is evident within 7 days after treatment, DAKOTA may be used on the entire field at the rate tested and with the same NIS used in the tolerance test.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A per application.• Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per acre per year.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Cont.*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
<p>[Crop Group 12-12] Stone Fruit including: Apricot Apricot, Japanese Capulin Cherry, Black Cherry, Nanking Cherry, Sweet Cherry, Tart Jujube, Chinese Nectarine Peach Plum Plum, American Plum, Beach Plum, Canada Plum, Cherry Plum, Chickasaw Plum, Damson Plum, Japanese Plum, Klamath Plum, Prune Plumcot Sloe</p> <p>Not for use in California.</p>	14 days	4-8 fl. oz.	Non-ionic Surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v	For repeat applications, make at a minimum of a 14-day interval. Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per acre per year.
<p>Strawberry</p>	4 days	6-8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume	For repeat applications, make on a minimum of a 14-day interval. Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per acre per year.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Cont.*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
Sugar Beet	40 days	6-16 fl. oz.	1 qt. by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) by air ⁽⁵⁾	<p>For repeat applications, make at a minimum of a 14-day interval.</p> <p>Refer to appropriate Table for reduced rate directions for the control of small annual grass weeds.</p> <p>The addition of AMS has shown improved grass weed control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals, and volunteer corn.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not use more than 16 fl. oz./A per application.• Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per acre per year.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Cont.*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
<p>Sunflower [Subgroup 20B] including: Calendula Castor Oil Plant Chinese Tallowtree Euphorbia Evening Primrose Jojoba Niger Seed Rose Hip Stokes Aster Tallowwood Tea Oil Plant Vernonia</p>	70 days	6-16 fl. oz.	1 qt. by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) by air ⁽⁵⁾	<p>For repeat applications, make at a minimum of a 14-day interval. The addition of AMS has shown improved grass weed control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals and volunteer corn.</p> <p>Confirm tolerance of crop to DAKOTA on a small area of the crop, at the desired DAKOTA use rate and with the same crop oil concentrate that will be used on the field. If no crop response is evident within 7 days after treatment, DAKOTA may be used on the entire field at the rate tested and with the same crop oil used in the tolerance test.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 16 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per acre per year.
<p>Sweet Potato, Yam and other Tuberous and Corm Vegetables [Subgroup 1D] (except Potato) including: Artichoke Chinese Jerusalem Cassava Bitter Sweet Ginger</p>	30 days	6-16 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume	<p>For repeat applications, make at a minimum of a 14-day interval. The addition of AMS has shown improved grass weed control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals, and volunteer corn.</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 16 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per acre per year.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Cont.*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
Tomato	20 days	6-16 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume	For repeat applications, make at a minimum of a 14-day interval. Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use more than 16 fl. oz./A per application. • Do not make application of more than 32 fl. oz./A per acre per year.

N/A = Not Applicable

⁽¹⁾Do not make application of **DAKOTA** on vegetable crops being grown for seed production unless specific use directions are provided.

⁽²⁾Acceptable crop oil concentrates are those that contain a minimum of 80% oils and 15% emulsifier. A crop oil concentrate must contain either petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all the following criteria: be non-phytotoxic, contain only EPA-exempt ingredients, provide good mixing quality and be successful in local experience. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. See the Addition of Adjuvant and Crop Oil Concentrate section for further information.

⁽³⁾**DAKOTA** application may be made to seeding or established alfalfa grown for seed, hay, silage, green chop or direct grazing.

⁽⁴⁾For weed control in established alfalfa and mint, the minimum use rate is 10 fl. oz./A.

⁽⁵⁾1 to 2 qts./A of a liquid fertilizer (10-34-0, 28%N or 32%N), or an equivalent amount (2.5 to 4.0 lbs./A) or spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) may be added to **DAKOTA** applications, in addition to the specified rate of crop oil concentrate.

⁽⁶⁾Do not make application of **DAKOTA** plus 2,4-DB as a tank mix to alfalfa unless the 60 day feeding, grazing, and harvesting restriction on the 2,4-DB label can be observed.

⁽⁷⁾For ground applications to garlic or shallot, do not exceed 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. For air applications to onion, garlic or shallot, do not exceed 8 fl. oz. in a single application. For garlic and shallot, do not exceed 2 applications per year. In CA for air applications to onion, do not exceed 2 applications per year.

⁽⁸⁾If spot treatment application of **DAKOTA** is applied to onion, garlic, shallot, or non-bearing food crops, do not exceed the maximum allowed on a "per acre" basis or crop injury may occur.

⁽⁹⁾In California do not make application of **DAKOTA** to onion, garlic, or shallot until the crop has at least two full leaves. In California, 14-day spray intervals are required between the application of **DAKOTA** and liquid nitrogen or other herbicide applications. Crop injury may result if shorter intervals are observed.

⁽¹⁰⁾Applications of **DAKOTA** to peas during the bloom period could result in severe crop injury, including loss of yield and delayed maturity.

IMPORTANT

Crop tolerance to **DAKOTA** at labeled rates has been found to be acceptable for the indicated genera and species listed below. Due to variability within species, crop growth stage, environmental conditions, and application techniques, and other factors, the user must determine if the herbicide can be used safely on a few plants before widespread application. Neither the seller nor the manufacturer of **DAKOTA** have investigated the safety or crop tolerance to plants not listed on the label.

NON-BEARING FOOD CROPS

DO NOT MAKE APPLICATION OF DAKOTA TO NON-BEARING FRUIT OR NUT CROPS WHICH ARE GROWN FOR ROOT STOCK.

Restrictions:

Crop injury to non-bearing fruit and nut crops can occur if DAKOTA is not properly applied. Do not make application of DAKOTA directly over the top of these plant types. Instead, spray should be directed at the base of the plant where grassy weeds are growing near the ground.

Non-bearing fruit and nut crops are plants that will not bear fruit or nuts for at least one year following DAKOTA application.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Apples	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Berries	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.
	<i>Rubus</i> spp.
Cherry, Sweet	<i>Prunus avium</i> spp.
Citrus Fruits	<i>Citrus</i> spp.
Grapes	<i>Vitis</i> spp.
Olives	<i>Olea</i> spp.
Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i> spp.
Pears	<i>Pyrus communis</i> spp.
Prunes	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Stone Fruits	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Strawberries	<i>Fragaria</i> spp.
Tree Nuts	
Almond	<i>Prunus triloba</i> spp.
Filbert	<i>Corylus maxima</i> spp.
Pecan	<i>Carya illinoensis</i> spp.
Pistachio	<i>Pistacia vera</i> spp.
Walnut	<i>Juglans</i> spp.

CONIFER TREES

DAKOTA can be used to control labeled grass weeds in Christmas tree farms, conifer nurseries, and conifer plantations (but not in forests).

Common Name	Scientific Name
Arborvitae, American	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Cedars	<i>Cedrus</i> spp.
Cypress	<i>Taxodium</i> spp.
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Firs	<i>Abies</i> spp.
Hemlock, Canadian/Eastern	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Hemlock, Western	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>
Pines	<i>Pinus</i> spp.
Spruces	<i>Picea</i> spp.
Yew	<i>Taxus</i> spp.

NON-CROP OR NON-PLANTED AREAS

The following areas are considered non-crop or non-planted areas: rights-of-way including railroads, highways, roads, dividers, medians, pipelines, public utility lines, pumping stations, transformer stations, and substations. Around airports, electric utilities, commercial buildings, manufacturing plants, storage yards, rail yards, fence lines, parkways, and post-harvest croplands. Also beneath greenhouse benches and around golf courses.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ANNUAL GRASSES (Except for in Established Alfalfa and Mint)

- Make application only to actively growing grasses at specified weed heights.
- Make application when the first grass weed species in a mixed grass weed population reaches the specified growth stage for treatment.
- Use the higher rate under heavy pressure and/or when grass weeds are at maximum height.

Restrictions:

- Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A of **DAKOTA** per application and do not apply more than 32 fl. oz. per acre per year to the following crops: asparagus, carrot, berry (low growing), cranberry, cucurbit vegetables, fruiting vegetables (except tomato), garden beets, head and stem brassica vegetables, herbs, hops, leaf petioles, leafy brassica greens, leafy greens, non-bearing food crops, pome fruit, root vegetables, safflower, sesame, stevia (dried leaves), stone fruit and strawberry.
- Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A of **DAKOTA** per application and do not apply more than 16 fl. oz. per acre per year to the following crops: flax and green onion.
- Do not use more than 6 fl. oz./A of **DAKOTA** per application and do not apply more than one application per year to the following crops: canola.
- Do not use more than 6 fl. oz./A of **DAKOTA** per application and do not apply more than 16 fl. oz. per acre per year to the following crops: mustard seed.

Grass Species	Scientific Name	Weed Height (Inches)*	Rate Fl. Oz./Acre	High Rate⁽¹⁾
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	2 to 8	6	8
Broadleaf Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Brome				
California	<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Ripgut	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Canarygrass	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>	1 to 4	6	8
Crabgrass				
Hairy	<i>Digitaria adscendens</i>	2 to 6**	6	8
Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	2 to 6**	6	8
Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	2 to 6**	6	8
Southern	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	2 to 6**	6	8
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	2 to 6**	6	8
Fall Panicum	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	2 to 8	6	8
Field Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Foxtail				
Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	2 to 12	6	8
Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	2 to 8	6	8
Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>	2 to 8	6	8
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	2 to 6**	6	8
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Lovegrass (Stinkgrass)	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Rabbitsfoot grass	<i>Polygonum monspeliensis</i>	1 to 4	6	8
Red rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	1 to 3	6	8
Ryegrass				
Hardy	<i>Lolium remotum</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Seedling Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	4 to 10	6	8
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	6 to 18	6	8

Grass Species	Scientific Name	Weed Height (Inches)*	Rate Fl. Oz./Acre	High Rate⁽¹⁾
Southwestern Cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa gracilis</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Sprangletop				
Amazon	<i>Leptochloa panicoides</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Bearded	<i>Leptochloa fascicularis</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Mexican	<i>Leptochloa uninervia</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Texas Panicum	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Volunteer Cereals ⁽²⁾				
Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Volunteer Corn ⁽³⁾	<i>Zea mays</i>	4 to 12	6	8
Volunteer Corn ⁽³⁾	<i>Zea mays</i>	12 to 24	6	8
Volunteer Corn (S.R.) ⁽⁴⁾	<i>Zea mays</i>	4 to 12	8 (suppression only)	
Volunteer Grain Sorghum	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	8 to 12	6	8
Wild Oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Wild Proso Millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	2 to 10	6	8
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	2 to 8	6	8
Woolly Cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	2 to 8	6	8

*Generally occurs between 3-leaf stage and tillering.

**Length of lateral growth.

⁽¹⁾ Use rates higher than 8 fl. oz./A may be used in certain geographic areas, cropping situations, or environmental conditions, where experience has shown that higher use rates are needed for satisfactory control of annual grass weeds. In these situations, rates from 8 to 16 fl. oz./A may be used. Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A of **DAKOTA** per application to the following crops: asparagus, bean succulent shelled, carrot, cranberry, cucurbits, flax, fruiting vegetables (except tomato), garden beet, berry low growing (except cranberry and strawberry), green onion, head and stem brassica vegetables, herbs, hops, leaf petioles, leafy brassica greens, leafy greens, legume vegetables, non-bearing food crops, pea shelled, pea succulent shelled, pome fruit, radish, root vegetables, safflower, sesame, stevia (dried leaves), stone fruit, and strawberry. Do not use more than 6 fl. oz./A of **DAKOTA** per application to canola or mustard seed.

⁽²⁾When a cereal grain crop (such as wheat) is interseeded for crop establishment or is planted as wind breaks to aid in crop establishment, the minimum **DAKOTA** use rate for control is 8 fl. oz./A.

⁽³⁾Includes Roundup Ready[®], Liberty Link[®], and IMI-CORN[®] volunteer corn.

⁽⁴⁾Sethoxydim resistant volunteer corn.

ANNUAL & PERENNIAL GRASS CONTROL IN ESTABLISHED ALFALFA AND MINT WITH DAKOTA

Grass Species	Weed Stage	Rate Fl. Oz./Acre	High Rate
Annual & Perennial Grasses Listed in Grass Table	See Table	10	16

Mowing: The best control of annual grass weeds can be achieved by making application of **DAKOTA** before grass weeds are mowed. Once a grass is mowed it becomes tougher to control, as much of the available leaf surface has been removed. In areas without a killing frost, some annuals can over-winter after having been mowed multiple times. These grasses form large crowns and may contain many viable buds. These grass weeds, even though they may be an annual grass, may require repeated applications of **DAKOTA** for partial or complete control.

Irrigated Alfalfa and Mint: Irrigation practices can be very critical to the success of **DAKOTA** in established alfalfa and mint and may be necessary to initiate active growth of the weeds prior to applications. Generally, applications that are made 2 to 4 days after an irrigation are most effective. Irrigation made shortly after application (2 days) can be effective, but more consistent grass weed control occurs when the irrigation is made prior to the application.

Applications made by Air: Make application of **DAKOTA** in a minimum of 10 GPA in established alfalfa and mint when applying by air.

Annual Grass Control: Make application of **DAKOTA** at the grass sizes indicated in the Annual Grass Table and at the use rates indicated. If grass has been cut, make application of **DAKOTA** after active growth has resumed and regrowth has reached a minimum height and before it reaches the maximum height indicated. Make application before the alfalfa/mint canopy covers the grasses and interferes with the spray coverage. Some annual grasses are spring- and summer-germinating plants, while others are fall-germinating plants, and the time they are actively growing and most susceptible to **DAKOTA** may vary from region to region. Also, some annuals germinate over an extended period of time, and because control of small grasses is desired, applications after each weed flush may be required. As a general rule spray spring and summer-germinating grasses as early in the season as possible, after initial green-up. Spray fall-germinating weeds in the fall soon after they begin growing but before any damage is done due to frost. Late fall applications may be less effective due to environmental conditions, such as frost, slower plant growth, or the onset of flowering.

Perennial Grass Control: **DAKOTA** effectively controls perennial grass weeds such as bermudagrass, Johnsongrass, quackgrass, wirestem muhly, tall fescue, foxtail barley and orchardgrass. Due in the part to lack of tillage, perennial grasses are more difficult to control in a perennial crop such as established alfalfa or mint. A program of repeated applications is usually necessary for best results. The best way to control perennial grasses is to do so in the year of stand establishment before rhizomes and stolons become large and difficult to kill.

Use the higher rate under heavy grass pressure and/or when grasses are at or near maximum height.

Always add a crop oil concentrate at 1 qt./A by ground or 1 % v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) to the finished spray volume when applications are made by air.

ANNUAL BLUEGRASS CONTROL WITH DAKOTA

Grass Species	Weed Stage	Rate Fl. Oz./A	High Rate
Annual Bluegrass (<i>Poa annua</i>)	to 4-leaf	6*	16

Apply under favorable soil moisture and humidity, which exists within a few days after rainfall or within 7 days after irrigation. Grass weed needs to be actively growing at time of application(s).

Apply at weed stage indicated on the label, as reduced control can be expected with more mature annual bluegrass.

Use a higher rate under heavy grass pressure and/or when annual bluegrass is more mature.

Always add a crop oil concentrate at 1 qt./A by ground to the finished spray volume.

*Use a minimum of 10 fl. oz./A to control annual bluegrass in seedling and established alfalfa and mint.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN ROUNDUP READY FIELD CORN (BURNDOWN)

Grass Species	Weed Size (Inches)	Rate When Applied Alone Or With Glyphosate
Field Corn	Up to 12	3 fl. oz./A

For control of existing stands of Roundup Ready field corn or volunteer Roundup Ready field corn before replanting field corn.

Care must be taken to avoid in-field boom (spray) overlaps or excessive crop injury may result.

Replant no earlier than 6 days after application.

Adjuvant recommendations: NIS at 0.25% v/v plus AMS at 2.5 to 4 lbs./A.

Restriction:

- Do not use a COC or MSO with **DAKOTA** in this use pattern.

DIRECTIONS FOR REDUCED RATE TO CONTROL SMALL ANNUAL GRASSES IN CANOLA, DRY SHELLED BEAN & PEA (INCLUDING SOYBEAN), EDIBLE PODDED LEGUME VEGETABLES, FLAX, MUSTARD SEED, BEAN & PEA (SUCCULENT SHELLED) AND SUGAR BEET (REDUCED RATE DIRECTIONS: NOT FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA.)

- Make application only to actively growing grasses at specified weed heights.
- Make application when the first grass weed species in a mixed grass weed population reaches the specified growth stage for treatment.
- Regrowth by tillering may occur if the application is made when plants are stressed by lack of moisture, excessive moisture, low or high temperatures and/or under very low humidity.

Grass Species	Scientific Name	Weed Height (Inches)	Rate Fl. Oz./Acre⁽¹⁾
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	1 to 4	4
Broadleaf Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	1 to 4	5
Crabgrass			
Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	1 to 3*	4
Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	1 to 4*	5
Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	1 to 3*	4
Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	1 to 4*	5
Southern	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	1 to 4*	5
Fall Panicum	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	1 to 4	4
Foxtail			
Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	1 to 4	4
Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	1 to 4	4
Millet	<i>Setaria italica</i>	1 to 4	5
Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>	1 to 4	4
Seedling Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	1 to 6	5
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	4 to 10	4
Texas Panicum	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	1 to 4	5
Volunteer Cereals			
Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	1 to 4	5
Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>	1 to 4	5
Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	1 to 4	5
Volunteer Corn**	<i>lea may</i>	4 to 12	4

Grass Species	Scientific Name	Weed Height (Inches)	Rate Fl. Oz./Acre ⁽¹⁾
Wild Proso Millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	1 to 6	4
Wild Oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>	1 to 4	5

*Length of lateral growth

**Not S.R. Corn

⁽¹⁾Always add a crop oil concentrate at 1 qt./A by ground applications to the finished spray volume.

DIRECTIONS FOR PERENNIAL GRASSES

- Make application only to actively growing grasses at specified weed heights.
- Make application when the first grass weed species in a mixed grass weed population reaches specified growth stage for treatment.
- Use the higher rate under heavy grass pressure and/or when grasses are at maximum height.

Restrictions:

- Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A of **DAKOTA** per application and do not apply more than 32 fl. oz. per acre per year to the following crops: asparagus, carrot, berry low growing (except cranberry and strawberry), cucurbit vegetables, fruiting vegetables (except tomato), garden beet, head & stem brassica vegetables, herbs, hops, leaf petioles, leafy brassica greens, leafy greens, non-bearing food crops, pome fruit, root vegetables, safflower, sesame, stevia (dried leaves), stone fruit, and strawberry.
- Do not use more than 8 fl. oz./A of **DAKOTA** per application and do not apply more than 16 fl. oz. per acre per year to the following crops: flax and green onion.
- Do not use more than 6 fl. oz./A of **DAKOTA** per application and do not apply more than one application per year to the following crops: canola.
- Do not use more than 6 fl. oz./A of **DAKOTA** per application and do not apply more than 16 fl. oz. per acre per year to the following crops: mustard seed.

Grass Species	Weed Height (Inches)	Rate Fl. Oz./Acre	High Rate
Bermudagrass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)			
First Application	3 (or up to 6" runners)	8	16
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	3 (or up to 6" runners)	8	16
Fescue, Tall (<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>)			
First Application	4 to 8	8	16
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	4 to 8	8	16
Foxtail Barley (<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>)			
First Application	2 to 6	8	16
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	2 to 6	8	16

Grass Species	Weed Height (Inches)	Rate Fl. Oz./ Acre	High Rate
Orchardgrass (<i>Dactylis glomerate</i>)			
First Application	4 to 8	8	16
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	4 to 8	8	16
Quackgrass (<i>Elytrigia repens</i>)			
First Application	4 to 12	8	16
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	4 to 12	8	16
Rhizome Johnsongrass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)			
First Application	12 to 24	8	16
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	6 to 18	8	8
Wirestem Muhly (<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>)			
First Application	4 to 8	8	16
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	4 to 8	8	16
Perennial Bluegrass*			
Roughstalk (<i>Poa trivialis</i>)			
Kentucky (<i>Poa pratensis</i>)			
First Application	2 to 4	8	16
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	2 to 4	8	16
Bentgrass* (<i>Agrostis</i> spp.)			
First Application	2 to 4	-	16
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	2 to 4	-	16

*Control of quackgrass, perennial bluegrass and bentgrass with of **DAKOTA** may be enhanced by adding AMS at 2.5 to 4.0 lbs./A.

TANK MIXES INFORMATION

Always read and follow the product label restrictions and limitations for all products whether used alone or in a tank mix. The most restrictive labeling of any product used applies in tank mixtures, including all crop rotational and other crop restrictions.

The labels for each of the herbicides specified for tank mixing with **DAKOTA** are unique to the characteristics of those products and contain restrictions and limitations that may include, but are not limited to:

1. Geographic Restrictions - All products are not registered for use in all areas and rates may vary from one region of labeled use to another;
2. Crop rotation restrictions;
3. Applicator certification requirements;
4. Worker safety rules (e.g., protective clothing, reentry time, posting);
5. Soil type or soil characteristics (e.g., pH, OM);
6. Maximum dosage or number of applications per year;
7. Rain free period required; or
8. Application timing (e.g., pre-harvest interval);
9. Do not exceed the total application or yearly use rates.

THE MOST RESTRICTIVE LABELING OF ANY PRODUCT USED IN A TANK MIX MUST BE FOLLOWED.

TANK MIX APPLICATION OF DAKOTA AND BROADLEAF HERBICIDES

FOR CONTROL OF GRASSES AND BROADLEAF WEEDS

- Make application only to actively growing grass and broadleaf weeds at specified height or growth stage listed on each label.
- Make application when the first grass or broadleaf weed species in a mixed population reaches the specified height or growth stage for treatment.
- Make application under favorable soil moisture and humidity that exist a few days after rainfall or within seven days after irrigation.
- Always add the appropriate adjuvant to the spray mix at specified rates for each specific tank mix combination.
- Tank mix applications may sometimes result in reduced grass control and possible increases in crop injury as compared to either product used alone. If regrowth occurs, or an additional flush of new grass emerges, make a second application of **DAKOTA**, as specified in the respective size and rate tables.
- Do not tank mix **DAKOTA** when broadleaf weeds are tall and/or dense enough to prevent proper grass coverage.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill clean spray tank with 1/2 to 2/3 of desired level with clean water.
2. Maintain agitation while adding the correct amount of **DAKOTA**. Agitation should create a rippling or rolling action on the water surface.
3. If tank mixing **DAKOTA** with other labeled herbicides, first add water soluble bags, followed by dry formulations, flowables, emulsifiable concentrates, and then solutions. Do not prepare more spray mixture than is required for the immediate spray operation.
4. Add any required adjuvants (crop oil concentrate, non-ionic surfactant and/or nitrogen solution).
5. Fill spray tank to desired level with water. Maintain agitation until all spray solution has been applied.

Failure to agitate the spray solution may result in improper mixing of the herbicides and poor or unsatisfactory weed control. Mixing and compatibility qualities should be verified by a jar test.

Information on Antagonism

Tank mixes of **DAKOTA** with post-emergence broadleaf herbicides have shown some reduction or failure to control certain grass weed species which would have otherwise been controlled when **DAKOTA** is applied alone. Activity of the post-emergence broadleaf herbicide in the tank mix is not affected.

ALFALFA

DAKOTA Tank Mixes with Broadleaf Herbicides for Alfalfa
(Refer to the tables above for specific grasses and growth stages.)

Product ⁽²⁾	Application Rates/Acre ⁽¹⁾		Crop Oil Concentrate ⁽³⁾ (V/V)	
	Annual Grasses	Perennial Grasses	Ground	
			Air	
DAKOTA + 2,4-DB ⁽⁴⁾	10 to 16 fl. oz. + Refer to 2,4- DB label.	10 to 16 fl. oz. + Refer to 2,4-DB label.	1%	1%
DAKOTA + Pursuit DG ⁽⁵⁾ Or Pursuit ⁵	10 to 16 fl. oz. + Refer to Pursuit DG Or Pursuit labels.	-	1%	1%
DAKOTA + Buctril® 2L ⁽⁶⁾ Or Buctril Gel ^(6,7)	10 to 16 fl. oz. + Refer to Buctril 2L Or Buctril Gel labels.	-	0.5%	0.5%

⁽¹⁾If grass regrowth occurs or an additional flush of new grass emerges, make a second application of **DAKOTA** alone (without a tank mix herbicide), according to the appropriate size and use rate specifications.

⁽²⁾Broadleaf weed control may be reduced when grass populations are tall or dense enough to intercept the spray pattern and prevent them from receiving complete coverage. Do not tank mix in these situations.

⁽³⁾Always use a crop oil concentrate at the listed use rate (but not less than 1 pt./A) in the finished spray volume.

⁽⁴⁾**DAKOTA** plus 2,4-DB may increase the severity of crop injury when tank mixed. Alfalfa plants will generally outgrow this temporary crop injury within a few weeks.

⁽⁵⁾Before using this tank mix, read and understand the Pursuit or Pursuit DG labels for geographical restrictions and restrictions regarding alfalfa growth stage and type. Failure to do so can result in crop injury to alfalfa. Do not feed, graze, or harvest alfalfa for 30 days following an application of Pursuit to alfalfa.

⁽⁶⁾In the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and the western halves of North **DAKOTA**, South **DAKOTA**, Nebraska, and Kansas: A **DAKOTA** plus Buctril or Buctril Gel tank mix must be applied in the fall or spring to seedling alfalfa when the majority of the field has a minimum of 2 trifoliates. Crop injury may result to alfalfa seedlings less than the 2 trifoliates. **DAKOTA** plus Buctril or Buctril Gel applications made when temperatures are expected to exceed 80°F at (and 3 days following) application can result in crop injury. In the states not listed above, make application in the fall or spring to seedling alfalfa when the majority of the field has a minimum of 4 trifoliolate leaves. When alfalfa stand is uneven and conditions favor leaf burn,

unacceptable crop injury may occur to alfalfa in the 2 trifoliolate or smaller stage of growth. **DAKOTA** plus Buctril or Buctril Gel applications made when temperatures are expected to exceed 70°F at (and 3 days following) application can result in unacceptable crop injury. Crop leaf burn can occur following **DAKOTA** plus Buctril or Buctril Gel application. Warm, humid conditions may enhance leaf burn. New crop growth will not be affected.

⁽⁷⁾Do not make application when alfalfa is under moisture, temperature, insect or disease stress or has been stressed by other pesticide carryover or application.

CANOLA (EXCEPT FLAX)

[Rapeseed Subgroup 20A (except flax seed, mustard seed and sesame seed)]

DAKOTA Tank Mixes with Broadleaf Herbicides for Canola

(Refer to the tables above for specific grass weeds and growth stages.)

Product	Application Rates/Acre		Ammonium Sulfate	
	Annual Grasses ⁽¹⁾	Perennial Grasses	Ground	Air
DAKOTA ⁽²⁾ + Liberty ⁽³⁾	4 to 5 fl. oz. + Refer to Liberty label.	-	3.0 lbs.	3.0 lbs.

⁽¹⁾Annual grass weeds and sizes controlled with these tank mixtures are those that are identified in the DIRECTIONS FOR REDUCED RATE TO CONTROL SMALL ANNUAL GRASSES table.

⁽²⁾Do not make application of **DAKOTA** tank mix during or after bolting or flowering or crop injury may result.

⁽³⁾For use only on Liberty Link[®] canola.

COTTON

DAKOTA Tank Mixed with Cobra[®] and MSMA Applied Post-Directed to Cotton

Product ⁽¹⁾	Application Rates/Acre ⁽²⁾		Crop Oil Concentrate ⁽³⁾ V/V	Comments
	Annual Grasses	Perennial Grasses	Ground	
DAKOTA ⁽⁴⁾ + Cobra	6 to 8 fl. oz.	8 to 16 fl. oz.	1%	Reduced broadcast rate in proportion to the band area actually treated.
+ MSMA (4.0 lbs./gal.) Or MSMA (6.6 lbs./gal.)	See Cobra label for rates to control broadleaf weeds and height limitations for cotton. Refer to the DAKOTA label for weed height and species controlled.			
	See MSMA label for rates to control broadleaf weeds and height limitations for cotton. Refer to the DAKOTA label for weed height and species controlled.			

⁽¹⁾Broadleaf weed control may be reduced when grass weed populations are tall or dense enough to intercept the spray pattern and prevent them from receiving complete coverage. Do not tank mix in these situations.

⁽²⁾If grass regrowth occurs or an additional flush of new grass weeds emerge, make a second application of **DAKOTA** alone (without a tank mix herbicide), according to the appropriate size and rate specifications.

⁽³⁾Always use a crop oil concentrate at the listed use rate (but not less than 1 pt./A) in the finished spray volume.

⁽⁴⁾If at the time of application, grass height is so tall that post-directed applications cannot get good coverage over the top of the grassy weeds, then poor control may result and a second (non-post directed) application of **DAKOTA** may be necessary.

DAKOTA Tank Mixed With Buctril 4 EC to Control Emerged Weeds in BXN Cotton as a Broadcast Application

Product⁽¹⁾	Application Rates/Acre⁽²⁾	Crop Oil Concentrate⁽³⁾ per Acre	Comments⁽⁷⁾
DAKOTA ⁽⁴⁾ + Buctril 4 EC ^(4,5,6)	Annual Grasses	1 qt.	See charts for grasses controlled.
	8 to 16 fl. oz. See Buctril 4 EC label for rates to control broadleaf weeds and height limitations for cotton.		

⁽¹⁾Broadleaf weed control may be reduced when grass weed populations are tall or dense enough to intercept the spray pattern and prevent them from receiving complete coverage. Do not tank mix in these situations.

⁽²⁾If grass weed regrowth occurs or an additional flush of new grass emerges, make a second application of **DAKOTA** at the specified rate with the appropriate amount of crop oil concentrate in a non-Buctril tank mix.

⁽³⁾Always use a crop oil concentrate at 1 qt./A in the finished spray volume.

⁽⁴⁾Applications of Buctril 4 EC can be made only to cotton that has been genetically modified for crop tolerance to post-emergence over-the-top applications of bromoxynil.

⁽⁵⁾Do not make application of **DAKOTA** plus Buctril tank mix within 75 days of harvest.

⁽⁶⁾Do not exceed 2 applications of Buctril before cotton is 12 inches tall and one application after 12 inches tall.

⁽⁷⁾Use a minimum of 10 gals. of spray solution per acre.

DAKOTA Tank Mixed with Glyphosate to Control Emerged Grass Weeds in Cotton as a Broadcast Spray

Product	Application Rates/Acre⁽¹⁾		Adjuvant		Comments
	Annual Grasses	Perennial Grasses	Glyphosate formulation with built in adjuvant	Glyphosate formulation without built in adjuvant	
DAKOTA + Glyphosate	6 to 8 fl. oz.	8 to 16 fl. oz.	Non-ionic surfactant @ 0.125% to 0.25% v/v plus ammonium sulfate @ 8.5 to 17 lbs. per 100 gals. of carrier	Crop oil concentrate @ 1 pt./A plus ammonium sulfate @ 8.5 to 17 lbs. per 100 gals. of carrier	See charts for grasses controlled. Use a minimum of 10 gals. of spray solution per acre.
	See glyphosate label for rates to control broadleaf weeds and height limitations for cotton.				

⁽¹⁾If grass weed regrowth occurs or an additional flush of new grass emerges, make a second application of **DAKOTA** at the specified use rate with the appropriate amount of crop oil concentrate.

BEANS (DRY AND SUCCULENT SHELLED)

**[Succulent Shelled Pea and Bean Subgroup 6B] [Dried Shelled Pea and Bean
(except Soybean 6C)]**

DAKOTA Tank Mixes with Broadleaf Herbicides for Beans (Dry and Succulent Shelled) (Refer to the tables above for specific grass weed and growth stages.)

Product ⁽²⁾	Application Rates/Acre ⁽¹⁾		Crop Oil Concentrate ⁽³⁾ (V/V)	
	Annual Grasses ⁽¹⁾	Perennial Grasses	Ground	Air
DAKOTA ⁽²⁾ + Basagran [®]	8 to 10 fl. oz. + Refer to Basagran label.	10 to 16 fl. oz. + Refer to Basagran label.	1%	1%

⁽¹⁾If grass weed regrowth occurs or an additional flush of new grass emerges, make a second application of **DAKOTA** alone (without a tank mix herbicide), according to the appropriate size and use rate specifications.

⁽²⁾Broadleaf weed control may be reduced when grass weed populations are tall enough or dense enough to intercept the spray pattern and prevent them from receiving complete coverage. Do not tank mix in these situations.

⁽³⁾Always use a crop oil at the listed rate (but not less than 1 pt./A) in the finished spray volume.

FLAX

Reduced Rate DAKOTA Tank Mixes with Broadleaf Herbicides for Flax
(Refer to the tables above for specific grass weeds and growth stages.)

Product	Application Rates/Acre		Crop Oil Concentrate	
	Annual Grasses ⁽¹⁾	Perennial Grasses	Ground	Air
DAKOTA + Bronate Advanced TM (2,3)	4 to 5 fl. oz. + Refer to Bronate Advanced label.	-	1 pt.	1 pt.
DAKOTA + Bronate [®] (2,3)	4 to 5 fl. oz. + Refer to Bronate label.	-	1 pt.	1 pt.
DAKOTA + Buctril ^(2,3)	4 to 5 fl. oz. + Refer to Buctril label.	-	1 pt.	1 pt.
DAKOTA + Rhonox [®] (2,3)	4 to 5 fl. oz. + Refer to Rhonox label.	-	1 pt.	1 pt.

⁽¹⁾Annual grass weeds and sizes controlled with these tank mixtures are those that are identified in the DIRECTIONS FOR REDUCED RATE TO CONTROL SMALL ANNUAL GRASSES table.

⁽²⁾Do not make application of **DAKOTA** tank mix during or after bud or to ornamental flax or crop injury may occur.

⁽³⁾Do not make application of tank mixes if temperatures are expected to exceed 85°F at (or 3 days following) application or crop injury may result.

PEANUT (INCLUDING PERENNIAL)

DAKOTA Tank Mixes with Broadleaf Herbicides for Peanut (Including Perennial)

(Refer to the specific instructions above for small grass weeds and growth stages.)

Product	Application Rates/Acre ⁽¹⁾		Crop Oil Concentrate (V/V) ⁽³⁾	
	Annual Grass Weeds ⁽²⁾	Perennial Grass Weeds	Ground	Air
DAKOTA + Basagran	8 to 10 fl. oz. + Refer to Basagran label.	—	1%	1%
DAKOTA + Ultra Blazer	8 to 10 fl. oz. + Refer to Ultra Blazer label.	—	1%	1%
DAKOTA + Storm	8 to 10 fl. oz. + Refer to Storm label.	—	1%	1%

⁽¹⁾If grass weed regrowth occurs or an additional flush of new grass emerges, make a second application of **DAKOTA** alone (without a tank mix herbicide), according to the appropriate size and rate directions.

⁽²⁾Broadleaf weed control may be reduced when grass populations are tall or dense enough to intercept the spray pattern and prevent them from receiving complete coverage. Do not tank mix in these situations.

⁽³⁾Always use a crop oil concentrate at the listed rate (but not less than 1 pt./A) in the finished spray volume.

Directions for Grass Suppression for Harvest Efficiency in Peanut (Including Perennial) with DAKOTA

Grass Weed Species	Weed Stage	Rate Fl. Oz./A	High Rate
Annual and perennial grasses that exceed height claimed for control on height charts "DIRECTIONS FOR ANNUAL GRASSES" & "DIRECTION FOR PERENNIAL GRASSES".	Up to and including grasses in the seed head stage.	16	32
Do not make application as part of a tank mix when applying DAKOTA for grass weed suppression. Add a crop oil concentrate at 1 qt./A by ground to the finished spray volume.			

SOYBEAN

DAKOTA Tank Mixes(3) to Control Annual Grasses when used as a Burndown in No-Till Soybean

Product	Product Rate/Acre ⁽¹⁾	Grass Height (Inches)	Crop Oil Concentrate/Acre ⁽²⁾	28%N or 32%N Qts./A or 2.5-4. Lbs. AMS
DAKOTA + 2,4-D ester* ⁽³⁾	3 fl. oz.	Foxtail 1-3 Fall Panicum 1-3	1 qt.	1 to 2 qts. Or 2.5 to 4.0 lbs. AMS
	4 fl. oz.	Foxtail 1-4 Fall Panicum 1-4	1 qt.	1-2 qts. Or 2.5-4.0 lbs. AMS
	6 to 8 fl. oz. + Refer to 2,4-D ester label.	(See Grass Chart for grasses claimed.)	1 qt.	1 to 2 qts. Or 2.5-4.0 lbs. AMS

*2,4-D ester should not be used where drift sensitive crops may be grown.

⁽¹⁾If grass weed regrowth occurs or an additional flush of new grass emerges, make a second application of **DAKOTA** alone (without a tank mix herbicide), according to the appropriate size and rate directions.

⁽²⁾Always use a crop oil concentrate at the listed rate in the finished spray volume.

⁽³⁾The following products can be tank mixed with **DAKOTA** plus 2,4-D ester: Valor[®], Authority[®], Broadleaf, Canopy XL[®], Dual[®] 8E, Dual II[®], Dual Magnum[®], Prowl[®], Sencor[®], Sencor plus the Dual products and Turbo[®].

DAKOTA Tank Mixes with Broadleaf Herbicides for Soybean
(Refer to the tables above for specific grass weeds and growth stages.)

Product ⁽²⁾	Application Rates/Acre ⁽¹⁾		Crop Oil Concentrate ⁽³⁾ (V/V)	
	Annual Grasses	Perennial Grasses	Ground	Air
DAKOTA + Cobra	6 to 8 fl. oz. + Refer to Cobra label.	8 to 16 fl. oz. + Refer to Cobra label.	0.5 to 1%	1%
DAKOTA + Basagran 4 SL	8 to 10 fl. oz. + Refer to Basagran label.	10 to 16 fl. oz. + Refer to Basagran label.	1%	1%
DAKOTA + Glyphosate (For use on Roundup Ready soybean only.)	6 to 8 fl. oz. + Refer to glyphosate label.	8 to 16 fl. oz. + Refer to glyphosate label.	0.5 to 1% ⁽⁴⁾	1% ⁽⁴⁾

Product ⁽²⁾	Application Rates/Acre ⁽¹⁾		Crop Oil Concentrate ⁽³⁾ (V/V)	
	Annual Grasses	Perennial Grasses	Ground	Air
DAKOTA + Ultra Blazer [®]	6 to 8 fl. oz. + Refer to Ultra Blazer label.	6 to 8 fl. oz. + Refer to Ultra Blazer label.	0.5 to 1%	1%
DAKOTA + Flexstar [®] HL ⁽⁶⁾	6 to 8 fl. oz. + Refer to Flexstar HL label.	8 to 16 fl. oz. + Refer to Flexstar HL label.	1%	1%
DAKOTA + Classic [®] 25 DG	8 to 10 fl. oz. + Refer to Classic label.	10 to 16 fl. oz. + Refer to Classic label.	1%	1%
DAKOTA ⁽⁴⁾ + Pursuit 70 DG	6 to 8 fl. oz. + Refer to Pursuit 70 DG label.	8 to 16 fl. oz. + Refer to Pursuit 70 DG label.	1%	1%
DAKOTA ⁽⁵⁾ + Cobra + Classic 25 DG	8 to 10 fl. oz. + Refer to Cobra label. + Refer to Classic 25 DG label.	—	0.5%	1%
DAKOTA ⁽⁵⁾ + Cobra + Basagran 4 SL	8 to 10 fl. oz. + Refer to Cobra label. + Refer to Basagran label.	—	0.5%	1%
DAKOTA ⁽⁵⁾ + Cobra + Pursuit 70 DG	8 to 10 fl. oz. + Refer to Cobra label. + Refer to Pursuit 70 DG label.	—	0.5%	1%

Product ⁽²⁾	Application Rates/Acre ⁽¹⁾		Crop Oil Concentrate ⁽³⁾ (V/V)	
	Annual Grasses	Perennial Grasses	Ground	Air
DAKOTA ⁽⁵⁾ + Storm	8 to 10 fl. oz. + Refer to Storm label.	—	0.5%	1%
DAKOTA ⁽⁵⁾ + Resource + Pursuit 70 DG	8 to 10 fl. oz. + Refer to Resource label. + Refer to Pursuit 70 DG label.	—	1%	1%
DAKOTA ⁽⁵⁾ + Resource + Basagran	8 to 10 fl. oz. + Refer to Resource label. + Refer to Basagran label.	—	1%	1%
DAKOTA ⁽⁵⁾ + Resource + Classic	8 to 10 fl. oz. + Refer to Resource label. + Refer to Classic label.	—	1%	1%
DAKOTA ⁽⁵⁾ + Cobra + Resource	6 to 8 fl. oz. + Refer to Cobra label. + Refer to Resource label.	—	0.5%	1%
DAKOTA ⁽⁵⁾ + Firstrate®	6 to 8 fl. oz. + Refer to Firstrate label.	8 to 16 fl. oz. + Refer to Firstrate label.	1%	—
DAKOTA ⁽⁵⁾ + Cobra + Firstrate	6 to 8 fl. oz. + Refer to Cobra label. + Refer to Firstrate label.	8 to 16 fl. oz. + Refer to Cobra label. + Refer to Firstrate label.	1%	—

Product ⁽²⁾	Application Rates/Acre ⁽¹⁾		Crop Oil Concentrate ⁽³⁾ (V/V)	
	Annual Grasses	Perennial Grasses	Ground	Air
DAKOTA ⁽⁵⁾ + Raptor [®] (1 AS)	6 to 8 fl. oz. + Refer to Raptor (1 AS) label.	—	1%	—
DAKOTA ⁽⁵⁾ + Cobra + Raptor [®] (1 AS)	6 to 8 fl. oz. + Refer to Cobra label. + Refer to Raptor (1 AS) label.	—	1%	—
DAKOTA ⁽⁵⁾ + Synchrony [®] STS™	6 to 8 fl. oz. ⁽⁷⁾ + Refer to Synchrony XP label.	—	1 qt.	—
DAKOTA ⁽⁵⁾ + Cobra + Synchrony STS™	6 to 8 fl. oz. ⁽⁷⁾ + Refer to Cobra label. + Refer to Synchrony XP label.	—	1 pt.	—
DAKOTA ⁽⁵⁾ + Resource	6 to 8 fl. oz. + Refer to Resource label.	—	1 qt.	—
DAKOTA ⁽⁵⁾ + Frontrow™	8 to 10 fl. oz. + Refer to Frontrow label.	—	1%	—
DAKOTA + Firstrate + Flexstar HL ⁽⁶⁾	6 to 8 fl. oz. + Refer to Firstrate label. + Refer to Flexstar HL label.	8 to 16 fl. oz. + Refer to Firstrate label. + Refer to Flexstar HL label.	1%	

⁽¹⁾If grass weed regrowth occurs or an additional flush of new grass emerges, make a second application of **DAKOTA** alone (without a tank mix herbicide), according to the appropriate size and rate directions.

⁽²⁾Broadleaf weed control may be reduced when grass populations are tall or dense enough to intercept the spray pattern and prevent them from receiving complete coverage. Do not tank mix in these situations.

⁽³⁾Always use a crop oil concentrate at the listed rate (but not less than 1 pt./A) in the finished spray volume.

⁽⁴⁾The addition of 2.5 lb. of ammonium sulfate is required when **DAKOTA** is tank mixed with glyphosate. If the glyphosate formulation has a stand-alone built in adjuvant, add 0.125% v/v non-ionic surfactant in place of crop oil concentrate. If the glyphosate formulation does not have a built in adjuvant system, add 0.5 to 1% crop oil concentrate for ground application and 1% v/v for aerial application.

⁽⁶⁾Add 1-2 qts./A of liquid fertilizer (10-34-0, 28%N, or 32%N) when **DAKOTA** is tank mixed with Pursuit, Resource, Storm, Firstrate, Synchrony, Raptor, Frontrow, Cobra plus Raptor. An equivalent amount (2.5-4.0 lbs./A) of spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) may be added in place of liquid fertilizer. Fertilizer adjuvants are to be added in addition to the crop oil concentrate.

⁽⁶⁾Refer to Flexstar HL label for geographic and rotational instructions.

⁽⁷⁾Annual grass weeds and sizes controlled with these tank mixtures are those that are identified in the DIRECTIONS FOR REDUCED RATE TO CONTROL SMALL ANNUAL GRASS WEEDS table.

Reduced Rate DAKOTA Tank Mixes with Broadleaf Herbicides for Soybean
 (Refer to table for reduced rate to control small annual grass weeds in canola, dried shelled bean & pea (including soybean, edible podded legume vegetables, flax, mustard seed, bean & pea (succulent) and sugar beet (Reduced rate directions not for use in California))

Product	Application Rates/Acre ⁽¹⁾		Crop Oil Concentrate (V/V) ^(3,4)	
	Annual Grass Weeds ⁽²⁾	Perennial Grass Weeds	Ground	Air
DAKOTA + Firstrate	4 to 8 fl. oz. + Refer to Firstrate label.	—	1%	1%
DAKOTA + Pursuit 70 DG	4 to 6 fl. oz. + Refer to Pursuit 70 DG label.	—	1%	1%

⁽¹⁾If grass weed regrowth occurs or an additional flush of new grass emerges, make a second application of **DAKOTA** alone (without a tank mix herbicide), according to the appropriate size and rate directions.

⁽²⁾Annual grass weeds and sizes controlled with these tank mixtures are those that are identified in the DIRECTIONS FOR REDUCED RATE TO CONTROL SMALL ANNUAL GRASSES table.

⁽³⁾Always use a crop oil concentrate at the listed rate (but not less than 1 pt./A) in the finished spray volume.

⁽⁴⁾Add 1-2 qts./A of liquid fertilizer (10-34-0, 28%N, or 32%N) when **DAKOTA** is tank mixed at reduced rates. An equivalent amount (2.5-4.0 lbs./A) of spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) may be added in place of liquid fertilizer. Fertilizer adjuvants are to be added in addition to the crop oil concentrate.

SUGAR BEET

DAKOTA Tank Mixed With Stinger[®] Applied to Sugar Beet
 (Refer to the rate tables above for specific grass weeds and growth stages)

Product	Application Rates/Acre ⁽¹⁾		Crop Oil Concentrate (V/V) ⁽³⁾	
	Annual Grass Weeds ⁽²⁾	Perennial Grass Weeds	Ground	Air
DAKOTA + Stinger	6 to 8 fl. oz.	8 to 16 fl. oz.	1%	1%
See Stinger label for rates.				

- (1) If grass weed regrowth occurs or an additional flush of new grass emerges, make a second application of **DAKOTA** alone (without a tank mix herbicide), according to the appropriate size and rate directions.
- (2) Broadleaf weed control may be reduced when grass populations are tall or dense enough to intercept the spray pattern and prevent them from receiving complete coverage. Do not tank mix in this situation.
- (3) Always use a crop oil concentrate at the listed rate (but not less than 1 pt./A) in the finished spray volume.

DAKOTA Tank Mixed with Betamix® or Betanex® Applied to Sugar Beet

Product ⁽¹⁾	Weeds Controlled		Weed Height (Inches)	Application Rate/Acre ⁽²⁾
	Common Name	Scientific Name		
DAKOTA ⁽³⁾ + Betamix Or Betanex	Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	1-3	8 fl. oz.
	Foxtail	<i>Setaria</i> spp.	1-3	
	Foxtail Millet	<i>Setaria italica</i>	1-3	
	Wild Oat	<i>Avena fatua</i>	1-3	
	Wild Proso Millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	1-3	
				See Betamix label for rate to control broadleaf weeds. Do not use additives in this tank mix.
				See Betanex label for rate to control broadleaf weeds. Do not use additives in this tank mix.

- (1) Broadleaf weed control may be reduced when grass populations are tall or dense enough to intercept the spray pattern and prevent them from receiving complete coverage. Do not tank mix in this situation.
- (2) Do not use a crop oil concentrate. Do not use additives in this tank mix. If grass regrowth occurs or an additional flush of new grass emerges, make a second application of **DAKOTA** alone (without a tank mix herbicide), according to the appropriate size and rate directions.
- (3) If grass weed regrowth occurs or an additional flush of new grass emerges, make a second application of **DAKOTA** at full label rate of crop oil concentrate.

DAKOTA Tank Mixed with Betamix® or Betanex® for Three Sequential Applications for Annual Grass Control (Micro-Rate Application)

Product	Application Rates/Acre ⁽¹⁾		Methylated Seed Oil ⁽²⁾ (V/V)	
	Annual Grasses	Grasses Controlled (Inches)	Ground	Air
DAKOTA ⁽³⁾ + Betanex Or Betamix	2 to 3 fl. oz. + Refer to Betanex or Betamix labels.	Green Foxtail (1-2) Yellow Foxtail (1-2) Barnyardgrass (1-2) Wild Oat (1-2) Volunteer Cereals (1-2)	1.5%	1.5%

- (1) Broadleaf weed control may be reduced when grass populations are tall or dense enough to intercept the spray pattern and prevent them from receiving complete coverage. Do not tank mix in this situation.
- (2) Always use a methylated seed oil at the listed use rate (but not less than 1 pt./A) in the finished spray volume.
- (3) Use 8 fl. oz./A rate when sugar beet are in the cotyledon to 4-leaf stage. Use rate can be increased up to 12 fl. oz./A when the smallest sugar beet plants in the field are in the 4 true-leaf stage or larger.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE FOR MICRO-RATE APPLICATIONS TO SUGAR BEETS

Multiple micro-rate applications of **DAKOTA** in tank mixtures with reduced rates of Betanex or Betamix and methylated seed oils may be applied by air or ground equipment to sugar beet to control early germinating annual grass weeds listed above. The rate of Betanex or Betamix must not be greater than 0.12 lb. a.i./A (broadcast application) when in combination with these spray adjuvants. Note that the maximum use rate allowed varies depending upon the crop growth stage. The use of wetting agents or spray adjuvants with conventional rates (0.73 to 1.22 lb. a.i./A) or multiple low rate (0.24 to 0.73 lb. a.i./A) applications of Betanex or Betamix is prohibited on the Betanex and Betamix labels. Favorable climatic conditions (good conditions for plant growth and development) are essential for adequate weed control. All use precautions and restrictions on the Betanex or Betamix labels must be followed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE FOR MICRO-RATE APPLICATIONS OF DAKOTA TANK MIXES

Make broadcast application of 2-3 fl. oz./A **DAKOTA** in tank mixture with either Betanex or Betamix following the directions for use on the tank mix partner label. A minimum of three sequential applications of 2 fl. oz./A or a minimum of 2 sequential applications of 3 fl. oz./A must be used for **DAKOTA** tank mixtures. A minimum of 3 sequential applications of Betamix or Betanex may be made. Accurate timing is essential; make initial application immediately following weed emergence, and repeat applications on 5-7 day intervals. If weed control is not adequate due to climatic conditions, spray coverage or other factors, resume conventional application rates of **DAKOTA** (6-8 fl. oz./A) and add rates of Betanex or Betamix as directed on their label respective product labels. When using conventional rate of Betanex or Betamix in tank mixtures with **DAKOTA**, do not use a spray adjuvant.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR MICRO-RATE APPLICATIONS

(SEE BETANEX AND BETAMIX LABELS FOR ADDITIONAL USE PRECAUTIONS)

Not all weeds will be adequately controlled, even with favorable climatic conditions. Conventional rates of **DAKOTA**, Betanex or Betamix and/or hand labor may be required if multiple micro-rate applications do not adequately control weeds. Plugging of spray nozzles may result due to the potential for formation of precipitate in the spray solution that is often associated with micro-rate applications. Rotam Agrochemical Co. Inc. is not responsible for any nozzle plugging that may result with the use of multiple micro-rate applications.

Restriction:

DO NOT add Methylated seed oils if the Betanex or Betamix rate is greater than 0.12 lb. a.i./A broadcast, as the addition of methylated seed oils could increase the possibility of crop injury at dosage rates greater than 0.12 lb. a.i./A.

GROUND APPLICATIONS

Use of sufficient spray volume and pressure are required to ensure complete and thorough coverage. Use a minimum of 10 gals. and a maximum of 20 gals. of spray solution per acre. Spray pressures should reflect a minimum of 30 psi and a maximum of 60 psi at the nozzle. Do not use flood type nozzles.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use of sufficient spray volumes is required to ensure complete and thorough coverage. Use a minimum of 5 gals. and a maximum of 15 gals. of spray solution per acre.

Tank Mix Applications of DAKOTA and Fungicides for Control of Grass Weeds and Diseases in Sugar Beet

Product ⁽²⁾	Application Rates/Acre ⁽¹⁾		Crop Oil Concentrate ⁽³⁾ (V/V)
	Annual Grass Weeds	Perennial Grass Weeds	
DAKOTA + Eminent®	6 to 8 fl. oz. + Refer to Eminent label.	8 to 16 fl. oz. + Refer to Eminent label.	1%

⁽¹⁾If grass weed regrowth occurs or an additional flush of new grass emerges, make a second application of **DAKOTA** alone (without a tank mix fungicide) according to the appropriate size and rate directions.

⁽²⁾Refer to **DAKOTA** and fungicide label for rates and weeds and diseases controlled.

⁽³⁾Always use a crop oil concentrate at the listed rate (but not less than 1 pt./A) in the finished spray volume.

Tank Mix Application of DAKOTA and Insecticides for Control of Grass Weeds and Insects in Alfalfa, Cotton, Mint, Peanut (Including Perennial), Soybean, and Sunflower

Product ⁽²⁾	Application Rates/Acre ⁽¹⁾		Crop Oil Concentrate (V/V) ⁽³⁾	Crop
	Annual Grass Weeds	Perennial Grass Weeds		
DAKOTA + Orthene® 75 S Or Orthene 97	6 to 8 fl. oz. + Refer to Orthene 75 S Or Orthene 97 labels.	8 to 16 fl. oz. + Refer to Orthene 75 S Or Orthene 97 labels.	1%	Cotton Mint ^(4,5) Peanut
DAKOTA + Orthene 90 S ⁽⁶⁾	6 to 8 fl. oz. ⁽⁷⁾ + Refer to Orthene 90 S label.	8 to 16 fl. oz. + Refer to Orthene 90 S label.	1%	Cotton Mint ^(4,5) Peanut Soybean
DAKOTA + Danitol® 2.4 EC	6 to 8 fl. oz. + Refer to Danitol 2.4 EC label.	8 to 16 fl. oz. + Refer to Danitol 2.4 EC label.	1%	Cotton Peanut
DAKOTA + Asana XL®	6 to 8 fl. oz. + Refer to Asana XL label.	8 to 16 fl. oz. + Refer to Asana XL label.	1%	Sunflower
DAKOTA + Warrior®	6 to 8 fl. oz. + Refer to Warrior label.	8 to 16 fl. oz. + Refer to Warrior label.	1%	Sunflower
DAKOTA + Warrior	10 to 16 fl. oz. ⁽⁷⁾ + Refer to Warrior label.	10 to 16 fl. oz. + Refer to Warrior label.	1%	Alfalfa ⁽⁴⁾

Product ⁽²⁾	Application Rates/Acre ⁽¹⁾		Crop Oil Concentrate (V/V) ⁽³⁾	Crop
	Annual Grass Weeds	Perennial Grass Weeds		
DAKOTA + Baythroid®	10 to 16 fl. oz. ⁽⁷⁾ + See Baythroid label.	10 to 16 fl. oz. + See Baythroid label.	1%	Alfalfa ⁽⁴⁾
DAKOTA + Dimethoate®	10 to 16 fl. oz. ⁽⁷⁾ + See Dimethoate label.	10 to 16 fl. oz. + See Dimethoate label.	1%	Alfalfa ⁽⁴⁾
DAKOTA + Lorsban®	10 to 16 fl. oz. ⁽⁷⁾ + See Lorsban label.	10 to 16 fl. oz. + See Lorsban label.	1-2 pts. ⁽⁸⁾	Alfalfa ⁽⁴⁾
DAKOTA + Pounce®	10 to 16 fl. oz. ⁽⁷⁾ + See Pounce label.	10 to 16 fl. oz. + See Pounce label.	1%	Alfalfa ⁽⁴⁾

⁽¹⁾If grass weed regrowth occurs or an additional flush of new grass emerges, make a second application of **DAKOTA** alone (without a tank mix fungicide) according to the appropriate size and rate directions.

⁽²⁾Refer to **DAKOTA** and fungicide label for use rates and weeds and diseases controlled.

⁽³⁾Always use a crop oil concentrate at the listed rate (but not less than 1 pt./A) in the finished spray volume.

⁽⁴⁾Certain insecticide products may cause temporary phytotoxic symptoms on alfalfa and mint foliage. Refer to the insecticide label for further information. It is suggested that before using any of these insecticide/herbicide tank mixtures, that a small area of the field be treated first and observations for crop injury be made before treating the whole field.

⁽⁵⁾Make application of 6-8 fl. oz./A of **DAKOTA** for annual grass weed control in baby mint, minimum of 8 fl. oz./A for annual grass weed control in established mint and 8-16 fl. oz./A for perennial grass control. Add 1-2 pts./A crop oil concentrate.

⁽⁶⁾Insecticide tank mix use with Orthene 90 S in soybean is permitted only in a state having an approved Section 24(c) registration for Orthene 90 S use in soybean.

⁽⁷⁾Make application of 6-8 fl. oz./A of **DAKOTA** for annual grass weed control in seedling alfalfa.

⁽⁸⁾For the **DAKOTA** + **LORSBAN** tank mix, reduce the adjuvant use rate to 1.0 pt./A when the **LORSBAN** rate is 1.0 pt./A or higher.

Directions for Roundup Ready Volunteer Corn Control in Roundup Ready Soybean with **DAKOTA** Tank Mix

Roundup Ready Volunteer Corn Height (Inches)	DAKOTA Rate (Fl. Oz./A)	Glyphosate ⁽¹⁾ rate for Formulations with built in Adjuvant	Adjuvant
<12	4	Refer to glyphosate label.	Non-ionic surfactant @ 0.125 – 0.25% v/v plus Ammonium Sulfate @ 8.5 – 17 lbs./100 gals. of carrier
12-18	5		
18-24	6		

Roundup Ready Volunteer Corn Height (Inches)	DAKOTA Rate (Fl. Oz./A)	Glyphosate ⁽¹⁾ rate for Formulations without built in Adjuvant	Adjuvant
<12	4	Refer to glyphosate label.	Crop Oil Concentrate @ 1 pt./A plus Ammonium Sulfate @ 8.5 – 17 lbs./100 gals. of carrier
12-18	5		
18-24	6		

⁽¹⁾Glyphosate formulation must be labeled for use on Roundup Ready soybean.

THE MOST RESTRICTIVE LABELING OF ANY PRODUCT USED IN A TANK MIX MUST BE FOLLOWED.

- Make application only to actively growing grass and broadleaf weeds at specified height or growth stages listed on each label.
- Make application under favorable soil moisture and humidity which exist a few days after rainfall or within seven days after irrigation.
- Tank mix applications may sometimes result in reduced grass control. If regrowth occurs, or an additional flush of new grass weeds emerge, make a second application of **DAKOTA** as specified in the respective size and rate tables.
- Do not tank mix **DAKOTA** when broadleaf weeds are tall and/or dense enough to prevent proper grass coverage.
- This tank mix may be applied post-emergence to Roundup Ready soybean up through the full flowering stage. Do not apply less than 60 days before harvest.
- Avoid contact with foliage, green stems, or fruit crops, or any desirable plants and trees, other than soybean with Roundup Ready gene as severe injury or destruction will result.
- Do not allow **DAKOTA** plus Roundup to mist, drip, drift or splash onto desirable vegetation as minute quantities of the tank mix can cause severe damage or destruction to the crops, plants or other areas on which treatment was not intended. The likelihood of injury occurring from drift of this product is greatest when winds are gusty or in excess of 5 miles per hour. Even under lesser wind velocities, avoid conditions that allow spray drift to occur such as combinations of spray pressure and nozzle type that will result in fine particles (mist) that are likely to drift.

FALLOW LAND

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

DAKOTA may be used to control annual and perennial grass weeds in land has been left fallow the previous year and other non-producing agricultural areas. Make application of **DAKOTA** at 6 to 8 fl. oz./A for annual grasses and 8 to 16 fl. oz./A for perennial grasses. When both grass and broadleaf weeds are the target pest, **DAKOTA** may be tank mixed with 2,4-D ester or Banvel[®] SGF for broad spectrum control. When both annual and perennial grasses occur in the same field, apply at a minimum of 8 fl. oz./A **DAKOTA** rate.

Information

- Use a minimum spray volume of 5 gals./A for applications made by air and 15 gals./A for ground applications.
- Make application only to actively growing grasses when the first grass reaches the weed height as specified by the Annual and Perennial Grass Weeds section of this label.

- Annual grasses that emerge after the **DAKOTA** application will not be controlled, and a second application may be necessary.
- The control of perennial grass weeds may require more than 1 application in non-tilled areas.

Restrictions:

- Do not plant any crop for 30 days after application unless clethodim is registered for use in that crop.
- Do not make application to grasses that have tillered, formed seedheads or exceeded recommended growth stage.
- Do not use flood jet nozzles.
- Do not make applications to drought stressed grasses.
- Do not mow area for 2 weeks before or after the **DAKOTA** application.

DAKOTA in Tank Mixes to Control Annual and Perennial Grass Weeds in Fallow Land

Product	Application Rates/Acre ⁽¹⁾		Crop Oil Concentrate ⁽²⁾ V/V	
	Annual Grasses	Perennial Grasses	Ground	Air
DAKOTA + 2,4-D ester Or Banvel SGF	6 to 8 fl. oz. + Refer to 2,4-D ester or Banvel SGF labels.	8 to 16 fl. oz.	1%	1%

⁽¹⁾Refer to **DAKOTA** label for weed height and species control. Review Banvel SGF and 2,4-D labels for crops restrictions, use rates and weeds controlled.

⁽²⁾Always use a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil containing at least 15% emulsifier at the listed rate (but not less than 1 pt./A) in the finished spray volume.

Grass Weed Suppression in Non-Crop Areas with DAKOTA			
Grass Species	Weed Stage	Rate Fl. Oz./Acre	High Rate
Annual and perennial grass weeds that exceed height claimed for control on height chart above.	Up to and including grass weeds in the seed head stage.	12	16
Do not make application as part of a tank mix when applying DAKOTA for grass suppression. Add a crop oil concentrate at 1 qt./A by ground to the finished spray volume.			

DAKOTA for the Control and/or Suppression of Tall Fescue in Native Prairie Warm-Season Grass Restoration Projects

Product	Product Rates	Grass Weeds Controlled/ Suppressed		Weed Stages
		Common Name	Scientific Name	
DAKOTA	10 to 12 fl. oz./A	Tall Fescue	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	4 to 6 inches tall (40 to 60% green-up)
Adjuvant: DAKOTA applications must be made with crop oil concentrate at 1 qt./A, plus a spray grade ammonium sulfate at 2.5 to 4 lbs./A. Mixing Order: Thoroughly mix spray grade ammonium sulfate in water, add DAKOTA, then add the crop oil concentrate.				

Burn or mow fields a minimum of 3 weeks before application to remove excess crop residue. Make application in the spring. At 40 to 60% tall fescue green-up, before emergence of warm-season grasses. Do not mow area for 2 weeks after the DAKOTA application.

Special Application Precautions:

Make application in a minimum of 15 to 20 gals., of water per acre at a spray pressure of 40 to 60 PSI at the nozzle. Make application using flat fan or hollow cone nozzles.

Make application only to fields that have warm-season grasses established for 2 years. Applications of DAKOTA to emerged warm-season grasses may cause injury.

NOTE: DAKOTA applications are most effective if applied when average nighttime temperatures are consistently greater than or equal to 47°F.

Restrictions:

- Do not graze treated fields or feed treated forage and or hay to livestock.
- Do not plant any crop for 30 days after application, unless clethodim is registered for use in that crop.
- Do not mow area for 2 weeks after the DAKOTA application.
- Do not use flood jet type nozzles.
- Do not make application to warm-season grasses grown for seed.

DAKOTA for the Suppression of Tall Fescue Seed-Heads in Non-Producing Agricultural Areas

Product	Product Rate	Suppression	Application Timing
DAKOTA	1 1/2 to 2 fl. oz./A	Tall Fescue Seed-Heads <i>(Festuca arundinacea)</i>	50 to 90% Tall Fescue green-up
Adjuvant: DAKOTA applications must be made with crop oil concentrate at 1 qt./A, plus a spray grade ammonium sulfate at 2.5 to 4 lb./A. Mixing Order: Thoroughly mix spray grade ammonium sulfate in water, add DAKOTA, then add crop oil concentrate.			

Special Application Precautions:

Make application at 50 to 90% tall fescue green-up.

Use the higher DAKOTA rate if less tall fescue green matter is present.

Make application in a minimum of 15 to 20 gals. of water per acre at a spray pressure of 40 to 60 psi at the nozzle. Apply using a flat fan or hollow cone nozzles.

2,4-D ester may be added to this tank mix for broadleaf control (see 2,4-D ester label for weeds controlled).

Restrictions:

- Do not graze treated fields or feed treated forage and/or hay to livestock.
- Do not plant any crop for 30 days application, unless clethodim is registered for use in that crop.
- Do not mow area for two weeks after the **DAKOTA** application.
- Do not use flood type nozzles.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN ORNAMENTALS

For ornamental plant uses, **DAKOTA** can be used to control labeled grass weeds in greenhouses, lathhouses, shadehouses, and around outdoor ornamentals, including nurseries, parks, roadside plantings, and structure landscapes.

IMPORTANT

DAKOTA controls weeds in newly transplanted and established non-grassy ornamentals. Crop tolerance to **DAKOTA** at labeled rates has been found to be acceptable for the indicated genera and species listed below. Due to variability within species, crop growth stage, environmental conditions, and application techniques, and other factors, the user must determine if the herbicide can be used safely on a few plants before widespread application. Neither the seller nor the manufacturer of **DAKOTA** have investigated the safety or crop tolerance to plants not listed on the label.

The following plants have shown crop tolerance for **DAKOTA** applications:

ORNAMENTAL TREES

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Alder, Red	<i>Alnus rubra</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.
Basswood	<i>Tilia</i> spp.
Birch, European White	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Birch, White	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Crabapple, Flowering	<i>Malus halliana</i>
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Comus, florida</i>
Golden Chain Tree	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>
Maples	<i>Acer</i> spp.
Mulberry, White	<i>Morus alba</i>
Oaks	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
Olive, Wild	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Redbud, Eastern	<i>Cercis Canadensis</i>
Sweet Gum, American	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>

GROUND COVERS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Bugleweed, Carpet	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Japanese Spurge	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Lilyturf	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Moneywort	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>
Mondo Grass, White	<i>Ophiopogon jaburan</i>
Mondo Grass, Dwarf	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>
Periwinkle, Lesser	<i>Vinca minor</i>

GARDEN FLOWERS AND PLANTS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Ageratum	<i>Ageratum</i> spp.
Alyssum*, Sweet	<i>Lobularia maritime</i>
Asparagus Fern	<i>Asparagus setaceus</i>
Bleeding Heart	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>
Cast Iron Plant	<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla</i> spp.
Coleus	<i>Coleus</i> spp.
Coralbells	<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i>
Cranesbill	<i>Geranium</i> spp.
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia</i> spp.
Daisy, Trailing African	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.
Dusty Miller	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus</i> spp.
Gazania	<i>Gazania</i> spp.
Geranium, House	<i>Pelargonium hortorum</i>
Heather, False	<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i>
Hosta	<i>Hosta fortunei</i>

GARDEN FLOWERS AND PLANTS *Cont.*

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Iris	<i>Iris</i> spp.
Jasmine Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>
Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.
Partridgeberry	<i>Mitchella repens</i>
Petunia*	<i>Petunia hybrida</i>
Phlox	Phlox spp.
Pinks	<i>Dianthus</i> spp.
Portulaca	<i>Portulaca aranciflora</i>
Salvia	<i>Salvia</i> spp.
Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga</i> spp.
Sedum	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Selloum	<i>Philodendron selloum</i>
Snapdragon*	<i>Antirrhinum maius</i>
Sweet Flag	<i>Acarus gramineus</i>
Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i>
Touch-Me-Not	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.
Verbena	<i>Verbena</i> spp.
Violet	<i>Viola</i> SPP.
Yarrow, Common	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia elegans</i>

*Slight foliage or flower speckling has been observed on these species.

SHRUBS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Abelia	<i>Abelia</i> spp.
Anise, Purple	<i>Illicium floridanum</i>
Aucuba	<i>Aucuba</i> spp.
Azalea*	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Bamboo	<i>Bambusa</i> spp.

SHRUBS *Cont.*

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Barberry, Japanese	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Barberry, Magellan	<i>Berberis buxifolia</i>
Bayberry	<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>
Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>
Boxwood, Common	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Camelia, Common	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Candytuft	<i>Iberis sempevirens</i>
Cleyera	<i>Cleyera japonica</i>
Coralberry	<i>Ardisia crenata</i>
Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Coyote Brush	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>
Fig, Creeping	<i>Ficus pumila</i>
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia</i> spp.
Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera</i> spp.
Indian Hawthorn	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>
Jasmine	<i>Jasminum</i> spp.
Jasmine, Asiatic	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>
Jasmine, Star	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Lantana	<i>Lantana</i> spp.
Nandina* Bamboo, Heavenly	<i>Nandinia domestica</i>
Oleander, Common	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Photinia	<i>Photinia</i> spp.
Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.
Podocarpus	<i>Podocarpus</i> spp.
Privet	<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.
Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.

SHRUBS *Cont.*

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Rose	<i>Spiraea bumalda</i>
Sweet Olive	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum linus</i>
Wisteria	<i>Wisteria</i> spp.
Yellow Sage/Shrub Verbena	<i>Lantana camara</i>

*Slight foliage or flower speckling has been observed on these species.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE ON ANNUAL GRASS WEEDS IN ORNAMENTALS

- Make application only to actively growing grasses at recommended weed heights.
- Make application when the first grass weed species in a mixed grass weed population reaches the recommended growth stage for treatment.
- Use the higher rate under heavy grass pressure and/or when grasses are at maximum height.

Grass Species	Scientific Name	Weed Height (Inches)*	Rate Fl. Oz./ Acre ⁽¹⁾	High Rate ⁽²⁾
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	2 to 8	8	16
Broadleaf Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Brome				
California	<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Ripgut	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Canarygrass	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>	1 to 4	8	16
Crabgrass				
Hairy	<i>Digitaria adscendens</i>	2 to 6**	8	16
Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	2 to 6**	8	16
Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	2 to 6**	8	16
Southern	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	2 to 6**	8	16
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	2 to 6**	8	16
Fall Panicum	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	2 to 8	8	16
Field Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	2 to 6	8	16

Grass Species	Scientific Name	Weed Height (Inches)*	Rate Fl. Oz./ Acre⁽¹⁾	High Rate⁽²⁾
Foxtail				
Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	2 to 12	8	16
Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	2 to 8	8	16
Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>	2 to 8	8	16
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	2 to 6**	8	16
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Lovegrass (Stinkgrass)	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Rabbitsfoot grass	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	1 to 4	8	16
Red rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	1 to 3	8	16
Ryegrass				
Hardy	<i>Lolium remotum</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Seedling Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	4 to 10	8	16
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	6 to 18	8	16
Southwestern Cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa gracilis</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Sprangletop				
Amazon	<i>Leptochloa panicoides</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Bearded	<i>Leptochloa fascicularis</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Mexican	<i>Leptochloa uninervia</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Texas Panicum	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Volunteer Cereals				
Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Volunteer Corn	<i>Zea mays</i>	4 to 12	6	8
Volunteer Corn	<i>Zea mays</i>	12 to 24	8	16

Grass Species	Scientific Name	Weed Height (Inches)*	Rate Fl. Oz./Acre ⁽¹⁾	High Rate ⁽²⁾
Volunteer Grain Sorghum	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	8 to 12	8	16
Wild Oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Wild Proso Millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	2 to 10	8	16
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	2 to 8	8	16
Woolly Cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	2 to 8	8	16

*Generally occurs between 3-leaf stage and tillering.

**Length of lateral growth.

⁽¹⁾8 fl. oz./A (0.125 lb. a.i./A) = approximately 0.2 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.

⁽²⁾16 fl. oz./A (0.250 lb. a.i./A) = approximately 0.4 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.

Add a non-ionic surfactant containing at least 80% active ingredient at the rate of 1 pt. per 50 gals. (0.25% v/v).

ANNUAL BLUEGRASS CONTROL WITH DAKOTA IN ORNAMENTALS

Grass Species	Weed Stage	Rate Fl. Oz./A	High Rate
Annual Bluegrass (<i>Poa annua</i>)	to 4-leaf	6	16

Make application under favorable soil moisture and humidity, which exists within a few days after rainfall or within 7 days after irrigation. Grass needs to be actively growing at time of application(s).
 Make application at weed stage indicated on the label, as reduced control can be expected with more mature annual bluegrass.
 Use a higher rate under heavy grass pressure and/or when annual bluegrass is more mature.
 Add a non-ionic surfactant that contains at least 80% active ingredient at the rate of 1 pt. per 50 gals. (0.25% v/v).

DIRECTIONS FOR PERENNIAL GRASS WEEDS IN ORNAMENTALS

- Make application only to actively growing grasses at specified weed heights.
- Make application when the first grass weed species in a mixed grass weed population reaches specified growth stage for treatment.
- Use the higher rate under heavy grass pressure and/or when grasses are at maximum height.

Grass Species	Weed Height (Inches)	Rate Fl. Oz./Acre ⁽¹⁾	High Rate ⁽²⁾
Bermudagrass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)			
First Application	3 (or up to 6" runners)	8	16
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	3 (or up to 6" runners)	8	16
Quackgrass (<i>Elytrigia repens</i>)			

Grass Species	Weed Height (Inches)	Rate Fl. Oz./Acre⁽¹⁾	High Rate⁽²⁾
First Application	4 to 8	8	16
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	4 to 8	8	16
Rhizome Johnsongrass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)			
First Application	12 to 24	8	16
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	6 to 18	6	8
Wirestem Muhly (<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>)			
First Application	4 to 8	8	16
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	4 to 8	8	16

⁽¹⁾8 fl. oz./A (0.125 lb. a.i./A) = approximately 0.2 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.

⁽²⁾16 fl. oz./A (0.250 lb. a.i./A) = approximately 0.4 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.

Add a non-ionic surfactant containing at least 80% active ingredient at the rate of 1 pt. per 50 gals. (0.25% v/v)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes of this product may be dangerous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide or rinse is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to the label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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