



DiFlexx[®] DUO

Net
Contents:

2.5 Gallons



GROUP 4 27 HERBICIDE

A Herbicide for control of annual broadleaf and grass weeds in field corn, corn grown for silage, popcorn and seed corn and for postharvest burndown weed control.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Diglycolamine salt of 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid 19.73%

Tembotrione: 2-[2-chloro-4-(methylsulfonyl)-3-[(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)methyl]benzoyl]-1,3-cyclohexanedione 2.83%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 77.44%

TOTAL: 100.00%

Contains 1.86 lb of Diglycolamine salt of 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid per gallon
(1.26 pounds acid equivalent per gallon)

Contains 0.27 lb of Tembotrione per gallon

EPA Reg. No. 264-1184

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

For **MEDICAL** and **TRANSPORTATION** Emergencies **ONLY**

Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577

For **PRODUCT USE** Information Call 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)

Please refer to booklet for additional precautionary statements and directions for use.

Produced for:

Bayer CropScience LP
800 N. Lindbergh Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63167

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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.
For MEDICAL Emergencies Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, protective eyewear, and chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

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

Engineering control statement

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

User Safety Recommendations

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. Follow precautions for use to avoid wind spray drift.

This product has a high potential for runoff after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams and springs

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will reduce the potential for contamination of water from runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground-water contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Read entire label before using this product.

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 same area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticides.

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 intervals. 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 worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear

PRODUCT INFORMATION

DiFlexx® DUO is a selective preemergence and postemergence herbicide for the control of annual broadleaf weeds; control and/or suppression of many biennial/perennial broadleaf weeds and control of annual grasses found in corn (field corn, seed corn, popcorn and corn grown for silage) and for postharvest burndown weed control. Weed growth ceases within hours after DiFlexx DUO is applied. Symptoms on susceptible weed species include epinastic-like symptoms on stems and leaves with tissues turning yellow and bleached in color and soon becoming necrotic. Plant death generally occurs within 7 to 14 days after application.

WEED CONTROL INFORMATION

DiFlexx DUO applied postemergence at recommended rates of 24-40 fluid ounces per acre will effectively control a broad array of important annual broadleaf weeds and grasses, including biotypes resistant to glyphosate-, triazine-, auxin-, HPPD-, benzoic-, and ALS-inhibiting herbicides (Tables 1-2). Best control of annual broadleaf weeds

(continued)

is achieved when weeds are less than 6" in height and actively growing while the best control of annual grasses is achieved prior to tillering and when grasses are actively growing. In corn, the addition of atrazine at a minimum 0.5 lb ai/A will improve control of annual broadleaf weeds and increase the speed, spectrum, and consistency of grass control. DiFlexx DUO applied postemergence at 24-40 fluid ounces per acre will also control or suppress many biennial/perennial broadleaf weeds (Tables 3-4). As a preemergence application, DiFlexx DUO will provide suppression/control of certain annual broadleaf and grass weeds (Table 5) but will generally not provide season-long residual weed control. Preemergence applications of DiFlexx DUO should always be either tank mixed with additional registered residual preemergence herbicides (see Preemergence tank mix section) or be followed by a planned postemergence herbicide application program for improved weed control. Always follow the most restrictive use rates and use instructions listed on the labeling of all tank mix partners.

Table 1
Annual Broadleaf Weeds Controlled-Postemergence

Common Name	Common Name	Common Name
Alkanet	cornflower	Mayweed
Amaranth, Palmer	Croton, tropic	Morningglory, cotton
Amaranth, Powell	Croton, woolly	Morningglory, ivyleaf
Amaranth, spiny	Daisy, English	Morningglory, pitted
Amaranth, tumbleweed	Deadnettle, purple	Morningglory, tall
Aster, Slender	Dragonhead, American	Mustard, black
Bedstraw, Catchfly	Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	Mustard, blue
Beggarweed, Florida	Falseflax, smallseed	Mustard, tansy
Broomweed, common	Fleabane, annual	Mustard, treacle
Buckwheat, tartary	Flixweed	Mustard, tumble
Buckwheat, wild	Fumitory	Mustard, wild
Buffalobur	Galinsoga	Mustard, yellowtops
Burclover, California	Goosefoot, nettleleaf	Nightshade, black
Burcucumber	Hemp	Nightshade, cutleaf
Buttercup, corn	Hempnettle	Nightshade, eastern black
Buttercup, creeping	Henbit	Nightshade, hairy
Buttercup, roughseed	Jacobs-ladder	Pennycress, field
Buttercup, Western field	Jimsonweed	Pepperweed, Virginia
Carpetweed	Knawel (German moss)	Pigweed, prostrate
Catchfly, nightflowering	Knotweed, prostrate	Pigweed, redroot
Chamomile, corn	Kochia	Pigweed, rough
Chervil, bur	Ladysthumb	Pigweed, smooth
Chickweed, common	Lambsquarters, common	Pigweed, tumble
Clovers	Lettuce, Miners	Pineappleweed
Cockle, corn	Lettuce, prickly	Poorjoe
Cockle, cow	Mallow, common	Poppy, red-horned
Cockle, white	Mallow, Venice	Potato, volunteer
Cocklebur, common	Marestail (Horseweed)	Puncturevine
Cooperleaf, hophornbeam	Marshelder, common	Purslane, common

(continued)

Table 1
Annual Broadleaf Weeds Controlled-Postemergence (*continued*)

Common Name	Common Name	Common Name
Pusley, Florida	Sicklepod	Starbur, bristly
Radish, wild	Sida, prickly (teaweed)	Starwort, little
Ragweed, common	Smartweed, green	Sumpweed, rough
Ragweed, giant (buffaloweed)	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Sunflower, common
Ragweed, Lance-leaf	Sneezeweed, bitter	Sunflower, volunteer
Rocket, London	Sowthistle, annual	Thistle, Russian
Rocket, yellow	Sowthistle, spiny	Velvetleaf
Rubberweed, bitter	Spanish Needles	Waterhemp, common
Salsify	Spikeweed, common	Waterhemp, tall
Senna, coffee	Spurge, prostrate	Waterprimrose, winged
Sesbania, hemp	Spurge, leafy	Wormwood
Shepherd's-purse	Spurry, corn	

Table 2
Annual Grasses Controlled-Postemergence¹

Common Name	Maximum Weed Height (inches)	Common Name	Maximum Weed Height (inches)
Barnyard grass	5	Johnsongrass (seedling)	5
Crabgrass, large	3	Junglerice	4
Crabgrass, smooth ¹	2	Millet, wild proso	4
Cupgrass, woolly	3	Panicum, Texas	3
Foxtail, giant	3	Sandbur, field ¹	2
Foxtail, green ¹	2	Shattercane /vol. sorghum	6
Foxtail, yellow	3	Signalgrass, broadleaf	4
Goosegrass	3		

¹Partial control- Partially controlled weeds will be stunted in growth and/or be reduced in number as compared to non-treated areas; performance may not be commercially acceptable. The degree of weed control will vary with application rate (higher rates = improved control), weed size, weed density, spray coverage and/or growing conditions.

Table 3
Biennial Broadleaf Weeds Controlled-Postemergence^{1,2}

Common Name	Common Name	Common Name
Burdock, common	Knapweed, diffuse	Sweetclover
Carrot, wild (Queen Anne's Lace)	Knapweed, spotted	Teasel
Cockle, white	Knapweed, dwarf	Thistle, bull
Eveningprimrose, common	Plantain, bracted	Thistle, milk
Geranium, Carolina	Ragwort, tansy	Thistle, musk
Gromwell	Starthistle, yellow	Thistle, plumeless

¹Best activity is achieved when biennial weeds are in the 1-3 inch diameter rosette stage of growth and DiFlexx DUO is applied at a minimum use rate of 32 fluid ounces per acre. DiFlexx DUO use rates less than 32 fluid ounces per acre will provide only partial weed control; performance may not be commercially acceptable.

²Biennial weeds larger than 1-3 inches in diameter in the rosette stage will not be controlled at commercially acceptable levels at recommended rates of DiFlexx DUO.

Table 4
Perennial Broadleaf Weeds Controlled-Postemergence¹

Common Name	Common Name	Common Name
Alfalfa	Goldenrod, Canada	Sorrel, red
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Goldenrod, Missouri	Sowthistle, perennial
Aster, spiny	Goldenweed, common	Spurge, leafy
Aster, whiteheath	Hawkweed	Sundrop
Bedstraw, smooth	Henbane, black	Thistle, Canada
Bindweed, field	Horsenettle, Carolina	Thistle, Scotch
Bindweed, hedge	Ironweed	Toadflax, dalmation
Blueweed, Texas	Milkweed, common	Tropical soda apple
Bursage, woollyleaf	Milkweed, honeyvine	Trumpetcreeper
Buttercup, tall	Milkweed, western whorled	Vetch
Campion, bladder	Nettle, stinging	Violet, wild
Chickweed, field	Nightshade, silverleaf	Waterhemlock, spotted
Chickweed, mouseear	Onion, wild	Waterhemlock, creeping
Chicory	Plantain, broadleaf	Woodsorrel, creeping
Clover, hop	Plantain, buckhorn	Woodsorrel, yellow
Dandelion	Pokeweed	Wormwood, Louisiana
Dock, broadleaf	Ragweed, western	Wormwood, common
Dock, curly	Redvine	Yankeeeweed
Dogbane, hemp	Sericea lespedeza	Yarrow, common
Fern, bracken	Smartweed, swamp	
Garlic, wild	Snakeweed, broom	

¹Partial control- Perennial weeds will be partially controlled by DiFlexx DUO. Partially controlled weeds will be stunted in growth and/or be reduced in number as compared to non-treated areas; performance may not be commercially acceptable. The degree of weed control will vary with application rate (higher rates = improved control), weed size, weed density, spray coverage and/or growing conditions.

Table 5
Early Season Annual Broadleaf and Grass Weeds Controlled-Preemergence

Common Name	Common Name	Common Name
Amaranth, Palmer	Lambsquarters, common	Pigweed, smooth
Crabgrass, large ¹	Lettuce, prickly	Ragweed, common
Foxtail, giant ¹	Lovegrass ¹	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Foxtail, green ¹	Mallow, Venice ¹	Wild buckwheat
Foxtail, yellow ¹	Marestail (Horseweed)	Velvetleaf
Johnsongrass (seedling) ¹	Nightshade, eastern black	Waterhemp
Kochia	Pigweed, red-root	

¹Partial control- Partially controlled weeds will be stunted in growth and/or be reduced in number as compared to non-treated areas; performance may not be commercially acceptable. The degree of weed control will vary with application rate (higher rates = improved control), weed size, weed density, spray coverage and/or growing conditions.

Cultivation

Cultivation can help remove suppressed weeds or multiple flushing weeds. However, cultivation should not be performed within 7 days of an application of DiFlexx DUO as this could decrease effectiveness of weed control due to disruption of herbicide translocation in the plant.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

DiFlexx DUO is a Group 4 and Group 27 herbicide. A given weed population may contain or develop resistance to a herbicide after repeated use. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed to mitigate or delay resistance. The following Integrated Weed Management Techniques are effective in reducing problems with herbicide resistant weed biotypes. It is best to use multiple practices to manage or delay resistance, as no single strategy is likely to be totally effective.

- **Rotate crops.** Crop rotation diversifies weed management.
- **Rotate Herbicide-tolerant traits.** Alternate herbicide tolerant traits and or use HT trait stacks for more efficient rotations.
- **Rotate and tankmix modes of action.** Use tankmix partners and multiple MOAs during both the growing season and from year to year to reduce the selection pressure of a single MOA.
- **Know your weeds, know your field.** Closely monitor problematic areas with difficult to control weeds or dense weed populations.
- **Start with clean fields.** Effective tillage or the use of a burndown herbicide program can control emerged weeds prior to planting.
- **Stay clean – use residual herbicides.** Regardless of tillage system, a preemergence or early postemergence soil –applied residual herbicide should be used.
- **Apply herbicides correctly.** Ensure proper application, correct timing, full-use rates and appropriate spray volumes.
- **Control weed escapes.** Consider spot herbicide application, row wicking, cultivation, hand removal of weeds or other techniques to stop weed seed production and improve weed management.
- **Zero Tolerance** – reduce the weed seed bank. Do not allow surviving weeds to set seed, which will help decrease weed populations from year to year and prevent major weed shifts.
- **Clean Equipment.** Prevent the spread of herbicide resistant weeds and seeds.

Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisory and /or Bayer CropScience representative for additional resistance management or IPM recommendation. Also for more information on Weed Resistance Management, visit the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) on the web at <http://www.hracglobal.com>.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

The interval between application and planting rotational crops is shown in Table 6. If a corn crop has been destroyed by hail or other means soon after a DiFlexx DUO application, field corn, seed corn, popcorn and corn grown for silage may be replanted immediately. Other crops may be replanted at the intervals specified in Table 6. Planting rotational crops at intervals less than those specified in Table 6 may result in crop injury. Moisture is essential for the degradation of this herbicide in soil. If dry weather prevails, use cultivation to allow herbicide contact with moist soil.

Table 6
Rotational Crop Guidelines

Immediate	4 months	8 months	10 months	11 months	12 months	18 months
Corn (field, seed, pop and silage)	Cereal grains (except corn and sorghum) Sweet corn Sugarcane Grass grown for seed Timothy	Soybean Onion ³	Sorghum Peas Rice Cotton Potatoes Canola Alfalfa Tomato Sunflower Snapbeans Sugar beets ^{1, 2} Dry beans ¹ (types and varieties for commercial production except those listed under 18 months)	Peanut	Tobacco	Cucurbits Dry beans (red kidney, cranberry bean, non-commercial “garden” types and varieties) All other crops ⁴

¹Cumulative precipitation between application of DiFlexx DUO and replanting to sugar beets or dry beans must total 20 inches. Furrow or flood irrigation cannot be included in the total. The amount of cumulative precipitation required before planting a rotational crop is in addition to the required rotational interval given in months.

²Thorough tillage should follow the crop in which DiFlexx DUO was used and precede the rotation to sugar beets.

³This plantback interval requires that onion crops be grown under irrigated conditions. The plantback interval for non-irrigated onion is 18 months

⁴All other crops may be seeded only after the completion of a successful bioassay after a DiFlexx DUO application. Refer to the “Field/small scale bioassay” section.

COVER CROPS

Use of cover crops as a means of soil improvement, erosion control, weed and/or insect suppression, etc., following harvest of corn in the fall is increasing. Planting of cover crops in fields treated with DiFlexx DUO is allowed as long as these cover crops are not grazed by livestock nor harvested for food. Cover crops are to be tilled under or chemically controlled with burndown herbicides in the spring. Cover crops can be planted within 90-120 days after application of DiFlexx DUO. However, all potential cover crops have not been evaluated for tolerance to DiFlexx DUO and significant injury may occur. Prior to seeding a cover crop, complete a successful field/ small scale bioassay to provide an indication of the level of tolerance to the prior DiFlexx DUO application. Refer to the “Field/ Small Scale Bioassay” section. If used in tank mixtures with other herbicides, always follow the most restrictive label.

FIELD/SMALL SCALE BIOASSAY

A field/ small scale bioassay must be completed before rotating to a cover crop other than those specified in the “Rotational Crop Restrictions” section of this label. To conduct an effective field bioassay, grow strips of the crop(s) you intend to grow the following season in a field previously treated with DiFlexx DUO. The test strip should be placed in a controlled area and should include low areas and knolls, and include variations in soil such as type and pH. Crop response to the bioassay will determine if the crop(s) grown in the test strips can be grown safely in the areas previously treated with DiFlexx DUO.

For an effective small scale bioassay, collect uniform samples of all soil types from the DiFlexx DUO - treated field (see example above for types of soil in the sample) and place the soil into a sturdy container. Plant the desired cover crop into the soil,

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apply water and place the container in a warm, sunny area to allow germination and growth of the crop. Monitor growth of the cover crop over a three to four week period. If the cover crop emerges and grows normally, the risk to establish and grow the cover crop in the DiFlexx DUO -treated field should be tolerable.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Spray drift may result in injury to non-target crops or vegetation. To avoid spray drift, DO NOT apply when wind speed is greater than 10 MPH or during periods of temperature inversions. DO NOT apply when weather conditions, wind speed or wind direction may cause spray drift to non-target areas.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

Sensitive Areas

Only apply this product when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is 10 MPH or less and is blowing away from sensitive areas).

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

DO NOT apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons, or to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged, as crops thereof may be rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption.

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that still provide sufficient weed coverage and control. Applying larger droplets will reduce drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversion sections on next page).

Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control. Select nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572. Nozzles that deliver COARSE spray droplets may be used to reduce spray drift provided spray volume per acre (GPA) is increased to maintain coverage of weeds.

Controlling Droplet Size

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Application Height

For ground boom applications, apply with nozzle height no more than 15 inches above the ground or crop canopy.

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 - 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures.

Temperature Inversion

Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversion. Temperature inversion restricts vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversion. Temperature inversion is characterized by an increasing temperature with altitude and is common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. It begins to form as the sun sets and often continues into the morning. Its presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversion can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

DiFlexx DUO may be applied either preplant/preemergence burndown, preemergence or postemergence by ground equipment only. DO NOT apply DiFlexx DUO by air or through any type of irrigation system. Use application equipment that will provide uniform, thorough spray coverage of weed foliage to achieve consistent weed control. DiFlexx DUO mixtures should be sprayed within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation. DiFlexx DUO is rain fast within 4 hours after application to most weed species.

WATER VOLUME AND NOZZLES

DiFlexx DUO can be applied using a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre (unless a higher volume is specified for a tank-mix partner). For weed control in dense weed populations or under adverse growing conditions, 15 to 20 gallons of water per acre is recommended. Good coverage is essential to achieve optimum weed control.

Select nozzles and a spray pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572. Nozzles that deliver COARSE spray droplets may be used to reduce spray drift provided spray volume per acre (GPA) is increased to maintain coverage of weeds. Flat fan nozzles of 80° or 110° are recommended for optimum postemergence coverage. Typically, flat-fan nozzles operated at 30-60 PSI will deliver MEDIUM spray droplets, providing optimum spray coverage and canopy penetration. Lower pressure operation and/or higher volume flat fan nozzles typically deliver COARSE sprays. Refer to nozzle manufacturer catalogs.

- Boom height should be based on the height of the crop – at least 15 inches above the crop canopy.
- Air induction nozzles should be used at or near 80 psi to produce a medium droplet size.
- Proper agitation should be maintained within the tank to keep the product dispersed.
- See the Spray Drift Management section of this label for additional information on proper application of DiFlexx DUO.

DO NOT use nozzles that produce FINE (e.g. - Cone) or EXTRA COARSE (e.g. - Flood jet) spray droplets.

COMPATIBILITY TESTING OF MIXTURES

If DiFlexx DUO is to be tank mixed with other pesticides, compatibility must be tested prior to mixing. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (0.5 to 1qt) of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility usually occur within 5-15 minutes after mixing. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily film or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

SPRAY TANK MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

DiFlexx DUO must be applied with clean and properly calibrated equipment. Prior to adding DiFlexx DUO, ensure that the spray tank, filters and nozzles have been thoroughly cleaned and that agitation system is properly working.

1. Fill spray tank with 50% of the required volume of water, and begin agitation.
2. Agitate the DiFlexx DUO product container thoroughly by shaking, circulating or stirring prior to adding the herbicide into the spray tank.
3. Add the appropriate amount of DiFlexx DUO slowly to the spray tank or mixing system and ensure complete dispersion. Maintain and ensure thorough dispersion and sufficient agitation during both mixing and spraying.
4. If tank mixing with another pesticide, add the tank mix product next (except in the case of glyphosate which should be added after the nitrogen fertilizer is dispersed).
5. Add nitrogen fertilizer.
6. Add the adjuvant.
7. Fill the spray tank with balance of water needed.

SPRAY ADDITIVES

DiFlexx DUO is a suspension concentrate that requires the use of an external surfactant and a nitrogen fertilizer source to achieve optimum weed control when applied postemergence or when applied preplant or preemergence if weeds are present. Agriculturally approved drift reducing additives may also be used.

Surfactant

The use of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) or Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) is recommended when DiFlexx DUO is used or when alternative adjuvants are not otherwise specified on this label. MSO or COC can improve control of weeds under stress, in high populations, in mixed grass and broadleaf weed populations, and under conditions of low humidity. Use MSO or COC at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of water (1% v/v). The MSO or COC should contain at least 80% MSO or COC and 10% emulsifier or greater.

As an alternative to traditional MSO or COC surfactants, High Surfactant oil Concentrates (HSOC) at recommended rates may be used with DiFlexx DUO. An HSOC is an emulsifiable oil based product containing 25-50% surfactant (wt/wt) in a minimum of 50% oil (wt/wt). The oil concentrates in HSOC can be based on MSO or COC. MSO or COC based products are preferred with DiFlexx DUO particularly when used alone or with atrazine.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

Use 1.5 qt/A of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) or 8.5-17 lbs. per 100 gallons of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use UAN under conditions of low relative humidity for greater weed control.

SPRAY TANK CLEANOUT PROCEDURES

(Cleaning Equipment after DiFlexx DUO Application)

Special attention must be given to cleaning equipment before spraying a crop other than corn. Mix only as much cleaning solution as needed.

1. Remove, dump and clean main sump and boom strainers in a standard commercial tank cleaner solution.

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2. Disassemble nozzle bodies including screens, gaskets, and diaphragm caps and clean in a standard commercial tank cleaner solution.
3. Rinse walls of tank and all surfaces of tank to remove visible residue.
4. Reassemble nozzles and strainers.
5. Flush the system with clean water.
6. Add 25-50 gallons of water to spray tank. Add 1-2 gallons of household bleach to spray tank (1 gallon bleach for 25 gallons water). Start agitation in the sprayer and re-circulate the bleach-containing solution for 15 minutes.
7. Spray out the bleach-containing solution until the tank is empty.
8. Rinse machine with clean water.
9. Dispose of all rinsate in an appropriate manner.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

- DiFlexx DUO mixtures should be sprayed within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
- DiFlexx DUO is rain fast within 4 hours after application to most weed species.
- DiFlexx DUO weed control may be reduced if:
 - o Rainfall occurs within 4 hours of application
 - o Weeds are dust covered or in the presence of heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain at time of application
- Weeds are stressed and not actively growing due to drought, heat, lack of fertility, flooding, or prolonged cool temperatures at time of application
- Avoid drift of DiFlexx DUO onto adjacent crops.
- Refer to the Resistance Management section of this label for specific precautions to help prevent weed resistance to this product.

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE

- DO NOT apply when wind causes drift to off-site vegetation as injury may occur. DiFlexx DUO delivered via drift or tank contamination can cause severe damage to other crops. Careful management of spray drift and tank cleanout is required.
- DO NOT apply DiFlexx DUO with liquid fertilizers as the primary spray carrier. Only apply with water as the primary spray carrier plus recommended adjuvants.
- DO NOT apply DiFlexx DUO by air or through any type of irrigation system.

SPECIFIC CROP USE DIRECTIONS

USE DIRECTIONS

DiFlexx DUO can be applied by ground equipment for preplant/preemergence burndown, preemergence or postemergence weed control in field corn, seed corn, popcorn and corn grown for silage. DiFlexx DUO is not for use on sweet corn. Best results are obtained when the product is applied postemergence to young, actively growing weeds. DiFlexx DUO will affect weeds that are larger than the recommended height; however it may result in incomplete weed control.

DiFlexx DUO should be a part of an integrated pest control program that may include herbicides, insecticides and/or fungicide applied prior to, in tank mix with, or following a DiFlexx DUO application. When using tank mix or sequential applications with DiFlexx DUO, always follow the companion product label to determine specific use rates, application timings and pests controlled. In addition, follow precautions and restrictions including state and local use restrictions that may apply to specific products. Always follow the directions of the most restrictive label.

CORN Specific Precautions and Restrictions

- Corn (field seed, pop and silage) can be planted immediately after an application of DiFlexx DUO. DO NOT plant other rotational crops immediately following DiFlexx DUO application. For all other crops refer to the Rotational Crop Restrictions section of this label.
- Plant corn at least 1 1/2 inches deep. Corn seed must be completely covered with soil and furrow firmed.
- In rare instances, applications of DiFlexx DUO during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of the crop. Corn will usually become erect within 3-7 days. Cultivation should be delayed until after the corn is growing normally to avoid potential stalk breakage.
- Seed Corn and Popcorn Only - Herbicide sensitivity in all hybrids and inbreds of seed corn and popcorn has not been tested. Consult with your seed provider for advice on hybrid/inbred tolerance before applying DiFlexx DUO. If the tolerance of a hybrid/inbred is not known, apply DiFlexx DUO to a small area to first determine if the hybrid/inbred is tolerant prior to spraying large acreages of that hybrid/inbred.
- DiFlexx DUO may be applied up to 40 fl oz/A per acre per application.
- The maximum seasonal rate of DiFlexx DUO which can be applied is 78 fl oz/A per use season.
- DO NOT apply DiFlexx DUO to corn that exhibits injury from previous herbicide applications.
- DO NOT apply DiFlexx DUO with liquid fertilizers as the primary spray carrier.
- DO NOT apply more than two (2) applications of DiFlexx DUO per use season.
- DO NOT graze or harvest corn forage within 45 days of the final DiFlexx DUO application. Corn grain and stover may be harvested once the crop has reached the ensilage (milk) stage.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION

Use Rates

Apply DiFlexx DUO postemergence at 24-40 fluid ounces per acre per application. Always add the appropriate adjuvants to the spray tank (see SPRAY ADDITIVES section of this label). Use the higher application rates when one or more of the following situations are present in the fields to be treated:

- Weeds present have suspected/confirmed resistance to either Group 4 (Auxin) or Group 27 (HPPD) mode-of-action herbicides.
- Heavy weed populations.
- Biennial/perennial weeds listed on the label.
- Annual weeds taller than 6 inches.

Applications of DiFlexx DUO at rates less than recommended rates may result in incomplete weed control and reduction in residual activity.

Application Method, Timing and Number of Sprays

- **Broadcast Application:** DiFlexx DUO may be applied to corn as a broadcast spray application from emergence up to, but not including, the V7 stage of growth (seventh leaf collar) or 36" tall, whichever occurs first.
- **Directed Application:** DiFlexx DUO should be applied as a directed spray application when corn is from the V7 thru V10 stages of growth (7-10 collars), up to 36" tall, or up to 15 days prior to tassel, whichever occurs first. Directed sprays should also be used if corn leaves prevent proper spray coverage, sensitive crops are grown nearby or when tank mixing with 2, 4-D.
- **Sequential Application:** A maximum of two (2) applications of DiFlexx DUO may be applied per growing season. Sequential applications must be separated by a minimum of two (2) weeks.

Tank Mixtures for Weed Control

To provide a broader spectrum of weed control in corn, DiFlexx DUO may be applied in tank mixtures with but not limited to the following herbicides:

- **Atrazine**

An application of DiFlexx DUO in combination with atrazine at 0.5 lb ai/A will increase the speed of control, weed spectrum and consistency of control. Do not use atrazine if corn is greater than 12 inches tall.

- **Liberty® 280 SL**

DiFlexx DUO can be tank mixed with Liberty® 280 SL Herbicide and used on corn seed designated as LibertyLink®. Apply in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. Do not use MSO/ESO or COC adjuvants in this mixture, only add AMS at 8.5 lbs/100 gallons (1.5 lb/A).

- **Glyphosate (including Roundup and Touchdown branded products)**

DiFlexx DUO can be tank mixed with glyphosate for use on glyphosate-tolerant corn. DiFlexx DUO will enhance control of broadleaf and glyphosate-resistant weeds, and will reduce glyphosate induced weed shifts.

- If resistant weeds are present or suspected, the use of an additional adjuvant may be necessary with glyphosate. Under these circumstances, please refer to the SPRAY ADDITIVE – Surfactant section of this label.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Tank Mixtures for Insect Control

To provide weed and insect control in corn, DiFlexx DUO may be used sequentially with all soil-applied insecticides or used sequentially or in tank mix with most foliar-applied insecticides including Baythroid® XL, Belt®, Oberon®, and other registered foliar insecticides. DO NOT apply DiFlexx DUO in tank mixtures with Lorsban® /chlorpyrifos insecticide. If DiFlexx DUO is used sequentially with foliar insecticides, applications should be separated by at least 7 days.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Tank Mixtures for Disease Control

To provide weed and disease control in corn, DiFlexx DUO may be mixed with most foliar-applied fungicides including Stratego® YLD, Proline® and Prosaro® and other registered fungicides.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

PREPLANT/PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION

Preplant/preemergence applications of DiFlexx DUO may be made in either conventional, conservation tillage or no-till cropping systems.

Use Rates

Apply DiFlexx DUO at 32 - 40 fluid ounces per acre per application. Use the higher application rate when one or more of the following situations are present in the fields to be treated:

- Weeds present have suspected/confirmed resistance to either Group 4 (Auxin) or Group 27 (HPPD) modes-of-action herbicides.
- Heavy weed populations.

DiFlexx DUO will provide early season suppression/control of certain broadleaf and grass weeds (see Table 5) but will generally not provide season-long residual weed control. Preplant/preemergence applications of DiFlexx DUO should always be either tank mixed with additional registered residual preemergence herbicides or be followed by a planned postemergence herbicide application program.

Application Method, Timing and Number of Sprays

- **Preplant/Preemergence Burndown:** When weeds are present at the time of treatment and prior to corn emergence, a tank mixture of DiFlexx DUO with MOS or COC is recommended for burndown of labeled weeds 6" or less in height. When weeds are greater than 6" in height or weeds not controlled by DiFlexx DUO are present, the addition of a burndown herbicide such as glyphosate or Liberty is recommended. Addition of atrazine will also provide improved weed control.
- **Preemergence:** Apply DiFlexx DUO during planting (behind the planter after furrow closure) or after planting, but before weeds emerge. Failure to thoroughly close and firm the seed furrow may allow herbicide to directly contact the seed which can cause injury.
- **Sequential Application:** A maximum of two (2) applications of DiFlexx DUO may be applied per growing season. Sequential applications must be separated by a minimum of two (2) weeks.

Tank Mixtures for Weed Control

DiFlexx DUO at 32 - 40 fluid ounces per acre may be used in a tankmixture with atrazine to improve spectrum and consistency of weed control wherever atrazine use is permitted and appropriate. It may also be used with any additional registered preemergence herbicide for use in corn. Always follow the companion product label to determine specific use rates, application timings and pests controlled. In addition, follow precautions and restrictions including state and local use restrictions that may apply to specific products. Always follow the directions of the most restrictive label.

POST HARVEST BURNDOWN APPLICATION

DiFlexx DUO may be used as a postharvest burndown treatment to control broadleaf weeds at any time of the year following harvest of corn or before planting of the next rotational crop. DiFlexx DUO will be especially effective against broadleaf weed biotypes which have developed resistance to glyphosate-, triazine-, ALS-inhibiting, auxin- and other herbicide modes-of-action. Specific rotational crop intervals must be observed between the postharvest application of DiFlexx DUO and planting of the next rotated crop. Refer to the ROTATIONAL CROP section of this label for specific crop rotation intervals.

Application Rates and Timings

Apply DiFlexx DUO as a broadcast postemergence spray at 24-40 fluid ounces per acre plus recommended adjuvant system (refer to the SPRAY ADDITIVES information section of this label. Best weed control will be achieved when applications are made to young, actively growing weeds (refer to the WEED CONTROL TABLES 1-4 section for a complete listing of weeds controlled/suppressed). Use the higher application rates when one or more of the following situations are present in the fields to be treated:

- Weeds present have suspected/confirmed resistance to either Group 4 (Auxin) or Group 27 (HPPD) modes-of-action herbicides.
- Heavy weed populations.
- Biennial/perennial weeds listed on the label.
- Annual weeds taller than 6 inches.

Post Harvest Specific Precautions

- If applying DiFlexx DUO postharvest, only corn (field, seed and pop) may be planted immediately. Refer to the ROTATIONAL CROP section of this label for specific crop rotation intervals.

Post Harvest Specific Restrictions

- DO NOT apply more than two (2) applications of DiFlexx DUO per use season.
- DO NOT exceed a maximum seasonal cumulative amount of 78 fluid ounces per acre of DiFlexx DUO per use season.
- DO NOT graze livestock or harvest corn forage within 45 days of application.

Tank Mixture Recommendations

Certain tank mixtures may aid in the performance of DiFlexx DUO as a postharvest spray application. DiFlexx DUO at 24-40 fluid ounces per acre may be tank mixed with the following herbicides or other registered postharvest herbicides at their labeled use rates:

Autumn™ Super 51 WDG	Atrazine	Corvus®	Glyphosate
Liberty® 280SL	Metribuzin	Scoparia™	2, 4-D

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Avoid cross contamination with other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. For questions about proper disposal, contact your state pesticide or environmental control agency.

CONTAINER HANDLING

Non-Seed Treatment Products in Non-Refillable Containers

Rigid, Non-refillable containers (equal to or less than 5 gallons)

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

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

Rigid Non-refillable Containers that are too large to shake (i.e., with capacities greater than 5 gallons or 50 lbs)

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Refer to Bottom Discharge IBC information as follows.

Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. – Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable)

Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Bayer CropScience. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Bayer CropScience is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT BAYER CROPSCIENCE'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

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Lorsban® is a registered trademark of Dow Agro Sciences LLC.

Bayer

NET CONTENTS: 2 1/2 GALLONS

DiFlexx® DUO

GROUP 4 27 HERBICIDE

A Herbicide for control of annual broadleaf and grass weeds in field corn, corn grown for silage, popcorn and seed corn and for postharvest burndown weed control.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Diglycolamine salt of 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid 19.73%
 Tembotrione: 2-[2-chloro-4-(methylsulfonyl)-3-[(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)methyl]benzoyl]-1,3-cyclohexanedione 2.83%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 77.44%
TOTAL: 100.00%

Contains 1.86 lb of Diglycolamine salt of 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid per gallon
 (1.26 pounds acid equivalent per gallon)
 Contains 0.27 lb of Tembotrione per gallon

EPA Reg. No. 264-1184

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

For **MEDICAL** and **TRANSPORTATION** Emergencies **ONLY**
 Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577

For **PRODUCT USE** Information Call 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)

Please refer to booklet for additional precautionary statements and directions for use.

FIRST AID**IF IN EYES:**

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

For MEDICAL Emergencies Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. For questions about proper disposal, contact your state pesticide or environmental control agency.

CONTAINER HANDLING

Non-Seed Treatment Products in Non-Refillable Containers

Rigid, Non-refillable containers (equal to or less than 5 gallons)

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

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Avoid cross contamination with other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray

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