

SADDLE-UP™

**For Use on Conservation Reserve Program Land, Fallow Systems (Between Crop Applications),
General Farmstead, Sorghum, Grass (Hay or Silage), Pastures, Rangeland, Certain Non-Crop
Areas, Sugarcane, and Wheat and for Forest Management**

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Dicamba (3,6-dichloro- <i>o</i> -anisic acid)*	10.8%
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid**	32.4%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	56.8%
TOTAL.....	100.0%

*This product contains 1 pound dicamba per gallon.
 **This product contains 3 pounds 2,4-D acid per gallon.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER/PELIGRO**

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

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 swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-424-7452 for emergency medical treatment information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

See inside booklet for additional Precautionary Statements

EPA Reg. No. 1381-255
 Distributed By:
 Winfield Solutions, LLC
 P.O. Box 64589, St. Paul, MN 55164-0589

EPA Est. No. _____
 NET CONTENTS _____
 LOT NO. _____

1/01177

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER: Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate or Viton \geq 14 mils, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, or nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves (except for applicators using groundboom equipment, pilots and flaggers)
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

See engineering controls for additional requirements and exceptions.

Discard clothing or 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 no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

Engineering Controls Statements:

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

Remove clothing/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

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in *Washington Toxics Coalition, et.al. v. EP*, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to: <http://www.epa.gov/espp/litstatus/wtc/index.htm>.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is: coveralls worn over short-sleeve shirt and short pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, and protective eyewear.

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.

Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed and foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides. Spillage or leakage should be contained and absorbed with clay granules, sawdust, or equivalent material for disposal.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Pesticide wastes are toxic. Triple rinse pesticide from containers and use rinsates in the pesticide application. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate, is a violation of Federal Law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Use label language appropriate for container size and type.

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying.

Nonrefillable container equal to or less than 5 gallons. 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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. Offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities, such as burning of plastic containers. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable container greater than 5 gallons. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities, such as burning of plastic containers. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities, such as burning of plastic containers. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

SADDLE-UP is a selective postemergence herbicide for controlling a wide spectrum of annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds and brush in grass forages and selected row crops. **SADDLE-UP** may be used in/on Conservation Reserve Program Land*, Fallow Systems (Between Crop Applications)*, General Farmstead*, Grain Sorghum, Grass (Hay or Silage), Pastures, Rangeland, Sugarcane, Wheat, Certain Non-Crop areas and for Forest Management.

*These crops are considered Food/Feed crops only when harvested, grazed or foraged. Otherwise, they are considered as non-Food/Feed uses.

MODE OF ACTION: **SADDLE-UP** contains dicamba and 2,4-D as the active ingredients. **SADDLE-UP** is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth. **SADDLE-UP** interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

SADDLE-UP is a Group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product or other Group 4 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 4 may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 4 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 partial or total loss of control of those species by 2,4-D LV4 or other Group 4 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of **SADDLE-UP** or other target site of action Group 4 herbicides that 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 IPM program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or Winfield Solutions, LLC representative for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT CLEANING: Spray equipment may be cleaned by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions and then triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply **SADDLE-UP** at the specified rates and growth stages in the **Annual Weeds** and the **Biennial and Perennial Weeds** rate tables unless instructed differently in the **Food/Feed Crop Specific Information** or **Non-Food/Feed Use-Specific Information** sections of this label. Make applications of **SADDLE-UP** to actively growing weeds using aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications. **SADDLE-UP** may be applied using water or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier. For preplant or pre-emergence uses, sprayable fluid fertilizer may be used as the carrier for all crops listed on this label. Postemergence applications with sprayable fluid fertilizer may be made on pasture, hayland, or wheat crops only.

The most effective application rate and timing varies based on the target weed species. In mixed weed populations, the correct rate is determined by the weed species requiring the highest rate. Inadequate control may be observed if application is delayed since weeds may exceed the maximum size stated on this label.

IRRIGATION: In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before application of **SADDLE-UP** to ensure active weed growth.

SPRAY COVERAGE: Ensure weeds are thoroughly covered with spray. Dense leaf canopies may shield smaller weeds and prevent adequate coverage.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, and relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast, chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Droplet Size

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a coarse or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a medium or more fine spray, apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for non-target species, non-target crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

Temperature Inversions

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if:

- a) Conditions of temperature inversion exist, or
- b) Stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Susceptible Plants

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. These plants are most sensitive to **SADDLE-UP** during their development or growing stage. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants. Agriculturally approved drift-reducing additives may be used. Do not use aerial equipment to apply **SADDLE-UP** when sensitive crops and plants are growing in the vicinity of area to be treated. Do not treat areas where either possible downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of **SADDLE-UP** with the roots of desirable plants such as trees and shrubs.

Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment

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

Additional requirements for aerial applications:

The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter. Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications.

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

Additional requirements for ground boom application:

Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

AERIAL APPLICATION METHODS AND EQUIPMENT

Water Volume: Use 3-10 gallons of water per acre. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

GROUND APPLICATION (BANDING)

When applying **SADDLE-UP** by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

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

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

GROUND APPLICATION (BROADCAST)

For optimal performance, use 5-40 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

SPOT OR SMALL AREA APPLICATION

SADDLE-UP may be applied to individual clumps or small areas (SPOT TREATMENT) of undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems. For knapsack or other small capacity sprayers, utilize the table below to calculate material needed. (The table below is based on the assumption that the spot treatment rate equates to 60 gallons per acre on the broadcast basis.)

Knapsack Sprayer Dilution Instructions

Sprayer Capacity (Gallons of water)	Fluid Ounces* of SADDLE-UP [®] to add per filled tank	Dicamba and 2,4-D Acid Equivalent
1.0 gallon	1.0 oz	0.008 lb ae dicamba and 0.023 lb ae 2,4-D
2.5 gallons	2.5 oz	0.02 lb ae dicamba and 0.59 lb ae 2,4-D
3.0 gallons	3.0 oz	0.023 lb ae dicamba and 0.07 lb ae 2,4-D
5.0 gallons	5.0 oz	0.04 lb ae dicamba and 0.12 lb ae 2,4-D

The addition of a surfactant can help improve control. Add ½% (0.005) by volume. For example, 5 gallons (40 pints or 640 fl oz) of herbicide solution would require 0.2 pint (3.2 fl oz) of surfactant.

*1 fluid ounce = 2 tablespoons and 1 cup (liquid) = 16 tablespoons

ANNUAL WEEDS Application Rate and Timing

Weeds Controlled (including ALS- and triazine- resistant)	SADDLE-UP Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pint (0.063 lb ae dicamba and 0.188 lb ae 2,4-D)	1 pint (0.125 lb ae dicamba and 0.375 lb ae 2,4-D)	1.5 pints (0.188 lb ae dicamba and 0.563 lb ae 2,4-D)	2 pints (0.25 lb ae dicamba and 0.75 lb ae 2,4-D)	3 pints (0.375 lb ae dicamba and 1.125 lb ae 2,4-D)	4 pints (0.5 lb ae dicamba and 1.5 lb ae 2,4-D)
Beebalm, Spotted	---	---	---	pre-bloom	post-bloom	---
Broomweed	1-3"	3" branching	---	branching	---	after branching
Buckwheat, Wild	---	1-6"	---	---	---	---
Buffalobur	---	---	---	1-6"	---	flowering
Burdock	---	pre-flower	---	---	---	---

Weeds Controlled (including ALS- and triazine- resistant)	SADDLE-UP Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pint (0.063 lb ae dicamba and 0.188 lb ae 2,4-D)	1 pint (0.125 lb ae dicamba and 0.375 lb ae 2,4-D)	1.5 pints (0.188 lb ae dicamba and 0.563 lb ae 2,4-D)	2 pints (0.25 lb ae dicamba and 0.75 lb ae 2,4-D)	3 pints (0.375 lb ae dicamba and 1.125 lb ae 2,4-D)	4 pints (0.5 lb ae dicamba and 1.5 lb ae 2,4-D)
Buttercup	---	pre-flower	---	early bloom	late bloom	---
Chickweed, Common	---	seedling	1-3"	---	---	---
Cockle, Cow	---	< 3"	---	---	---	---
Cocklebur, Common	---	1-6"	6-12"	12-18"	---	---
Coreopsis, Plains	---	1-6"	---	---	---	---
Croton, Woolly	1-4"	4-12"	12-30"	---	---	---
Devilsclaw	---	---	---	< 8"	---	---
Dogfennel	---	---	---	10-15"	---	---
Evening Primrose	---	< 2"	---	2-6"	---	---
Falseflax, Smallseed	---	< 2"	---	---	---	---
Fleabane, Annual	---	1-4"	4-8"	8"	---	---
Flixweed	---	< 3"	---	---	---	---
Henbit	---	---	pre-flower	---	flower	---
Horseweed/Marestail	---	---	pre-bolt	---	Post-bolt up to 4"	---
Knotweed, Spp.	---	< 3" runners	---	> 3" runners	---	actively growing
Kochia	---	1-6"	6-10"	10-20"	---	actively growing
Lambsquarters, Common	---	1-6"	6-10"	10-20"	---	actively growing
Mallow, Common	---	< 3"	---	---	---	---
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	---	pre-flower	---	---	---	---
, Tall	---	pre-flower	---	post-flower	---	---
Mustards, Annual	---	rosette	---	early bolt	---	---
, Tansy	---	< 3"	---	---	---	---
Pennycress, Field	---	---	---	rosette	---	---
Pepperweed, Virginia	---	---	1-3"	3-6"	after branching	---
Pigweed, Prostrate	---	< 3"	---	---	---	---
, Redroot	---	< 3"	3-10"	---	---	---
, Smooth	---	< 3"	---	---	---	---
, Tumble	---	< 3"	---	mature	---	---
Poorjoe	---	prior to flower	---	---	---	actively growing
Purslane, Common	---	< 3"	3-8"	---	---	---
Ragweed, Common , Lanceleaf , Western	1-3"	3-6"	6-10"	> 10"	---	---
Sedge ¹	---	---	---	actively growing	---	---
Shepherdspurse	---	rosette	---	---	---	---
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	---	< 4"	---	---	4-12"	---
Sneezeweed, Bitter	---	1-4"	prior to flower	flower	---	---
Sowthistle	---	rosette	---	bolting	---	---
Sunflower	---	1-3"	3-6"	6-24"	---	---
Thistle, Russian	---	---	---	rosette	---	---
Velvetleaf	---	< 6"	6-20"	> 20"	---	---

¹For use in non-food/feed crop only. Adding crop oil concentrate has shown to improve performance on actively growing annual sedge.

Weeds Controlled	SADDLE-UP Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pint (0.063 lb ae dicamba and 0.188 lb ae 2,4-D)	1 pint (0.125 lb ae dicamba and 0.375 lb ae 2,4-D)	1.5 pints (0.188 lb ae dicamba and 0.563 lb ae 2,4-D)	2 pints (0.25 lb ae dicamba and 0.75 lb ae 2,4-D)	3 pints (0.375 lb ae dicamba and 1.125 lb ae 2,4-D)	4 to 5.33 pints (0.5 to 0.67 lb ae dicamba and 1.5 to 2.0 lb ae 2,4-D)
						growing
Spurge, Leafy ²	---	---	---	---	---	full leaf
Tallow Tree, Chinese ^{4, 5, 6}	---	---	---	---	---	full leaf
Thistle, Bull	---	---	rosette	bolting	---	actively growing
, Canada ²	---	---	---	---	---	actively growing
, Musk	---	---	---	rosette/bolting	---	---
, Plumeless	---	---	rosette	bolting	---	---
Vetch, Hairy	---	1-4"	4-8"	8" full flower	---	---
Yankee weed	---	---	---	10-18"	---	rosette
Yellow Starthistle ¹	---	---	---	---	---	rosette

¹May require repeat applications.
²Listed rate provides top growth suppression only.
³For improved root kill or woody species such as mesquite and eastern persimmon, spray 4 pints (0.5 lb ae dicamba and 1.5 lb ae 2,4-D) of **SADDLE-UP** per acre each year for 3 consecutive years.
⁴A second application may be required the following growing season under dense populations.
⁵Not for use in California.
⁶Treat with 4 pints (0.5 lb ae dicamba and 1.5 lb ae 2,4-D) of **SADDLE-UP** per acre after full leaf but before leaves develop a heavy cuticle (waxy covering) in periods of extreme heat or drought stress.

ADDITIVES

For improved burndown of emerged weeds, surfactants and/or low use rate of liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0), or crop oil concentrate may be used with **SADDLE-UP** or **SADDLE-UP** tank mixes applied after weeds have emerged. Crop oil concentrate is for non-food/feed crop uses only. Do not apply to tank mixes that include ammonium sulfate or crop oil concentrate for application to any food/feed crop use listed on this label. For food/feed crop uses, do not use liquid fertilizers that contain ammonium sulfate (AMS) as a source of nitrogen as tolerances in commodities derived from the crop may contain residues that exceed established tolerances. Consult your local WINFIELD SOLUTIONS, LLC representative for recommendations for your area. For additional information, refer to the **Compatibility Test for Mix Components** section of this label.

Oil Concentrate

A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria: be nonphytotoxic, contain only EPA-exempt ingredients, provide good mixing quality in the jar test and be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. Winfield Solutions recommends the use of Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology Certified crop oil concentrates. For additional information, refer to the **Compatibility Test for Mix Components** section of this label.

Mix Components

Adjuvants containing crop oil concentrates may be used for preplant, pre-emergence and between cropping applications. Do not use crop oil concentrate for postemergence applications in food/feed crops (i.e., sorghum, grass (hay or silage), pastures, rangeland, sugarcane and wheat).

Nitrogen Source

Sprayable Liquid fertilizers: Use one quart of sprayable liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0) per acre. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying fertilizers.

Nonionic Surfactant

The standard label recommendation is 2-4 pints of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. For certain weeds, use a higher spray surfactant rate. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Winfield Solutions, LLC recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant.

Additive Rate Per Acre

Additive	Rate Per Acre
Nonionic Surfactant	2-4 pints per 100 gallons
Sprayable liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0)	2-4 quarts
Crop Oil Concentrate	1 quart*

TANK MIXING INFORMATION

Unless otherwise prohibited on this label or the label of an intended tank mix product, this product may be applied in combination with any herbicide registered for the same crop, timing, and method of application. Observe the most restrictive label statements of various tank mix products used. To the extent consistent with applicable law, LIABILITY FOR CROP INJURY RESULTING FROM A TANK MIXTURE NOT SPECIFIED ON THIS LABEL OR SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING DISTRIBUTED FOR **SADDLE-UP** IS SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMED BY WINFIELD SOLUTIONS, LLC.

SADDLE-UP + glyphosate (various formulations) may be used on all approved crops, use sites and use patterns, approved on both labels.

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Always perform a compatibility test before mixing components. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.33 cups (800 mL) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature. Add components in the sequence indicated in the **Mixing Order** using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of the specified label rate per acre. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, do not mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Mixing Order

If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added. Maintain constant agitation during application.

1. Water* - Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank half full of clean water.
2. Agitation – Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. Products in PVA bags – Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. Water-dispersible products (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).
5. Water-soluble products (such as **SADDLE-UP**).
6. Emulsifiable concentrates (such as oil concentrate when applicable).

7. Water-soluble additives (such as liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0) when applicable).

8. Remaining quantity of water.

*If sprayable fluid fertilizer is used as the carrier, **SADDLE-UP** must be diluted with a minimum of 5 parts water to 1 part **SADDLE-UP**. Then add 0.25-0.05% volume/volume of a nonionic surfactant to the dilution before adding it to the sprayable fluid fertilizer to reduce the concern for compatibility problems with this mix. Always perform the **Compatibility Test** before mixing into the spray tank. Also, when using a sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier, any product contained in PVA bags must first be completely dissolved in water before the contents can be added to the fertilizer mix.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

The interval between application and planting a rotational crop is provided in the Plant Back Intervals table, below. Always exclude counting days when the ground is frozen. Planting at intervals less than specified below 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.

PLANT BACK INTERVALS (DAYS)

CROP	MINIMUM DAYS PLANT BACK INTERVAL (Areas \geq 1/2" rainfall or irrigation after application.) ¹				MINIMUM DAYS PLANT BACK INTERVAL (Areas < 1/2" rainfall or irrigation after application.)			
	\leq 1 pint/A	>1 – 2 pints/A	>2 – 3 pints/A	>3 pints/A	\leq 1 pint/A	>1 – 2 pints/A	>2 – 3 pints/A	>3 pints/A
Corn (field and pop) ²	7	21	21	120	30	60	120	120
Cotton	21	45	45	120	30	90	90	120
Barley, oats, wheat and other small grains	10	20	30	120	10	20	30	120
Sorghum	14	21	21	120	30	60	60	120
Soybean	Refer to "PREPLANT APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR BROADLEAF CONTROL IN CROPLAND ROTATED TO SOYBEANS".			120 ³	45	90	90	120
Sugarcane	May be planted within 29 days of application.				May be planted within 29 days of application.			
All Other Crops	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120

¹NOTE: A cumulative 1/2 inches of rainfall or irrigation must occur in 2 or less rainfalls and/or irrigations before calculating plantback interval.

²Make only one Corn preplant application per crop cycle.

³For application of >2.67 pints/A to 3 pints/A, the interval is 45 days.

- **Rainfast period:** The effectiveness of **SADDLE-UP** may be reduced if rainfall or irrigation occurs within 4 hours after postemergence applications.
- **Stress:** Unsatisfactory control may result if **SADDLE-UP** is applied to crops under stress such as stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures.
- Do not apply to crops that exhibit injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged by applying **SADDLE-UP**.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation equipment. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- This product must not be used to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.

FOOD/FEED/FIBER CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

PASTURES, RANGELAND AND GRASS (HAY, SILAGE)

SADDLE-UP may be used on pasture (including pasture grown for hay), rangeland and grass grown for hay or silage.

Refer to the **ANNUAL WEEDS** and **BIENNIAL and PERENNIAL WEEDS** Application Rate and Timing tables for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control. Rates above **4 pints** (0.5 lb ae dicamba and 1.5 lb ae 2,4-D) of **SADDLE-UP** per acre are for spot treatments only. Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of **10.67 pints** (1.33 lb. ae dicamba and 4.0 lb ae 2,4-D) of **SADDLE-UP** per treated acre during a growing season.

SADDLE-UP uses described in this situation also pertain to small grains (such as barley, corn, forage sorghum, oats, rye, sudangrass or wheat) grown for pasture, hay, and silage only. Newly seeded areas, including small grains grown for pasture or hay, may be injured if rates of **SADDLE-UP** greater than **2 pints** (0.25 lb ae dicamba and 0.75 lb ae 2,4-D) per acre are applied.

In newly established hybrid Bermudagrass, Pangolagrass, and stargrasses (*Cynodon spp.*), use **1 to 2 quarts** (0.25 to 0.5 lb ae dicamba and 0.75 to 1.5 lb ae 2,4-D) of **SADDLE-UP** per acre to control or suppress weeds after planting vegetative propagules (stolens) of hybrid bermudagrasses. In addition to the weeds listed in the ANNUAL and BIENNIAL and PERENNIAL WEEDS tables, this rate of **SADDLE-UP** will control or suppress annual sedges, broadleaf signalgrass, crabgrass, and goosegrass. Best results will be obtained if **SADDLE-UP** is applied at the germinating stage of weeds. Under favorable conditions, this is usually 7-10 days after planting these grasses. Reduced control can be expected if weeds are allowed to reach 1" in height before application or if germination of weeds occurs 10 days after application.

Do not use on bentgrass, susceptible grass pastures (such as carpetgrass, buffalograss or St. Augustine grass), lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, clover and alfalfa pastures as injury will occur.

When perennial weeds are reaching maturity, mowing and allowing some regrowth will enhance control. Difficult to control weeds and brush may require repeat application.

For pasture renovations, wait 3 weeks per quart per acre of **SADDLE-UP** used before interseeding or injury may occur.

If grasses are grown for seed or for seed-down purposes, do not apply after grass reaches the joint stage.

Grazing and feeding restrictions - Non-lactating animals

Remove meat animals from treated areas 30 days prior to slaughter. There is no waiting period between treatment and grazing for non-lactating animals.

Grazing and feeding restrictions - Lactating animals

Do not graze lactating dairy animals within 7 days of treatment.

Dry hay and silage - Treated grasses may be harvested for dry hay or silage but do not harvest within 7 days of treatment.

Pasture and Rangeland Tank Mixes: **SADDLE-UP** may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides: Metsulfuron-methyl, Triasulfuron.

Pasture and Rangeland Restrictions:

- For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds: Use **2.67 pints** (0.33 lb ae dicamba and 1.0 lb ae 2,4-D) product/acre per application.
- For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds: Use **2.67 to 5.33 pints** (0.33

- to 0.67 lb ae dicamba and 1.0 to 2.0 lb ae 2,4-D) product/acre per application.
- For difficult to control weeds and woody plants: Use **5.33 pints** (0.67 lb ae dicamba and 2.0 lb ae 2,4-D) product/acre per application.
- For spot treatment: Use **5.33 pints** (0.67 lb ae dicamba and 2.0 lb ae 2,4-D) product/acre.
- Maximum of two applications per year.
- Maximum of **10.67 pints** (1.33 lb ae dicamba and 4.0 lb ae 2,4-D) product/acre per year.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

SADDLE-UP contains 0.125 lb ae dicamba per pint. When applying with other dicamba-containing products, do not exceed a total of 1.0 lb ae dicamba per acre per application or 2.0 lb ae dicamba per year. **SADDLE-UP** contains 0.375 lb ae 2,4-D per pint. When applying with other 2,4-D containing products, do not exceed a combined total of 2 lb ae 2,4-D per acre per application or 4 lb ae 2,4-D per acre per year.

SORGHUM

Rates and Timings

Apply **1 pint** (0.125 lb ae dicamba and 0.375 lb ae 2,4-D) of **SADDLE-UP** per acre to sorghum in the 3-5 leaf stage (4-8" tall). Apply **SADDLE-UP** when weeds are small (less than 3" tall) for best performance.

Applications of **SADDLE-UP** to sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10 to 14 days. Sorghum growing under conditions of stress such as high moisture, low fertility, and abnormal temperature may be more sensitive to applications of **SADDLE-UP**.

If sorghum is grown for pasture, hay or silage, refer to the **Pasture and Rangeland** section of the **Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information** section of this label for livestock grazing and feeding restrictions.

Sorghum Restrictions:

- Do not apply **SADDLE-UP** to sorghum grown for seed production.
- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 30 days.
- Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application.
- Do not graze or feed treated sorghum forage or silage prior to mature grain stage.
- Do not use surfactants or oils with postemergence applications of **SADDLE-UP** on sorghum crops.
- Do not use **SADDLE-UP** if the potential for sorghum injury is not acceptable.
- Do not make more than one postemergence application per crop cycle.
- Do not apply more than 1 pint (0.125 lb ae dicamba and 0.375 lb ae 2,4-D) of **SADDLE-UP** /acre per application.

SORGHUM Tank Mixes: **SADDLE-UP** may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides: Atrazine, Bromoxynil, Bentazon + Atrazine, Quinclorac, Prosulfuron, Halosulfuron-methyl.

SUGARCANE

Applications of **SADDLE-UP** can be made any time after the weeds have emerged and are actively growing but prior to the close-in stage of sugarcane. When possible, direct the spray beneath the sugarcane canopy in order to minimize the likelihood of crop injury. The use of directed sprays will also aid in maximizing spray coverage of weed foliage. Application rates and timing are given below. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth.

- For control of listed ANNUAL broadleaf weeds, apply **2 pints** (0.25 lb ae dicamba and 0.75 lb ae 2,4-D) of **SADDLE-UP** per treated acre.
- For suppression of listed PERENNIALS, apply **1 to 5.33 pints** (0.125 lb to 0.67 lb ae dicamba and 0.375 to 2.0 lb ae 2,4-D) of **SADDLE-UP** per treated acre.

Sugarcane Restrictions:

- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 87 days.
- Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity.
- Do not apply more than **10.67 pints** (1.33 lb ae dicamba and 4.0 lb ae 2,4-D)/acre per crop cycle.
- Preemergence Application:
 - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
 - Maximum of **5.33 pints** (0.67 lb ae dicamba and 2 lb ae 2,4-D) product/acre per application.
- Postemergence Application:
 - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
 - Maximum of **5.33 pints** (0.67 lb ae dicamba and 2 lb ae 2,4-D) product/acre per application.

SUGARCANE Tank Mixes: **SADDLE-UP** may be tank mixed with one or more of the following herbicides: Atrazine, Ametryn, Metribuzin, Terbacil.

WHEAT (Fall and Spring-seeded)

If small grains are grown for pasture or hay only, refer to the **Pastures, Rangeland and Grass (Hay, Silage)** section of this label.

EARLY SEASON, POSTEMERGENT APPLICATIONS

Spring-seeded Wheat: Early season, postemergent applications to spring-seeded wheat must be made after tillering and before wheat reaches the 6-leaf stage. Apply **0.5 to 1 pint** (0.063 to 0.125 lb ae dicamba and 0.188 to 0.375 lb ae 2,4-D) of SADDLE-UP per acre.

Fall-seeded Wheat: Early season, postemergent applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made after tillering and prior to the jointing stage. Apply **0.5 to 1 pint** (0.063 to 0.125 lb ae dicamba and 0.188 to 0.375 lb ae 2,4-D) of SADDLE-UP per acre unless using the wheat specific program noted below.

For early developing wheat varieties such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield, make applications prior to the jointing stage.

Specific use program for fall-seeded wheat only:

Up to 1.33 pints of SADDLE-UP per acre may be applied on fall-seeded wheat after the wheat begins to tiller for suppression of perennial weeds, such as field bindweed. Applications may be made in the fall following a frost but before a killing freeze. Periods of extending stresses such as cold and wet weather may enhance the possibility of crop injury. For fall applications only. Do not use if the potential for crop injury is not acceptable.

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS

SADDLE-UP can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of wheat. Apply up to **1.33 pints** (0.166 lb ae dicamba and 0.5 lb ae 2,4-D) of **SADDLE-UP** per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when wheat is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing but before weeds canopy.

Do not use preharvest-treated wheat for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, **SADDLE-UP** may be tank mixed with other herbicides such as Metsulfuron-methyl or Glyphosate, that are registered for preharvest use in wheat.

Wheat Restrictions:

- Do not graze or harvest for livestock feed prior to crop maturity.
- Do not use **SADDLE-UP** in wheat underseeded with legumes.
- Preharvest interval (PHI) is 14 days.
- Limited to one postemergent and one preharvest application only.
- Do not apply more than **2.66 pints** (0.292 lb ae dicamba and 0.875 lb ae 2,4-D) product/acre per crop cycle.
- Preharvest use of **SADDLE-UP** is not currently registered in California.

WHEAT Tank Mixes

For control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds, **SADDLE-UP** may be tank mixed with the herbicides listed in the table below. Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, weeds controlled, geographic and other restrictions.

Tank Mix Partner	Rate per Acre
Bromoxynil (BROX™ 2EC Herbicide or Buctril®)	1-1.5 pints
Bromoxynil + MCPA (BROX™-M Herbicide or Bronate®)	0.75-1.5 pints
Carfentrazone-ethyl (Aim™)	0.3 ounce
Clopyralid (Stinger™)	4 – 5.33 fluid ounces
Clorpyralid + 2,4-D (Curtail™)	2 - 2.67 pints
Chlorsulfuron (Glean®)	0.167 ounce
Chlorsulfuron + Metsulfuron-methyl (Finesse®)	0.167-0.33 ounce ¹
2,4-D amine	4-20 fluid ounces ³
Metribuzin ²	0.25-0.375 pound a.i.
Metsulfuron-methyl (Ally®)	0.05-0.1 ounce ¹
Prosulfuron (Peak® ¹)	0.25-0.38 ounce
Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl (Express®)	0.083-0.167 ounce ¹
Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl (Harmony® Extra)	0.167-0.33 ounce ¹
Triasulfuron (Amber®)	0.14-0.28 ounce ¹

¹Do not use low rates of sulfonyleurea herbicides on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.

²Tank mixes with metribuzin are for use in fall-seeded wheat only.

³**SADDLE-UP** contains 0.375 lb ae 2,4-D per pint. When applying with other 2,4-D containing products, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 lb ae 2,4-D per acre per application. Application rates greater than 0.5 lb ae 2,4-D/A may cause injury to wheat.

BETWEEN CROP APPLICATIONS, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS, GENERAL FARMSTEAD AND FALLOW SYSTEMS

These uses are considered Food/Feed Crops when harvested, grazed or foraged. Refer to the **ADDITIVES** section for information on adjuvant restrictions and the **NON-FOOD/FEED USE (LAND NOT HARVESTED, GRAZED OR FORAGED) – SPECIFIC INFORMATION** section for specific use directions.

Restrictions:

- Refer to **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** for appropriate pre-plant application intervals.
- Limited to 2 applications per year.
- Maximum of **5.33 pints** (0.67 lb ae dicamba and 2 lb ae 2,4-D) product/acre per application.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.

**NON-FOOD/FEED USE (LAND NOT HARVESTED, GRAZED OR FORAGED) –
SPECIFIC INFORMATION**

Between Crop Applications

PREPLANT DIRECTIONS (POSTHARVEST, FALLOW, CROP STUBBLE, SET-ASIDE) FOR BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL:

SADDLE-UP can be applied either postharvest in the fall, spring, or summer during the fallow period or to crop stubble/set-aside acres. Apply **SADDLE-UP** as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after crop harvest (postharvest) and before a killing frost or in the fallow cropland or crop stubble the following spring or summer. To aid in suppressing certain perennial or biennial broadleaf weeds (including cotton regrowth), this product may be applied either alone or in combination with other registered herbicides. For cotton regrowth, apply **1.2 to 5.33 pints** of **SADDLE-UP** (0.15 to 0.67 lb ae dicamba and 0.45 to 2.0 lb ae 2,4-D) per acre.

Refer to **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** for the required interval between application and planting to prevent crop injury.

Rates and Timings:

If applying **SADDLE-UP** prior to planting cotton, soybeans, or wheat, see pre-plant application directions, restrictions and limitations specific to cotton, soybeans, and wheat below. Otherwise, apply 0.5 - 5.33 pints of **SADDLE-UP** per acre. Refer to the **ANNUAL WEEDS** and **BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS Application Rate and Timing** tables to determine the use rates for specific targeted weed species. Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 8 pints of **SADDLE-UP** (1.0 lb ae dicamba and 3.0 lb ae 2,4-D) per treated acre during a growing season. For best performance, apply **SADDLE-UP** when annual weeds are less than 6" tall, when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage and to perennial weed regrowth in late summer or fall following a mowing or tillage treatment. The most effective control of upright perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle and Jerusalem artichoke occurs if **SADDLE-UP** is applied when the majority of weeds have at least 4-6" of regrowth or for weeds such as field bindweed and hedge bindweed that are in or beyond the full bloom stage.

Avoid disturbing treated areas following application. Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for **SADDLE-UP**. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices could be instituted.

Fallowland (crop stubble on idle land, or postharvest to crops, or between crops) Restrictions:

- Refer to **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** for appropriate pre-plant application intervals.
- Limited to 2 applications per year.
- Maximum of **5.33 pints** (0.67 lb ae dicamba and 2 lb ae 2,4-D) product/acre per application.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.

Between Crop Tank Mixes

Apply **0.5 to 2 pints** (0.063 to 0.25 lb ae dicamba and 0.188 to 0.75 lb ae 2,4-D) of **SADDLE-UP** per acre in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides for control of annual weeds, or **2 to 5.33 pints** (0.25 to 0.67 lb ae dicamba and 0.75 to 2.0 lb ae 2,4-D) of **SADDLE-UP**® per acre for control of biennial and perennial weeds:

Atrazine	Metribuzin
Carfentrazone-ethyl	Metsulfuron-methyl
Clorpyralid + 2,4-D	Paraquat
Chlorsulfuron + Metsulfuron-methyl	Pronamide

2,4-D
 Diflufenzopyr
 Glyphosate
 Glyphosate + 2,4-D
 Glyphosate + Dicamba

Picloram
 Quinclorac
 Sulfosate
 Triasulfuron

PREPLANT APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR BROADLEAF CONTROL IN CROPLAND ROTATED TO COTTON (POST-HARVEST / FALLOW / STUBBLE / SET-ASIDE)

Apply **SADDLE-UP** as a pre-plant broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing broadleaf weeds at the rate of **0.8 to 2.9 pints** (0.1 to 0.363 lb ae dicamba and 0.3 to 1.09 ae 2,4-D) per acre. The most effective control of weeds occurs if application is made when weeds are in the 2 – 4 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across.

Cropping Restrictions:

- Refer to **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** for appropriate pre-plant application intervals for cotton.

Tank Mix Treatments

For control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds, **SADDLE-UP** may be tank mixed with Prometryn, Paraquat, and glyphosate herbicides.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than **2.9 pints** (0.363 lb ae dicamba and 1.09 lb ae 2,4-D) per acre per application.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- The minimum spray interval between applications is 30 days.
- When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 2.0 pounds of dicamba acid equivalent per acre per crop cycle.
- When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 4.0 pounds of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per year.

PREPLANT APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR BROADLEAF CONTROL IN CROPLAND ROTATED TO SOYBEANS (POST-HARVEST / FALLOW / STUBBLE / SET-ASIDE)

Apply **SADDLE-UP** as a pre-plant broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing broadleaf weeds at the rate **1.33 to 2.67 pints*** (0.166 to 0.33 lb ae dicamba and 0.5 to 1.0 lb ae 2,4-D) per acre. After applying, plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1-1/2 to 2 inches deep. Seed furrow must be completely closed or severe crop injury will result.

Restrictions and Limitations for Soybeans:

- Do not perform tillage for at least 7 days after application.
- Do not use on sandy soils or unacceptable crop injury may result.
- Do not replant treated fields in the same growing season with crops that are not labeled for 2,4-D preplant use.
- Use a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre for ground applications and 2 gallons per acre for aerial applications.
- The maximum rate per crop cycle is **2.67 pints** (0.33 lb ae dicamba and 1 lb. ae 2,4-D) per acre.

*Preplant:

- Limited to 2 preplant applications per crop cycle.
- Maximum of **1.33 pints** (0.167 lb ae dicamba and 0.5 lb. ae 2,4-D) per acre per preplant application.

- Apply not less than 15 days prior to planting soybeans.

OR

*Preplant:

- Limited to 1 application per crop cycle.
- Maximum of **2.67 pints** (0.33 lb ae dicamba and 1 lb. ae 2,4-D) per acre per preplant application.
- Apply not less than 30 days prior to planting soybeans.

Precautions for Planting Soybeans: Risk is greater if higher rates of product were applied and soil temperatures have been cold and/or soils have been excessively wet or dry in the days following application.

PREPLANT APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR BROADLEAF CONTROL IN CROPLAND ROTATED TO WHEAT (POST-HARVEST / FALLOW / STUBBLE / SET-ASIDE)

WEEDS CONTROLLED

SADDLE-UP, when applied at the specified rates, will control the ANNUAL and BIENNIAL weeds and suppress the PERENNIAL weeds listed below.

ANNUALS		
Buckwheat, Wild	Mustards	Salsify, Western
Cockle, Cow	Nightshade, Black	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Cocklebur, Common	Pigweed, Redroot (Carelessweed)	Sowthistle, Annual
Knotweed	Pigweed, Rough	Sunflower
Kochia	Purslane, Common	Tansymustard
Lambsquarters, Common	Ragweed, Common	Thistle, Russian
Mallow, Common	Sage, Lanceleaf	Velvetleaf

BIENNIALS		
Carrot, Wild	Starthistle, Yellow	Thistle, Musk
Ragwort, Tansy	Thistle, Bull	Thistle, Plumeless
PERENNIALS		
Bindweed, Field	Dock, Curly	Thistle, Canada

RATES AND TIMINGS

Application may be made to fallow land, wheat stubble or land to be rotated to wheat. Make applications to emerged and actively growing weeds. Use higher rate when treating dense vegetative growth. Avoid disturbing treated areas for seven days following application.

See Plant Back Intervals table for the minimum number of days required between a fallow application and planting of wheat.

Weed Type & Stage	Broadcast Rate per Treated Acre Amount	Dicamba and 2,4-D Acid Equivalent
Annual		
Small, actively growing (less than 4 inches)	1.0 – 1.5 pints	0.125 to 0.188 lb ae dicamba and 0.375 to 0.563 lb ae 2,4-D
Established weed growth (greater than 4 inches)	1.5 – 3.0 pints	0.188 to 0.375 lb ae dicamba and 0.563 to 1.125 lb ae 2,4-D
Biennial		
Rosette diameter (3 inches or less)	1.5 – 2.0 pints	0.188 to 0.25 lb ae dicamba and 0.563 to 0.75 lb ae 2,4-D
(3 inches or more)	2.0 – 4.0 pints	0.25 to 0.5 lb ae dicamba and 0.75 to 1.5 lb ae 2,4-D
Greater than 4 inches, tillering, bolted or flowering	4.0 pints	0.5 lb ae dicamba and 1.5 lb ae 2,4-D
Perennial		
Suppression or top growth control	2.0 – 4.0 pints	0.25 to 0.5 lb ae dicamba and 0.75 to 1.5 lb ae 2,4-D
Seasonal Control	4.0 – 5.33 pints	0.5 to 0.67 lb ae dicamba and 1.5 to 2.0 lb ae 2,4-D

Add 0.5% v/v of an agriculturally approved surfactant to **SADDLE-UP** when used alone or in a tank mix. The addition of a surfactant will enhance spray coverage and the herbicide's penetration of weed foliage.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of **10.67 pints** (1.33 lb. ae dicamba and 4.0 lb ae 2,4-D) of **SADDLE-UP** per treated acre.

Restrictions:

- Limited to 2 applications per year.
- Maximum of **5.33 pints** (0.67 lb ae dicamba and 2.0 lb ae 2,4-D) product/acre per application.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.

TANK MIX TREATMENTS

SADDLE-UP may be tank mixed with one or more of the following herbicides for control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds. Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, rates and timings, weeds controlled, geographic or other restrictions. Add 0.5% v/v of an agriculturally approved surfactant to all tank mixes.

Herbicide	Rate per Treated Acre (lb ai)
Atrazine	0.5 to 3.0
Chlorsulfuron (Glean®)	0.016 to 0.024
Glyphosate (Gly Star™ Original or Roundup®)	0.25 to 2.0
Metribuzin	0.33 to 0.75
Paraquat	0.5 to 1.0

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD

SADDLE-UP may be applied to Conservation Reserve Programs, general farmstead (non-cropland only), weed and brush control, or use in State Recognized Noxious Weed areas (non-cropland areas).

Refer to the **ANNUAL WEEDS** and **BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS Application Rate and Timing** tables for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Rates above **4 pints** (0.5 lb ae dicamba and 1.5 lb ae 2,4-D) of **SADDLE-UP** per acre are for spot treatments only. Do not exceed a total of **8 pints** (1.0 lb ae dicamba and 3.0 lb ae 2,4-D) of **SADDLE-UP®** per treated acre during a growing season.

Grasses in Conservation Reserve Program Areas

Annual Broadleaf Weeds – Apply when weeds are actively growing. Use higher rates on older weeds. Excessive injury may result if applied to young grasses with fewer than 6 leaves or prior to grasses being well established.

Biennial and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds – **SADDLE-UP** may be used to suppress or control biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in established grasses. Apply to actively growing weeds. Treat biennial weeds when they are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. Treat perennial weeds in the bud to bloom stage.

Grasses in Conservation Reserve Program Areas Restrictions:

- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days (cut forage for hay).
- Postemergence Application:
 - Limited to 2 applications per year.
 - Maximum of **5.33 pints** (0.67 lb ae dicamba and 2.0 lb ae 2,4-D) product/acre per application.
 - Minimum of 30 days between applications.
 - If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.
 - For program lands, such as Conservation Reserve Program, consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.

Farmstead and Fencerow Treatment

Application Instructions

SADDLE-UP may be applied using water or oil and water emulsions in spot application to control undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. In addition to weed species listed in the **ANNUAL WEEDS** and **BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS Application Rate and Timing** tables, these treatments may be used to control or suppress woody plant species listed below.

The following list of trees and vines can be controlled on farmsteads and fencerows as foliar, basal, or cut surface treatments:

Alder	Dogwood	Kudzu	Rose, McCartney
Ash	Elm	Locust, Black	Rose, Multiflora
Aspen	Grape	Maple	Sagebrush, Fringe
Basswood	Greenbriar	Mesquite	Sassafras
Beech	Hawthorn (Thornapple)	Oak	Spruce
Blackberry	Hemlock	Oak, Poison	Sumac
Blackgum	Hickory	Olive, Russian	Sweetgum
Cedar	Honeylocust	Persimmon, Eastern	Sycamore
Cherry	Honeysuckle	Pine	Tarbrush

Chinquapin	Hornbeam	Plum, Sand (Wild Plum)	Willow
Cottonwood	Huckleberry	Poplar	Witchhazel
Creosotebush	Huisache	Rabbitbrush	Yaupon
Dewberry	Ivy, Poison	Redcedar, Eastern	Yucca

To prepare oil and water emulsions, mix in the order and proportions indicated below. The solution should remain milky colored without an oily layer on top when under agitation. If an oily layer forms, increase the amount of emulsifier or change to a more effective emulsifier.

Do not exceed 40 gallons of spray solution per treated acre per application. Spray individual plants to wet. Do not allow this spray mixture to come into contact with desirable vegetation.

To control brush, briars, and weeds along fencerows surrounding pasture and ranch lands, and fallow fields, use a tank mix of 2.5% **SADDLE-UP**, 87.5% water, 10% diesel fuel, and sufficient emulsifier (to mix the diesel and emulsifier). The diesel oil in this tank mix will damage or kill desirable grasses and must not be used in pastures or where damage to desirable species cannot be tolerated.

1. **Water:** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank with the desired quantity of clean water. Maintain constant agitation during complete mixing procedure.
2. **Emulsifier:** Add 0.5% volume to volume
3. **SADDLE-UP:** Add **2.5 gallons** (2.5 lb ae dicamba and 7.5 lb ae 2,4-D) per 100 gallons of total intended solution.
4. **Diesel Oil:** Add 10 gallons per 100 gallons of total intended solution.

Maintain constant agitation during application. Under good agitation, the spray solution should be milky white with no oily layer on top. If an oily layer forms, increase the amount of emulsifier or change to a more effective emulsifier.

CRP, Farmstead and Fencerow Treatment Restrictions, Postemergence – annual and perennial weeds:

- Limited to 2 applications per year.
- Maximum of **5.33 pints** (0.67 lb ae dicamba and 2.0 lb ae 2,4-D) product/acre per application.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.

CRP, Farmstead and Fencerow Treatment Restrictions, Postemergence – woody plants:

- Limited to 1 application per year.
- Maximum of **8.0 pints** (1.0 lb. ae dicamba and 3.0 lb ae 2,4-D) product/acre per year.
- Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research.

For Spraying Foliar Applications

1. Spray when leaves have reached full size but have not hardened due to drought or maturity.
2. Spray individual plants to wet with handgun.
3. For larger stems (up to 3" in diameter) and hard to control species, direct spray stream to base of stems to wet the stem at soil surface in addition to wetting the foliage.
4. Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.

For Dormant Basal Applications

1. Increase diesel content to 15% or 15 gallons/100 gallons of total mixture.
2. Spray in late winter and early spring before plants break dormancy.
3. Spray the bottom 24" of stem to wet on all sides.

4. For larger stems (up to 3" in diameter) and hard to kill species, direct spray solution to base of stems to wet the soil at the stem/soil junction in addition to wetting the stem.
5. Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.

Cut Surface Treatments

SADDLE-UP may be applied as a cut surface treatment for control of unwanted trees and prevention of sprouts of cut trees. Use **SADDLE-UP** in an undiluted state.

Frill or Girdle Treatments: Make a continuous cut or a series of overlapping cuts using an axe to girdle tree trunk. Spray or paint cut surface with **SADDLE-UP**.

Stump Treatments: Spray or paint freshly cut surface with **SADDLE-UP** until the cambium layer (the layer adjacent to the bark) is thoroughly wet. Treat stumps within 6 hours after cutting.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.

Forest Site Preparation

Budbreak Spray:

For control of alder, susceptible broadleaf weeds, and susceptible woody plants before planting forest seedlings, apply up to **3.2 pints** (0.4 lb ae dicamba and 1.2 lb ae 2,4-D) of **SADDLE-UP** per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as an oil spray (see "Tank Mixing Information") after alder buds break, but before foliage is $\frac{1}{4}$ full size. A water spray including 2 to 4 quarts per acre of crop oil concentrate may also be used.

Foliage Spray:

To control alder and susceptible woody plants before planting forest seedlings, apply up to **3.2 pints** (0.4 lb ae dicamba and 1.2 lb ae 2,4-D) of **SADDLE-UP** per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. If desired, apply as a water spray including up to 1 quart of crop oil concentrate per gallon of water. (See "Tank Mixing Information".) For best results, apply after alder foliage has reached full size.

Conifer Release

Some conifers are more susceptible to **SADDLE-UP** than others. Prior to application, consult your local Forestry Agency about use pattern and history of use. Top control alder, susceptible broadleaf weeds, and susceptible woody plants in young conifer stands, apply up to **1.6 pints** (0.2 lb ae dicamba and 0.6 lb ae 2,4-D) of **SADDLE-UP** per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply this spring foliage treatment as a water spray when $\frac{3}{4}$ of the brush foliage has full size leaves and before new conifer growth reaches 2 inches in length. Such stages usually occur between early May and mid-June, but application timing is ultimately determined by the growth stages of brush and conifers. Application may cause leader deformation and other conifer injury, but trees will likely overcome it during the next growing season.

To control tanoak, madrone, ceanothus, canyon live oak, and manzanita, and to release Douglas fir, hemlock, Sitka spruce or grand fir, apply up to **2.4 pints** (0.3 lb ae dicamba and 0.9 lb ae 2,4-D) of **SADDLE-UP** per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. This spring foliage treatment should be applied as a water spray including, if desired, up to 1 quart of crop oil concentrate per gallon of water (see "Tank Mixing Information") Make application before new growth on Douglas fir is 2 inches long. To release ponderosa pine from the same species, treat before new pine growth begins in the spring. Addition of crop oil concentrate may cause unacceptable injury to pines. For dormant applications in late winter or early spring for control of susceptible woody species such as alder, willow, poplars, cherry, vine maple, ceanothus, tanoak, madrone, and manzanita, apply up to **2.4 pints** (0.3 lb ae dicamba and 0.9 lb ae 2,4-D) of **SADDLE-UP** per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. This dormant

treatment should be applied in water plus crop oil concentrate (see “Tank Mixing Information”). Do not use in plantations where pine and larch are among the desired crop species.

To control hazel brush in the Lake states, apply up to **1.6 pints** per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as a water spray when new shoot growth of hazel is complete, usually mid-July).

After conifer species such as white pine, ponderosa pine, jack pine, red pine, black spruce, white spruce, red spruce, and balsam fir cease growth and harden off and brush is still actively growing in late summer, apply up to **2.4 pints** (0.3 lb ae dicamba and 0.9 lb ae 2,4-D) of **SADDLE-UP** per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as a water spray to control certain competing hardwoods such as alder, aspen, birch, hazel and willow. However, if possible injury cannot be tolerated, do not use since this treatment may cause conifer injury.

Forest Roadsides

To control susceptible broadleaf weeds and woody plants on forest roadsides, apply **.8 to 2.4 pints** (0.1 to 0.3 lb ae dicamba and 0.3 to 0.9 lb ae 2,4-D) of **SADDLE-UP** per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as a water spray and, if desired, include up to 3 quarts per acre of crop oil concentrate (see “Tank Mixing Information”)

Forestry Use Restrictions (broadcast, basal spray, cut surface stumps and frill):

- Do not apply more than **4 quarts** (1.0 lb ae dicamba and 3.0 lb ae 2,4-D) per acre per application.
- Do not make more than 1 broadcast application per year.
- **SADDLE-UP** contains .125 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. If applied with other products containing dicamba, either as a tank mix or separately during the same growing season do not exceed 2.0 lbs. of dicamba a.e. per crop cycle.
- **SADDLE-UP** contains .375 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 4.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year for broadcast application.

NON-CROP AREAS: RIGHTS-OF-WAY (Roadways, Utility, Railroad, Highway, Pipeline); VACANT LOTS; AROUND UTILITY INSTALLATIONS, TRANSFORMERS, PUMP HOUSES, AND BUILDINGS; STORAGE AREAS; FENCES; GUARDRAILS; LUMBER YARDS; INDUSTRIAL SITES; AIRPORTS; TANK FARMS; AND SIMILAR NONCROP AREAS.

When used as directed, **SADDLE-UP** will control or suppress many herbaceous broadleaf weeds (annual, biennial and perennial) as well as many unwanted woody plant and vine species. Regardless of the species to be controlled, adjust/increase spray volumes as necessary to allow for good spray coverage. Make applications when weeds and brush are actively growing. Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.

Refer to the **ANNUAL WEEDS** and **BIENNIAL AND PERRENIAL WEEDS Application Rate and Timing** tables for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

The addition of surfactants can increase control. Biennials are best controlled in the rosette stage. Regrowth may occur in resistant species.

HERBACEOUS BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL: Apply **2 to 5.33 pints** (0.25 to 0.67 lb ae dicamba and 0.75 to 2.0 lb ae 2,4-D) of **SADDLE-UP** in 20 to 100 gallons of water per treated acre. When using low volume application equipment, 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre is acceptable. Apply **2 to 4 pints** (0.25 to 0.5 lb ae dicamba and 0.75 to 1.5 lb ae 2,4-D) per acre of **SADDLE-UP**® for annuals, **3 to 5 pints** (0.375 to 0.625 lb ae dicamba and 1.125 to 1.875 lb ae 2,4-D) per acre for biennials and **5.33 pints** (0.67 lb ae dicamba and 2.0 lb ae 2,4-D) per acre for established perennials.

BRUSH AND VINE CONTROL – High Volume Foliar Spot Applications: Mix **6 to 8 pints** (0.75 to 1.0 lb ae dicamba and 2.25 to 3.0 lb ae 2,4-D) of **SADDLE-UP** in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray

mix. When using low-volume application equipment, 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre is acceptable. Spray volume applied will depend on the size and density of the brush to be treated, but do not apply more than 8 pints of product per treated acre. Direct the spray to treat all foliage, stems, and root collars to wet.

BRUSH AND VINE CONTROL – Broadcast Applications with Ground Equipment: Apply **6 to 8 pints** (0.75 to 1.0 lb ae dicamba and 2.25 to 3.0 lb ae 2,4-D) of **SADDLE-UP** in 20 to 100 gallons of water per treated acre. When using low-volume application equipment, 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre is acceptable. Spray volume applied will depend on the size and density of the brush to be treated, but do not apply more than 8 pints (1.0 lb ae dicamba and 3.0 lb ae 2,4-D) of product per treated acre. Spray all foliage, stems, and root collars to wet.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS: Aerial applications may be made to control either herbaceous or woody plants. Apply **2 to 5.33 pints** (0.25 to 0.67 lb ae dicamba and 0.75 to 2.0 lb ae 2,4-D) of **SADDLE-UP** for herbaceous weeds or **6 to 8 pints** (0.75 to 1.0 lb ae dicamba and 2.25 to 3.0 lb ae 2,4-D) for woody brush and vines in 5 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Coverage is important, so increase spray volume when treating dense stands of brush or weeds. Do not apply more than 8 pints (1.0 lb ae dicamba and 3.0 lb ae 2,4-D) of product per treated acre.

TANK MIX TREATMENTS

READ AND FOLLOW THE LABEL OF EACH TANK MIX PRODUCT USED FOR PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, DIRECTIONS FOR USE, AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS. For broader spectrum control, **SADDLE-UP** may be tank mixed with one or more of the following herbicides for non-cropland use (e.g. railroad, highway, pipeline, etc.).

Amitrole	Diquat	Maleic hydrazide	Simazine
Asulam	Diuron	Mefluidide	Sulfometruon methyl
Atratul	Fenac	Metsulfuron methyl	Sulfosate
Bromacil	Fosamine ammonium	MSMA	Tebuthiuron
Clorflurecol	Glyphosate	Norflurazon	Triclopyr
Chlorsulfuon	Glufosinate	Paraquat	2,4-D
Clopyralid	Hexazinone	Pendimethalin	2,4-DP
Dalapon	Imazapyr	Picloram	
Dicamba	Imazameth	Prodiamine	

Due to variations in formulated products and water supplies, a compatibility test is recommended prior to actual tank mixing.

Only use tank mix combinations in use sites and on the same broadleaf weed species found on both labels. For application methods and other use specifications, use the most restricted limitations from labeling of both products.

Non-crop Areas Restrictions:

- Postemergence (annual & perennial weeds): Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Postemergence (annual & perennial weeds): Do not apply more than 5.33 pints (0.67 lb ae dicamba and 2 lb ae 2,4-D) per acre per application.
- Postemergence (annual & perennial weeds): Minimum spray interval between applications is 30 days.
- Postemergence (woody plants): Do not make more than 1 application per year.
- Postemergence (woody plants): Do not apply more than 8 pints (1.0 lb ae dicamba and 3.0 lb ae 2,4-D) per acre per application.

Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

SADDLE-UP contains 0.375 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 4.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

SADDLE-UP contains 0.125 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application.

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