

# Specimen Label

FLUROXYPYR	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
HALAUXIFEN-METHYL	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
CLOPYRALID	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE



# WideARmatch™

## HERBICIDE

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**For postemergent control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, and triticale**

Active Ingredients:

Clopyralid, monoethanolamine salt .....	12.10%
halauxifen-methyl: 2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 4-(acetylamino)-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl), methyl ester .....	0.46%
fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: [(4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]acetic Acid, 1-methylheptyl ester .....	16.55%
Other Ingredients .....	70.89%
Total .....	100.0%

Contains petroleum distillates

Acid Equivalents:

clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid – 9.19% (0.82 lb/gal)
halauxifen: 2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl) – 0.44% (0.04 lb/gal)
fluroxypyr: [(4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]acetic acid – 11.48% (1.02 lb/gal)

### Precautionary Statements

#### Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-746

#### Keep Out of Reach of Children

## WARNING AVISO

**Causes substantial but temporary eye injury • Harmful if swallowed • Harmful if absorbed through skin**

**Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. 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)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow 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 Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard

(WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.607(d-e)], 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.

### 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.

**If swallowed:** Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give **any** liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**If on skin or clothing:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

**Note to Physician:** Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 day or night, for emergency treatment information.

### Environmental Hazards

#### Aquatic Organism Advisory:

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms and 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. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

**NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT:** This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift

#### Groundwater Advisory:

WideARmatch contains chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and under certain conditions contaminate groundwater which may be used for irrigation or drinking purposes. Users are advised not to apply WideARmatch where soils have a rapid to very rapid permeability throughout the profile (such as loamy sand to sand) and the water table of an underlying aquifer is shallow, or to soils containing sinkholes over limestone bedrock, severely fractured surfaces, and substrates which would allow direct introduction into an aquifer. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

**Surface Water Advisory:** This product has a potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks after application. 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 will reduce the potential loading of the active ingredients from runoff water. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

### Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

### Directions for Use

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

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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

### Agricultural Use Requirements

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

For early entry into 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, wear:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, nitrile rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, or Viton  $\geq 14$  mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

### (Storage and Disposal for rigid containers 5 gal or less)

#### Storage and Disposal

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Store in original container in secured dry storage area. Prevent cross-contamination with other pesticides and fertilizers. Do not store above 100°F for extended periods of time. If container is damaged or spill occurs, use product immediately or dispose of product and damaged container as indicated below.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**Container Handling:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

### (Storage and Disposal for refillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal)

#### Storage and Disposal

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Store in original container in secured dry storage area. Prevent cross-contamination with other pesticides and fertilizers. Do not store above 100°F for extended periods of time. If container is damaged or spill occurs, use product immediately or dispose of product and damaged container as indicated below.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**Container Handling:** 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 a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

### (Storage and Disposal for nonrefillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal)

#### Storage and Disposal

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Store in original container in secured dry storage area. Prevent cross-contamination with other pesticides and fertilizers. If container is damaged or spill occurs, use product immediately or dispose of product and damaged container as indicated below.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**Container Handling:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

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. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or 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. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

#### Product Information

Use WideARmatch herbicide as a postemergence herbicide for the control of annual broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle, common lambsquarters, dandelion, redroot pigweed, henbit, Kochia, chickweed, mayweed chamomile, marehail, wild buckwheat and catchweed bedstraw in wheat (including spring, winter and durum), barley, and triticale not underseeded with legumes.

WideARmatch rapidly stops growth of susceptible weeds. However, typical symptoms (discoloration) of dying weeds may not be noticeable for 1 to 2 weeks after application depending upon growing conditions and weed susceptibility. Degree of control and duration of effect are dependent upon weed sensitivity, weed size, crop competition, growing conditions at and following treatment, and spray coverage.

#### Herbicide Resistance Management

This product contains the active ingredients clopyralid, halauxifen-methyl and fluroxypyr which are Group 4 herbicides, based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance.

The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- If using post-emergence herbicides or tank mixes, control weeds early when they are relatively small.
- Apply full rates of this product for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your local company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.

- Contact your local company representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOAs have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple mode of action. Products with multiple active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a mode of action other than Group 4 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
  - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
  - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
  - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad spectrum herbicide with other mode of action as a foundation in a weed control program, if appropriate.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative modes of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 4 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two sequential applications of this product and any other Group 4 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different mode of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields to reduce weed seed production.

#### Management of Kochia Biotypes

Research has suggested that many biotypes of kochia can occur within a single field. Application of WideARmatch at rates below 14 fl oz per acre can result in a shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field. Do not use less than 14 fl oz of WideARmatch per acre for control of kochia.

#### Best Resistance Management Practice

Extensive populations of dicamba-tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions (such as Chouteau, Fergus, Liberty, Toole, and Treasure counties in the state of Montana). In these areas, this product should be rotated with products **that do not contain dicamba** to minimize selection pressure.

#### Crop Rotation Intervals for All States Except Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington

The following rotational crops may be planted at the indicated interval following application of this product. For best results conduct a field bioassay prior to planting any broadleaf crops not listed. Do not plant unlisted crops prior to 18 months prior to application.

Crop	Rotation Interval <sup>(1)</sup> (Months)
barley, triticale, wheat (spring, winter, and durum)	0
Field corn, oats, sweet corn, grasses grown for seed, forage, and hay	14 days
canola, millet, popcorn	4
Flax, sugarbeet, mustard, camelina, brassica (cole) leafy vegetables	9
Alfalfa <sup>(2)</sup> , dry bean <sup>(2)</sup> , peas <sup>(2)</sup> (dry), rye, sorghum, soybean <sup>(2)</sup> , sunflower <sup>(2)</sup> , safflower <sup>(2)</sup>	10.5
other crops not listed	18

<sup>(1)</sup> Minimum number of months that must pass before planting other crops after application of WideARmatch.

<sup>(2)</sup> For rotation to field peas, soybean, dry bean, alfalfa, sunflower and safflower in 10.5 months, precipitation must be greater than 7.0 inches during the 10.5 months following application of WideARmatch and greater than 5.5 inches during June 1 through August 31 time period following application. Otherwise, rotate to these crops a minimum of 18 months following application.

#### Crop Rotation Intervals for Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington

The following rotational crops may be planted at the indicated interval following application of this product. For best results conduct a field bioassay prior to planting any broadleaf crops not listed. Do not plant unlisted crops prior to 18 months prior to application.

Crop	Rotation Interval <sup>(1, †)</sup> (Months)
barley, triticale, wheat (spring, winter, and durum)	0
Field corn, oats, sweet corn, grasses grown for seed, forage, and hay	14 days
canola, millet, popcorn	4
Camelina, mustard, flax, sugar beet, brassica (cole) leafy vegetables	9
Alfalfa <sup>(2)</sup> , dry bean <sup>(2)</sup> , rye, sorghum, soybean <sup>(2)</sup> , sunflower <sup>(2)</sup>	12
other crops not listed	18

1. Minimum number of months that must pass before planting other crops after application of WideARmatch.
2. For rotation to soybean, dry bean, alfalfa, and sunflower in 12 months, precipitation must be greater than 7.0 inches during the 10.5 months following application of WideARmatch and greater than 5.5 inches during June 1 through August 31 time period following application. Otherwise, rotate to these crops a minimum of 18 months following application.

† **Note:** The above crop rotation intervals are based on average annual precipitation, regardless of irrigation practices. Observance of recommended crop rotation intervals should result in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, WideARmatch is dissipated in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent on several interrelating factors including soil moisture, temperature and organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction of rotational crop safety is not possible. In areas of low organic matter (<2.0%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury may be reduced by burning or removal of plant residues, supplemental fall irrigation and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop.

#### Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants

**Residues in Plants or Manure:** Do not use plant residues, including hay or straw from treated areas, or manure or bedding straw from animals that have grazed or consumed forage from treated areas, for composting or mulching, where susceptible plants may be grown the following season. Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or hay from treated areas on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops. To promote herbicidal decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated or burned. Breakdown of clopyralid in crop residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.

**Avoid Movement of Treated Soil:** Avoid conditions under which soil from treated areas may be moved or blown to areas containing susceptible plants. Wind-blown dust containing clopyralid may produce visible symptoms, such as epinasty (downward curving or twisting of leaf petioles or stems) when deposited on susceptible plants; however, serious injury is unlikely. To minimize potential movement of clopyralid on wind-blown dust, avoid treatment of powdery dry or light sandy soils until soil has been settled by rainfall or irrigation or irrigate shortly after application.

#### Avoid Injurious Spray Drift

This product can affect broadleaf plants directly through foliage and indirectly by root uptake from treated soil. Do not apply this product directly to, or allow spray drift to come into contact with, broadleaf crops including alfalfa, canola, beans, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, lentils, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants or soil where sensitive crops will be planted the same season. (See Crop Rotation Intervals section.)

Make applications only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure crops, whether dormant or actively growing. When applying this product, use low pressure equipment capable of producing consistent spray quality with a minimum of fine spray droplets. Under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets that do not settle rapidly onto target vegetation may be carried a considerable distance from the treatment area. A drift control or spray thickening agent may be used

with this product to improve spray deposition and minimize the potential for spray drift. If used, follow all use directions and precautions on the product label.

## Spray Drift Management

### Ground Applications:

- Apply this product in a total spray volume of 8 gallons or more per acre.
- Apply only with a calibrated sprayer to prevent over application when making spot treatments.
- Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern.
- Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles.
- Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine or smaller droplet.
- Apply this product with nozzles class that produce medium to very coarse spray droplets (according to ASABE S572).
- Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

### Aerial Applications:

- Apply this product in a total spray volume of 5 or more gallons per acre.
- Apply WideARmatch with a nozzle class that ensures medium to very coarse spray (according to ASABE S571).
- Do not apply in wind speeds greater than 15 mph.
- Do not apply in wind speeds below 2 mph due to variable wind directions and high potential for temperature inversion.
- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety.
- The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of wingspan or 90% of rotor diameter.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

**Sensitive Areas:** The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

### Other State and Local Requirements

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

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following Spray Drift Advisories. (This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.)

### SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

### IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

### Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

### Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

### BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

### RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

### SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

### TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

### TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

### WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

### Boomless Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

### Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

### Mixing Directions

#### WideARmatch – Alone:

1. Fill spray tank with water equal to 1/2 to 3/4 of the required spray volume.
2. Add the required amount of WideARmatch, then finish filling the tank.
3. Provide sufficient agitation during mixing and application to maintain a uniform emulsion.
4. To ensure a uniform spray mixture, continuous agitation is required during application. If product is allowed to settle, thoroughly agitate to resuspend the mixture before spraying. Apply mixture immediately after it is prepared.

#### WideARmatch - Tank Mix:

If a broader spectrum of weed control is needed, WideARmatch may be tank mixed with labeled rates of other herbicides provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and (2) tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product.

### Tank Mixing Precautions:

- 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.
- For products packaged in water soluble packaging, do not tank mix with products containing boron or mix in equipment previously used to apply a product mixture containing boron unless the tank and spray equipment have been adequately cleaned. (See Equipment Clean-Out Procedures.)
- Always perform a (jar) test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

### Tank Mixing Restrictions:

- Do not exceed specified application rates. Do not tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be used.

**Tank Mix Compatibility Testing:** A jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of this product and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times after adding each product and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible, and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Continuous agitation during mixing, filling and throughout application is required for all tank mixes. To prevent foaming in the spray tank, avoid stirring or splashing air into the spray mixture.

### Mixing Order for Tank Mixes:

1. Fill the spray tank to 1/4 to 1/3 of the required spray volume.
2. Start agitation.
3. Add different formulation types in the following order, allowing time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each: (1) dry flowables; (2) wettable powders; (3) aqueous suspensions, flowables and liquids. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after each addition.
4. Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to 3/4 of total spray volume and then add WideARmatch and other emulsifiable concentrates and

any solutions and adjuvants. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after each addition.

5. Finish filling the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling and throughout application. If product is allowed to settle, thoroughly agitate to resuspend the mixture before spraying. Apply mixture immediately after it is prepared.

If application or agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, it is a good practice to apply sufficient agitation to tank mix thoroughly before applying.

#### Clean-Out Procedures for Spray Equipment:

1. Drain any remaining spray mixture from the application equipment, then wash out tank, boom, and hoses with clean water. Drain again.
2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank while filling the tank 1/2 full of water.
3. Add commercial tank cleaner, such as household ammonia, at manufacturer's recommended rate. Recirculate for 10 - 20 minutes and spray out the mixture through the boom.
4. Remove all spray nozzles and screens and clean separately.
5. If spray equipment will be used for pesticide application to crops sensitive to WideARmatch, repeat steps 1 through 3. Additional steps may also be required to remove all traces of WideARmatch including replacing hoses or other fittings that may contain adsorbed actives.
6. Thoroughly clean exterior surfaces of spray equipment.

**Note:** Rinsate may be disposed of onsite according to label use directions or at an approved waste disposal facility. Reduced results may occur if water containing soil is used, such as visibly muddy water or water from ponds and ditches that is not clear.

### Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Weeds Controlled<sup>1</sup></b>	
Alfalfa, volunteer	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
Artichoke, Jerusalem	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>
Beans, volunteer	<i>Phaseolus sp</i>
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Burdock, common	<i>Artium minus</i>
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Chamomile, false (scentless)	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>
Chamomile, mayweed (dogfennel)	<i>Athemis cotula</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Clover, black medic	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Clover, hop	<i>Trifolium aureum</i>
Clover, red	<i>Trifolium pretense</i>
Clover, sweet	<i>Melilotus</i>
Clover, white	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Coffeeweed	<i>Daubentonia texana</i>
Cornflower (bachelor button)	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>
Cressleaf groundsel	<i>Packera glabella</i>
Daisy, oxeye	<i>Leucanthospermum vulgare</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Flax, volunteer	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>
Fumitory	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>
Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga</i>
Grape species	<i>Vitis sp</i>
Groundsel, common	<i>Scenecio vulgaris</i>
Hairy vetch	<i>Vicia villosa</i>
Hawksbeard, narrowleaf	<i>Crepis tectorum</i>
Hawkweed, orange	<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>
Hawkweed, yellow	<i>Pilosella caespitosa</i>
Hemp dogbane	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>
Hempnettle, common	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Horseweed (marestail)	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lentils, volunteer	<i>Lens culinaris</i>
Lettuce, prickly	<i>Latua serriola</i>
Locoweed, Lambert	<i>Oxitropis lambertii</i>
Locoweed, white	<i>Oxitropis sericea</i>
Mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Marshelder	<i>Iva xanthifolia</i>
Morningglory	<i>Ipomoea sp.</i>
Nightshade (eastern black, hairy, cutleaf)	<i>Solanum sp.</i>
Peas, volunteer	<i>Pisum sp.</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>

### Weeds Controlled or Suppressed (Cont.)

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Weeds Controlled<sup>1</sup> (Cont.)</b>	
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purple deadnettle	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Ragweed, giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Salsify, meadow (goatsbeard)	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>
Sicklepod	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>
Sorrel, red	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Sowthistle, yellow	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Teasel, common	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Thistle, bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvensis</i>
Thistle, musk	<i>Cirsium nutans</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Vetch	<i>Vicia sp.</i>

#### Weeds Suppressed<sup>1,2</sup>

Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
Carolina geranium	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Field horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
Field pennycress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>
Green smartweed	<i>Polygonum scabrum</i>
Ladysthumb	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>
Knotweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
Wild mustard	<i>Synapsis arvensis</i>
Russian knapweed	<i>Rhaponticum repens</i>
Russian thistle	<i>Salsola iverica</i>
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Volunteer potato	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>

<sup>1</sup>Includes group 2 (ALS) herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes.

<sup>2</sup>Suppression is expressed as a reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.

### Product Application Instructions

#### Application Timing

Apply WideARmatch early postemergence to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at, or following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. **Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled.** If foliage is wet at the time of application, control may be decreased. Applications of WideARmatch are rainfast within 1 hour after application.

#### Perennial Weeds

WideARmatch will control the initial top growth and inhibit regrowth during the season of application (season-long control).

#### Management of Kochia Biotypes

Research has suggested that many biotypes of kochia can occur within a single field. While kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to WideARmatch, all will be suppressed or controlled by the 14 fl oz per acre labeled rate. Application of WideARmatch at rates below the 14 fl oz per acre rate can result in a shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field.

#### Best Resistance Management Practices

Extensive populations of dicamba tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions (such as Chouteau, Fergus, Liberty, Toole, and Treasure counties in the state of Montana). For optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia in these counties, use WideARmatch at a minimum rate of 14 fl oz per acre. In addition, use of WideARmatch should be rotated with products that do not contain dicamba to minimize selection pressure. Use of these practices will preserve the utility of WideARmatch for control of dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes.

#### Spray Coverage

Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Do not broadcast apply in less than 5 gallons of total spray volume per acre. For best results and to minimize spray drift, apply in a spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre. As vegetative canopy and weed density increase, spray volume should be increased to obtain equivalent weed control. Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, follow precautions under Avoid Injurious Spray Drift.

## Adjuvants

Generally, this product does not require the use of an adjuvant to achieve satisfactory weed control. An adjuvant may be added to optimize herbicidal activity when applications are made at lower use rates or lower carrier volumes; under conditions of cool temperature, low relative humidity or drought; to small, heavily pubescent kochia; or when a tank mix partner recommends the use of an adjuvant. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Dow AgroSciences recommends the use of a Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology certified adjuvant.

## Application in Fluid Fertilizer

WideARmatch may be applied in spray solutions containing liquid fertilizer. Test tank mix compatibility in a jar before mixing WideARmatch in liquid fertilizer or when a new batch of liquid fertilizer is used. **When WideARmatch is applied with liquid fertilizer, non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil is not needed.**

## Precautions:

- Temporary crop injury may result when liquid fertilizer is used as the spray carrier.
- Foliar-applied liquid fertilizer may cause foliar leaf burn, yellowing or reduced growth due to the activity of the liquid fertilizer on the crop.

## Restrictions:

- Do not foliar apply liquid fertilizer to spring cereal crops.
- Do not use more than 50% liquid fertilizer in the spray solution.
- Do not apply more than 30 lbs of actual nitrogen per acre with the spray solution.

## Use Site Application Instructions

### Wheat (Including Durum), Barley, Triticale

Apply 14 fl oz of WideARmatch per acre to actively growing wheat (including spring, winter and durum), barley, and triticale from the 2-leaf crop growth stage up to flag leaf emergence (Zadoks scale 39). Apply to susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings which are actively growing and less than 8 inches tall. For best results apply when susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings are actively growing and less than 4 inches tall. Only weeds emerged at the time of treatment will be controlled.

Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance the activity of WideARmatch by allowing maximum foliar uptake and contact activity. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be adequately controlled or suppressed and re-growth may occur. For best results, ensure thorough spray coverage of target weeds.

### Tank Mixes for Wheat (Including Durum), Barley and Triticale:

WideARmatch may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products registered for postemergence application in wheat, barley and triticale. See Tank Mixing Precautions under Mixing Directions. 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.

## Restrictions

- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply WideARmatch directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with, susceptible crops or desirable plants including alfalfa, edible beans, canola, flowers and ornamentals, lentils, lettuce, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tomatoes, or tobacco. Do not permit spray mists containing this product to drift onto such plants.
- Do not use the product more than once per crop season.
- Do not apply to crops underseeded with legumes.
- Do not apply more than 19.6 fluid oz (0.125 lb ae. clopyralid, 0.0062 lb ae. halauxifen-methyl and 0.156 lb ae. fluroxypyr) of WideARmatch per acre per growing season.
- Do not apply more than 0.009 lb ae per acre of halauxifen-methyl per growing season.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- Do not compost any plant material from the treated area.
- Do not transfer livestock from treated grazing areas (or feeding of treated hay) to sensitive broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 7 days of grazing on an untreated pasture (or feeding of treated hay). If livestock transferred within less than 7 days of grazing untreated pasture or eating untreated hay, urine and manure may contain enough product to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.

- Do not use in greenhouses.
- Do not apply within 60 days of crop harvest.
- Do not allow livestock to graze on treated crops for 7 days following application.
- Do not harvest hay from treated grain fields.

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## Terms and Conditions of Use

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If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, to the extent permitted by law, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies.

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## Warranty Disclaimer

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Dow AgroSciences warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

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## Inherent Risks of Use

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It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

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## Limitation of Remedies

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To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

- (1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
- (2) Replacement of amount of product used.

To the extent permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

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