

2017-6981

GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

Container Label

Dicamba L Herbicide

SOLUTION

COMMERCIAL

GUARANTEE: Dicamba, present as the dimethylamine salt 480 g a.e./L

REGISTRATION NUMBER 31536 PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

READ THE LABEL AND BOOKLET BEFORE USING

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING - EYE IRRITANT

CAUTION



POISON

Net Contents: 1 L - Bulk

FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104
1-833-362-7722

PRECAUTIONS:

1. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.
2. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin.
3. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
4. Thaw if frozen. Shake before use.
5. Applicators must wear a long-sleeved shirt, long pants and chemical-resistant gloves.
6. DO NOT enter treated fields until 12 hours after application.
7. DO NOT use in residential areas, which are defined as sites where bystanders may be present during or after spraying , including homes, schools, parks, playgrounds, playing fields and public buildings

FIRST AID (Substituted Benzoic acid) 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. **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 further treatment advice. **If Swallowed:** 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 centre or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **If Inhaled:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. **HOT LINE NUMBER (Substituted Benzoic acid):** Take container, label or product name and Pest Control Product Registration number with you when seeking medical attention.

IN CASE OF A MEDICAL EMERGENCY, CALL TOLL FREE, DAY OR NIGHT: 1-800-331-3148

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Dicamba may cause severe irritation to the eyes, and irritation to the skin, and mucous membranes. Symptoms of overexposure to dicamba may include dizziness, muscle weakness, loss of appetite, weight loss, vomiting, decreased heart rate, shortness of breath, excitement, tenseness, depression, incontinence, cyanosis, muscle spasms, exhaustion and loss of voice. Treat symptomatically.

1. **Disposal:** For information on disposal of unused, unwanted product, contact the manufacturer or the provincial regulatory agency. Contact the manufacturer and the provincial regulatory agency in case of a spill, and for clean-up of spills.

STORAGE:

1. Store Dicamba L Herbicide in its original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food, or feed.
2. Keep the container closed to prevent spills and contamination.
3. Keep packages dry at all times.

NOTICE TO USER:

This pest control product is to be used only in accordance with the directions on the label. It is an offence under the *Pest Control Products Act* to use this product in a way that is inconsistent with the directions on the label. The user assumes the risk to persons or property that arises from any such use of this product.

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Dicamba L Herbicide controls broadleaf weeds in cereals, corn, reduced tillage (prior to seeding and reduced tillage fallow), crop-free land (summer fallow and stubble), red fescue, canary seed (*Phalaris canariensis*), seedling grasses grown for seed and forage and low bush blueberries.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS:

1. Dicamba L Herbicide should not be applied on or near desirable trees or plants.
2. Apply Dicamba L Herbicide when air temperature is between 10 - 25°C. Do not apply when there is a risk of severe fall in night temperature after use.
3. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation water. Thoroughly clean application equipment.
4. Do not treat areas where movement of the chemical into the soil or surface washing may bring Dicamba L Herbicide into contact with roots of desirable plants.
5. Crop damage can occur if the chemical is applied at any time other than the recommended crop stage. (NOTE: Crops growing under stress from adverse environmental conditions such as excess moisture, drought, disease, etc., may suffer a further setback and exhibit more pronounced injury symptoms if Dicamba L Herbicide is applied. However, the crop injury that may occur is usually offset by the weed control obtained).
6. Do not use additives such as oil, wetting agents, emulsifiers, detergents, spreaders, sticking agents or dispersing agents with Dicamba L Herbicide on crops.
7. For information on feeding and grazing of beef and dairy cattle on treated vegetation and for recommendations on treatment/harvest intervals, refer to specific grazing restrictions in Directions for Use sections.
8. If Dicamba L Herbicide is tank mixed with another product, such as 2,4-D, consult that product's label for additional safety precautions, restrictions, application rates, timings and additional weeds controlled.
9. Ensure that spray equipment used to apply Dicamba L Herbicide is properly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals. See section on suggested procedure for cleaning spray equipment.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

TOXIC to aquatic organisms and non-target terrestrial plants.

Observe buffer zones specified under DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

RESISTANCE-MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

For resistance management, Dicamba L Herbicide is a Group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Dicamba L Herbicide and other Group 4 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action, but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance:

- Where possible, rotate the use of Dicamba L Herbicide or other Group 4 herbicides within a growing season (sequence) or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group when such use is permitted. To delay resistance, the less resistance-prone partner should control the target weed(s) as effectively as the more resistance-prone partner.
- Herbicide use should be based on an integrated weed management program that includes scouting, historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (for example, higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favour the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Monitor weed populations after herbicide application for signs of resistance development (for example, only one weed species on the herbicide label not controlled). If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area if possible by an alternative herbicide from a different group. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- Have suspected resistant weed seeds tested by a qualified laboratory to confirm resistance and identify alternative herbicide options.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact FMC Corporation 1-833-362-7722.

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- 5.Applicators must wear a long-sleeved shirt, long pants and chemical-resistant gloves.
- 6.DO NOT enter treated fields until 12 hours after application.
- 7.DO NOT use in residential areas, which are defined as sites where bystanders may be present during or after spraying, including homes, schools, parks, playgrounds, playing fields and public buildings.

FIRST AID (Substituted Benzoic acid)	
If Inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If on Skin or Clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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HOT LINE NUMBER (Substituted Benzoic acid) Take container, label or product name and Pest Control Product Registration number with you when seeking medical attention. IN CASE OF A MEDICAL EMERGENCY, CALL TOLL FREE, DAY OR NIGHT: 1-800-331-3148	
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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

DO NOT apply this product directly to freshwater habitats (such as lakes, rivers, sloughs, ponds, prairie potholes, creeks, marshes, streams, reservoirs and wetlands), estuarine or marine habitats.

DO NOT contaminate irrigation or drinking water supplies or aquatic habitats by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

Surface Runoff

To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats, consider the characteristics and conditions of the site before treatment. Site characteristics and conditions that may lead to runoff include but are not limited to heavy rainfall, moderate to steep slope, bare soil, poorly draining soil (e.g. soils that are compacted, fine textured, or low in organic matter such as clay).

Potential for contamination of aquatic areas as a result of runoff may be reduced by including an untreated vegetative strip between the treat area and the edge of the water body.

Avoid applying this product when heavy rain is forecast.

Leaching

The use of the chemical may result in contamination of groundwater, particularly in areas where soils are permeable (e.g. sand, loamy sand and sandy loam soils) and/or the depth to the water table is shallow.

SPRAY DRIFT PRECAUTIONS:

Dicamba L Herbicide may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly soybeans, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco and other broadleaf plants especially in their developmental and growing stage.

Follow these precautions when spraying in the vicinity of sensitive crops:

1. Avoid spraying when winds are gusty or in excess of 8 km/h and moving towards sensitive crops. Leave an adequate buffer zone between areas to be treated and sensitive plants.
2. Use coarse sprays since they are less likely to drift than fine sprays. Select nozzles which minimize amounts of the fine spray particles. Keep the spray pressure below 150 kPa and the spray volume above 220 L/ha unless otherwise required by the nozzle manufacturer.
3. Do not spray when the temperature is expected to exceed 30°C.
4. Avoid spraying under conditions of high humidity or fog.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT:

Field Sprayer Application

DO NOT apply during periods of dead calm. Avoid application of this product when winds are gusty. DO NOT apply with spray droplets smaller than the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) coarse classification. Boom height must be 60 cm or less above the crop or ground.

Aerial Application

DO NOT apply during periods of dead calm. Avoid application of this product when winds are gusty. DO NOT apply when wind speed is greater than 16 km/h at flying height at the site of application. DO NOT apply with spray droplets smaller than the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) coarse classification. To reduce drift caused by turbulent wingtip vortices, the nozzle distribution along the spray boom length MUST NOT exceed 65% of the wing- or rotorspan.

Buffer Zones

Use of the following spray methods or equipment DOES NOT require a buffer zone: hand-held or backpack sprayer, spot treatment, inter-row hooded sprayer, soil drench and soil incorporation.

The buffer zones specified in the tables below are required between the point of direct application and the lowest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (such as grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas and shrublands), sensitive freshwater habitats (such as lakes, rivers, sloughs, ponds, prairie potholes, creeks, marshes, streams, reservoirs and wetlands) and estuarine/marine habitats.

When a tank mixture is used, consult the labels of the tank-mix partners and observe the largest (most restrictive) buffer zone of the products involved in the tank mixture.

Buffer Zones for Uses in Agriculture and Non-cropland Sites Using ASAE Coarse Applications

Method of Application	Crop		Buffer zones (metres) Required for the Protection of:				
			Freshwater habitats of depths:		Estuarine/marine habitats of depths:		Terrestrial habitat
			Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	
Field sprayer*	Barley, oats, rye, wheat, canary seed, forage grass (seedlings)		0	0	0	0	1
	Corn, forage grass (established), red fescue,		1	1	0	0	4
	Stubble fields, fallow land		1	1	0	0	5
	Blueberry (lowbush)		1	1	1	0	15
Aerial	Barley, oats, rye, wheat (Western Canada Only)	Fixed wing	0	0	0	0	50
		Rotary wing	0	0	0	0	45

*For field sprayer application, buffer zones can be reduced with the use of drift-reducing spray shields. When using a spray boom fitted with a full shield (shroud, curtain) that extends to the crop canopy, the labelled buffer zone can be reduced by 70%. When using a spray boom where individual nozzles are fitted with cone-shaped shields that are no more than 30 cm above the crop canopy, the labelled buffer zone can be reduced by 30%.

**Buffer zones for the protection of terrestrial habitats are not required for use on rights-of-way, including railroad ballast, rail and hydro rights-of-way, utility easements, roads, and training grounds and firing ranges on military bases.

CEREALS (not underseeded to legumes):

Treatment notes:

1. For best performance, spray when weeds are in the 2 to 3 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 5 cm across.
2. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating more mature weeds or dense vegetative growth.
3. Crop damage can occur if application is made at any time other than the recommended crop

- stage.
4. Do not apply Dicamba L Herbicide or Dicamba L Herbicide tank mixes if crop is under-seeded to legumes.

RE-ENTRY INTERVAL:

DO NOT enter treated field until 12 hours after application.

Ground Application:

Apply Dicamba L Herbicide or Dicamba L Herbicide tank mixes in at least 110 litres of water/ha.

Applicators must wear a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and chemical-resistant gloves.

Aerial Application (Western Canada only):

Apply only by fixed-wing or rotary aircraft equipment which has been functionally and operationally calibrated for the atmospheric conditions of the area and the application rates and conditions of this label.

Label rates, conditions and precautions are product specific. Read and understand the entire label before opening this product. Apply only at the rate recommended for aerial application on this label. Where no rate for aerial application appears for the specific use, this product cannot be applied by any type of aerial equipment.

Ensure uniform application. To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices.

Use Precautions

Apply only when meteorological conditions at the treatment site allow for complete and even crop coverage. Apply only under conditions of good practice specific to aerial application as outlined in the "National Aerial Pesticide Application Manual, developed by the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Committee on Pest Management and Pesticides."

Do not apply to any body of water. Avoid drifting of spray onto any body of water or other non-target areas. Specified buffer zones should be observed.

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift, therefore, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in fine particles (mist). Do not apply during periods of dead calm or when wind velocity and direction pose a risk of spray drift. Do not spray when the wind is blowing towards a nearby sensitive crop, garden, terrestrial habitat (such as shelter-belt) or aquatic habitat.

Operator Precautions

Do not allow the pilot to mix chemicals to be loaded onto aircraft. Loading of premixed chemicals with a closed system is permitted.

It is desirable that the pilot have communication capabilities at each treatment site at the time of application.

The field crew and the mixer/loaders must wear chemical resistant gloves, coveralls and goggles or face shield during mixing/loading, cleanup and repair. Follow the more stringent label precautions in cases where the operator precautions exceed the generic label recommendations on the existing ground boom label.

All personnel on the job site must wash hands and face thoroughly before eating and drinking. Protective clothing, aircraft cockpit and vehicle cabs must be decontaminated regularly.

Product Specific Precautions

Read and understand the entire label before opening this product. If you have questions, call the manufacturer at 1-833-362-7722 or obtain technical advice from the distributor or your provincial agricultural representative. Application of this specific product must meet and/or conform to the following:

1. Dicamba L Herbicide or Dicamba L Herbicide phenoxy herbicide tank mixes may be aerially applied in not less than 20 litres of water/ha.
2. Apply Dicamba L Herbicide alone at 230 mL/ha or tank mix Dicamba L Herbicide at 230 mL/ha with the recommended rate of the phenoxy herbicides specified on this label.
3. Do not spray when wind velocities are greater than 15 km/hour.
4. Do not use nozzle pressure above 200 kPa.
5. Do not spray when the wind is blowing towards a nearby sensitive crop, garden, or shelterbelt.

Weeds Controlled (in alphabetical order)	Dicamba L Herbicide Rate	Tank Mix
buckwheat, Tartary, buckwheat, wild cockle, cow cleavers (higher rate only) lady's thumb sow-thistle, perennial (top growth only) smartweed, green spurry, corn thistle, Canada (top growth only)	Dicamba L Herbicide alone at 230- 290 mL/ha	none
All of the above plus: burdock (young seedlings) canola, volunteer* cocklebur flixweed hemp-nettle** kochia pigweed, redroot pigweed, Russian radish, wild shepherd's-purse sunflower, volunteer*** thistle, Russian	Dicamba L Herbicide at 230 mL/ha +	2,4-D amine or MCPA amine or MCPA K
All of the above plus: chickweed hemp- nettle** spurry, corn stinkweed sunflower, volunteer***	Dicamba L Herbicide at 230 mL/ha +	Sencor or Lexone
All of the above plus: buckwheat, wild; canola, volunteer;* sow thistle, perennial (top growth only); thistle, Canada (top growth only)	Dicamba L Herbicide at 230 mL/ha +	Ally

* Best results will be obtained if application is made prior to bolting of canola, when this weed is at the 2 to 4 leaf stage.

** Use Dicamba L Herbicide + MCPA K for hemp-nettle control. Apply at the 2 to 3 leaf stage of weed for best control. Hemp-nettle may not be controlled if application is made at a more advanced stage of crops and weeds.

*** Depending on the growing conditions, control may be slightly delayed.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR CEREALS

Dicamba L Herbicide may be applied to:

- Spring Wheat
- Spring Barley
- Winter Wheat
- Oats
- Spring Rye

The following sections describe application directions for these crops.

Spring Wheat:

Herbicide Mix	Rate/ha	Crop Stage
Dicamba L Herbicide alone	230-290 ml /ha	2 - 5 leaf
+ 2,4-D amine	850 ml /ha (500 g/l formulation)	2 - 5 leaf
or MCPA amine	850 ml /ha (500 g/l formulation)	2 - 5 leaf
or MCPA K	1.1 l /ha (400 g/l formulation)	2 - 5 leaf
or Sencor ® 500*	275-425 mL/ha**	2 - 3 leaf
or Lexone ® DF*	275 g/ha	2 - 3 leaf
Or Ally***	5g/ha	2 - 5 leaf

*Sencor/Lexone tank mixes apply to Western Canada only. Application may be delayed until the 4-leaf stage of the crop, however, crop tolerance may be reduced. Apply Dicamba L Herbicide at 230 ml /ha with Sencor/Lexone.

** Use the higher rate of Sencor 500 for control of volunteer sunflowers.

***Ally tank mixes apply to Western Canada only. Apply Dicamba L Herbicide at 230 ml /ha with Ally. Ensure that Ally ® is completely in suspension in the spray tank before adding Dicamba L Herbicide. Do not add a surfactant.

Spring Rye:

Herbicide Mix	Rate/ha	Crop Stage
Dicamba L Herbicide alone	230-290 ml /ha	2 - 3 leaf
+ 2,4-D amine	850 ml /ha (500 g/l formulation)	2 - 5 leaf

Spring Barley:

Herbicide Mix	Rate/ha	Crop Stage
Dicamba L Herbicide alone	230-290 mL/ha	2 - 5 leaf
+ 2,4-D amine	850 mL/ha (500 g/L formulation)	2 - 5 leaf
or MCPA amine	850 mL/ha (500 g/L formulation)	2 - 5 leaf
or MCPA K	1.1 L/ha (400 g/L formulation)	2 - 5 leaf
or Sencor 500*	275-425 mL/ha **	2 - 3 leaf
or Lexone DF*	275 g/ha	2 - 3 leaf
Or Ally***	5g/ha	2 - 5 leaf

* Sencor/Lexone tank mixes apply to Western Canada only. NOTE: Do not use on Klondike barley.

** Use the higher rate of Sencor 500 for control of volunteer sunflowers.

*** Ally tank mixes apply to Western Canada only. Apply Dicamba L Herbicide at 230 mL/ha with Ally. Ensure that Ally ® is completely in suspension in the spray tank before adding Dicamba L Herbicide.

Winter Wheat:

Herbicide Mix	Rate/ha	Crop Stage
Dicamba L Herbicide alone	230-290 mL/ha	15 - 25 cm tall or before shot blade stage
+ 2,4-D amine	850 mL/ha (500 g/L formulation)	15 - 25 cm tall or before shot blade stage
or MCPA amine	850 mL/ha (500 g/L formulation)	
or MCPA K	1.1 mL/ha (400 g/L formulation)	

Oats:

Herbicide Mix	Rate/ha	Crop Stage
Dicamba L Herbicide alone	230-290 mL/ha	2 - 5 leaf
+ MCPA amine	850 mL/ha (500 g/L formulation)	2 - 5 leaf
or MCPA K	1.1 L/ha (400 g/L formulation)	2 - 5 leaf

GRAZING and HARVESTING RESTRICTIONS:

Do not graze cattle on treated crop, or harvest for silage until 7 days following the application of Dicamba L Herbicide alone and at least 12 weeks following treatment with Dicamba L Herbicide tank mixes

DO NOT harvest forage or cut hay within 30 days after application.

Withdraw meat animals from treated field at least 3 days before slaughter.

FIELD CORN

Treatment Notes

1. Apply Dicamba L Herbicide or Dicamba L Herbicide tank mixes in 220-350 litres of water/ha at a pressure of 150 to 275 kPa. Use coarse sprays.
 2. Keep spray mixture in suspension at all times. If mixture is allowed to settle, thoroughly agitate the mixture before spraying.
 3. Do not apply to sweet corn.
 4. Do not use additives. Oils, wetting agents, emulsifiers, detergents, spreaders, sticking agents, or dispersing agents are not recommended with Dicamba L Herbicide.
 5. Corn height refers to the crop as it stands, not leaf-extended.
 6. When using drop pipes (drop nozzles), direct the spray beneath the lower leaves of the corn and onto the weeds and soil. Do not apply to corn over 50 cm in height.
 7. Apply no later than 2 weeks prior to tassel emergence when using Dicamba L Herbicide. Agricultural Herbicide alone up to 50 cm.
 8. For the best control of annuals, spray when they are actively growing and in the seedling stage. Poor results may occur if weeds are well advanced at the time of application.
 9. When applying Dicamba L Herbicide adjacent to sensitive crops, apply as a pre-emergent or early post-emergent treatment to avoid potential drift onto these sensitive crops.
- Applicators must wear a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and chemical-resistant gloves.

RE-ENTRY INTERVAL:

DO NOT enter treated field until 12 hours after application.

DO NOT APPLY BY AIR.

DICAMBA L HERBICIDE / LIQUID NITROGEN:

Pre-emergent applications of Dicamba L Herbicide are generally compatible with most liquid nitrogen fertilizers. To determine compatibility, mix all components of the finished spray in proportionate quantities in a small jar before mixing in the spray tank. If the herbicides do not ball-up or form flakes, sludge, jelly, oily films or layers, or other precipitates within 5 minutes after mixing, the tested spray-mix is compatible.

Weeds Controlled (in alphabetical order)	Dicamba L Herbicide Rate	Tank Mix
bindweed, field** buckwheat, Tartary	Dicamba L Herbicide alone at 600 mL - 1.25 L/ha	none

buckwheat, wild cleavers cockle, cow lady's-thumb, lamb's-quarters* mustard, hare's-ear mustard, Indian mustard, tumble mustard, wild mustard, wormseed pigweed, redroot* pigweed, Russian ragweed, common* ragweed, false ragweed, giant sow-thistle, perennial** spurry, corn smartweed, green thistle, Canada** velvetleaf		
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*Including atrazine-resistant species.

**Apply Dicamba L Herbicide annually for three years at the flowering stage of bindweed and the budding stage of thistles.

PRE-EMERGENCE TREATMENT

EASTERN CANADA ONLY

Dicamba L Herbicide can be used alone at 1.25 L/ha or in tank mixes with the following herbicides for additional broadleaf and grass weed control.

Herbicide	Rate/ha
Dual	2.0 - 2.75 L
Dual II	2.0 - 2.75 L
Frontier	1.1 - 1.4 L
Aatrex Liquid 480 Herbicide*	2.10 L
Prowl 400**	4.20 L
Aatrex Liquid 480 Herbicide* + Dual II	2.10 L + 2.0 L

*Other atrazine formulations will require a rate calculation adjustment according to percent of active ingredient.

**Other pendimethalin formulations will require a rate calculation adjustment according to percent of active ingredient.

Pre-emergence treatment notes:

- Apply Dicamba L Herbicide tank mixes as broadcast ground treatments after planting but before weeds and corn emerge.
- Apply to medium to fine textured soils containing more than 2.5% organic matter.
- Do not use on sandy or sandy loam soils.

- Avoid direct chemical contact with the corn seed. If you plan to apply Dicamba L Herbicide prior to corn emergence, be sure to place the corn seeds 4 cm or more below the soil surface. If seeds are planted less than 4 cm below the soil surface, delay application of Dicamba L Herbicide until the spike stage.
- Do not incorporate. If applications are made during planting, apply Dicamba L Herbicide far enough behind the planting equipment to avoid incorporation by the planter wheel or other covering device. If soil crusting makes it necessary to use a rotary hoe after a pre-emergence treatment, delay hoeing the soil more than 1.3 cm deep.
- Always consult the tank mix partner label for further limitations and restrictions (especially re: soil type).

POST-EMERGENCE TREATMENT

Dicamba L Herbicide or Dicamba L Herbicide tank mixes can be applied as to corn previously treated with any other broadleaf or grass herbicide. The 1.25 L rate of Dicamba L Herbicide as "overlay" is particularly effective in controlling velvetleaf and providing extended residual control of other late germinating, deep rooted annuals.

Note: Do not use additives such as oils, wetting agents, or sticking agents.

**Dicamba L Herbicide alone:
Spike to 5-leaf corn, Eastern and Western Canada**

Herbicide	Rate/ha	Corn Stage	Weed Stage
Dicamba L Herbicide alone	1.25 L/ha	Emergence to 5-leaf	Pre-emergence to 2-leaf *

*For best performance, spray when the broadleaf weeds are emerged and up to the 2-leaf stage of their development.

**Dicamba L Herbicide tank mixes:
Eastern Canada only**

Herbicide	Rate/ha	Corn Stage	Weed Stage
Dicamba L Herbicide + Frontier ®	1.25 L/ha + 1.1 - 1.4 L	Spike to 3-leaf	Pre-emergence to 2- leaf ***
Dicamba L Herbicide + Aatrex Liquid 480 Herbicide*	1.25 L + 2.10 L	Spike to 5-leaf	Pre-emergence to 2- leaf
Dicamba L Herbicide + Aatrex Liquid 480 Herbicide*+ Dual II	0.6 - 1.25 L + 2.3 L + 2.0 - 2.75 L	Spike to 2-leaf	Emergence to 2-leaf
Dicamba L Herbicide + Prowl ® 400**	0.6 - 1.25 L + 4.20 L	Spike to 4-leaf	Pre-emergence to 2- leaf
Dicamba L Herbicide + Ultim ® 37.4 DF + non-ionic surfactant	0.6 L + 1 bag + 0.2 v/v	Spike to 6-leaf	Emergence to 6-leaf
Dicamba L Herbicide + Elim ® EP + non-ionic surfactant	0.6 L + 60g + 0.2 v/v	Spike to 3-leaf	Emergence to 4-leaf
Dicamba L Herbicide + Dual II	0.6 - 1.25 L + 2.0 - 2.75 L	Spike to 2-leaf	Emergence to 2-leaf
Dicamba L Herbicide + Prowl ® 400** Elim EP + non-ionic surfactant	0.625 L + 2.5 L + 50 g + 0.2 v/v	Spike to 3-leaf	Emergence to 4-leaf

* Other atrazine formulations will require a rate calculation adjustment according to percent of active ingredient.

** Other pendimethalin formulations will require a rate calculation adjustment according to percent of active ingredient.

*** For annuals, apply before 2-leaf stage.

**Spike to 50 cm standing corn
Eastern and Western Canada only**

Herbicide	Rate/ha	Corn Stage	Weed Stage
Dicamba L Herbicide alone	600 mL	Emergence to 50 cm (drop to nozzles from 20-50 cm corn)	Pre-emergence to 2-leaf
Dicamba L Herbicide alone + 2,4-D amine	290 mL + 850 mL	Emergence to 50 cm (drop nozzles from 20-50 cm corn)	Pre-emergence to 2-leaf

Sequential Dicamba L Herbicide applications Eastern and Western Canada

Dicamba L Herbicide may be applied sequentially to a Dicamba L Herbicide application to control late-emerging weeds such as field bindweed, Canada thistle and velvetleaf. Follow application directions as outlined for the Dicamba L Herbicide alone post-emergence treatments up to 50 cm tall corn.

GRAZING and HARVESTING RESTRICTIONS:

Do not graze cattle on treated crop, or harvest for silage until 7 days following the application of Dicamba L Herbicide alone and at least 12 weeks following treatment with Dicamba L Herbicide tank mixes.

DO NOT harvest forage or cut hay within 30 days after application.

Withdraw meat animals from treated field at least 3 days before slaughter.

WEED CONTROL IN REDUCED TILLAGE (PRIOR TO SEEDING)

Treatment notes:

1. Dicamba L Herbicide + Roundup* applications may be applied to emerged annual grass and annual broadleaf weeds in reduced tillage systems prior to seeding of wheat, barley, rye, oats and field corn only.
2. Do not apply prior to seeding sweet corn.
3. Planting should follow soon after application since this tank mix does not provide residual weed control.
4. Delayed planting following chemical application will allow weeds to emerge between application and crop emergence.
5. For field corn, apply to medium to fine textured soils containing more than 2.5% organic matter. Do not use on sandy or sandy loam soils.
6. Certain broadleaf crops such as sweet corn, lentils, peas, canola and flax can be injured by a pre-seeding application of this tank mix and should not be planted after the use of this tank mix.
7. Under certain stress conditions, such as drought, cool temperatures where extremely hard water (>700ppm CA+ Mg) will be used, use 50L/ha of water with this tank mix to help improve results.

Weeds Controlled (in alphabetical order)	Dicamba L Herbicide Rate	Tank Mix
Annual grasses (Apply any time between emergence and heading) brome, downy cereals, volunteer darnel, Persian foxtail, green oats, wild	Dicamba L Herbicide at 315 mL/ha +	Roundup® at 935 mL/ha + 0.5 L of a non-ionic surfactant in 100 L of water
Annual broadleaves (Apply up to 15 cm height) buckwheat, wild* canola, volunteer cockle, cow flixweed** kochia lady's-thumb lamb's-quarters mustard, wild pigweed, redroot smartweed stinkweed** thistle, Russian	Dicamba L Herbicide at 315 mL/ha +	Roundup® at 935 mL/ha + 0.5 L of a non-ionic surfactant in 100 L of water
Perennials (Apply before initiation of seed head or browning of lower leaves) barley, foxtail (suppression only)	Dicamba L Herbicide at 315 mL/ha +	Roundup® at 935 mL/ha + 0.5 L of a non-ionic surfactant in 100 L of water

* Apply at the 1 to 4-leaf stage.

**For optimal control of winter annual broadleaf weeds such as flixweed and stinkweed, 2,4-D should be applied to emerged, actively growing weeds in the fall the year prior to the Dicamba L Herbicide + Roundup®* spring pre-seeding tank mix.
Refer to the 2,4- D product label for appropriate rates.

WEED CONTROL IN REDUCED TILLAGE FALLOW

Treatment notes:

1. Apply Dicamba L Herbicide tank mixes in the spring to fallow land when seedling weeds have emerged, and are actively growing at the 2 to 4-leaf stage.
2. Reduced control may occur if applications are made at an advanced stage of weed development.

Applicators must wear a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and chemical-resistant gloves.

RE-ENTRY INTERVAL:

DO NOT enter treated field until 12 hours after application.

DO NOT APPLY BY AIR.

Weeds Controlled (in alphabetical order)	Dicamba L Herbicide Rate	Tank Mix
buckwheat, wild buckwheat, Tartary cockle, cow flixweed kochia lady's-thumb lamb's-quarters mustard, wild pigweed, redroot shepherd's-purse smartweed, green sow-thistle perennial (top growth) thistle, Canada (top growth) thistle, Russian	230 - 290 mL/ha +	1.1 L/ha of 2,4-D amine 500 OR 920 mL/ha of 2,4-D L.V. ester 600 in 50-100 L of water
barley, foxtail** buckwheat, wild** cereals, volunteer cockle, cow flixweed* foxtail, green kochia lady's-thumb lamb's-quarters mustard, wild oats, wild pigweed, redroot** canola, volunteer stinkweed thistle, Russian	290 mL/ha +	750 mL -1.0 L/ha Roundup® + 350 mL of non-ionic surfactant registered for use in 50-100 L of water
buckwheat, wild	600 mL/ha +	750 mL -1.0 L/ha Roundup® + 350 mL of non-ionic surfactant registered for use in 50-100 L of water

* For control of flixweed use 1.0 L/ha of Roundup®

** Suppression only.

Dicamba L Herbicide/Roundup® application notes:

1. These tank mixes should be applied to emerged actively growing annual weeds from 8-15 cm in height.
2. Use the higher rate of Roundup when weeds are at a more advanced stage of growth.
3. For perennial weed control, refer to the appropriate section of this label for proper stages of growth and recommended stages of application.
4. Reduced control may occur if muddy water is used, such as water from dug-outs, ponds and unlined ditches.

PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL IN SUMMERFALLOW AND STUBBLETreatment notes:

1. Apply Dicamba L Herbicide in 110-220 litres of water/ha.
2. For the most effective control of Canada thistle, follow a long-term approach that includes in-crop, post-harvest, and summer fallow treatments, in conjunction with tillage operations.
3. If application is made after September 1st, or if soil moisture levels are extremely low after application, crop injury may occur in the spring following application.

Applicators must wear a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and chemical-resistant gloves.

RE-ENTRY INTERVAL:

DO NOT enter treated field until 12 hours after application.

DO NOT APPLY BY AIR.

Weeds Controlled (in alphabetical order)	Rate	Recropping in year following
bindweed, field daisy, English dock, curled (top growth) goldenrod ragwort, tansy sow thistle, perennial thistle, Canada	Dicamba L Herbicide alone at 2.5 L/ha	cereals soybeans field corn white beans sweet corn
thistle, Canada sow-thistle, perennial	Dicamba L Herbicide at 1.25 L/ha + Roundup® at 1.7 L/ha + 350 mL of a non-ionic surfactant per 100L of water	All of the above plus canola

Application directions

Summer fallow treatment notes:

1. Cultivate in the spring and apply Dicamba L Herbicide when:

Weed	Weed Stage
thistles	the majority of thistles are up and before the early bud stage (15-25 cm tall)
field bindweed	in the flowering stage
other weeds	in the early bud stage of growth

2. Cultivate three weeks after application.

Stubble treatment notes:

1. Apply to regrowth after harvest and at least 2 weeks prior to a killing frost.

Perennial rosette control in summerfallow

Treatment notes:

1. For the most effective control of Canada thistle, follow a long-term approach that includes in-crop, post-harvest, and summerfallow treatments, in conjunction with tillage operations.
2. Commence early spring cultivation and continue as required throughout the summer. Note: The final cultivation must occur by the end of July between July 15 - August 1 and the final cultivation should cut the thistle off 5 to 7.5 cm below the soil surface.
3. Spray in 110-220 L of water/ha when the majority of thistles have emerged as low growing rosettes 15 to 25 cm across.
4. Apply at least two weeks prior to a killing frost.
5. Cultivate three weeks after application.

DO NOT APPLY BY AIR.

Weeds Controlled	Rate	Recropping in year following
thistle, Canada	1.25 L/ha	cereals field corn white beans canola soybeans

SEED PRODUCTION

Treatment notes:

For new/established stands of red fescue

1. Apply Dicamba L Herbicide or Dicamba L Herbicide tank mixes in at least 110 litres of water/ha.
2. Applications to new seedling stands may be made when the crop is 5 cm tall.
3. Application to established stands may be made up to the shot-blade stage of the crop.
4. For dandelion control, apply Dicamba L Herbicide plus 2,4-D amine in the fall when weeds are in the rosette or early bud stage.

Applicators must wear a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and chemical-resistant gloves.

DO NOT enter treated fields until 12 hours after application.

DO NOT APPLY BY AIR.

Weeds Controlled (in alphabetical order)	Dicamba L Herbicide Rate	Tank Mix
buckwheat, wild buckwheat, Tartary cockle, cow clover lady's-thumb sow-thistle, perennial (top growth) spurry, corn smartweed, green thistle, Canada (top growth)	Dicamba L Herbicide alone at 600 mL/ha	none
All of the above plus: additional weeds found on the 2,4-D amine label	Dicamba L Herbicide at 600 mL/ha +	1.5 L/ha of 2,4-D amine (500 g/L formulation)

For canary seed (*Phalaris canariensis*):

1. The canary seed should only be used as bird seed.
2. For specific weeds controlled, refer to the Dicamba L Herbicide + MCPA amine weed spectrum list under "Cereals"

Herbicide	Rate	Canary Seed Stage
Dicamba L Herbicide alone	290 mL/ha	3 - 5 leaf stage
Dicamba L Herbicide + MCPA amine (500 g/L formulation)	290 mL/ha +850 mL/ha	3 - 5 leaf stage

**For seedling grasses
(seeded alone or underseeded with cereals):**

For seed and forage production of the following seedling grasses:

bromegrass, smooth	wheatgrass, crested
fescue, meadow	wheatgrass, intermediate
fescue, tall	wheatgrass, pubescent
foxtail, meadow	wheatgrass, slender
orchard grass	wheatgrass, streambank
red fescue, creeping	wheatgrass, tall
timothy	

1. Apply Dicamba L Herbicide or Dicamba L Herbicide + tank mixes in at least 110 litres of water/ha.
2. Application to new seedling grasses may be made when they are in the 2 to 4-leaf stage. If the seedling grass is under seeded with a cereal crop, refer to "Cereals" for additional restrictions pertaining to application type and rate.
3. If the crops are to be used as feed or pasture following treatment with Dicamba L Herbicide, Dicamba L Herbicide plus 2,4-D amine or MCPA, refer to "Grazing and Harvesting Restrictions".

Weeds Controlled (in alphabetical order)	Dicamba L Herbicide Rate	Tank Mix
buckwheat, Tartary buckwheat, wild cockle, cow cleavers (higher rate only) lady's-thumb sow-thistle, perennial (top growth) smartweed, green spurry, corn thistle, Canada (top growth)	Dicamba L Herbicide alone at 230-290 mL/ha	none
All of the above plus: burdock (young seedlings) canola, volunteer* cocklebur flixweed hemp-nettle** kochia pigweed, redroot pigweed, Russian radish, wild shepherd's-purse sunflower, volunteer*** thistle, Russian	Dicamba L Herbicide at 230- 290 mL/ha	850 mL/ha of 2,4-D amine (500 g/L formulation) OR 850 mL/ha of MCPA amine (500 g/L formulation) OR 1.1 L/ha of MCPA K (400 g/L formulation)

* Best results will be obtained if application is made prior to bolting of canola, when this weed is at the 2 to 4-leaf stage.

- ** Use Dicamba L Herbicide + MCPA K for hemp-nettle control. Apply at the 2 to 3-leaf stage of weed for best control. Hemp-nettle may not be controlled if application is made at a more advanced stage of crops and weeds.
- *** Depending on the growing conditions, control may be delayed slightly.

For established grass pasture:

1. Apply Dicamba L Herbicide at 600 mL/ha with 1.5 L/ha of 2,4-D amine (500 g/L formulation) to suppress volunteer alfalfa.
2. Apply Dicamba L Herbicide + 2,4-D amine in 110 - 220 L/ha in the spring to actively growing alfalfa at greater than 5 cm in height.

LOW-BUSH BLUEBERRIES:

Treatment notes:

1. Dicamba L Herbicide can be used alone or in a tank mix with 2,4-D L.V. ester.
2. Apply Dicamba L Herbicide or the Dicamba L Herbicide tank mix in 550 litres of water per hectare.
3. Apply in the fall while the sweet-fern is still moderately green after 90% of the blueberries have dropped their leaves. This should be done before the area is burned. Fall burning or cutting should be carried out 4 to 5 weeks after spraying. If spring burning or cutting is planned, it should be done as early as possible in the spring to reduce injury to the blueberries.
4. DO NOT APPLY BY AIR

Applicators must wear a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and chemical-resistant gloves. DO NOT enter treated fields until 12 hours after application.

Weeds Controlled	Dicamba L Herbicide Rate	Tank mix
fern, sweet lambkill (sheep laurel)	4.6 - 7.1 L/ha	none
additional broadleaf control	2.3 L/ha +	5.7 L of 2,4-D L.V. ester (600 g/L formulation)

CONTAINER CLEANING AND DISPOSAL:

1. Triple-or pressure-rinse the empty container. Add the rinsings to the spray mixture in the tank.
2. Follow provincial instructions for any required additional cleaning of the container prior to its disposal.
3. Make the empty container unsuitable for further use.
4. Dispose of the container in accordance with provincial requirements.
5. For information on the disposal of unused, unwanted product, contact the manufacturer or the provincial regulatory agency. Contact the manufacturer and the provincial regulatory agency in case of a spill, and for clean-up of spills.

Dicamba L Herbicide alone or with 2,4-D or MCPA

If you have used Dicamba L Herbicide alone or Dicamba L Herbicide in a tank mix with 2,4-D or MCPA, to clean the spray equipment follow these steps:

1. Thoroughly hose down the inside and outside of equipment surfaces while filling the

- spray tank half-full with water. Flush by operating the sprayer until the system is purged of the rinse water.
- 2.Fill the tank with water, adding 1 L of household ammonia for every 100 L of water. Operate the spray pump to circulate the ammonia solution through the sprayer solution for 15-20 minutes and discharge a small amount of the ammonia solution through the spray boom and nozzles.
 - 3.Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
 - 4.Remove the nozzles and screens and flush the system with two tanks full of water.

Dicamba L Herbicide with other herbicides

To clean spray equipment used to apply Dicamba L Herbicide as a tank mix with wettable powders (WP), emulsifiable concentrates (EC) or other types of water-dispersible formulations, follow these steps: (Note that if you use Dicamba L Herbicide tank mixes with water-dispersible formulation, you must add detergent to the rinse water.)

- 1.Thoroughly hose down the inside and outside of equipment surfaces while filling the spray tank half-full with water. Flush by operating the sprayer until the system is purged of the rinse water.
2. Fill tank with water while adding 1 kg of detergent for every 150 litres of water. Operate the pump to circulate the detergent solution through the sprayer system for 5-10 minutes and discharge a small amount of the solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
- 3.Flush the detergent solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
- 4.Repeat step 1 and follow steps 2 and 3.

- 1.**Disposal:** For information on disposal of unused, unwanted product, contact the manufacturer or the provincial regulatory agency. Contact the manufacturer and the provincial regulatory agency in case of a spill, and for clean-up of spills.

STORAGE:

- 1.Store Dicamba L Herbicide in its original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food, or feed.
- 2.Keep the container closed to prevent spills and contamination.
- 3.Keep packages dry at all times.

NOTICE TO USER:

This pest control product is to be used only in accordance with the directions on the label. It is an offence under the *PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT* to use this product in a way that is inconsistent with the directions on the label. The user assumes the risk to persons or property that arises from any such use of this product.

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