Radar™ LV

2,4-D Ester (65.1%)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

REFER TO INSIDE OF LABEL BOOKLET FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, WORKER PROTECTION STATEMENTS, DIRECTIONS FOR USE, AND STORAGE AND DISPOSAL INSTRUCTIONS.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
2-Ethylhexyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	65.1%
INERT INGREDIENTS	34.9%
Total	100.0%

*Isomer Specific Acid Equivalent (43.20% or 3.76 lbs./gal.) by AOAC Method No. 6.D01-5.

MANUFACTURED FOR
GROWMARK INC.
1701 TOWANDA AVENUE
BLOOMINGTON, IL 61701

EPA Reg. No. 1386-60-534
EPA Est. No. 1386-OH-1

Net Contents:
2 1/2 U.S. Gallons
(9.46 L)

Job #36842

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

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

Applicators and Other Handlers Must Wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing or loading

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

Engineering Controls Statements: 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 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- 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 Swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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 treatment advice.
If Inhaled:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
For 24 Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) call 1-800-308-1241 or for Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident) call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.	

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination. This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target areas.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

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.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT THROUGH ANY TYPE OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Radar™ LV will kill or control the following as well as many other noxious plants suspectible to 2,4-D:

Alders
*Alfalfa
American Lotus
Arrowheads
Artichoke
Aster
Austrian Fieldcress
Beggarticks
Bidem
*Bindweed (Hedge, Field, European)
Bitter Wintercress
Bittercress, Smallflowered
Bitterweed
Blackeyed Susan
Blessed Thistle
Blue Lettuce
Blueweed, Texas
Boxelder
Broomweed
Buckbrush
Buckhorn
Bull Thistle
Bullnettle
Burdock
Bur Ragweed
Burhead
Buttercup
Canada Thistle
Carpetweed
Catnip
Chamise
Cherokee rose
Chickweed
Chicory
Cinquefoil
*Clover, Red
Coastal Redstem Sage
Cocklebur, Common
Coffeebean
Creeping Jenny
Curly Indigo
Dandelion
*Dock
Elderberry
Evening Primrose, Cutleaf
Florida Pusley
Frenchweed
Galinsoga
Goatsbeard
*Goldenrod
Goosefoot
*Ground Ivy
Gumweed
Halogeton
Hawkweed
Healall
Hemp
Henbit
*Hoary Cress
Honeysuckle
**Horseweed or Marestail
Indian mallow
Indigo
Ironweed
Jewelweed
Jimsonweed
Klamath weed
Knotweed
*Kochia
Ladysthumb
Lambsquarters, Common
Loco, Big Bend
Locoweed
Lupine
Mallow, Venice
Manzanita
Marijuana
Many-Flowered Aster
Marshelder
Mexicanweed
Milk vetch
Morningglory, Annual
Mustard
Parrot feather
Pennycress, Field
Pennywort
*Peppergrass
Pigweed
Plantain
Poison Ivy
Pokeweed
Povertyweed
Puncturevine
Purslane
Rabbit brush
Ragweed
Rape, Wild
Redstem Sage
*Russian Thistle
Sagebrush
Salsify
Sand Shinnery, Oak
Shepherdspurse
Sicklepod
*Smartweed
Sneezeweed
Southern Wild Rose
Sowthistle
Spanishneedles
St. Johnswort
Star thistle
Stinging Nettle
*Stinkweed
Sumac
Sunflower
Sweetclover
Tansymustard
Tansyragwort
Tanweed
Tarweed
Thistles
Toadflax
Tumbleweed
Velvetleaf
Vervain
Vetch, Hairy
Virginia Creeper
Wild Buckwheat
Wild Carrot
*Wild Garlic
Wild Lettuce
*Wild Onion
Wild Radish
Willow

*These species may require repeat applications and/or use of the higher rate recommended on this product label even under ideal conditions for application.
**May be applied only when growing on dry land.

Radar™ LV should be used as a water diluted spray, or may be applied in liquid nitrogen fertilizer (see below), for selective control of susceptible weeds growing in small grain crops, corn, grass seed crops and ornamental turf and for non-selective control of certain weeds not in growing crops, such as roadsides and fence rows.

Do not use in or near a greenhouse. Crops contacted by Radar™ LV sprays or spray drift may be killed or suffer significant stand loss with extensive quality and yield reduction.

Apply when the weeds are young and in a succulent, rapidly growing condition, since best results are obtained when soil moisture and temperature conditions are favorable for rapid growth of weed plants. Sprays applied when weeds have stopped growing rapidly, or when they are affected by a lack of moisture in the soil, are often not effective against many kinds of weeds. Spray perennial weeds after they are completely emerged, but before the bloom stage. Kill of weeds may not be evident for 2 to 3 weeks after spraying. Retreatment of areas infested with perennial weeds may be necessary.

Considerable caution must be exercised in using 2,4-D sprays to avoid injury to crops and desirable plants. Do not apply directly to vegetables, grapes, fruit trees, ornamentals, cotton, soybeans, tomatoes or other desirable plants which are sensitive to 2,4-D and do not permit spray mist to drift onto them since even minute

quantities may cause severe injury during the growing or dormant periods. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and all plant growth. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. At high air or ground surface temperatures, vapor from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Do not use on creeping grasses, such as bent. Most legumes, including white clover, are usually damaged and, under some conditions, killed.

Aerial application should be used only when there is no danger of drift to susceptible crops. Many states have regulations concerning aerial application of 2,4-D formulations. Do not apply with hollow cone type insecticide or other nozzles that produce fine spray droplets. Drift from aerial or ground application may be reduced by: (1) applying as near to the target as possible in order to obtain coverage; (2) by increasing the volume of spray mix per acre; (3) by decreasing the pounds of pressure at the nozzle tips; (4) by using nozzles which produce a coarse spray pattern; (5) by not applying when wind is blowing toward susceptible valuable plants. Consult local regulatory authorities before making applications.

PREPARATION OF SPRAY AND APPLICATION: Recommended quantities of Radar™ LV should be added to water in the spray tank at time of application. Agitate or stir to assure a good mixture and continue some agitation during application. The quantity of spray solution to make up will depend upon the equipment to be used. When using a low volume sprayer, the proper dosage should be applied in at least 15 gallons of water per acre, although as little as 5 to 10 gallons per acre have been used successfully in certain instances. When using a high pressure sprayer, apply in 150 to 200 gallons of water per acre. For aerial application, apply in 2 to 5 gallons of water per acre. Always use the proper amount of this 2,4-D weed killer per unit of area regardless of the quantity of water. Do not use the spray equipment for other purposes unless thoroughly cleaned.

USE IN LIQUID NITROGEN FERTILIZER: Radar™ LV may be combined with some liquid nitrogen fertilizers. However, the compatibility of Radar™ LV with the fertilizer must be tested before combining in the spray tank.

JAR TEST
Amount of Radar™ LV
to add to one pint of Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer

	Level Teaspoons of Radar™ LV	
Radar™ LV Rate/Acre	**Volume of 25 Gals./Acre**	**Volume of 100 Gals./Acre**
1/2 Pint	1/4 Teaspoon	1/16 Teaspoon
1 Pint	1/2 Teaspoon	1/8 Teaspoon
2 Pints	1 Teaspoon	1/4 Teaspoon
4 Pints	2 Teaspoons	1/2 Teaspoon

The amount of herbicide to be tested, as indicated in the above table, is based on either 25 gallons or 100 gallons of finished spray per acre. When using lower or higher spray volumes make appropriate changes in the ingredients of the compatibility test.

In a quart jar add the appropriate amount of Radar™ LV as determined from the above chart, to one pint of liquid nitrogen fertilizer. Cover the jar and shake it well. Observe the mixture after 5 minutes and again after 30 minutes.

If the mixture does not ball up or form flakes, sludge, gels, oily films or layers or other precipitates, then the tested combination is compatible. If precipitates form but the mixture can be resuspended with agitation, the combination may be used, provided good agitation is maintained throughout the mixing and application operations.

If incompatibility occurs, the use of a suitable compatibility agent may solve the problem. Rerun the above compatibility test, but add 1/4 teaspoon of a compatibility agent prior to adding the Radar™ LV. (The 1/4 teaspoon is equivalent to 2 pints per 100 gallons of liquid nitrogen fertilizer.) If the mixture is still incompatible, DO NOT USE.

AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Spray Drift Management: AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

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 Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

(This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.)

Information on Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size:

- **Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressure. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

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

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified 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 upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

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, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

TANK MIXING SEQUENCE

If the Radar™ LV/fertilizer mixture is compatible without the use of a compatibility agent, fill the spray tank with half the amount of fertilizer to be used. Add the Radar™ LV, with agitation, and complete filling the tank with the fertilizer. Apply immediately and continue agitation in the spray tank during application.

If a compatibility agent must be used, add it to the spray tank prior to adding the Radar™ LV.

Follow applicable recommendations and field application rates on the fertilizer and compatibility agent labeling, as well as the Radar™ LV labeling.

PLANTING IN TREATED AREAS

Labeled Crops: Within 29 days following an application of this product, plant only those crops named as use sites on this or other registered 2,4-D labels. Follow more specific limitations, if any, provided in the directions for individual crops. Labeled crops may be at risk for crop injury or loss when planted soon after application, especially in the first 14 days. Degradation factors described below should be considered in weighing this risk.

Other Crops: All other crops may be planted 30 or more days following an application without concern for illegal residues in the planted crop. However, under certain conditions, there may be a risk of injury to susceptible crops. Degradation factors described below should be considered in weighing this risk. Under normal conditions, any crop may be planted without risk of injury if at least 90 days of soil temperatures above freezing have elapsed since application.

Degradation Factors: When planting into treated areas, the risk of crop injury is less if lower rates of product were applied and conditions following application have included warm, moist soil conditions that favor rapid degradation of 2,4-D. Risk is greater if higher rates of product were applied and soil temperatures have been cold and/or soils have been excessively wet or dry in the days following application. Consult your local Agricultural Extension Service for information about susceptible crops and typical soil conditions in your area.

CROPS

SMALL GRAIN CROPS (Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats): See table for recommended use rates.

Spray when weeds are small after grains are well tillered (usually 4 to 8 inches tall), but before the boot stage. Do not apply during the seedling stage, late jointing stage or after heading begins. To control large weeds that will interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds, preharvest treatment can be applied when the grain is in the dough stage.

Spring Planted Oats: Use 1/2 pint per acre in sufficient water to give good coverage. Apply after the fully tillered stage, except during the boot to dough stage.

Fall Planted Oats: Apply 1/4 to 1 1/4 pints per acre after full tillering but before the early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require higher rates (3/4 to 1 1/4 pints per acre) for maximum control, but crop injury may result. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

NOTE: Do not use on grain interplanted with legumes. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 14 days after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

CORN

See table for recommended use rates.

Preplant (Field Corn): This product may be applied prior to planting field corn to provide foliar burn-down control of susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and certain broadleaf cover crops such as those listed on this label. To control emerged broadleaf weed seedings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn, apply 1 to 2 pints per acre 7 to 14 days before planting. Do not use on light, sandy soil, or where moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. Use high rate for control of less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa.

Preemergence: Apply to soil after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on very light, sandy soils or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. Use lower rate of application on loam soils and higher rate on clay soils. Use high rate on soil high in organic matter. Plant corn as deep as practical.

Postemergence: Best results are usually obtained when weeds are small and corn is 4 to 18 inches tall. When corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage as much as possible. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. If corn is growing rapidly and temperature and soil moisture content is high, use 1/2 pint per acre rate to reduce the possibility of crop damage. Delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days after application to reduce possibility of stalk breakage from temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D. Hybrid corn should be sprayed only if the cross or line is known to be tolerant to 2,4-D at the recommended dosage, or after experience has shown the particular crosses or lines being grown to be tolerant to 2,4-D treatment.

Preharvest: After the hard dough or denting stage, apply 1 to 2 pints per acre by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production, and control tall weeds such as bindweed, cocklebur, dogbane, jimsonweed, ragweed, sunflower, velvetleaf, and vines that interfere with harvesting. Do not forage or feed corn fodder to livestock for 7 days following application.

SORGHUM (MILO): See table for recommended use rates.

Apply when sorghum is 4 to 12 inches high with secondary roots well established. When crop is over 10 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off foliage as much as possible. Do not apply from flowering to dough stage. Do not use with oil. Temporary crop injury may occur under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperature. Hybrids should be sprayed only if the cross or line is known to be tolerant to 2,4-D at the recommended dosage or after experience has shown the particular crosses or lines being grown to be tolerant to 2,4-D treatment.

RECOMMENDED RATES OF RADAR™ LV

Crop (See Detailed Instructions Above)	Dosage Per Acre**	
	Normal Rates (Usually Safe To Crop)	Higher Rates For Special Situations* (More Likely To Injure Crop)
SMALL GRAINS:		
(Wheat, Barley, Rye):		
Annual Weeds	1/2 to 1 Pint	1 to 2 Pints
Perennial Weeds	1 Pint	1 1/4 to 2 Pints
Preharvest	1 to 2 Pints	
OATS:		
Spring	1/2 Pint	
Fall	1/4 to 3/4 Pint	3/4 to 1 1/4 Pints
Preharvest	1 to 2 Pints	
CORN:		
Preplant (Field Corn)	1 to 2 Pints	
Preemergence	1 to 2 Quarts	
Postemergence	1/2 Pint	1/2 to 3/4 Pint
Preharvest	1 to 2 Pints	
SORGHUM (Milo):		
Postemergence	1/2 Pint	1/2 to 3/4 Pint

*The higher rates as recommended above may be necessary to control difficult weed problems such as under dry conditions in the Western states. They should not be used, however, unless possible crop injury is acceptable. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

**If band treatment is used, base the dosage rate on the actual area sprayed.

FOR USE IN CROP RESIDUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN SOYBEANS

(Preplant Application Only)

Radar™ LV may be used for postemergence control of many susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. This product may be applied prior to planting soybeans to provide foliar burn-down control of susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and certain broadleaf cover crops such as those listed on this label. Make only preplant applications to emerged weeds prior to planting soybeans grown in reduced tillage production systems. Apply only according to instructions given below.

Do not use any tillage operations between herbicide application and planting of soybeans.

Mixing Instructions: Compatible crop oil concentrates, agricultural surfactants and fluid fertilizers approved for use on growing crops may be added to spray mixture to increase the herbicidal effectiveness of Radar™ LV on certain weeds. Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on the label of each product added to the spray mixture.

Application Procedures: Apply using air or ground equipment in a spray volume sufficient to provide uniform coverage of weeds. Use 2 or more gallons of total spray volume per acre for aerial application and 10 or more gallons per acre for ground equipment.

APPLICATION TIMING AND USE RATES

PRODUCT	BROADCAST APPLICATION RATE	WHEN TO APPLY (Days Prior To Planting Soybeans)
Radar™ LV	1 Pint/Acre	Not Less Than 7 Days
	2 Pints/Acre	Not Less Than 30 Days

For best weed control results, application should be made when weeds are small, actively growing and free of stress caused by temperature extremes, moisture stress, diseases, or insect damage. The control of individual weed species may be variable. Consult your local county agent or State Agricultural Extension Specialist or Crop Consultant for advice.

Use Precautions and Restrictions:

*Important Notice: Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in treated fields may occur. Whether or not soybean injury occurs and the extent of such injury will depend on weather (temperature and rainfall) from herbicide application until soybean emergence and agronomic factors such as the amount of weed vegetation and previous crop residue present at the time of application. Injury is more likely under cool rainy conditions and where there is less weed vegetation and crop residue present.

* Do not use on sandy soils with less than 1.0% organic matter.
* Do not make more than one application per season regardless of the application rate used.
* Do not apply when weather conditions such as atmospheric temperature inversion or when wind direction favors drift from the treated area to susceptible plants.
* Do not allow livestock grazing or harvest hay, forage or fodder from treated fields. Livestock should be restricted from feeding/grazing of treated cover crops.
* In treated fields, plant soybean seed as deep as practical, but not less than 1.0 inch deep. Adjust the planter, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is adequately covered.
* Do not apply Radar™ LV as described unless you are prepared to accept the results of soybean injury, including possible stand loss and/or yield reduction.
* During the growing season following application, do not replant treated fields with crops other than those labeled for use with Radar™ LV.

LAWN AND ORNAMENTAL TURF: Use 1 to 3 pints of Radar™ LV in enough water to give good coverage to one acre on established stands of perennial grasses. Do not apply to creeping grasses such as Bent except for spot spraying. Newly seeded turf should not be treated until after the second mowing and the lower dosage rate should be used. Reseeding of treated areas should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall; with fall application, reseed in the spring. Legumes are usually damaged or killed, therefore, do not treat areas where the legumes are desired. Deep-rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same season or in subsequent years. The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year.

GRASS SEED CROPS: Apply 1 to 4 pints of Radar™ LV in the Spring or Fall to control broadleaf weeds in grass being grown for seed. Do not apply from early boot to milk stage. Spray seedling grass only after the five-leaf stage, using 3/4 to 1 pint per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established, higher rates of up to 4 pints can be used to control hard to kill annual or perennial weeds. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for good growth. Do not use on Bent unless injury can be tolerated. Do not graze dairy animals nor cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.

FALLOW LAND: On established perennial species such as Canada thistle and Field bindweed, apply up to 2 quarts per acre of Radar™ LV. For annual broadleaf weeds, apply 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until 2,4-D has disappeared from the soil.

PASTURE AND RANGELAND: NOTE: Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application. Do not harvest grass for hay within 30 days of application. Do not graze meat animals on treated areas within 3 days of slaughter. Do not use on bent grass, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes or on newly seeded pastures. Do not apply after heading begins or when grass is in the boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired.

Bitterweed, Broomweed, Croton, Docks, Kochia, Marshelder, Muskthistle, and Other Broadleaf Weeds: Use 4 pints of Radar™ LV per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. If the weeds are young and growing actively, 2 pints per acre will provide control of some species. Deep rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same year or in subsequent years.

Wild Garlic and Wild Onion: Apply 4 pints per acre, making three applications (fall-spring-fall or spring-fall-spring) starting in late fall or early spring.

Weed Control in Newly Sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass: Apply 2 to 4 pints per acre preemergence and/or postemergence.

Sand Shinnery Oak and Sand Sagebrush: On the oak, use 2 pints in 5 gallons of oil or in 4 gallons of water plus 1 gallon of oil per acre. Apply by aircraft between May 15 and June 15. On the sagebrush, use 2 pints in 3 gallons of oil per acre and apply by aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and the brush is actively growing.

Big Sagebrush and Rabbitbrush: Use 4 pints per acre in 2 to 3 gallons of oil or in 3 to 5 gallons of oil-water emulsion spray. Brush should be leafed out and growing actively when treated. Retreatment may be needed.

Chamise, Manzanita, Buckbrush, Coastal Sage, Coyotebrush, and Certain Other Chaparral Species: Use 4 pints per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water. One gallon of fuel oil may be included in the spray mixture for added effectiveness. Make applications by aircraft or ground equipment to obtain uniform spray coverage. For effective control, the brush must be fully leafed out and growing actively when sprayed. Retreatment may be needed.

SPOT TREATMENT IN NON-CROP AREAS: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use 1/4 pint (4 fluid ounces) of Radar™ LV in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.

General Weed Control (Airfields, Roadsides, Vacant Lots, Fence Rows, Industrial Sites, and Similar Areas): Use 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Usually 2 quarts per acre will give adequate control. Do not use on herbaceous ground covers or creeping grass such as Bent. Legumes will usually be damaged or killed. Deep-rooted perennials may require repeat applications. Do not use on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Delay reseeding for 30 days or until 2,4-D has disappeared from soil. The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year.

Control of Southern Wild Rose: On roadsides and fencerows, use 1 gallon of this product plus 4 to 8 ounces of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of water and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two or more treatments may be required. On rangeland, apply a maximum of 4 1/5 pints of this product per acre per application per site.

Grasses in Conservation Reserve Program Areas: To control annual broadleaf weeds, apply when weeds are actively growing. Use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre when weeds are small; use higher rates on older weeds. Excessive injury may result if applied to young grasses with fewer than 6 leaves or prior to grasses being well established. To control biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in established grasses, apply at a rate of 2 to 4 pints per acre. Apply to actively growing weeds. Treat when biennial weeds are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. Treat perennial weeds in the bud to bloom stage.

Note: It is suggested that at least 2 gallons of water per acre by air and 5 gallons of water per acre by ground be used. Do not harvest or graze treated Conservation Reserve Program areas. Do not apply to grasses in the boot to dough stage if grass seed production is desired.

Woody Plant Control: To control woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D such as Alder, Buckbrush, Elderberry, Sumac, and Willow on non-crop areas, use 2 quarts in 100 gallons of water. Wet all parts of the plants thoroughly, including stem and foliage to the point of runoff. Higher volumes of up to 400 gallons per acre are necessary where the brush is very dense, and over 6 to 8 feet high. Applications are more effective when made on actively growing plants. Treatment should not be made during time of severe drought or in early Fall when leaves lose their green color. Hard to control species may require retreatment next season.

USES IN FOREST MANAGEMENT

Conifer Release: For control of alder, apply 1 1/2 to 2 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, and apply as a foliage spray between mid-May and mid-June.

For control of madrone, manzanita, oak, tanoak, and similar species to release hemlock, spruce, and firs, apply 2 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, just prior to or during budbreak of Douglas fir.

After northern conifers, jack pine, red pine, black spruce, and white spruce cease growth and "harden off" in late summer, a spray of 1 1/2 to 2 quarts in 8 to 25 gallons of water per acre may be applied by air to control certain competing hardwood species such as alder, aspen, birch, hazel, and willow. Since this treatment may cause occasional conifer injury, do not use if such injury cannot be tolerated. Consult your regional or extension forester or state herbicide specialist for recommendations to fit local conditions.

For control of hazel brush and similar species in the Lake States area, apply 2 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, when new shoot growth of Hazel is complete.

Tree Injections (Pine Release): To control hardwoods, such as Oaks, Hickory, Maple, Pecan, Elm, Sumac, Sweetgum and Hawthorn in forest and other noncrop areas, apply undiluted product in a concentrate tree injector calibrated to apply 1 ml per injection. Space injections 2 inches apart, edge to edge, completely around the tree and close to the base. The injector bit must penetrate the inner bark. On hard-to-kill species such as Hickory, Dogwood, Red maple, Blue beech and Ash, make injections 1 to 1 1/2 inches apart, edge to edge. Treatment may be made at any time of the year. For best results, injections should be made during growing season, May 15 – October 15. For dilute injections, mix 1 gallon of product in 19 gallons of water.

Dormant Application (other than Pine): For the control of susceptible deciduous brush species such as alder, cascara, cherry, poplar and service berry, apply up to 3 quarts of product per acre in sufficient diesel, fuel oil or kerosene for good coverage. Application may be made by ground or air and should be made before conifer bud break.

Pine Only: Make application while pine buds are still dormant. Apply 2 quarts of product per acre in sufficient water for good coverage by air or ground equipment. Do not use this application unless some pine injury is acceptable. Use of diesel, kerosene, or other oil, or addition of surfactants to spray mix may cause unacceptable pine injury.

Christmas Tree Plantations: For control of labeled broadleaf weeds in Douglas fir Christmas trees, use 1 to 2 pints of this product per acre. Apply over the top of Douglas fir by ground or aerial application, e.g., only when the trees are dormant, prior to bud break. Do not spray over the top of pine or true firs (Abies spp.). Directed sprays may be made to weeds in Christmas tree plantations of all conifer species, but the spray must not contact tree foliage as injury may occur. Do not apply to weakened, diseased, or stressed seedlings, since unacceptable injury may occur. This product may be mixed with Atrazine for Christmas tree application (see Tank Mixes section).

Herbaceous Weed Control: To control over-wintering susceptible weeds such as false dandelion, klamathweed, plantain, and tansy ragwort, apply 1 to 3 quarts of product per acre in sufficient water for good coverage. Make application at rates and timing indicated above if pines are present. For control of hazel brush and similar species in the Lake States area, apply 2 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, when new shoot growth of Hazel is complete.

Site Preparation:

(As Budbreak Spray) — For control of alder prior to planting seedlings, apply 2 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, after alder budbreak but before foliage is 1/4 full size.

(As Foliage Spray) — For control of alder prior to planting seedlings, apply 2 quarts of product per acre in 8 to 25 gallons of water, after most alder leaves are full size.

TANK MIXES

Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, geographic and other restrictions.

CEREAL GRAINS

Radar™ TM and Buctril® ME4 for Weed Control on Cereal Grains (wheat, barley and rye): Buctril® ME4 Broadleaf Herbicide will control some annual weeds that are resistant to this product and may be tank mixed with Radar™ LV for broader spectrum weed control on small grains. In cereal areas except Washington, Oregon and Idaho, use 1/2 to 1 pint of this product plus 1/2 to 3/4 pint of Buctril® ME4 per acre. In Washington, Oregon and Idaho, use 1/2 to 1 pint of this product plus 3/4 to 1 pint Buctril® ME4 per acre. First mix the Radar™ LV in water, then add the Buctril® ME4. Use the higher rates for larger weeds or where weed growth is slow due to dry or cold weather. Apply before weeds are 6 inches high. Use 10 to 20 gallons total spray volume per acre with ground equipment or 5 to 10 gallons total spray volume with air application. Use higher volume on larger weeds.

Radar™ LV and Amber® Tank Mix for Control in Wheat, Barley, Pastures, Rangeland and Conservation Reserve Program Areas: Use Amber® recommended rates and application guidelines in combination with Radar™ LV in the following applications:

- To control broadleaf weeds beyond optimum treatment size for Amber®.
- To control broadleaf weeds not listed on the Amber® label.
- To control sulfonylurea resistant weeds.
- For henbit control, apply with Amber® in early postemergent applications.

Radar™ LV with Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt (or Albaugh Dicamba SG) and Ally® (or Express®) to Provide More Complete Kochia Control: Offers quick burndown. Provides residual activity with Ally® to control later weed flushes making harvesting easier and reducing postharvest weed control needs. Controls broader weed spectrum while offering better control of Russian thistle, mustards, flixweed and wild buckwheat. Allow for early treatment. Apply 8 ounces of this product with 0.1 ounce of Ally® plus either 2 to 3 ounces of Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt or 4 to 6 ounces of Albaugh Dicamba SG per acre. The tank mix can be applied to winter wheat from the four-leaf stage (tillering) to prior to joint. It can be applied to spring wheat from the four-leaf stage through the five-leaf stage. Growers who want to rotate to a sensitive crop following wheat and are concerned about carryover from Ally® can substitute Express® in the tank mix which allows crop rotation 60 days after application. The recommended rate of Express® is 1/6 ounce per acre.

Radar™ LV and Peak® for Postemergent Weed Control in Grain Sorghum: Use 3 3/4 to 7 1/2 ounces per acre of Radar™ LV in combination with Peak® herbicide. Application should be made as a directed spray when sorghum reaches 5–8 inches or 8–24 inches in height. **For Applications in Wheat, Barley and Rye:** Use the lower tank mix rate for Peak® in conjunction with 7 1/2 to 12 ounces per acre of Radar™ LV to control thistles and field bindweed. Application limited to spring after tillering and prior to jointing. **For Control of Kochia (1–6 inches), Lambsquarter (1–6 inches), Morningglories (1–6 inches) and Pigweeds (1–8 inches) in Wheat and Fall Seeded Barley:** Apply tank mix rate of Peak® in combination with 7 1/2 to 12 ounces per acre of Radar™ LV after tillering and prior to jointing.

Radar™ LV and Finesse® for Postemergent Applications to Control Broadleaf Weeds in Wheat and Barley: Combine label recommended use rates of Finesse® with 7 1/2 to 15 ounces of Radar™ LV per acre. Follow all spray application guidelines as outlined on the Finesse® label.

SOYBEANS

Radar™ LV and Turbo® 8EC in Reduced-tillage or No-till Systems: Radar™ LV may be applied in combination with Turbo® 8EC for the control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds and the suppression of emerged perennial weeds when soybeans are directly seeded into a stale seedbed, cover crop or in previous crop residues. **Special precautions:** Poor weed control and/or crop injury may result if directions are not followed. Do not use a rib-type press wheel on your no-till planter or crop injury may result. Apply at a rate of 2 pints Radar™ LV per acre with labeled rates of Turbo® 8EC. Application is recommended 30 days prior to planting.

Radar™ LV and Poast® as a Burndown Prior to Planting Soybeans: For broad spectrum postemergence weed control, a tank mix application of Radar™ LV with Poast® may be made for control of emerged broadleaf and grass weeds before planting soybeans. Apply at a rate of 1 pint this product per acre with labeled rates of Poast® up to 30 days prior to planting.

Radar™ LV with Scepter®, Scepter® 70 DG or Squadron® in Preplant Applications on No-till Soybeans: For broad spectrum postemergence weed control, a tank mix application of Radar™ LV with Scepter®, Scepter® 70 DG or Squadron® herbicides may be made for the control of emerged broadleaf and grass weeds before planting soybeans. Apply at a rate of 1 pint of this product per acre up to 7 days prior to planting or 2 pints per acre up to 30 days prior to planting with labeled rates of Scepter®, Scepter® 70 DG or Squadron® herbicides.

Radar™ LV and Sencor® as Knockdown Herbicides for No-till: Radar™ LV with Sencor® DF alone or in combination with metolachlor or *S*-metolachlor, Lasso®, Surflan™ or Prowl® may be applied as an early preplant surface application for the control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in soybeans in minimum or no-till products. Application must be made at least 30 days prior to planting. Apply at a rate of 2 pints this product (1 lb. a.i.) per acre with labeled rates of Sencor®. Where grass herbicide is used in tank mix, apply at the rates specified on that product's label.

CHRISTMAS TREES

Radar™ LV and Atrazine for Weed Control in Forest and Christmas Tree Plantings: A tank mix of these two products can be used to control weeds and thus aid in establishment of young transplants of Douglas fir, grand fir, nobel fir, white fir, Austrian pine, bishop pine, Jeffrey pine, Knobcone pine, loblolly pine, lodgepole pine, Monterey pine, ponderosa pine, scotch pine, slash pine, blue spruce and Sitka spruce.

The mix should be applied between fall and early spring, preferably in February or March, while trees are still dormant, or soon after transplanting. Weeds should not be more than 1 1/2 inches high. It can be applied with either ground or air equipment. Helicopters have been highly effective for reforestation applications or steep terrain. Uniform application is the key to good weed control. Use 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre for ground application. When applying by air, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water. Be sure equipment is properly calibrated. All screens in the spray system – nozzles, and in-line and suction strainers – should be 15 mesh or coarser. Use a pump with capacity to maintain a nozzle pressure of 35 to 40 psi, and sufficient agitation to keep the mixture in suspension in the spray tank. If a nurse tank is used, keep the mixture agitated while awaiting transfer to the spray tank. Mix and apply 2 to 4 quarts Atrazine 4L or 2 1/2 to 5 pounds Atrazine 80W with 1 to 3 quarts of Radar™ LV per acre. The actual rate of Atrazine used should depend on soil type. Soils high in organic matter require higher rates than light to medium soils. **Band Application to Christmas Trees:** Calculate the amount to be applied per acre. The band width in inches, divided by the rows spacing in inches, times the rate per acre for broadcast treatment will equal the amount needed per acre for band treatment. For example, when treating a 4-foot band over trees planted in rows of 8 feet apart, apply 1 1/4 to 2 1/2 pounds of Atrazine per acre. Please read Atrazine label(s) for additional instructions.

NON-CROP AND WOODY PLANT CONTROL

For non-crop and woody plant control use do not apply more than 8 pints per acre per season.

Radar™ LV and Garlon™ 4 or Garlon™ 3A Tank Mixtures for Non-Crop Areas: Broadleaf Weed Control: Use 2 to 4 pints Radar™ LV plus 2 to 6 pints Garlon™ 4 or 3 to 8 pints Garlon™ 3A per acre. For wider spectrum control of broadleaf weeds and woody plants, apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre. Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing. **Woody Plant Control – Broadcast Foliar Spray:** Use 4 to 8 pints Radar™ LV plus 1 1/2 to 3 quarts Garlon™ 4 or 2 to 4 quarts Garlon™ 3A per acre. Apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre. Apply when woody plants are actively growing. **Woody Plant Control – High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment with Ground Equipment:** Use 2 to 8 pints Radar™ LV plus 1 1/2 to 12 pints Garlon™ 4 or 2 to 16 pints Garlon™ 3A per acre. Mix 1 1/2 to 4 pints product, plus 1 1/2 to 3 pints Garlon™ 4 or 2 to 4 pints Garlon™ 3A in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray per acre. Apply at a volume of 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending on size and density of woody plants. Thoroughly wet all leaves, stems, and root collars of plants to be controlled. **Woody Plant Control – Aerial Application (Helicopter only):** Use 4 to 8 pints Radar™ LV plus 3 to 4 quarts Garlon™ 4 or 4 to 6 quarts Garlon™ 3A per acre. Apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre using drift control equipment or an effective drift control agent. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions.

Radar™ LV and Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt Tank Mix for Non-Crop Areas: Annual Broadleaf Weeds: Use 2 to 4 pints this product plus 1/2 to 1 1/2 pints Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt per acre. For wider spectrum control of broadleaf weeds and woody plants, apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre. Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing. Use the higher rates when treating dense or tall vegetative growth. **Perennial and Biennial Broadleaf Weeds:** Use 3 to 4 pints of this product plus 1/2 to 6 pints Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt per acre. Apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre. Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing but prior to flowering. Use the lower rates for biennials less than 3 inches rosette diameter. Use the higher rate for perennial weeds or for biennial weeds past the 3 inch rosette stage. **Woody Plant Control – Broadcast, High Volume, Stem Foliage or Aerial Application:** Use 4 to 8 pints of this product plus 2 to 8 quarts Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt per acre. Apply as a broadcast spray in enough water to deliver 20 to 100 gallons total spray per acre or apply as a high volume stem foliage spray in enough volume to thoroughly wet leaves, stems, and root collars (100 to 400 gallons per acre) or apply aerially in enough water to deliver total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre using drift control equipment or an effective drift control agent. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions.

Tank mixes of Radar™ LV and Escort®, Oust® or Telar® herbicides improve control of some target species and may also be tank mixed with these products for postemergent weed control. Tank mixes have shown improved control where resistant bio-types are present.

Note: All intended tank mix combinations should be used only in recommended areas on the same broadleaf weed species found on both labels. For application methods and other use specifications, use the most restricted limitations from labeling of both products.

STORAGE AND CONTAINER REUSE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

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

TANK CLEANING: Triple rinse (or equivalent) and wash with appropriate cleaners before reusing.

MINI-BULK REUSE: This container may be offered for refilling with Radar™ LV if the tank seal has not been broken or removed.

METAL DRUM DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning or dispose of by procedures approved by state and local authorities.

PLASTIC CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions For Use and Warranty and Limitation of Damages before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following conditions and Warranty and Limitation of Damages.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES

GROWMARK, INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes set forth in the complete Directions For Use label booklet ("Directions") when used in accordance with those Directions under the conditions described therein. NO OTHER EXPRESS WARRANTY OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR MERCHANTABILITY IS MADE. This warranty is also subject to the conditions and limitations stated herein.

Buyer and all users shall promptly notify this Company of any claims whether based in contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise.

Buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage from use or handling which results from conditions beyond the control of this Company, including, but not limited to, incompatibility with products other than those set forth in the Directions, application to or contact with desirable vegetation, unusual weather, weather conditions which are outside the range considered normal at the application site and for the time period when the product is applied, as well as weather conditions which are outside the application ranges set forth in the Directions, application in any manner not explicitly set forth in the Directions, moisture conditions outside the moisture range specified in the Directions, or the presence of products other than those set forth in the Directions in or on the soil, crop or treated vegetation.

Upon opening and using this product, buyer and all users are deemed to have accepted the terms of this Warranty and Limitation of Damages which may not be varied by any verbal or written agreement. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

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Manufactured for: GROWMARK, INC., 1701 Towanda Avenue, Bloomington, IL 61701