



# Huskie®

## HERBICIDE

Net Contents:

2.5 Gallons

BROMOXYNIL	GROUP	6	HERBICIDE
PYRASULFOTOLE	GROUP	27	HERBICIDE

FOR CONTROL OF CERTAIN BROADLEAF WEEDS IN WHEAT, BARLEY, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM ACRES (CRP), GRASS GROWN FOR SEED, RYE, GRAIN SORGHUM (TO INCLUDE GRAIN AND FORAGE) AND TRITICALE

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Pyrasulfotole (CAS Number 365400-11-9) .....	3.3%
Bromoxynil Octanoate .....	13.4%
Bromoxynil Heptanoate .....	12.9%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS:</b> .....	<b>70.4%</b>

Contains petroleum distillate **TOTAL: 100.0%**

Contains the following active ingredients per gallon: 0.31 lbs pyrasulfotole and 1.75 lbs bromoxynil.

EPA Reg. No. 264-1023

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING AVISO

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

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

For **MEDICAL** And **TRANSPORTATION** Emergencies **ONLY**

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

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

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

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## FIRST AID

<b>IF SWALLOWED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li><li>• Have the person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li><li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.</li><li>• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.</li></ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<p><b>Note to Physician: May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillate.</b></p> <p><b>For MEDICAL Emergencies Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577.</b></p> <p><b>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.</b></p>	

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

#### WARNING

May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, clothing or breathing dust. Wear protective eyewear (safety glasses).

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:** Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, chemical resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, nitrile rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, or neoprene rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, and protective eyewear (safety glasses).

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

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

To reduce exposure to residue, wash the spray rig, tractor, and all other equipment used to handle or apply this product with water daily or before using the equipment for any other uses.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENT

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.

Handlers must use closed mixing loading systems during mixing/loading liquids for aerial applications to fallow land and high-acreage field crops.

## USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

#### User should:

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

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 any body of water and do not apply when/where conditions could favor runoff. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Do not allow sprays to drift onto desirable plants. Drift or runoff may adversely affect non-target plants.

#### Non-Target Organism Advisory Statement:

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

#### Ground Water Advisory:

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Users are advised not to apply pyrasulfotole where soils have a rapid to very rapid permeability (such as loamy sand to sand) and the water table of an underlying aquifer is shallow or to soils containing sinkholes over limestone bedrock, severely fractured surfaces, and substrates which would allow direct introduction into an aquifer. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

#### **Surface Water Advisories:**

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a medium potential for reaching both surface water and aquatic sediment via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of pyrasulfotole from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

#### **Reporting Ecological Incidents**

To report ecological incidents, including mortality, injury, or harm to plants and animals, call 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937).

### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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

**Do not use this product until you have read the entire label.**

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

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

**Endangered Species Protection Requirements:** It is a Federal offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in an unauthorized "take" (e.g., kill or otherwise harm) of an endangered species and certain threatened species, under the Endangered Species Act section 9. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the area in which you are applying the product. You must obtain a Bulletin no earlier than six months before using this product. To obtain Bulletins, consult <http://www.epa.gov/espp/>, call 1-844-447-3813, or email [ESPP@epa.gov](mailto:ESPP@epa.gov). You must use the Bulletin valid for the month in which you will apply the product.

### **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 2 days for grasses. The REI is 24 hours for all the other crops.

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 over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, chemical resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, nitrile rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, or neoprene rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, and protective eye wear.

#### **Mandatory Spray Drift Management**

##### **Aerial Applications**

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a fine or coarser droplet size (ASABE S641).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 mph at the application site.
- The boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use  $\frac{1}{2}$  swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

##### **Ground Boom Applications**

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 mph at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

## **SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES**

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

### **Importance Of Droplet Size**

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

### **Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom**

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

### **Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft**

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

### **Boom Height - Ground Boom**

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

### **Release Height - Aircraft**

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

### **Shielded Sprayers**

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

### **Temperature And Humidity**

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

### **Temperature Inversions**

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

### **Wind**

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

## **WEED RESISTANCE-MANAGEMENT**

For resistance management, please note that Huskie Herbicide contains both a Group 6 and a Group 27 herbicide. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 6 and/or Group 27 herbicides. The resistant individuals may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Huskie Herbicide or other Group 6 and Group 27 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 if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage ( or other mechanical control methods), cultural ( e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected

area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.

- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for 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 Bayer CropScience at 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937). You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

## **USE INFORMATION**

Huskie® Herbicide is a selective postemergence herbicide for control of important broadleaf weeds in spring, durum, winter wheat, barley, CRP, grasses grown for seed, rye, grain sorghum (to include grain and forage), and triticale.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Huskie Herbicide is a postemergence herbicide and best results are obtained when applications are made to young actively growing broadleaf weeds. Huskie Herbicide is primarily absorbed through the foliage and rapidly inhibits photosynthesis and pigment synthesis, causing death in susceptible weeds. Thorough spray coverage is important.

## **TANK MIX**

### **Compatibility Testing With Tank Mix Partners**

If Huskie Herbicide is to be tank mixed with other pesticides, compatibility should be tested prior to mixing. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (0.5 to 1 qt) of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility usually will appear within 5-15 minutes after mixing. Read and follow the label of each tank-mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, geographic and other restrictions.

### **Tank mixtures For Insect Control**

Huskie Herbicide may be tank mixed with Baythroid® XL, Lorsban®, Mustang Max™, Warrior® insecticides providing proper timing for insect and weed control are the same.

### **Tank mixtures For Disease Control**

Fungicides such as Stratego®, Tilt®, Headline®, mancozeb (Dithane F-45®; Manzate® 75DF; Penncozeb®, 75DF), Quadris®, Quilt™, or Topsin® M can be tank mixed with Huskie Herbicide when timing for application of each tank mix partner is the same for the use site. Do not apply Huskie Herbicide in tank mixture with tebuconazole.

Tank mix applications of herbicides with fungicides may cause temporary yellowing, leaf burn and or height reduction of the crop. Refer to the specific fungicide label for use directions, application rates, restrictions and a list of diseases controlled.

### **Tank mixtures For Weed Control**

Huskie Herbicide is a very broad spectrum broadleaf herbicide. In certain weed control situations it may be advantageous to tank mix Huskie Herbicide with the herbicides listed below to provide expanded weed control. This product contains 0.08 pounds of mefenpyr-diethyl per gallon. Applying the maximum labeled single application rate of Huskie Herbicide delivers 0.01 lb of mefenpyr-diethyl per acre. When tank mixing, read and follow the precautionary statements, directions for use, weeds controlled, geographic, and other restrictions on the labeling of each tank mix partner used. Ensure tank mix product is registered for the desired crop, and use in accordance with the most restrictive label limitations and precautions.

## Herbicides

Grass Herbicides	Broadleaf Herbicides	
Achieve® SC	2,4-D Ester/amine	Finesse®
Assert®	Affinity BroadSpec™	Glean™
Avenge®	Affinity Tankmix™	Harmony® Extra XP
Axial™/Axial XL™	Aim™	Harmony®
Beyond®	Ally®/Ally Extra®	MCPA ester/MCPA amine
Discover® NG	Bronate® Advanced *	Orion™
Everest® 2.0	Buctril®*	Peak®
Goldsky®	Cleanwave™	Metribuzin
Maverick®	Curtail M/Curtail®	Starane®/Starane NXT/Starane Ultra
Olympus® Flex	Dicamba	Starane® Flex
Olympus®	Express®	
Osprey®		
Powerflex®		
Puma®**		
Rimfire® Max		
Varro®		

\*Equivalent bromoxynil products may be substituted in a tank mix for these products.

\*\*Equivalent fenoxaprop-p-ethyl products may be substituted in a tank mix for these products.

## SPRAY ADDITIVES

Huskie Herbicide is formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate and is compatible with many commonly used tank mix partners.

In spring planted cereals, when Huskie Herbicide is applied alone, spray additives such as AMS, UAN or NIS may be used with Huskie Herbicide especially under challenging conditions to optimize herbicidal activity.

If Huskie Herbicide is applied in tank mixture with other herbicides or pesticides, spray additives may cause unacceptable crop response. Adding an additive in these tank mixes are not recommended unless specifically directed on the label of the tank mix partner.

In winter wheat, the addition of spray additives with Huskie Herbicide will be dictated by the requirements of any herbicide tank mix partner. Follow tank mix partner label for appropriate adjuvant requirements. Consult local Bayer CropScience Representative or County Extension agent for additional information.

Prepare tank mixtures according to the guidelines described in the **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS** and **TANK MIX** section.

### 1) Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

Ammonium nitrogen fertilizers may be used in tank mixture with Huskie Herbicide. A spray grade quality ammonium sulfate fertilizer (21-0-0-24) at 0.5 - 1 lb/A is the preferred nitrogen source with Huskie Herbicide for optimal weed control. A spray grade quality urea ammonium nitrogen fertilizer (28-0-0 or 30-0-0 or 32-0-0) at 1 - 2 qt/A may also be utilized.

### 2) Non-ionic Surfactant (NIS)

Some tank mix options require the use of a non-ionic surfactant. Use the amount of NIS recommended on tank mix partner label or at a concentration of 0.25 - 0.5% v/v (1 - 2 qt per 100 gallons of spray solution). At least 80% of the surfactant product must be active non-ionic surfactant. Avoid products that do not accurately define their ingredients.

### 3) Non-ionic Surfactant (NIS) + Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer (in water carrier solutions)

Use a non-ionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.25 - 0.5% v/v (1 - 2 qt per 100 gallons of spray solution) with ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Use a spray grade quality urea ammonium nitrogen fertilizer (28-0-0 or 30-0-0 or 32-0-0) at 1 - 2 qt/A or ammonium sulfate fertilizer (21-0-0-24) at 0.5 - 1 lb/A.

### 4) Application in Fluid Fertilizer (Winter Wheat Only)

Huskie Herbicide may be applied using a 20 to 32% liquid nitrogen solution as the spray carrier. For fall applications, the fertilizer solution should not exceed 50% liquid nitrogen and not exceed more than 30 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre.

- In WA, ID and OR: Do not use more than 50% UAN as a portion of the spray carrier at any application timing.

A NIS surfactant at a maximum of 0.25% v/v may be added to spray solutions containing liquid nitrogen. Due to the activity of fertilizer on the crop, temporary injury may result when liquid nitrogen is used as a spray carrier. Crop response symptoms due to the use of liquid nitrogen as a spray carrier may include discoloration, and leaf burn.

## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Huskie Herbicide must be applied with clean and properly calibrated equipment. Prior to adding Huskie Herbicide to the spray tank, ensure that the spray tank, filters and nozzles have been thoroughly cleaned. In-line strainers and nozzle screens should be 50 mesh or coarser.

1. Fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full with clean water then add AMS or UAN and begin agitation or bypass.
2. Add the appropriate rate of Huskie Herbicide directly to the spray tank. Maintain sufficient agitation during both mixing and application.
3. Add a recommended herbicide, if desired.
4. Add surfactant if desired.
5. Fill the spray tank with balance of water needed.
6. Continue agitation during Huskie Herbicide application to ensure uniform spray coverage.

NOTE: Thoroughly mix contents before use and application. Recirculate or mix the product for at least 5 minutes prior to each use. For large containers, 15 gallons containers or more, mix the product with the built-in mixer for 5 -10 minutes before each use.

## TANK CLEANUP PROCEDURE

1. Drain the tank completely, and then wash out tank, boom and hoses with clean water. Drain again.
2. Half fill the tank with clean water and add ammonia (i.e., 3% domestic ammonia solution) at a dilution rate of 1% (i.e., 1 gallon of domestic ammonia for every 100 gallons of rinsate). Complete filling of the tank with water. Agitate/recirculate and flush through boom and hoses. Leave agitation on for 10 minutes. Drain tank completely.
3. Repeat step 2.
4. Remove nozzles and screens and soak them in a 1% ammonia solution. Inspect nozzles and screens and remove visible residues.
5. Flush tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. Inspect tank for visible residues. If present, repeat step 2.

## CROP ROTATION INTERVALS

Huskie Herbicide breakdown in the soil is due mainly to microbial action. Under adverse conditions such as cold and drought, degradation may be slowed.

- 7 day: Wheat, Barley, and Grain Sorghum (to include grain and forage)
- 1 Month: Fine fescue, Tall fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, Oats, Orchardgrass, Perennial ryegrass, Annual ryegrass, Rye, and Triticale
- 4 Months: Alfalfa<sup>1</sup>, Corn, Millet<sup>2</sup>, and Soybeans
- 9 Months: Canola, Canaryseed, Chickpeas, Dry Beans, Flax, Field Peas<sup>3</sup>, Green Beans, Green Peas, Lentils<sup>4</sup>, Mustards, Onions<sup>5</sup>, Potatoes, Safflower<sup>2</sup>, Sunflowers, Sugarbeets, and Timothy.

<sup>1</sup> Thorough tillage prior to planting alfalfa and a minimum of 12 inches of rainfall, overhead or flood irrigation, or any combination of these water sources totaling 12 inches is required between the time following a Huskie Herbicide application and the time of alfalfa seeding.

<sup>2</sup> Millet and Safflower MT only: 8 inches of cumulative precipitation is required from application before planting millet or safflower in addition to the required rotational interval given in months in MT.

<sup>3</sup> Field peas: 9 months for all states except 18 months in MT.

<sup>4</sup> Lentils: 9 months for all states except 18 months in MN, MT, ND and SD.

<sup>5</sup> Onion plantback interval of 9 months is only allowed if the preceding crop is grown with supplemental irrigation and onions are also being grown under irrigated conditions.

Where a crop is not specified, conduct a field bioassay as described in "FIELD BIOASSAY" section of this label.

## FIELD BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be conducted for crops not listed on this label. To conduct a field bioassay, plant strips of the crop you want to grow the season following Huskie Herbicide application. Monitor the crop for response to Huskie Herbicide to determine if the crop can be grown safely in previously treated Huskie Herbicide areas.

Do not plant any rotational crop within 30 days following a Huskie Herbicide application.

## CROP SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

### CEREALS

#### APPLICATION TIMING

##### Wheat, Barley, Rye and Triticale Timing

Apply Huskie Herbicide to actively growing wheat, barley, rye or triticale between 1 leaf and up to flag leaf emergence.

##### Weed Application Timing

Huskie Herbicide is a postemergence herbicide and best results are obtained when applications are made to young actively growing weeds. Treat heavy weed infestations before they become competitive with the crop. To optimize yield potential, early removal of weeds is recommended. See **WEED CONTROL** for appropriate application timing based on weed species and stage of growth.

##### Fallow Application Timing

Huskie Herbicide may be utilized in fallow cropping systems to control broadleaf weeds.

Apply Huskie Herbicide by ground or air alone or with other herbicides in the fallow period to provide control or partial control of broadleaf weeds and sizes listed on this label.

Huskie Herbicide works best on young, succulent weeds. Labeled broadleaf weeds that have been injured by previous herbicide applications may be controlled by Huskie Herbicide provided good growing conditions exist. If environmental / plant conditions in fallow are hot, dry, and dusty, Huskie Herbicide should not be used.

For broad-spectrum control of annual and perennial weeds, tank mix Huskie Herbicide with glyphosate or glufosinate. Spray additives such as a non-ionic surfactant, liquid nitrogen fertilizer or ammonium sulfate may improve weed control performance under stress conditions. It is important to use AMS in Huskie Herbicide tank mixtures with glyphosate in fallow.

## APPLICATION METHODS

### Ground Application

Properly calibrated ground application equipment may be used to apply Huskie Herbicide postemergence as a foliar spray. Select spray nozzles that provide best spray distribution and weed coverage at the appropriate spray pressure. Avoid uneven spray distribution, skips, overlaps, and spray drift.

Apply 11 - 15 fl oz/A of Huskie Herbicide to labeled crops from fully expanded first true leaf up to flag leaf emergence. For most consistent control or under adverse growing conditions add AMS or an ammonium nitrogen source as directed under SPRAY ADDITIVES section. Do not use less than 11 fl oz/A of Huskie Herbicide unless directed by a Bayer CropScience representative. Apply the appropriate dosage broadcast in 10 or more gallons of water per acre.

See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label for additional information on proper application of Huskie Herbicide.

### Ground Application Restrictions:

- Do not apply this product with backpack or hand-held application equipment.

### Aerial Application

Calibrate aerial (fixed wing or helicopter) spray equipment prior to use. Apply Huskie Herbicide with 0.5 lb/A ammonium sulfate in a minimum spray volume of 5 gal/A if crop canopy and weed density allow adequate spray coverage. Aerial applications using less than 5 gallons of spray volume per acre may result in reduced weed control. Weed infestations should be treated before they become competitive with the crop.

Flagmen and loaders should avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.

### Aerial Application Restrictions:

- A closed system is required for mixer/loaders of aerial applications

Aerial application is prohibited within 300 ft. of residential areas (e.g. homes, schools, playgrounds, shopping areas, hospitals, etc.) See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label for additional information on proper application of Huskie Herbicide.

## WEED CONTROL for SPRING PLANTED CEREALS

Postemergence application of Huskie Herbicide will control the following broadleaf weeds in spring planted cereals. For best control, treat young actively growing weeds. Huskie Herbicide applied in tank mixture with other herbicides provides good performance when applied with water. When Huskie Herbicide is applied alone or under challenging conditions, spray additives such as AMS or UAN are recommended to optimize herbicidal activity.

Maximum weed size or stage of growth is listed below. Treat heavy infestations before they become competitive with the crop. Thorough coverage of weeds is necessary to obtain good weed control.

### WEEDS CONTROLLED in SPRING WHEAT, DURUM and SPRING BARLEY

Weed Species	Scientific name	Weed Size
Bedstraw, catchweed/cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	1 - 4 whorls
Bittercress, small-flowered	<i>Cardamine parviflora</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Catchfly, nightflowering	<i>Silene noctiflora</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Chickweed, common <sup>1</sup>	<i>Stellaria media</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Cockle, white	<i>Melandrium noctiflorum</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Cowcockle	<i>Vaccaria pyramidata</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	3 inch rosette
Fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Fiddleneck, tarweed	<i>Amsinckia lycopsoides</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Field pennycress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	1 - 8 leaf or 4 inch diameter

Weed Species	Scientific name	Weed Size
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>	4 inch diameter
Gromwell, corn	<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Hawksbeard, narrowleaf	<i>Crepis tectorum</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Hempnettle, common	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Horseweed/Marestail <sup>1</sup>	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Kochia <sup>1</sup>	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	1- 4 inch
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	1 - 6 leaf
London rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Marshelder	<i>Iva xanthifolia</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Mayweed chamomile/dogfennel <sup>1</sup>	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	2 inch
Mustard, birdsrape/wild turnip	<i>Brassica rapa</i>	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Mustard, black	<i>Brassica nigra</i>	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Mustard, blue	<i>Chorispora tenella</i>	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Mustard, tumble/Jim Hill mustard	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Nightshade, cutleaf	<i>Solanum triflorum</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Nightshade, Eastern black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Nightshade, hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Palmer pigweed/Palmer amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Pennsylvania smartweed	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Pigweed, prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Prickly lettuce/China Lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	4 inch diameter
Radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia elatior</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Ragweed, giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Russian thistle <sup>1</sup>	<i>Salsola kali</i>	2 inch
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Smartweed, pale	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Sowthistle <sup>1</sup> , annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Sowthistle <sup>1</sup> , perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Sowthistle <sup>1</sup> , spiny	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Sunflower <sup>1</sup> , annual	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Tansymustard	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	4 inch diameter
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Vol. canola	<i>Brassica napus</i>	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Vol. soybean	<i>Glycine max</i>	1 - 4 trifoliates
Wallflower, bushy	<i>Erysimum repandum</i>	4 inch rosette
Waterhemp, tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatos</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Western salsify	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Wormood, biennial (seedling)	<i>Artemisia biennis</i>	2 inch

<sup>1</sup> Includes ALS, phenoxy or glyphosate resistant biotypes

Partial Control	
Bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Catchfly, cone	<i>Silene conoidea</i>
Catchfly, conical	<i>Silene colorata</i>
Chamomile, false	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>
Dandelion (established)	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Jerusalem artichoke	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Lanceleaf sage	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>
Pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
Pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>
Redstem filaree/Storksbill	<i>Erodium cirutarium</i>
Swinecress	<i>Coronopus sp.</i>
Volunteer chickpeas	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>
Volunteer flax	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>
Vol. lentils	<i>Lens culinaris</i>
Volunteer peas	<i>Pisum sativum</i>
Wormwood, absinth	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>

Partially controlled weeds will be stunted in growth and/or be reduced in number as compared to non-treated areas and performance may not be commercially acceptable. Best results are obtained when weeds are treated with Huskie Herbicide before they reach 4 inches in height. The degree of weed control will vary with weed size, density, coverage and growing conditions.

#### WEED CONTROL IN WINTER WHEAT AND WINTER BARLEY

Postemergence application of Huskie Herbicide will control the following broadleaf weeds in winter wheat and winter barley. For best control, treat young actively growing weeds. Huskie Herbicide applied in tank mixture with other herbicides provides good performance when applied with water. When Huskie Herbicide is applied alone or under challenging conditions, spray additives such as AMS or UAN are recommended to optimize herbicidal activity.

Maximum weed size or stage of growth is listed below. Treat heavy infestations before they become competitive with the crop. Thorough coverage of weeds is necessary to obtain good weed control.

#### WEEDS CONTROLLED – WINTER WHEAT AND WINTER BARLEY

Weed Species	Scientific name	Weed Size
Bittercress, small-flowered	<i>Cardamine parviflora</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Cockle, white	<i>Melandrium noctiflorum</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Cowcockle	<i>Vaccaria pyramidata</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Dandelion (seedling)	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	3 inch rosette
Fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Fiddleneck, tarweed	<i>Amsinckia lycopsoides</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Field pennycress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	1 - 8 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>	4 inch diameter
Fumitory, common	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Gromwell, corn*	<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Hawksbeard, narrowleaf	<i>Crepis tectorum</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Hempnettle, common	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Kochia <sup>1*</sup>	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Jacob's ladder	<i>Polemonium coeruleum</i>	1- 6 leaf
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	1 - 6 leaf
London rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Marshelder	<i>Iva xanthifolia</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Mustard, birdsrape/wild turnip	<i>Brassica rapa</i>	1 - 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter

Weed Species	Scientific name	Weed Size
Mustard, black	<i>Brassica nigra</i>	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Mustard, blue	<i>Chorispora tenella</i>	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Mustard, tumble/Jim Hill mustard	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Nightshade, Eastern black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Nightshade, hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Palmer pigweed/Palmer amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Pennsylvania smartweed	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Pigweed, prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Prickly lettuce/China Lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	4 inch diameter
Radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia elatior</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Ragweed, giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Russian thistle <sup>1*</sup>	<i>Salsola kali</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Smartweed, pale	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Sowthistle <sup>1</sup> , annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Sowthistle <sup>1</sup> , perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Sowthistle <sup>1</sup> , spiny	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Sunflower <sup>1</sup> , annual	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Tansymustard	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	4 inch diameter
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Volunteer Canola	<i>Brassica napus</i>	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Vol. soybean	<i>Glycine max</i>	1 - 4 trifoliates
Wallflower, bushy	<i>Erysimum repandum</i>	4 inch rosette
Waterhemp, tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatos</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Wormood, biennial (seedling)	<i>Artemisia biennis</i>	2 inch

In winter wheat, 13.5 oz/A of Huskie Herbicide and an additional herbicide tankmix partner may be necessary to strengthen weed control of weeds listed.

<sup>1</sup> Includes ALS, phenoxy or glyphosate resistant biotypes.

\* These species will be controlled with 15 oz/A. Partial control should be expected when application rate is less than 15 oz/A.

Partial Control	
Weed Species	Scientific name
Bedstraw, catchweed/cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Catchfly, cone	<i>Silene conoidea</i>
Catchfly, conical	<i>Silene colorata</i>
Catchfly, nightflowering	<i>Silene noctiflora</i>
Chamomile, false	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>
Chickweed, common <sup>1</sup>	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Dandelion (established)	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Horseweed/Marestail <sup>1</sup>	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Jerusalem artichoke	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Lanceleaf sage	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>
Mayweed chamomile/dogfennel <sup>1</sup>	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>

Partial Control	
Nightshade, cutleaf	<i>Solanum triflorum</i>
Pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
Pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>
Redstem filaree/Storksbill	<i>Erodium cirutarium</i>
Swinecress	<i>Coronopus sp.</i>
Vetch, hairy	<i>Vicia villosa</i>
Volunteer chickpeas	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>
Volunteer flax	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>
Vol. lentils	<i>Lens culinaris</i>
Volunteer peas	<i>Pisum sativum</i>
Western salsify	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>
Wormwood, absinth	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>

<sup>1</sup> Includes ALS, phenoxy or glyphosate resistant biotypes.

Partially controlled weeds will be stunted in growth and/or be reduced in number as compared to non-treated areas and performance may not be commercially acceptable. The degree of weed control will vary with weed size, density, application coverage and growing conditions.

### PRECAUTIONS FOR USE IN CEREALS

- Rainfall within 1 hour may result in reduced weed control.
- Tank mix applications of herbicides with fungicides may cause temporary yellowing, leaf burn and or height reduction of the crop.
- For optimal weed control, apply to actively growing weeds. Weed control may be reduced when weeds are under stress due to severe weather conditions, drought, very cold temperatures, etc., or under dry, dusty conditions – especially in the wheel track areas.

### RESTRICTIONS FOR USE IN CEREALS

- Do not apply to crops undersown with legume species.
- Do not make more than one application of Huskie Herbicide per season.
- Do not use less than 11 fl oz/A of Huskie Herbicide unless directed by a Bayer CropScience representative.
- Do not apply more than 15 fl oz/A of Huskie Herbicide (0.037 lb pyrasulfotole/A) (0.2 pounds bromoxynil) per year.
- Do not apply more than 0.053 pounds of mefenpyr-diethyl per acre per year.
- Do not apply Huskie Herbicide through sprinkler irrigation systems.
- Do not apply Huskie Herbicide in tank mixture with tebuconazole.
- Do not graze or harvest forage within 25 days, grain and straw within 60 days after application.

### HUSKIE HERBICIDE USE WEED CONTROL IN ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED AND HAY, AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM ACRES (CRP)

Huskie Herbicide may be applied to conservation reserve acres and certain annual and established perennial grasses grown for seed and hay for the management of broadleaf weeds. This product is not for use in sod production.

### CROPS AND STAGE OF GROWTH AT APPLICATION

Huskie Herbicide may be applied from preemergence to established perennial ryegrass, annual ryegrass, tall fescue, fine fescue, Kentucky bluegrass and orchardgrass. Huskie Herbicide may be applied to established timothy.

### HUSKIE HERBICIDE APPLICATION RATE

Apply 13.5 – 15 ounces of Huskie Herbicide per application per acre depending on the target weed species. Two applications of Huskie Herbicide can be made per year separated by at least 30 days. Do not apply more than 30 ounces of Huskie Herbicide per acre per year.

### WEED CONTROL IN GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED, HAY, AND CRP

Apply Huskie Herbicide as directed to control many important broadleaf weeds in labeled grasses grown for seed and hay.

Weed Species	Scientific name	Weed Size
Bittercress, small-flowered	<i>Cardamine parviflora</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Catchfly, nightflowering	<i>Silene noctiflora</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Cockle, white	<i>Melandrium noctiflorum</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Cowcockle	<i>Vaccaria pyramidata</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Dandelion (seedling)	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	3 inch rosette
Fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Fiddleneck, tarweed	<i>Amsinckia lycopsoides</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Field pennycress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	1 - 8 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>	4 inch diameter
Gromwell, corn*	<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Hempnettle, common	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Kochia <sup>1*</sup>	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Jacob's ladder	<i>Polemonium coeruleum</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	1 - 6 leaf
London rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Marshelder	<i>Iva xanthifolia</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Mustard, birdsrape / wild turnip	<i>Brassica rapa</i>	1 - 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Mustard, black	<i>Brassica nigra</i>	1 - 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Mustard, blue	<i>Chorispora tenella</i>	1 - 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Mustard, tumble / Jim Hill mustard	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	1 - 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	1 - 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Nightshade, Eastern black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Nightshade, hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Palmer pigweed / Palmer amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Pennsylvania smartweed	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Pigweed, prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Pigweed, tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Prickly lettuce / China Lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	4 inch diameter
Radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	1 - 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Ragweed, giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Russian thistle <sup>1*</sup>	<i>Salsola kali</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	1 - 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Smartweed, pale	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Sowthistle <sup>1</sup> , annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Sowthistle <sup>1</sup> , perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Sowthistle, <sup>1</sup> spiny	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Sunflower <sup>1</sup> , annual	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Tansymustard	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	4 inch diameter
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Vol. canola	<i>Brassica napus</i>	1 - 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Vol. soybean	<i>Glycine max</i>	1 - 4 trifoliates
Wallflower, bushy	<i>Erysimum repandum</i>	4 inch rosette
Waterhemp, tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Wormood, biennial (seedling)	<i>Artemisia biennis</i>	2 inch

<sup>1</sup> Includes ALS, phenoxy or glyphosate resistant biotypes

\* These species will be controlled with 15 oz/A. Partial control should be expected when application rate is less than 15 oz/A .

Partial Control	
Weed Species	Scientific name
Bedstraw, catchweed / cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Catchfly, cone	<i>Silene conoidea</i>
Catchfly, conical	<i>Silene colorata</i>
Catchfly, nightflowering	<i>Silene noctiflora</i>
Chamomile, false	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>
Chickweed, common <sup>1</sup>	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Dandelion (established)	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Horseweed/Marestail <sup>1</sup>	<i>Coryza canadensis</i>
Jerusalem artichoke	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Lanceleaf sage	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>
Mayweed chamomile / dogfennel <sup>1</sup>	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Nightshade, cutleaf	<i>Solanum triflorum</i>
Pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
Sharpshoot fluellin	<i>Kickxia elatine</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

<sup>1</sup> Partially controlled weeds may be stunted in growth and/or be reduced populations as compared to non-treated areas but control will generally not be commercially acceptable.

#### USING HUSKIE HERBICIDE IN TANK MIXTURES WITH OTHER HERBICIDES OR WITH ADDITIVES

Huskie Herbicide is a very broad spectrum broadleaf herbicide. In certain weed control situations it may be advantageous to tank mix Huskie Herbicide with the herbicides listed below to provide expanded weed control.

Adding other products such as herbicides, pesticides or additives in tank mixture with Huskie Herbicide may increase the risk of crop response. If grass crop injury is a concern, do not add additives such as UAN or AMS or additional pesticides to the spray solution.

Refer to the individual product labels for specific use rates, necessary additives, application timings and/or precautions and restrictions. Ensure product is labeled for desired use, and use in accordance with the most restrictive label limitations and precautions.

Compatibility of Huskie Herbicide or labeled tank mix products should always be predetermined prior to spraying. For further information on evaluating tank mix compatibility, information on preparing tank mixtures or tank clean-up, refer to the instructions of this label under *Compatibility Testing With Tank Mix Partners*, *MIXING INSTRUCTIONS* and *TANK MIX* sections.

#### Tank Mixture Options For Weed Control In Grass Grown for Seed, Hay, and CRP Acres

Puma®	2,4-D Ester/amine
Nortron	Aim™
Rely	Bronate® Advanced *
Glean	Buctril®*
MCPA ester / MCPA amine	Curtail M/Curtail®
Metribuzin	Dicamba
Starane®/Starane NXT/Starane Ultra	Goal
WideMatch™	

\* Equivalent bromoxynil products may be substituted in a tank mix for these products

#### Tank Mixtures For Insect Control

Huskie Herbicide may be tank mixed with Baythroid® XL, Capture, Lorsban®, Mustang Max™, or Warrior® insecticides providing proper timing for insect and weed control are the same.

#### Tank Mixtures For Disease Control

Fungicides such as, Tilt®, Quadris®, Quilt™ or Bravo may be tank mixed with Huskie Herbicide when timing for application of each tank mix partner is the same.

Tank mix applications of herbicides with fungicides may cause temporary yellowing, leaf burn and or height reduction of the crop. Refer to the specific fungicide label for use directions, application rates, restrictions and a list of diseases controlled.

#### **SPRAY ADDITIVES**

Huskie Herbicide is formulated as an emusifiable concentrate and is compatible with many commonly used tank mix partners. See Cereal section of this label for further information.

#### **RESTRICTIONS FOR HUSKIE HERBICIDE USE IN CRP and GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED AND HAY:**

- Do not apply more than 30 ounces of Huskie Herbicide (0.74 pounds pyrasulfotole) (0.4 pounds bromoxynil) per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than two applications of Huskie Herbicide per acre per year.
- Grass forage may be cut or grazed seven days after application but do not cut for hay within 30 days after treatment.
- Aerial and chemigation application are prohibited.

### **GRAIN SORGHUM (TO INCLUDE GRAIN AND FORAGE)**

#### **USE INFORMATION**

Huskie Herbicide is a selective postemergence herbicide for control of important broadleaf weeds such as tall waterhemp, palmer amaranth, redroot pigweed and other important broadleaf weeds in grain sorghum (to include grain and forage).

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Huskie Herbicide is a postemergence herbicide and best results are obtained when applications are made to young actively growing broadleaf weeds. Huskie Herbicide is primarily absorbed through the foliage and rapidly inhibits photosynthesis and pigment synthesis, causing death in susceptible weeds.

Transitory leaf burn will occur after a Huskie Herbicide application in grain sorghum. Stunting and yellowing can also occur. These early symptoms generally dissipate within 21 days and do not affect yield. Crop injury will be greater when Huskie Herbicide is applied to small grain sorghum (to include grain and forage), that is stressed by unfavorable growing conditions. Environmental conditions such as high temperatures and humidity will amplify crop response.

#### **APPLICATION TIMING**

Huskie Herbicide may be applied to actively growing grain sorghum (to include grain and forage) between 3 leaf stage of growth up to 30 inches and/or prior to flag leaf emergence, whichever comes first. Crop tolerance is best when Huskie Herbicide is applied to actively growing grain sorghum. If tank mixing with other herbicides, follow the most restrictive tank mix partner label.

#### **Weed Application Timing**

Huskie Herbicide is a postemergence herbicide and best results are obtained when applications are made to susceptible actively growing weeds up to four inches in height. Treat heavy weed infestations before they become competitive with the crop. To optimize yield potential, early removal of weeds is recommended. See the chart, *WEED CONTROL WITH HUSKIE HERBICIDE IN GRAIN SORGHUM* for weed species controlled.

#### **WEED CONTROL WITH HUSKIE HERBICIDE IN GRAIN SORGHUM**

Best weed control in grain sorghum is achieved with an integrated management approach of crop rotation, herbicides and tillage. Weeds should be controlled prior to planting.

- Thorough spray coverage of weeds is necessary to obtain good weed control. Weed control may be reduced if weeds are under stress due to unfavorable growing conditions such as drought, very cold temperatures or a previous postemergence herbicide application.
- When Huskie Herbicide is applied under challenging conditions, the addition of one pound of ammonium sulfate (AMS) per acre is recommended to optimize herbicidal activity.
- For optimal weed control in grain sorghum in arid environments, Huskie Herbicide plus one pound of AMS per acre can also be combined with 0.25% v/v NIS or 0.5% v/v HSOC.
- At least 80% of the NIS surfactant product must be active non-ionic surfactant. Avoid products that do not accurately define their ingredients.

## Weeds Controlled in Grain Sorghum

The following weeds will be controlled with Huskie Herbicide plus atrazine when applied up to the 4 inch stage of growth.

Weed Species	Scientific name
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum cornutum</i>
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Dandelion (seedling)	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Devil's-claw	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>
Field pennycress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>
Hemp sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Horse purslane	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>
Horseweed/Marestail <sup>1</sup>	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Kochia <sup>1</sup>	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>
Morningglory, pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>
Morningglory, tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
Mustard, birdsrape / wild turnip	<i>Brassica rapa</i>
Mustard, black	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
Mustard, blue	<i>Chorispora tenella</i>
Mustard, tumble / Jim Hill mustard	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>
Mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Nightshade, Eastern black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>
Nightshade, hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>
Palmer pigweed / Palmer amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
Pigweed, prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed, tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Waterhemp, common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>
Waterhemp, tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>
Pennsylvania smartweed	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Ragweed, giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Russian thistle <sup>1</sup>	<i>Salsola kali</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Smell melon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>
Sunflower <sup>1</sup> , annual	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Tansymustard	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Vol. canola	<i>Brassica napus</i>
Vol. cotton	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>
Vol. soybean	<i>Glycine max</i>
Wallflower, bushy	<i>Erysimum repandum</i>
Western salsify	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>

<sup>1</sup> Includes ALS, phenoxy or glyphosate resistant biotypes

Partial Control	
Bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Catchfly, cone	<i>Silene conoidea</i>
Catchfly, conical	<i>Silene colorata</i>
Chamomile, false	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>
Dandelion (established)	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Jerusalem artichoke	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Lanceleaf sage	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>
Pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
Pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>
Redstem filaree / Storksbill	<i>Erodium cirutarium</i>
Swinecress	<i>Coronopus sp.</i>
Vol. flax	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>
Vol. lentils	<i>Lens culinaris</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>
Wormwood, absinth	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>

Partially controlled weeds will be stunted in growth and/or be reduced in number as compared to non-treated areas and performance may not be commercially acceptable. Best results are obtained when weeds are treated with Huskie Herbicide before they reach 4 inches in height. The degree of weed control will vary with weed size, density, coverage and growing conditions.

### TANK MIX FOR GRAIN SORGHUM

When tank mixing, read and follow the precautionary statements, directions for use, species controlled, geographic, and other restrictions on the labeling of each tank mix partner used. Ensure product is labeled for desired use, and use in accordance with the most restrictive label limitations and precautions.

Prepare tank mixtures according to the guidelines described in the **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS** and **TANK MIX** section.

### Tank Mixtures For Weed Control

Huskie Herbicide is a broadleaf herbicide and will not control key grass weeds in grain sorghum (to include grain and forage). It is advantageous to tank mix Huskie Herbicide with 0.25 – 1.0 pound atrazine per acre to strengthen and expand weed control. Refer to the specific atrazine product label for use directions, maximum application rates, restrictions and a list of weeds controlled for your area and soil type.

Huskie Herbicide plus atrazine may be tank mixed with phenoxy broadleaf herbicides such as 2,4-D or dicamba as needed. Huskie Herbicide may be tank mixed with Bicep II Magnum®, Dual II Magnum®, Guardsman Max®, Outlook®, Starane®, and Warrant® for additional weed control. Consult the local BCS Representative or certified crop advisor for additional information.

### Tank mixtures For Insect Control

Huskie Herbicide may be tank mixed with Baythroid® XL or Belt® for insect control provided the proper timing for insect and weed control are the same.

**DO NOT** apply Huskie Herbicide in tank mixture with Lorsban as unacceptable crop response may occur.

### PRECAUTIONS FOR HUSKIE HERBICIDE USE IN GRAIN SORGHUM

- Transitory grain sorghum (to include grain and forage) leaf burn will occur after a Huskie Herbicide application. Do not apply Huskie Herbicide if transient early season crop injury is not acceptable.
- Different sorghum varieties may differ in their tolerance to postemergence herbicides. If a variety or hybrid has not been tested (especially newly released varieties), treat only a small area until tolerance is confirmed before treating large acreages. Sensitivity of sweet sorghum (sorgo), sudangrass, sorghum-sudangrass hybrids, or dual-purpose sorghum varieties to Huskie Herbicide is not known and the use of Huskie Herbicide on these sorghum types is not recommended.
- Applications should be made to actively growing weeds. Weed control may be reduced when weeds are under stress due to severe weather conditions, drought, very cold temperatures or a previous postemergence herbicide application. Weed control may be reduced if the herbicide application is made under dry, dusty conditions – especially in the wheel track areas.

## RESTRICTIONS FOR HUSKIE HERBICIDE USE IN GRAIN SORGHUM

- Do not apply more than 32 oz Huskie Herbicide (0.078 pounds pyrasulfotole) (0.44 pounds bromoxynil) per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than two applications of Huskie Herbicide per acre separated by at least 11 days per year.
- Do not apply Huskie Herbicide in tank mixture with Lorsban.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not graze or cut for forage 7 days of a Huskie Herbicide application.
- Do not harvest for grain or stover within 60 days of a Huskie Herbicide application.
- Aerial and chemigation application are prohibited.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Proper pesticide storage and disposal are essential to protect against exposure to people and the environment due to leaks and spills, excess product or waste, and vandalism. Do not allow this product to contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store pesticides away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** To avoid wastes, use all material in this container, including rinsate, by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program. Such programs are often run by state or local governments or by industry. All disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations and procedures

### CONTAINER HANDLING AND DISPOSAL:

Nonrefillable container.

#### For nonrefillable containers of 5-gallon capacity or less

Do not reuse the container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse (or equivalent) the container promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container  $\frac{1}{4}$  full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix-tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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

## CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

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

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

**DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES:** TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. NO AGENT OF BAYER CROPSCIENCE IS AUTHORIZED TO MAKE ANY WARRANTIES BEYOND THOSE CONTAINED HEREIN OR TO MODIFY THE WARRANTIES CONTAINED HEREIN. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

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

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All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Warning: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause developmental harm.

Produced for  
Bayer CropScience LP  
800 N. Lindbergh Blvd.  
St. Louis, MO 63167  
1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)

Bayer



NET CONTENTS: 2 1/2 GALLONS

BROMOXNYL	GROUP	6	HERBICIDE
PYRASULFOTOLE	GROUP	27	HERBICIDE

**HUSKIE® HERBICIDE**

FOR CONTROL OF CERTAIN BROADLEAF WEEDS IN WHEAT, BARLEY, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM ACRES (CRP), GRASS GROWN FOR SEED, RYE, GRAIN SORGHUM (TO INCLUDE GRAIN AND FORAGE) AND TRITICALE

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Pyrasulfotole (CAS Number 365400-11-9)	3.3%
Bromoxnyl Octanoate	13.4%
Bromoxnyl Heptanoate	12.9%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS:</b>	<b>70.4%</b>
<b>TOTAL: 100.0%</b>	

Contains petroleum distillate  
 Contains the following active ingredients per gallon: 0.31 lbs pyrasulfotole and 1.75 lbs bromoxnyl.

EPA Reg. No. 264-1023

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
 WARNING AVISO**

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

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

For **MEDICAL AND TRANSPORTATION** Emergencies **ONLY** Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577  
 For **PRODUCT USE** Information Call 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)

**FIRST AID**

<b>IF SWALLOWED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>Have the person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>Do not give anything to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<p>Note to Physician: May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard.          Contains petroleum distillate</p> <p>For MEDICAL Emergencies Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577.          Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.</p>	

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

Proper pesticide storage and disposal are essential to protect against exposure to people and the environment due to leaks and spills, excess product or waste, and vandalism. Do not allow this product to contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store pesticides away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** To avoid wastes, use all material in this container, including rinsate, by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program. Such programs are often run by state or local governments or by industry. All disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations and procedures

**CONTAINER HANDLING AND DISPOSAL:** Nonrefillable container. For nonrefillable containers of 5-gallon capacity or less. Do not reuse the container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Triple rinse or pressure rinse (or equivalent) the container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix-tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix-tank while rinsing, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
 HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS  
 WARNING**

May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, clothing or breathing dust. Wear protective eyewear (safety glasses).

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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

Do not use this product until you have read the entire label.

Warning: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause developmental harm.

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