PLOTTER®

AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE

GROUP 2 HERBICIDE

For use on wheat, barley, triticale, grain sorghum, fallow, pastures, and rangeland

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	
Metsulfuron-methyl:methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	60.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	40.0%
Total	**100.0%**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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.)

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 83100-3-83979 ☐ **EPA Est. No. 69821-CHN-005** ☐ **EPA Est. No. 88159-TWN-001**

Manufactured for:
ROTAM NORTH AMERICA, INC.
4900 Koger Blvd., Suite #140
Greensboro, NC 27407
1-866-927-6826

Net Contents: 8 ounces

PRODUCT OF CHINA

ROTAM

PLO-01-A032316-REVA102816-8OZ

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

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.

FIRST AID (Sulfonylurea)

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 ON SKIN:

- 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 SWALLOWED:

- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give anything to an unconscious person.

IF INHALED:

- Move person to fresh air.
- If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Note to Physician: (Sulfonylurea) Symptoms of Poisoning and Recommendations for Medical Treatment: The compound does not cause any definite symptoms that would be diagnostic. Contact with the eyes may cause irritation. No specific antidote. Treat symptomatically.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

FOR MEDICAL EMERGENCIES INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL TOLL FREE 1-800-858-7378.

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 water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

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.

IMPORTANT

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Do not overfill spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rate/uses.
- Do not store pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

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 4 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
- Shoes plus socks

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. Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

CHEMIGATION STATEMENT

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Plotter Agricultural Herbicide is registered for use on land primarily dedicated to the production of wheat, barley, fallow, pasture, and rangeland.

Plotter Agricultural Herbicide is registered for use on wheat, barley, triticale, grain sorghum, fallow, pasture, and rangeland in most states; check with your state extension or Department of Agriculture before use to be certain Plotter Agricultural Herbicide is registered in your state. **Plotter Agricultural Herbicide is not registered for use in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saguache counties of Colorado.** Plotter Agricultural Herbicide is a dry-flowable granule that controls weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, triticale, grain sorghum, pasture, rangeland grasses, and fallow. Plotter Agricultural Herbicide is mixed in water or can be pre-slurried in water and added to liquid nitrogen carrier solutions and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. Add a surfactant in the spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label.

Plotter Agricultural Herbicide controls weeds by postemergence activity. For best results, apply Plotter Agricultural Herbicide to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the weed spectrum and size of weeds at application. The degree and duration of control may depend on:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply, drain, or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the product may be washed or moved into contact with their roots, as injury or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas, or similar areas.
- Do not use on grasses grown for seed.
- Do not apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate crops other than wheat and barley.
- Do not apply to frozen ground as surface runoff may result.
- Do not apply to snow covered ground.
- Do not apply to wheat, barley, triticale or pastures under sown with legumes, as injury to the forage may result.

APPLICATION PRECAUTIONS:

- Wheat and barley varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. Consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide to a small area.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after Plotter Agricultural Herbicide application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. Do not apply Plotter Agricultural Herbicide to wheat or barley that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2- to 5-leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.
- The combined treatment effects of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide postemergence preceded by preemergence wild oat herbicides may cause crop injury to spring wheat when crop stress (soil crusting, planting too deep, prolonged cold weather, or drought) causes poor seedling vigor.
- In the Pacific Northwest, to prevent cold weather-related crop injury, do not apply during winter months when weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe.
- To reduce the potential for movement of treated soil due to wind erosion, do not apply to powdery dry or light sandy soils until they have been sta-

bilized by rainfall, trashy mulch, reduced tillage, or other cultural practices. Injury to immediately adjacent crops may occur when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than cereal grains or pasture/rangeland.

- For ground applications applied to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA should improve weed control under these conditions.
- Preplant or preemergence applications of 2,4-D or herbicides containing 2,4-D made within 2 weeks of planting spring cereals may cause crop injury when used in conjunction with early postemergence applications of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide. For increased crop safety, delay Plotter Agricultural Herbicide treatment until crop tillering has begun.

Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity

Plotter Agricultural Herbicide is absorbed through the foliage of broadleaf weeds rapidly inhibiting their growth. Leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic from 1 to 3 weeks after application and the growing point subsequently dies. Application of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide provides the best control in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not be as satisfactory. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

Plotter Agricultural Herbicide may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture, abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices). In addition, different varieties of the crop may be sensitive to treatment with Plotter Agricultural Herbicide under otherwise normal conditions. Treatment of such varieties may injure crops. In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated in weeds; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to Plotter Agricultural Herbicide.

Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Use Rates

Wheat (including Durum), Barley, Triticale	Apply 0.1 oz. Plotter Agricultural Herbicide per acre to wheat, barley, or triticale once per use season.
Sorghum	Apply 0.05 oz. Plotter Agricultural Herbicide per acre plus 0.25 lb. active ingredient 2,4-D amine per acre. Do not use surfactant or crop oil.
Pasture and Rangeland	Apply 0.1 to 0.4 oz. Plotter Agricultural Herbicide per acre as a broadcast treatment to pasture and rangeland. For spot applications, use 1 oz. per 100 gallons of water. Do not exceed 3/4 oz. Plotter Agricultural Herbicide per acre.
Harvest Aid	Apply 0.1 oz. Plotter Agricultural Herbicide per acre in combination with 2,4-D or Roundup (or generic equivalent) to aid in dry down of many broadleaf weeds, thereby aiding grain harvest.
Fallow	Apply Plotter Agricultural Herbicide at 0.1 oz. per acre. Apply 0.1 to 0.2 oz. per acre in the states of Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Wheat, Barley, and Triticale (Application Timing)

Dryland Wheat, Barley, and Triticale (except Durum or Wampum variety)	Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before boot once per use season.
Durum and Wampum variety Spring Wheat	Make applications after the crop is tillering but before boot once per use season. Applications to durum and wampum varieties should be made in combination with 2,4-D.
Irrigated Wheat and Barley	Make applications after the crop begins tillering but before boot. Make first post-treatment irrigation at least 3 days after treatment and do not exceed 1 inch of water.
Wheat, Barley, and Triticale - Harvest Aid	Make applications after the crop has reached the hard dough stage but no later than 10 days before harvest. See section on HARVEST AID tank mixtures.
Fallow	Plotter Agricultural Herbicide may be used as a fallow treatment in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.
Do not apply during boot or early heading as crop injury may result.	

Sorghum (Application Timing)

PLOTTER Agricultural Herbicide is registered for use on irrigated or dryland grain sorghum in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas (North of I-20). Apply Plotter Agricultural Herbicide plus 2,4-D amine when grain sorghum is 3 to 15 inches in height, for optimum performance and crop safety. If sorghum is taller than 10 inches to the top of the canopy, use drop nozzles and keep spray off the foliage. Apply only before the boot stage. Read and follow all other use instructions, warnings and precautions on companion herbicide labels.

Sorghum varieties vary in sensitivity to 2,4-D amine. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D amine. Contact seed company and local county extension service for this information.

Apply PLOTTER Agricultural Herbicide plus 2,4-D amine when all or a majority of the weeds have germinated and emerged. For best results, spray when weeds are less than 6 inches tall.

Weeds Controlled With Tank Mix of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide plus 2,4-D amine:

Pigweed species Puncture vine Velvetleaf

Plotter Agricultural Herbicide must be applied to grain sorghum by properly calibrated ground or aerial equipment.

Plotter Agricultural Herbicide may be used on either dryland or irrigated grain sorghum. If application is made to irrigated sorghum, delay first post-treatment irrigation for at least 3 days after treatment. The first post-treatment irrigation must not exceed 1".

Use cultivation prior to Plotter Agricultural Herbicide + 2,4-D amine treatment to cover exposed brace roots of grain sorghum to minimize injury from 2,4-D amine.

Sorghum Restrictions:

- Temporary crop yellowing and/or stunting may occur soon after application, especially when crop is under stress conditions.
- Do not use on grain sorghum grown for seed production or syrup. Do not use on forage sorghum.
- Do not use for forage or silage within 30 days of application.
- Do not include a surfactant or crop oil to the tank mix.
- Do not apply this treatment under cold, wet weather conditions or to grain sorghum growing under stress caused by weather, insects or disease as crop injury may result.
- Do not apply to long season grain sorghum varieties or grain sorghum that is planted after July 1, as crop injury or delayed maturity may occur.
- Do not exceed one (1) application per year.
- Plotter Agricultural Herbicide must be used with 2,4-D; in areas where 2,4-D use is restricted, follow requirement of the restriction. If 2,4-D use is prohibited, do not use Plotter Agricultural Herbicide on grain sorghum.

Pasture Grasses (Application Timing)

Plotter Agricultural Herbicide may be used on some native grasses such as bluestems and grama, and on other pasture grasses such as bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, fescue, and timothy. Specific application information on several of these pasture grasses follows:

Pasture Grass	Minimum time from grass establishment to PLOTTER Agricultural Herbicide application
Bermudagrass	2 months
Bluegrass, Bromegrass, Orchardgrass	6 months
Timothy	12 months
Fescue	24 months

Fescue Precautions

Note that Plotter Agricultural Herbicide may temporarily stunt fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression.

To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- Tank mix Plotter Agricultural Herbicide with 2,4-D.
- Use the lowest specified rate for target weeds.
- Use surfactant at 1/2 to 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution (1/16 to 1/8% v/v).
- Make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall.
- Do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.

The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with Plotter Agricultural Herbicide.

Timothy Precautions

Timothy should be at least 6" tall at application and be actively growing. Applications of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide to timothy under any other conditions may cause crop yellowing and/or stunting.

To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- Tank mix Plotter Agricultural Herbicide with 2,4-D.
- Use the lowest specified rate for target weeds.
- Use surfactant at 1/2 pint per 100 gallons (1/16% v/v).
- Make applications in the late summer or fall.
- Do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.

Ryegrass Pastures (Italian or perennial)

Do not apply Plotter Agricultural Herbicide as injury to or loss of the pasture may result.

Other Pastures

Varieties and species of pasture grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using Plotter Agricultural Herbicide on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to one container. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season.

Broadleaf pasture species, such as alfalfa and clover, are highly sensitive to Plotter Agricultural Herbicide and will be severely stunted or injured by Plotter Agricultural Herbicide.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Unless otherwise directed, treat when weeds are less than 4" tall or in diameter and are actively growing.

Effectiveness may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 4 hours after application.

Cereals, Pasture, Rangeland, and Fallow

0.1 oz. per acre

Blue/purple mustard*
Bur buttercup (testiculate)
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)
Common chickweed
Common purslane
Conical catchfly
Cowcockle
False chamomile
Field pennycress (fanweed)
Filaree
Flixweed*
Groundsel (common)
Henbit
Kochia*
Lambsquarters (common, slimleaf)
Mayweed chamomile
Miner's lettuce
Pigweed (redroot, smooth, tumble)
Plains coreopsis
Prickly lettuce*
Russian thistle*
Shepherd's purse
Smallseed falseflax
Smartweed (green, ladysthumb, pale)
Snow speedwell
Tansymustard*
Treacle mustard (bushy wallflower)
Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Volunteer sunflower
Waterpod
Wild mustard

Additional Weeds In Pasture/Rangeland Only

0.1 - 0.2 oz. per acre

Annual marshelder
Bitter sneezweed
Blackeyed-Susan
Buckbrush[1]
Burclover
Buttercup
Carolina geranium
Common broomweed
Common mullein
Common yarrow
Curly dock
Dandelion
Dogfennel
Horsemint (beebalm)
Marestail
Musk thistle*
Pensacola bahiagrass*
Plantain
Purple scabious
Western snowberry[1]
Wild garlic*
Wildcarrot
Woolly croton*

0.2 - 0.3 oz. per acre

Sericea lespedeza*

Weeds Suppressed[1]*

Cereals, Pasture, Rangeland, and Fallow

0.1 oz. per acre

Canada thistle*
Common sunflower*
Corn gromwell*
Knotweed (prostrate)*
Sowthistle (annual)*
Wild buckwheat*

Brush Suppressed[1]

0.3 oz. per acre

Blackberry
Dewberry*
Multiflora rose*

Weeds Brush Suppressed with Spot Application (Pasture/Rangeland only)

1 oz. per 100 gallons of water

Blackberry	Dewberry*
Canada thistle*	Multiflora rose*

**See the Specific Weed Problems section.*

[1] Weed suppression is a reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as visually compared to an untreated area. The degree of suppression varies with the rate used, the size of the weeds, and the environmental conditions following treatment.

Specific Weed Problems

NOTE: Thorough spray coverage of all weed species listed below is very important.

Blue Mustard, Flixweed, and Tansymustard

For best results, apply Plotter Agricultural Herbicide tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA postemergence to mustards, but before bloom.

Canada Thistle and Sowthistle

Apply either Plotter Agricultural Herbicide plus surfactant or Plotter Agricultural Herbicide plus 2,4-D or MCPA in the spring after the majority of thistles have emerged and are small (rosette stage to 6" elongating stems) and actively growing. The application will inhibit the ability of emerged thistles to compete with the crop. For spot applications to Canada Thistle in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

Corn Gromwell and Prostrate Knotweed

Apply Plotter Agricultural Herbicide plus surfactant when weeds are actively growing, are no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage. Tank mixing 2,4-D or MCPA with Plotter Agricultural Herbicide can improve results.

Kochia, Russian Thistle, Prickly Lettuce

Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use Plotter Agricultural Herbicide in a tank mix with Banvel/Banvel SGF and 2,4-D, or bromoxynil and 2,4-D (such as 3/4 - 1 pint Buctril + 1/4 - 3/8 lb. active 2,4-D eked). Apply Plotter Agricultural Herbicide in the spring when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing (refer to the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional details).

Sunflower (Common/Volunteer)

Apply either Plotter Agricultural Herbicide plus surfactant or Plotter Agricultural Herbicide plus 2,4-D or MCPA after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are 2" to 4" tall and are actively growing. Use spray volumes of at least 3 gallons by air or 5 gallons by ground (10 gallons by ground in pastures).

Wild Buckwheat

For best results, apply Plotter Agricultural Herbicide plus 2,4-D or MCPA when plants have no more than 3 true leaves (not counting the cotyledons). If plants are not actively growing, delay treatment until environmental conditions favor active weed growth.

Musk Thistle

Apply Plotter Agricultural Herbicide at 0.2 - 0.3 oz. per acre in the spring or early summer prior to flowering or in the fall after newly emerged plants have reached the rosette stage of growth. Make fall applications before the soil freezes.

Multiflora Rose

For best control, apply Plotter Agricultural Herbicide as a broadcast application when mutiflora rose is less than 3' tall. Make application in the spring, soon after multiflora rose is fully leafed.

For spot applications in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

Blackberry and Dewberry

For spot applications in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for complete control. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

Pensacola Bahiagrass Control In Established Bermudagrass Pasture

Apply Plotter Agricultural Herbicide at 3/10 oz. per acre plus surfactant. Apply after green-up in the spring but before bahiagrass seedhead formation. Make application when moisture is sufficient to enhance grass growth.

Plotter Agricultural Herbicide is very effective for removal of bahiagrass from bermudagrass pastures. In highly infested pastures, the use of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide can clear the areas of useful forage until the bermudagrass has time to cover the area. Therefore, Plotter Agricultural Herbicide treatments should be spread out over a period of years. Do not apply to an entire farm or ranch in one year. Fertilization (particularly with nitrogen and potassium) and/or replanting may accelerate the process of reestablishment of bermudagrass. Under heavy bahiagrass pressure, grazing pressure, or adverse weather conditions (heat and drought), bahiagrass regrowth may occur.

Note: Do not use Plotter Agricultural Herbicidee for the control of common or Argentine bahiagrass. Also, do not apply Plotter Agricultural Herbicide in liquid fertilizer solutions for Pensacola bahiagrass control, as poor control and/or regrowth may occur.

Sericea Lespedeza

Apply Plotter Agricultural Herbicide at 0.4 oz. per acre plus a surfactant at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of total spray solution. For best results, make applications to sericea lespedeza beginning at flower bud initiation through the full bloom stage of growth.

Note: Do not make applications if drought conditions exist at intended time of application.

Wild Garlic

Apply 0.1 to 0.2 oz. per acre of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide in the early spring when wild garlic is less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth.

Woolly Croton

Apply 0.1 to 0.2 oz. per acre of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide in the late spring or early summer at preemergence through 2 true leaf stage.

SURFACTANTS

Spray Adjuvants

Applications of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide must include either a nonionic surfactant or a crop oil concentrate, except for grain sorghum. In addition, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used. Consult local Rotam fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with Plotter Agricultural Herbicide select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

Antifoaming agents may be needed. Consult your Ag dealer, applicator, or Rotam representative for a listing of recommended surfactants.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

Apply 0.06 to 0.50% v/v (0.5 to 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) - See Tank Mixtures section for additional information.

Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Exceptions: (1) On all spring wheat and spring or winter barley use 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons; (2) on Fescue pastures use 1/4 to 1/2 quart per 100 gallons; (3) on Timothy pastures use 1/4 quart per 100 gallons. Consult your agricultural dealer or applicator for a listing of recommended surfactants. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- Use 2 quarts/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 pounds/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 quarts/acre UAN or 4 pounds/acre AMS under arid conditions.
- Do not use liquid nitrogen fertilizer as the total carrier solution.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by Rotam product management.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for surfactant.

GROUND APPLICATION

To obtain optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles.

For flood nozzles on 30” spacings, use at least 10 gallons per acre (GPA), flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 pounds per square inch (psi). For 40” nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60” spacings, use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings. With RAINDROP RA nozzles, use at least 30 GPA and ensure that nozzle spray patterns overlap 100%.

For flat-fan nozzles, use at least 3 GPA for applications to wheat or barley. Use at least 10 GPA for applications to pasture or rangeland. Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.

Wheat, Barley, Triticale, and Fallow

Use 1 to 5 GPA.
Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah.

Pasture and Rangeland

Use 2 to 5 GPA.
When applying Plotter Agricultural Herbicide by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields. See the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

Product Measurement

Plotter Agricultural Herbicide is measured using the Plotter Agricultural Herbicide volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by +/- 7.5%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

TANK MIXTURES

Plotter Agricultural Herbicide may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed under WEEDS SUPPRESSED, weeds resistant to Plotter Agricultural Herbicide, or weeds not listed under WEEDS CONTROLLED. Read and follow all manufacturer's label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with Plotter Agricultural Herbicide.

Tank Mixtures In Cereals (Wheat, Barley, and Triticale)

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)

Plotter Agricultural Herbicide can be used as a tank-mix treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA (ester formulations provide best results) herbicides after weeds have emerged. For best results, use 1/10 oz. of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide per acre; add 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at 1/4 to 1/2 lb. active ingredient.

Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Apply Plotter Agricultural Herbicide plus MCPA after the 3- to 5-leaf stage but before boot (with Durum and Wampum varieties do not apply before tillering). Apply Plotter Agricultural Herbicide plus 2,4-D after tillering (refer to appropriate 2,4-D manufacturer's label), but before boot.

With Banvel/Banvel SGF

For best results, apply Plotter Agricultural Herbicide at 1/10 oz. per acre; add 1/16 to 1/8 lb. active ingredient Banvel/Banvel SGF. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Also refer to Banvel/Banvel SGF labels for application timing and restrictions.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) and Banvel

Plotter Agricultural Herbicide may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of Banvel and 2,4-D. Observe all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on labels of all products used. Make applications at 1/10 oz. of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide + 2-3 oz. Banvel (4-6 oz. Banvel SGF) + 4-6 oz. active 2,4-D ester or amine per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Add 1 to 2 pints of surfactant to the 3-way mixture, where necessary, as deemed by local recommendations. Use of additional surfactant may not be needed with the higher phenoxy rates and ester phenoxy formulations. Consult the specific 2,4-D or Banvel label, or local recommendations for more information. Apply this 3-way combination to winter wheat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node).

In Spring Wheat (including Durum wheat), apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage. Do not apply this 3-way mixture at high rates more than once a year or more than twice per year at the low rates.

Plotter Agricultural Herbicide with MCPA, 2,4-D and/or Dicamba for Suppression of Winter Annual Broadleaf Weeds in Winter Wheat to be Grazed Out in the States of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico And Kansas

Plotter Agricultural Herbicide may be tank mixed with MCPA, 2,4-D and/or dicamba for suppression of winter annual broadleaf weeds in winter wheat to be grazed out and not harvested for grain, in the States of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Kansas.

For the suppression of winter annual broadleaf weeds (such as henbit and mustards) in winter wheat in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Kansas, Plotter Agricultural Herbicide at 0.05 ounces per acre should be tank mixed with MCPA, 2,4-D and/or dicamba at label rates. Winter annual broadleaf weeds should be less than 1" tall or in the rosette stage for suppression. Add a Rotam specified nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.25 to 0.5% v/v).

With Bromoxynil (such as Buctril, Bronate)

Plotter Agricultural Herbicide may be tank mixed with bromoxynil-containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley, or fallow. For best results, add bromoxynil-containing herbicides to the tank at 3 to 6 oz. active ingredient per acre (such as Bronate or Buctril at 3/4 to 1 1/2 pints per acre).

Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

With “Starane”

For improved control of Kochia (2 to 4” tall), Russian thistle, mustard species, and wild buckwheat, Plotter Agricultural Herbicide may be tank mixed with 0.33 to 1.33 pints per acre of “Starane.”

With “Starane” + “Salvo”

For improved control of Kochia (2 to 4” tall), Russian thistle, mustard species and wild buckwheat, Plotter Agricultural Herbicide may be tank mixed with 0.67 to 2.67 pints per acre of “Starane” + “Salvo.”

With “Starane” + “Sword”

For improved control of Kochia (2 to 4” tall), Russian thistle, mustard species and wild buckwheat, Plotter Agricultural Herbicide may be tank mixed with 0.75 to 2.75 pints per acre of “Starane” + “Sword.”

With “Maverick”

PLOTTER Agricultural Herbicide may be tank mixed with “Maverick” herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat.

With “Aim”

PLOTTER Agricultural Herbicide may be tank mixed with “Aim” herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With “Stinger”, “Curtail”, or “Curtail M” or “Widematch”

PLOTTER Agricultural Herbicide may be tank mixed with “Stinger”, “Curtail”, or “Curtail M” herbicides for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With Grass Control Products

Tank mixtures of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide and grass control products may result in poor grass control.

First consult your state experiment station, university extension agent or agricultural dealer, as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide and the grass product to a small area.

Do not tank mix Plotter Agricultural Herbicide with Hoelon 3EC, as grass control may be reduced.

With ASSERT or AVENGE

To control wild oat, tank mix Plotter Agricultural Herbicide with AVENGE or ASSERT. When tank mixing Plotter Agricultural Herbicide with ASSERT, always include 2,4-D ester, MCPA ester, or bromoxynil-containing products (such as BUCTRIL or BRONATE). Tank-mixed applications of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide plus ASSERT may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

With EXPRESS

PLOTTER Agricultural Herbicide may be tank mixed with EXPRESS based on local instructions.

Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using this tank mixture.

With HARMONY EXTRA

PLOTTER Agricultural Herbicide may be tank mixed with HARMONY EXTRA based on local instructions.

Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using this tank mixture.

With “Puma”

PLOTTER Agricultural Herbicide, may be tank mixed with “Puma” herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With “Discover NG”

PLOTTER Agricultural Herbicide, may be tank mixed with “Discover NG” herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat.

With “Everest”

PLOTTER Agricultural Herbicide, may be tank mixed with “Everest” herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat.

With Insecticides and Fungicides

Plotter Agricultural Herbicide may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides and fungicides registered for use on cereal grains. However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide with organophosphate insecticides (such as parathion, Di-Syston) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas. Do not apply Plotter Agricultural Herbicide within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide (such as Di-Syston) has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result. Do not use Plotter Agricultural Herbicide plus malathion as crop injury will result.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing Plotter Agricultural Herbicide in fertilizer solution. Plotter Agricultural Herbicide must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the Plotter Agricultural Herbicide is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting. If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1/2 pint to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.06-0.25% v/v) based on local recommendations. When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of grass injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant or fieldman, for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures. If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with Plotter Agricultural Herbicide and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label). Do not add surfactant when using Plotter Agricultural Herbicide in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant. Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0. Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur can increase crop response.

Tank Mixtures In Harvest Aid

A tank mix of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide plus 2,4-D and surfactant, or ROUNDUP, will typically aid in dry down of many broadleaved weeds, thereby aiding grain harvest. Make post-emergence application to actively growing weeds after the crop is in the hard dough stage. If weeds are not dry within 10 days after application, delay harvest until weeds are dry. See weeds listed in the WEEDS CONTROLLED chart of this label.

With 2,4-D

Use 0.1 oz. Plotter Agricultural Herbicide plus 1/4 to 1/2 lb. active ingredient 2,4-D per acre on moderate weed infestations; higher rates of 2,4-D may be used on large weeds if permitted by the 2,4-D brand labeling.

Include 1 to 2 quarts surfactant per 100 gallons spray solution. In addition to the weeds listed in WEEDS CONTROLLED chart of this label, the 2,4-D combination will also dry down common cocklebur, marestail, puncturevine, and common and wild sunflower. In areas where 2,4-D use is restricted, apply Plotter Agricultural Herbicide with surfactant only; however, this treatment may be less effective.

With Roundup (or generic equivalent)

Use 0.1 oz. Plotter Agricultural Herbicide plus the locally specified rate of Roundup (or generic equivalent) (see Roundup (or generic equivalent) label for maximum seasonal rate). Plotter Agricultural Herbicide requires the use of an adjuvant for optimum activity. Consult the Roundup (or generic equivalent) label or local instructions for the amount of adjuvant to include.

Tank Mixtures In Fallow

Plotter Agricultural Herbicide may be used as a fallow treatment and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow. Read and follow all manufacturer's label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with Plotter Agricultural Herbicide.

Tank Mixtures In Pastures Or Rangeland

Plotter Agricultural Herbicide can be applied in a tank-mix combination with Grazon P+D, Tordon 22K, 2,4-D, Banvel, or Weedmaster in states where these products are labeled for postemergence control of the following weeds:

Annual marshelder	Common ragweed
Burclover	Giant ragweed
Carolina horsenettle	Prickly lettuce
Common cocklebur	Sunflower
Common milkweed	Western ragweed

For best results, apply Plotter Agricultural Herbicide at 0.1 to 0.2 oz. per acre with one of the following products:

Product	Rate (oz./A)
Grazon P+D	8 to 32
Tordon 22k	4 to 16
2,4-D	16 to 32
Oracle	4 to 32
Weedmaster	8 to 32
Remedy	8
Amber	0.35*

*For suppression of Ragweed in Phenoxy Restricted and Herbicide Regulated Counties.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing Plotter Agricultural Herbicide in fertilizer solution. Plotter Agricultural Herbicide must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the Plotter Agricultural Herbicide is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1/4 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.03% v/v).

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of grass injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant or fieldman, for specific instructions before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with Plotter Agricultural Herbicide and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label). Do not add surfactant when using Plotter Agricultural Herbicide in tank mix with 2,4-D ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant. Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

CROP ROTATION

Before using Plotter Agricultural Herbicide, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your wheat, barley, fallow, pasture, or rangeland acres at the same time.

Minimum Rotational Intervals

Minimum rotation intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide applied. Plotter Agricultural Herbicide breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase Plotter Agricultural Herbicide breakdown in soil while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow Plotter Agricultural Herbicide breakdown. Of these 3 factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture must be monitored regularly when considering crop rotations.

*The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

Soil pH Limitations

Do not use Plotter Agricultural Herbicide on soils having a pH above 7.9 as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, Plotter Agricultural Herbicide could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide.

Checking Soil pH

Before using Plotter Agricultural Herbicide determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0" to 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

ROTATIONAL INTERVALS FOR CEREALS
All Areas-Following Use of PLOTTER Agricultural Herbicide at 0.1 oz. per Acre

Crop	Soil PH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
Winter and spring wheat	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	1
Durum wheat, barley, spring/winter oat	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10

ROTATION INTERVALS FOR CROPS IN NON-IRRIGATED LAND
Following Use of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide at 0.1 oz. per Acre on Wheat, Barley, Fallow, or Pasture

Location				Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	County or Area	Crop	Soil PH		
Colorado	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		STS Soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
Idaho	Southern Idaho	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Statewide	Peas, Lentils, Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
		Condiment mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas	7.4 or higher	28	34
Kansas	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Central and Western Kansas west of the Flint Hills	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Western Kansas (west of Hwy.183)	Soybeans	7.5 or lower	22	22
			7.6 - 7.9	33	34
	Central Kansas; generally east of Hwy. 183 and west of the Flint Hills	Soybeans	7.9 or lower	15	12
		STS Soybeans	7.9 or lower	15	4

ROTATION INTERVALS FOR CROPS IN NON-IRRIGATED LAND
Following Use of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide at 0.1 oz. per Acre on Wheat, Barley, Fallow, or Pasture *Cont.*

Location					
State	County or Area	Crop	Soil PH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
Montana	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn	7.9 or lower	22	22
		Alfalfa (hay only)	7.6 - 7.9	No restrictions	34
			7.5 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	
Nebraska	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		STS Soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
	Generally west of Hwy. 77 and east of the Panhandle	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Soybeans	7.5 or lower	22	22
			7.6 - 7.9	33	34
New Mexico	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Eastern New Mexico	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
North Dakota	West of Hwy. 1	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower, Soybean, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	22	22
	East of Hwy. 1	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower, Soybean, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	34	34

ROTATION INTERVALS FOR CROPS IN NON-IRRIGATED LAND
Following Use of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide at 0.1 oz. per Acre on Wheat, Barley, Fallow, or Pasture *Cont.*

State	Location: County or Area	Crop	Soil PH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
Oklahoma	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		STS Soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
	Panhandle	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
	East of the Panhandle	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	25	14
Oregon	Statewide	Peas, Lentils, Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
		Condiment mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas	7.4 or higher	28	34
South Dakota	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Soybean, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	South of Hwy. 212 & East of Missouri River, South of Hwy. 34 & West of Missouri River	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	13	12
	Generally east of Missouri River & south of Hwy. 14, & west of Missouri River	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12

ROTATION INTERVALS FOR CROPS IN NON-IRRIGATED LAND
Following Use of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide at 0.1 oz. per Acre on Wheat, Barley, Fallow, or Pasture *Cont.*

State	Location: County or Area	Crop	Soil PH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
Texas	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Soybean, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Panhandle	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
	North Central Texas*	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	25	14
	*The counties of North Central Texas are: Archer, Baylor, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Callahan, Camp, Cass, Clay, Collin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Deha, Denton, Eastland, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Foard, Franklin, Grayson, Hardeman, Haskell, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Knox, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Montague, Morris, Nafarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwall, Shackelford, Somervell, Stephens, Tarrant, Throckmorton, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wilbarger, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood, and Young				
Washington	Statewide	Peas, Lentils, Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
		Condiment mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas	7.4 or higher	28	34

ROTATION INTERVALS FOR CROPS IN NON-IRRIGATED LAND
Following Use of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide at 0.1 oz. per Acre on Wheat, Barley, Fallow, or Pasture *Cont.*

Location				Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	County or Area	Crop	Soil PH		
Utah	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
Wyoming	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Southern Wyoming	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
	Southern Wyoming (Goshen, Laramie, and Platte counties only)	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Northern Wyoming	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn	7.9 or lower	22	22

Rotation intervals not covered above: The minimum rotation interval is 34 months with at least 28" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- to any major field crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table);
- if the soil pH is not in the specified range;
- if the use rate applied is not specified in the table;
- or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than instructed, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to that crop. A field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

Rotation Intervals in Pasture or Rangeland for Overseeding and Renovation

Location	Crop	Maximum Plotter Agricultural Herbicide Rate on Pasture (oz. per acre)	Maximum Rotation Interval (months)
AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV	Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, sweet clover, bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, ryegrass, fescue, timothy	0.1 to 0.3	4
	Wheat (except durum)	0.1 to 0.3	1
	Durum, barley, oat	0.1 to 0.3	10
All Areas Not Included Above	Red clover, white clover, sweet clover	0.1 to 0.2	12
	Bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, ryegrass, timothy	0.1 to 0.2	6
	Fescue	0.1 to 0.2	18
	Wheat (except durum)	0.1 to 0.2	1
	Durum, barley, oat	0.1 to 0.2	10

Rotation intervals not covered above: The minimum rotation interval is 34 months with at least 28" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- to any major field crop or pasture crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table);
- if the use rate applied is not specified in the table.

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than instructed, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to that crop. A field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

BIOASSAY
A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop not listed (see the Rotation Intervals table), or if the soil pH is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table, or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

FIELD BIOASSAY
To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop or crops you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with Plotter Agricultural Herbicide. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips. If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local agricultural dealer or field representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

GRAZING
There are no grazing restrictions on Plotter Agricultural Herbicide.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS
Treated vegetation may be cut for forage or hay. Coveralls and shoes plus socks must be worn if cutting within 4 hours of treatment.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS
1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water (if using liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see TANK MIXTURES sections for additional details).
2. While agitating, add the required amount of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide.
3. Continue agitation until the Plotter Agricultural Herbicide is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the Plotter Agricultural Herbicide is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. Plotter Agricultural Herbicide should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly reagitate before using.
7. Apply Plotter Agricultural Herbicide spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If Plotter Agricultural Herbicide and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the Plotter Agricultural Herbicide in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the Plotter Agricultural Herbicide.

Do not use Plotter Agricultural Herbicide with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT
For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc.

Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when the crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid crop injury.

Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or under weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto non-target sites. For additional information on spray drift, refer to the SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section of the label. Continuous agitation is required to keep Plotter Agricultural Herbicide in suspension.

SPRAYER CLEANUP
Spray equipment must be cleaned before Plotter Agricultural Herbicide is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined below, **After Spraying Plotter Agricultural Herbicide.**

When multiple loads of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide are applied, at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank should be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.

After Spraying Plotter Agricultural Herbicide and Before Spraying Crops other then Wheat, Barley, Fallow, Pasture, or Rangeland.

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gallon of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gallons of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) recommended on this label. Do not exceed the maximum-labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

*Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or an approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

Notes:

1. Attention: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When Plotter Agricultural Herbicide is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of Plotter Agricultural Herbicide and applications of other pesticides to Plotter Agricultural Herbicide-sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to Plotter Agricultural Herbicide to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150-200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. 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 sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size-General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- **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.

Controlling Droplet Size-Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length**- The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length-longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height** - Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

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 hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sunsets 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 upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

NOTE: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

WEED RESISTANCE

Biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label are resistant to Plotter Agricultural Herbicide and other herbicides with the same mode-of-action*, even at exaggerated application rates. Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of a species that are identical in appearance but have slightly different genetic compositions; the mode of action of an herbicide is the chemical interaction that interrupts a biological process necessary for plant growth and development.

If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat problem areas using a product with a different mode-of-action, such as postemergence broadleaf and/or grass herbicides.

If resistant weed biotypes such as kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are suspected or known to be present, use a tank-mix partner with Plotter Agricultural Herbicide to help control these biotypes, or use a planned herbicide rotation program where other residual broadleaf herbicides having different modes of action are used.

*Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to ALS inhibitor herbicides (such as Amber Herbicide, Pursuit Herbicide, Finesse Herbicide, or Harmony Extra Herbicide) may also be resistant to Plotter Agricultural Herbicide.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

To better manage weed resistance when using Plotter Agricultural Herbicide, use a combination of tillage and tank-mix partners or sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than Plotter Agricultural Herbicide, to control escaped weeds. Do not let weed escapes go to seed.

Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative herbicide recommendations available in your area.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

Storage: Store in a tightly closed container in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling (Nonrefillable Container 5 Gallons or less): Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available.

Residue Removal: Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water 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.

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

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