

DAKOTA™

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

*Clethodim **26.4%**

OTHER INGREDIENTS: **73.6%**

TOTAL: **100.0%**

*(E)-2-[1-[[[3-chloro-2-propenyl]oxy]imino] propyl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one

Contains petroleum distillate.

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.)

See inside label booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal instructions.

EPA Reg. No. 83100-38-83979

EPA Est. No. 009468-OR-001

EPA Est. No. 009468-TX-002

EPA Est. No. 069821-CHN-005

Net Contents: 2.5 Gallon

Store at temperatures below 104° F (40° C)

PRODUCT OF CHINA

Distributed by:
Rotam North America, Inc.
4900 Koger Blvd., Suite 140
Greensboro, NC 27407
1-866-927-6826



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FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) call: 1-800-222-1222 . For Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident) call CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 .	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. If ingested, probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING. Causes substantial but temporary eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks and chemical resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminate or Viton ≥ 14 mils, and protective eyewear.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If there are no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 172.240(d)(4-6)], the handler and PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing 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, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply where weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

The use of this product may pose a hazard to the federally designated endangered species of Solano Grass and Wild Rice. Use of this product is prohibited in the following areas where the species are known to exist:

Solano Grass: Solano County, California: the vernal lakes area bounded by the Union Pacific Railroad and Hastings Road to the north, Highway 113 to the east, Highway 12 to the south, and Travis Air Force Base to the west.

Wild Rice: Hays County, Texas.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Read entire label before using this product.

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 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls, chemical resistant gloves greater than 14 mils in thickness composed of materials such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber, and 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 all unprotected persons out of operating areas, or vicinity where there may be drift. Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes of this product may be dangerous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide or rinse is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to the label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Empty Container Disposal: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap.

Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

TANK MIXES

Notice: Tank mixing this product with any other product which is not specifically and expressly authorized by the label shall be the exclusive risk of user, applicator and/or application advisor.

Read and follow the entire label of each product to be used in the tank mix with this product.

CHEMIGATION

May be applied to onions and garlic by sprinkler irrigation systems. Do not apply by chemigation to any other crop, or to this crop using any other type of irrigation system.

INFORMATION

For use on: Alfalfa, Asparagus, Bean and Pea (dry shelled)¹, Bean and Pea (Succulent)², Broccoli, Cabbage, Canola, Carrot, Cauliflower (and other Head and Stem Brassica Vegetables)³, Celery, Clover (grown in Idaho, Oregon and Washington only), Conifers, Cotton, Cranberry, Cucumber, Eggplant (and other Fruiting Vegetables)⁴, Fallow Land (and other non-producing agricultural areas), Flax*, Garden Beet, Garlic, Herbs*, Hops, Horseradish (and other Root Vegetables)⁶, Legume Vegetables (edible podded)⁷, Lettuce, Head and Leaf (and other leafy greens)⁸, Melons (including Cantaloupes and Watermelons)⁹, Mint, Mustard Greens (and other leafy brassica greens)¹⁰, Mustard Seed*, Non-Bearing Food Crops, Non-Crop or Non-Planted Areas, Onions (dry bulb and green), Ornamentals, Peanut (including perennial), Peppers (bell and non-bell), Potato, Radish, Rhubarb (and other Leaf Petioles)¹¹, Safflower, Sesame, Shallots (dry bulbs and green), Squash (including Pumpkins)⁶, Soybeans, Strawberry, Sugar Beet, Sunflower, Sweet Potato, Tomato and Yam (and other Tuberous and Corm Vegetable)¹².

*Not for use in California

1. Other Dry Shelled Bean and Pea crops approved for use with this product include: Bean (*Lupinus* spp.), grain, sweet, white and white sweet; Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.), field, kidney, lima (dry), navy, pinto and tepary; Bean (*Vigna* spp.), adzuki bean, black-eyed pea, catjang, cowpea, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, Southern pea, urd bean, broad (dry), chickpea (garbanzo), guar, lablab bean and lentil; Pea (*Pisum* spp.), field and pigeon.
2. Other succulent Bean and Pea crops approved for use with this product includes: Bean (*Lupinus* spp.), grain, sweet, white and white sweet; Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.), field, kidney, lima (dry), navy, pinto and tepary; Bean (*Vigna* spp.), adzuki bean, black-eyed pea, catjang, cowpea, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, Southern pea, urd bean, broad (dry), chickpea (garbanzo), guar, lablab bean and lentil, Pea (*Pisum* spp.), field and pigeon.
3. Other head and stem brassica vegetables approved for use with this product include: Chinese broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Chinese (napa) cabbage, Chinese mustard, cavalo broccoli and kohlrabi.
4. Other Fruiting Vegetables (except tomato) approved for use with this product include: eggplant, groundcherry, pepino, peppers (all) and tomatillo.
5. Other Herb crops approved for use with this product include: angelica, balm, basil, borage, burnet, chamomile, catnip, chervil (dried), chive, Chinese chive, clary, coriander (leaf), costmary, cilantro (leaf), curry (leaf), dill (dillweed), horehound, hyssop, lavender, lovage (leaf), marigold, marjoram (*Origanum* spp.), nasturtium, parsley (dried), pennyroyal, rosemary, rue, sage and savory, summer and winter.
6. Other root vegetables approved for use with this product include: burdock, edible, celeriac, chervil, turnip-rooted; chicory; ginseng; parsley, turnip-rooted; parsnip; radish, oriental; rutabaga; salsify; salsify, black; salsify, Spanish; skirret and turnip.
7. Other Edible Podded Legume crops approved for use with this product include: Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.), runner, snap and wax; Bean (*Vigna* spp.), asparagus, Chinese longbean, moth, yardlong, jackbean; Pea (*Pisum* spp.), dwarf, edible-pod, snow, sugar snap, pigeon and sword bean.

8. Other Leafy Greens crops approved for use with this product include: amaranth (Chinese spinach, leafy amaranth and tampala), arugula (rocket), chervil, chrysanthemum (edible-leaved and garland), corn salad, cress (garden, yellow rock and winter), dandelion, dock (sorrel), endive (escarole), lettuce (head and leaf), orach, parsley, purslane (garden and winter), radicchio (red chicory), spinach (New Zealand and Vine [Indian and Malabar]).
9. Other cucurbit crops approved for use with this product include: Chayote (fruit), Chinese Wax Gourd, Citron Melon, Edible Gourd, Gherkin and Muskmelons (all) including Honeydew Melon.
10. Other leafy brassica greens approved for use with this product include: broccoli raab, Chinese (bok choy) cabbage, collards, kale, mizuna, mustard greens, mustard spinach, rape greens and turnip greens.
11. Other leaf petiole crops approved for use with this product include: cardoon, celtuce, Chinese celery, Florence fennel, and Swiss chard.
12. Other tuber and corm vegetables approved for use with this product include: arracacha, arrowroot, Chinese artichoke, Jerusalem artichoke, edible burdock, edible canna, bitter and sweet cassava, chayote (root), chufa, dasheen (taro), ginger, leren, tanager, turmeric and bean yam.

DAKOTA is not recommended for use on vegetables crops being grown for seed production unless specific use directions are provided.

DAKOTA is a selective postemergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grasses. DAKOTA does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds.

Repeated use of DAKOTA (or similar postemergence grass herbicides with the same mode of action) may lead to the selection of naturally occurring biotypes that are resistant to these products in some grass species.

If poor performance occurs and cannot be attributed to adverse weather or application conditions, a resistant biotype may be present. This is most likely to occur in fields where other control strategies such as crop rotation, mechanical removal, and other classes of herbicides are not used from year to year.

Do not allow DAKOTA to come in contact with desirable grass crops such as corn, rice, sorghum, small grains, or turf, as these and other grass crops will be injured or killed. Minor leaf spotting may occur on treated plants under certain environmental conditions. New foliage is not affected.

Control Symptoms

Treated grass weeds show a reduction in vigor and growth. Early chlorosis/necrosis of younger plant tissue is followed by a progressive collapse of the remaining foliage. Symptoms will generally be observed in 7 to 14 days after application, depending on grass species treated and environmental conditions.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Timing of Applications

Apply DAKOTA postemergence to actively growing grasses according to rate table recommendations.

Applications made to grass plants stressed by insufficient moisture, or hot or cold temperatures, or to grass plants exceeding recommended growth stages may result in unsatisfactory control. Do not apply under these conditions.

In arid regions where irrigation is used to supplement limited rainfall, DAKOTA should be applied as soon as possible, after irrigation (within 7 days). In arid regions, a second application of DAKOTA will generally provide more effective control of perennial grass weeds than a single application. Make second application to actively growing grass 2 to 3 weeks after emergence of new growth.

Cultivation of treated grasses 7 days prior to or within 7 days after application of DAKOTA may reduce weed control. DO NOT APPLY DAKOTA if rainfall is expected within one hour, since control may be reduced.

ADDITION OF ADJUVANT OR CROP OIL CONCENTRATE

Crop	Adjuvant Recommendations
Alfalfa, Cotton, Dry Shelled Bean & Pea, Edible Poddled Legume Vegetables, Peanuts (including Perennial), Potato, Soybean, Succulent Bean & Pea, Sugar Beet and Sunflower	Always use a crop oil concentrate* at 1.0 qt./A by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) in the finished spray volume by air. 1 to 2 qts./A of liquid fertilizer (10-34-0, 28% N or 32% N), or an equivalent amount (2.5 to 4.0 lbs./A) of spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) may be added to DAKOTA applications, in addition to the recommended rate of crop oil concentrate. The addition of AMS has shown improved grass control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnson-grass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals, and volunteer corn.
Asparagus, Canola, Carrot, Clover, Cranberry, Cucurbits, flax, Fruiting Vegetables (except tomato), Garden Beet, Garlic, Head & Stem Brassica Vegetables, Herbs, Hops, Leaf Petioles, Leafy Brassica Greens, Leafy Greens, Mint, Mustard Seed, Onion (Dry Bulb & Green), Root Vegetables, Safflower, Sesame, Shallots (Dry Bulb & Green), Strawberry, Sweet Potato (yam & other Tuberous and Corm Vegetables except Potato) and Tomato	Always use a crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v in the finished spray volume unless tank mix instructions indicate otherwise. Addition of liquid fertilizer is not recommended for these crops.
Non-Bearing Food Crops, Ornamental Plants	Add a non-ionic surfactant containing at least 80% active ingredient at the rate of 1 pt. per 50 gals. (0.025% v/v). Use of crop oil concentrate is not recommended since it may injure flowers and foliage.
Conifer Trees, Fallow Land (and other non-producing agricultural areas), and Non-Crop or Non-planted Areas	Always use a crop oil concentrate containing at least 15% emulsifier at 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) in the finished spray volume.

*Acceptable crop oil concentrates would be those that contain a minimum of 80% oils and 15% emulsifier. A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all the following criteria: be non-phytotoxic, contain only EPA exempt ingredients, provide good mixing quality, and be successful in local experience. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils.

Ground Application

Use of sufficient spray volumes and pressure is essential to ensure complete coverage. Use a minimum of 5 gals. and a maximum of 40 gals. of spray solution per acre. Under the following conditions a minimum of 10 gals. per acre is required; ultra narrow row cotton, narrow row soybeans, broadleaf herbicide tank mixes, perennial grasses, volunteer corn, drought or stress conditions, heavy grass pressure or when grasses are at or near maximum height. Failure to use a minimum of 10 gals. per acre under these conditions can result in poor coverage and reduced grass control requiring repeat applications. Spray pressures should reflect a minimum of 30 psi and a maximum of 60 psi at the nozzle. Do not use flood nozzles.

Applications to onions (dry bulbs and green), garlic, and shallots (dry bulbs and green) should be made in minimum of 20 gals. of spray solution per acre.

Air Application

Use a minimum of 3 gals. of spray solution per acre unless otherwise directed in this label. Increase spray volumes up to 10 gals. as grass or crop foliage becomes dense. For onions (dry bulbs and green), garlic, or shallots (dry bulbs and green): When applying by air do not exceed 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. In California, air applications to onions, garlic, or shallots should be made in a minimum of 20 gals. of spray solution per acre. In states other than California, air applications to onions, garlic, or shallots should be made in a minimum of 10 gals. of spray solution per acre.

Note: Crop injury may occur when DAKOTA is applied to onions, garlic or shallots with aerial equipment.

Spot Treatment

When using hand sprayers or high volume sprayers utilizing hand guns, mix ¼% to ½% (0.33 oz. to 0.65 oz. per gal.) DAKOTA and treat to wet vegetation, while not allowing runoff of spray solution. For uses requiring crop oil concentrate, include crop oil concentrate at 1% (1.3 oz. per gal.) by volume. For uses requiring nonionic surfactant, include non-ionic surfactant at ¼% (0.33 oz. per gal.) by volume.

Note: If DAKOTA is applied as a spot treatment, care should be taken to not exceed the maximum rate allowed on a "per acre" basis or crop injury may occur.

CHEMIGATION – ONION (DRY BULB AND GREEN) AND GARLIC SPRINKLER IRRIGATION APPLICATION

Do not apply DAKOTA by Chemigation in the states of Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington

Apply DAKOTA at the high rate recommended for annual grasses (16 fl. oz. per acre) when the grass height is at the low end of the range (application to larger grasses may not provide adequate control). Add a crop oil concentrate containing at least 15% emulsifier at 1 quart per acre.

Apply DAKOTA in 0.1 to 0.2 acre-inch of water either at the end of a regular irrigation set or as a separate application not associated with a regular irrigation using the least amount of water that provides proper distribution and coverage. Application of more than label recommended quantities of irrigation water per acre may result in decreased product performance by removing the chemical from the zone of effectiveness.

Use a metering device to inject the DAKOTA into the irrigation water at a constant flow. Constant agitation must be maintained in the chemical supply tank during the entire period of herbicide application. Inject the product with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to ensure adequate mixing. Allow time for all lines to flush the herbicide through all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. To ensure the lines are flushed and free of remaining herbicide, a dye indicator may be injected into the lines to mark the end of the application period.

It is not recommended that DAKOTA be applied through an irrigation system connected to a public water system. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such a system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Use Precautions

1. Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, travelers, big gun, solid set, or hand move. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
2. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop may result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
3. If you have any questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
4. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the label-prescribed safety devices for public water supplies are in place.
5. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
6. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
7. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
8. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
9. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
10. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
11. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
12. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Do not apply if rain is expected within 1 hour of application as control may be unsatisfactory.

Do not apply a postemergence broadleaf herbicide within one day following application of DAKOTA or reduced grass control may result.

DAKOTA is not recommended for use on vegetable crops being grown for seed production unless specific use directions are provided.

For canola, do not apply more than 6 fl. oz. of DAKOTA per acre per season. For clover, flax, mustard seed, and radish crops, do not apply more than 16 fl. oz. of DAKOTA (0.25 lb. ai) per acre per season. For all other crops, do not apply more than 32 fl. oz. of DAKOTA (0.50 lb. ai) per acre per season. Application on Long Island, New York, is restricted to no more than 16 fl. oz. of DAKOTA (0.25 lb. ai) per acre per season.

Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A of DAKOTA per application to the following crops: asparagus, brassica vegetables (head and stem), bean (succulent), carrot, cranberry, cucurbits, flax, fruiting vegetables (except tomato), garden beet, green onion, herbs, hops, leaf petioles, leafy brassica greens, leafy greens, legume vegetables (edible podded), non-bearing food crops, pea (dry shelled), pea (succulent), root vegetables, safflower, sesame and strawberry. Do not apply more than 6 fl. oz./A of DAKOTA per application to canola or mustard seed. For all other crops, do not apply more than 16 fl. oz. of DAKOTA (0.25 lb. ai) per acre per application. **Exceeding these recommendations may result in unacceptable crop injury.**

Do not apply under conditions of stress. Applying DAKOTA under conditions that do not promote active grass growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. These conditions include drought, excessive water, extremes in temperature, low humidity and grasses either partially controlled or stunted from prior pesticide applications. Grasses under these kinds of stressful conditions will not absorb and translocate DAKOTA effectively, and will be less susceptible to herbicide activity.

Optimal perennial grass control can be obtained if rhizomes or stolons are cut up by preplant tillage practices (discing, plowing, etc.) to stimulate maximum emergence of grass shoots. Cultural practices such as continuous no-tillage in which the perennial grass rhizomes or stolons are not cut up, result in a very staggered, non-uniform weed emergence. Due to this non-uniform weed emergence, no fewer than 2 DAKOTA applications per season per year are recommended at the appropriate weed-growth stage rate under continuous no-till conditions.

Grass crops such as corn, rice, sorghum, small grains, or turf, etc. are highly sensitive to DAKOTA.

While all the vegetable crops on this label have been tested and are tolerant to DAKOTA, not all specialty varieties of these crops have been tested. It is advised that, before applying DAKOTA to specialty varieties of vegetable crops on this label, crop tolerance be investigated first using a small section of the field. It is possible that injury symptoms can occur. Symptoms may appear as leaf speckling or stunting.

Always read and follow the restrictions and limitations for all products whether used alone or in a tank mix. The most restrictive labeling of any product applies in tank mixes, including all crop rotational and other crop restrictions.

Tank mixes of DAKOTA and broadleaf herbicides may result in reduced grass control. If grass regrowth occurs, an additional application of DAKOTA may be necessary.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT

Do not allow spray from ground or aerial equipment to drift onto adjacent land or crops. When drift may be a problem, do everything possible to reduce spray drift, including:

- Do not spray if wind speeds are or become excessive.
- Do not spray if wind speed is 10 mph or greater. If sensitive crops or plants are downwind, extreme caution must be used under all conditions.
- Do not spray if winds are gusty.
- Use extreme caution when conditions are favorable for drift (high temperatures, drought, low relative humidity), especially when sensitive plants are located nearby.
- Do not apply when a temperature inversion exists. If inversion conditions are suspected, consult with local weather services before making an application.
- Further reductions in drift can be obtained by:
 1. Using large droplet size sprays. Do not use nozzles that produce small droplets. Orient nozzles downward and slightly backward as needed to reduce drift for ground applications.
 2. Orienting nozzles straight back with the windstream, using straight stream orifices for aerial applications. Use the lowest number of nozzles practical with the largest possible orifice size to obtain the minimum 3 GPA volume. Application height and boom length should be set according to manufacturer's instructions to minimize drift.
 3. Increasing the volume of spray mixture (for example, a minimum of 10 GPA for ground applications) by using higher flow rate nozzles. Using lower pressure with the appropriate nozzle to obtain higher volumes will also reduce drift.
 4. Applying as close to target plants as practical while maintaining a good spray pattern for adequate coverage.

Do not apply under conditions involving possible drift to food, forage or other plantings that might be damaged or the other crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
Alfalfa including: Sainfoin Holy Clover Birdsfoot trefoil ⁽³⁾	15 days before grazing, feeding or harvesting (cutting) for forage hay	6 -16 fl. oz. ⁽⁴⁾	1 qt. by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) by air ⁽⁵⁾	Refer to tank mix partners for feeding, grazing and harvesting restrictions. ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾ The addition of AMS has shown improved grass control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals, and volunteer corn.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Continued*

Crops⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
Asparagus	1 day	6 – 8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume	Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. For repeat applications make on a minimum of a 14 day interval.
Beans, Dry Shelled including: Bean (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.) Grain Sweet White White Sweet Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) Field Kidney Lima (dry) Navy Pinto Tepary Bean (<i>Vigna</i> spp.) Adzuki Bean Black-eyed Pea Catjang Cowpea Crowder Pea Moth Bean Mung Bean Rice Bean Southern Pea Urd Bean Broad (dry) Chickpea (garbanzo) Guar Lablab Bean Lentil	30 days	6 – 16 fl. oz.	1 qt. by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) by air. ⁽⁵⁾	Do not apply more than 16 fl. oz./A per application. For repeat applications make on a minimum of a 1 day interval. Refer to appropriate Table for reduced rate recommendations for the control of small annual grasses. The addition of AMS has shown improved grass control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals and volunteer corn.
Bean, Succulent including: Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) Broad Bean (succulent) Lima Bean (green) Bean (<i>Vigna</i> spp.) Black-eyed Pea Cowpea Southern Pea	21 days	6 – 8 fl. oz.	1 qt. by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) by air. ⁽⁵⁾	Refer to appropriate Table for reduced rate recommendations for the control of small annual grasses. Do not apply more than one (1) application per acre per season. The addition of AMS has shown improved grass control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals and volunteer corn.
Beet, Garden	30 days	6 – 8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume.	Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. For repeat applications make on a minimum of a 14 day interval.
Brassica Vegetables, Head & Stem including: Broccoli Brussels sprouts Cabbage Cauliflower	30 days	6 – 8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume.	Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. For repeat applications make on a minimum of a 14 day interval.
Canola	70 days	4 – 6 fl. oz. in California use 6 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume.	Do not apply after crop has begun bolting. Crop injury may occur when DAKOTA is applied during bloom period. Do not apply more than 6 fl. oz./A in a single application. Do not exceed 6 fl. oz./A in a season.
Carrot	30 days	6 – 8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume.	Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. For repeat applications make on a minimum of a 14 day interval.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Continued*

Crops⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
Clover	15 days before grazing, feeding, or harvesting (cutting) for forage hay.	6 – 16 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume.	For use on clover grown in the states of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington only. Do not exceed 16 fl. oz./A in a season.
Cotton	60 days	6 – 16 fl. oz.	1 qt. by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) by air. ⁽⁵⁾	Do not graze treated fields or feed treated forage or hay to livestock. The addition of AMS has shown improved grass control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals and volunteer corn.
Cranberry	30 days	6 – 8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume.	Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. Do not apply between the “hook” stage and the full fruit set. For repeat applications make on a minimum of a 14 day interval.
Cucurbits including: Chayote (fruit) Chinese Wax Gourd Citron Melon Cucumber Gherkin Gourd, edible Muskmelons (all) including: Cantaloupes Honeydew Melon Pumpkin Squash (all) Watermelon	14 days	6 – 8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume.	Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. For repeat applications make on a minimum of a 14 day interval.
Fallow Land Conifer Trees (and other non-producing agricultural areas) Non-Crop or Non-Planted Areas	N/A	6 – 16 fl. oz.	1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) in the finished spray volume using a crop oil concentrate containing at least 15% emulsifier	Do not plant any crop for 30 days after application unless clethodim is registered for use in that crop.
Flax	60 days	6 – 8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume.	Apply prior to bloom. Crop injury may occur when DAKOTA is applied during the bloom period. Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. Do not exceed 16 fl. oz./A in a season.
Fruiting Vegetables (except Tomato) including: Eggplant Groundcherry Pepino Peppers (all) Tomatillo	20 days	6 – 8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume.	Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. For repeat applications make on a minimum of a 14 day interval

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Continued*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
Herbs including: Angelica Balm Basil Borage Burnet Camomile Catnip Chervil (dried) Chive Chive, Chinese Clary Coriander (leaf) Costmary Culantro (leaf) Curry (leaf) Dill (dillweed) Horehound Hyssop Lavender Lovage (leaf) Marigold Marjoram (<i>Origanum</i> spp.) Nasturtium Parsley (dried) Pennyroyal Rosemary Rue Sage Savory, Summer and Winter	14 days	6 – 8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume.	DAKOTA has not been tested on all herbs, and herb varieties. It is the responsibility of the user to test DAKOTA on a small portion of the crop to be treated before treating entire field. Crop tolerance should be verified to DAKOTA on a small area of the herb crop, at the desired DAKOTA rate and with the same crop oil concentrate that will be used on the herb field. If no crop response is evident seven (7) days after treatment, DAKOTA may be used on the entire field at the rate tested and with the same crop oil used in the tolerance test. Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. For repeat applications make on a minimum of a 14 day interval.
Hops	21 days	6 – 8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume.	Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. For repeat applications make on a minimum of a 14 day interval.
Leaf Petioles including: Cardoon Celery Celtuce Chinese Celery Fennel, Florence (finocchio) Rhubarb Swiss Chard	30 days	6 – 8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume.	Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. For repeat applications make on a minimum of a 14 day interval.
Leafy Brassica Greens including: Broccoli Raab Cabbage, Chinese (bok choy) Collards Kale Mizuna Mustard Greens Mustard Spinach Rape Greens Turnip Greens	14 days	6 – 8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume.	Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. For repeat applications make on a minimum of a 14 day interval.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Continued*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
Leafy Greens Including: Amaranth Chinese Spinach Leafy Amaranth Tampala Arugula (rocket) Chervil Chrysanthemum, Garland Corn Salad Cress Garden Upland (yellow rock (and winter) Dandelion Dock (sorrel) Endive (escarole) Lettuce, Head and Leaf Orach Parsley Purslane Garden Winter Radicchio (red chicory) Spinach New Zealand Vine (Indian and Malabar)	14 days	6 – 8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume.	Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. For repeat applications make on a minimum of a 14 day interval.
Legume Vegetables Edible Podded including: Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) Runner Snap Wax Bean (<i>Vigna</i> spp.) Asparagus Chinese Longbean Moth Yardlong Jackbean Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.) Dwarf Edible-pod Snow Sugar Snap Pigeon Sword Bean	21 days	6 – 8 fl. oz.	1 qt. by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) by air. ⁽⁵⁾	Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. Do not apply more than one (1) application per acre per season. For peas apply before bloom, but no later than 21 days before harvest. Refer to appropriate Table for reduced rate recommendations for the control of small annual grasses. The addition of AMS has shown improved grass control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals and volunteer corn.
Mint	21 days	6 – 16 fl. oz. ⁽⁴⁾	1 qt. by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) by air.	Do not apply more than 16 fl. oz./A in a single application. For repeat applications make on a minimum of a 14 day interval.
Mustard Seeds	75 days	4 – 6 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume.	Do not apply after crop has begun bolting. Crop injury may occur when DAKOTA is applied during the bloom period. Do not apply more than 6 fl. oz./A in a single application. Do not exceed 16 fl. oz./A in a season.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Continued*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
Onion (Dry Bulb Only) Garlic Shallot (Dry Bulb Only)	45 days	6 - 16 fl. oz. ^{(7), (8)}	1% v/v in finished spray volume.	Minimum of 20 gals./A spray volume by ground in entire U.S. Minimum of 20 gals./A spray volume by air in California. ⁽⁹⁾ In states other than California, air applications to onions, garlic or shallots should be made in a minimum of 10 gals./A.
Onion, Green including: Green Eschalot Green Shallot Japanese Bunching Onion Leeks Scallion or Spring Onion	14 days	6 – 8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume.	Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. For repeat applications make on a minimum of a 14 day interval.
Ornamentals Non-Bearing Food Crops	N/A	6 – 16 fl. oz. 6 – 8 fl. oz. ⁽⁸⁾	Use of crop oil concentrate is not recommended since it may injure flowers and foliage. See Special Use Instructions.	Add a non-ionic surfactant containing at least 80% active ingredient at the rate of 1 pt. per 50 gals. (0.25% v/v). Sugar maples cannot be tapped for syrup within one year of DAKOTA application. Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A in a single application to non-bearing food crops.
Pea, Dry Shelled including: Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.) Field Pigeon	30 days	6 – 8 fl. oz.	1 qt. by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) by air. ⁽⁵⁾	Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A per application. Do not apply more than one (1) application per acre per season. Apply before bloom but not later than 30 days prior to harvest. ⁽¹⁰⁾ Refer to appropriate Table for reduced rate recommendations for the control of small annual grasses. The addition of AMS has shown improved grass control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnson-grass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals and volunteer corn.
Pea, Succulent including: Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.) English Pea Garden Pea Green Pea Pigeon Pea	21 days	6 – 8 fl. oz.	1 qt. by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) by air. ⁽⁵⁾	Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A per application. Do not apply more than one (1) application per acre per season. Apply before bloom but not later than 21 days prior to harvest. ⁽¹⁰⁾ Refer to appropriate Table for reduced rate recommendations for the control of small annual grasses. The addition of AMS has shown improved grass control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnson-grass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals and volunteer corn.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Continued*

Crops⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
Peanut (including Perennial)	40 days	6 – 16 fl. oz.	1 qt. by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) by air. ⁽⁵⁾	The addition of AMS has shown improved grass control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals and volunteer corn.
Potato	30 days	6 – 16 fl. oz.	1 qt. by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) by air. ⁽⁵⁾	The addition of AMS has shown improved grass control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals and volunteer corn.
Radish	15 days	6 – 8 fl. oz. 1	1% v/v in the finished spray volume.	Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. Do not apply more than 16 fl. oz./A (0.25 lb.ai) per acre in a season. For repeat applications make on a minimum of a 14 day interval.
Root Vegetables (except Radish), including: Chicory Ginseng Horseradish Turnip	30 days	6 – 8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume.	Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. For repeat applications make on a minimum of a 14 day interval.
Safflower	70 days	6 – 8 fl. oz.	1%v/v in the finished spray volume.	Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. For repeat applications make on a minimum of a 14 day interval.
Sesame	14 days	6 – 8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume.	Do not apply during flowering. Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. For repeat applications make on a minimum of a 14 day interval.
Soybean	60 days	6 – 16 fl. oz.	1 qt. by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) by air. ⁽⁵⁾	Do not graze treated fields or feed treated forage or hay to livestock. Refer to appropriate Table for reduced rate recommendations for the control of small annual grasses. The addition of AMS has shown improved grass control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals and volunteer corn.
Strawberry	4 days	6 – 8 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume.	Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. For repeat applications make on a minimum of a 14 day interval.
Sugar Beet	40 days	6 – 16 fl. oz.	1 qt. by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) by air. ⁽⁵⁾	Refer to appropriate Table for reduced rate recommendations for the control of small annual grasses. The addition of AMS has shown improved grass control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals and volunteer corn.
Sunflower	70 days	6 – 16 fl. oz.	1 qt. by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) by air. ⁽⁵⁾	The addition of AMS has shown improved grass control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals and volunteer corn.

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR DAKOTA *Continued*

Crops ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rates Per Acre	Crop Oil Concentrate Rates Per Acre ⁽²⁾	Special Use Instructions
Sweet Potato, Yam and other Tuberous and Corm Vegetables (except Potato) including: Artichoke Chinese Jerusalem Cassava Bitter Sweet Ginger	30 days	6 – 16 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume.	The addition of AMS has shown improved grass control for difficult to control species including: quackgrass, rhizome Johnsongrass, red rice, wild oats, volunteer cereals and volunteer corn.
Tomato	20 days	6 – 16 fl. oz.	1% v/v in the finished spray volume.	For repeat applications make on a minimum of a 14 day interval.

N/A = Not Applicable

- ⁽¹⁾ DAKOTA is not recommended for use on vegetable crops being grown for seed production unless specific use directions are provided.
- ⁽²⁾ Acceptable crop oil concentrates would be those which contain a minimum of 80% oils and 15% emulsifier. A crop oil concentrate must contain either petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all the following criteria: be non phytotoxic, contain only EPA-exempt ingredients, provide good mixing quality and be successful in local experience. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. See the Addition of Adjuvant and Crop Oil Concentrate section for further information.
- ⁽³⁾ DAKOTA may be applied to seeding or established alfalfa grown for seed, hay, silage, green chop or direct grazing.
- ⁽⁴⁾ For weed control in established alfalfa and mint, the minimum use rate is 10 fl. oz./A.
- ⁽⁵⁾ 1 to 2 qts./A of a liquid fertilizer (10-34-0, 28%N or 32%N), or an equivalent amount (2.5 to 4.0 lbs./A) or spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) may be added to DAKOTA applications, in addition to the recommended rate of crop oil concentrate.
- ⁽⁶⁾ Do not apply DAKOTA plus 2,4-DB as a tank mix to alfalfa unless the 60 day feeding, grazing, and harvesting restriction on the 2,4-DB label can be observed.
- ⁽⁷⁾ For ground applications to garlic or shallot, do not exceed 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. For air applications to onion, garlic or shallot, do not exceed 8 fl. oz. in a single application. For garlic and shallot, do not exceed 2 applications per season. In CA for air applications to onion, do not exceed 2 applications per season.
- ⁽⁸⁾ If DAKOTA is applied as a spot treatment to onion, garlic, shallot, or non-bearing food crops, care should be taken to not exceed the maximum allowed on a "per acre" basis or crop injury may occur.
- ⁽⁹⁾ In California do not apply DAKOTA to onion, garlic, or shallot until the crop has at least two full leaves. In California, 14 day spray intervals are recommended between the application of DAKOTA and liquid nitrogen or other herbicide applications. Injury to crop may occur when shorter intervals are observed.
- ⁽¹⁰⁾ Applications of DAKOTA to peas during the bloom period could result in severe crop injury, including loss of yield and delayed maturity.

IMPORTANT

Plant tolerance to DAKOTA at labeled rates has been found to be acceptable for the indicated genera and species listed below. Due to variability within species, crop growth stage, environmental conditions, and application techniques, it is recommended that the user determine if the herbicide can be used safely on a few plants prior to widespread application. Neither the seller nor the manufacturer of DAKOTA have investigated the safety factor to plants not listed on the label.

NON-BEARING FOOD CROPS

DAKOTA SHOULD NOT BE APPLIED TO NON-BEARING FRUIT OR NUT CROPS WHICH ARE GROWN FOR ROOT STOCK.

Crop injury to non-bearing fruit and nut crops can occur if DAKOTA is improperly applied. DAKOTA should not be applied directly over the top of these plant types. Instead, spray should be directed at the base of the plant where grassy weeds are growing near the ground.

Non-bearing fruit and nut crops are plants which will not bear fruit or nuts for at least one year following DAKOTA application.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Apples	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Berries	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.
	<i>Rubus</i> spp.
Cherry, Sweet	<i>Prunus avium</i> spp.
Citrus Fruits	<i>Citrus</i> spp.
Grapes	<i>Vitis</i> spp.
Olives	<i>Olea</i> spp.
Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i> spp.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Pears	<i>Pyrus communis</i> spp.
Prunes	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Stone Fruits	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Strawberries	<i>Fragaria</i> spp.
Tree Nuts	
Almond	<i>Prunus triloba</i> spp.
Filbert	<i>Corylus maxima</i> spp.
Pecan	<i>Carya illinoensis</i> spp.
Pistachio	<i>Pistacia vera</i> spp.
Walnut	<i>Juglans</i> spp.

CONIFER TREES

DAKOTA can be used to control labeled grasses in Christmas tree farms, conifer nurseries, and conifer plantations (but not in forests).

Common Name	Scientific Name
Arborvitae, American	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Cedars	<i>Cedrus</i> spp.
Cypress	<i>Taxodium</i> spp.
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Firs	<i>Abies</i> spp.
Hemlock, Canadian/Eastern	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Hemlock, Western	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>
Pines	<i>Pinus</i> spp.
Spruces	<i>Picea</i> spp.
Yew	<i>Taxus</i> spp.

NON-CROP OR NON-PLANTED AREAS

The following areas are considered non-crop or non-planted areas: rights-of-way including railroads, highways, roads, dividers, medians, pipelines, public utility lines, pumping stations, transformer stations and substations. Around airports, electric utilities, commercial buildings, manufacturing plants, storage yards, rail yards, fence lines, parkways, and post-harvest croplands. Also beneath greenhouse benches and around golf courses.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANNUAL GRASSES (EXCEPT FOR IN ESTABLISHED ALFALFA AND MINT)

- Apply only to actively growing grasses at recommended weed heights.
- Apply when the first grass weed species in a mixed grass weed population reaches the recommended growth stage for treatment.
- Use the high rate under heavy pressure and/or when grasses are at maximum height.
- Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A of DAKOTA per application to the following crops: asparagus, carrot, cranberry, cucurbits, flax, fruiting vegetables (except tomato), garden beets, green onion, head and stem brassica vegetables, herbs, hops, leaf petioles, leafy brassica greens, leafy greens, non-bearing food crops, root vegetables, safflower, sesame and strawberry. Do not apply more than 6 fl. oz./A of DAKOTA per application to canola or mustard seed.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANNUAL GRASSES (EXCEPT FOR IN ESTABLISHED ALFALFA AND MINT)

Grass Species	Scientific Name	Weed Height (Inches)*	Rate Fl. oz./Acre	High Rate ⁽¹⁾
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	2 to 8	6	8
Broadleaf Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Brome				
California	<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Ripgut	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Canarygrass	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>	1 to 4	6	8
Crabgrass				
Hairy	<i>Digitaria adscendens</i>	2 to 6**	6	8
Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	2 to 6**	6	8
Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	2 to 6**	6	8
Southern	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	2 to 6**	6	8
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	2 to 6**	6	8
Fall Panicum	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	2 to 8	6	8
Field Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Foxtail				

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANNUAL GRASSES
(EXCEPT FOR IN ESTABLISHED ALFALFA AND MINT) *Continued*

Grass Species	Scientific Name	Weed Height (inches)*	Rate Fl. oz./Acre	High Rate ⁽¹⁾
Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	2 to 12	6	8
Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	2 to 8	6	8
Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>	2 to 8	6	8
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	2 to 6**	6	8
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Lovegrass (Stinkgrass)	<i>Eragrostis ciliaris</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Rabbittsfootgrass	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	1 to 4	6	8
Red rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	1 to 3	6	8
Ryegrass				
Hardy	<i>Lolium remotum</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Seedling Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	4 to 10	6	8
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	6 to 18	6	8
Southwestern Cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa gracilis</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Sprangle top				
Amazon	<i>Leptochloa panicoides</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Bearded	<i>Leptochloa fascicularis</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Mexican	<i>Leptochloa uninervis</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Texas Panicum	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Volunteer Cereals ⁽²⁾				
Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Volunteer Corn ⁽³⁾	<i>Zea mays</i>	4 to 12	6	8
Volunteer Corn ⁽³⁾	<i>Zea mays</i>	12 to 24	6	8
Volunteer Corn (S.R.) ⁽⁴⁾	<i>Zea mays</i>	4 to 12	8 (suppression only)	
Volunteer Grain Sorghum	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	8 to 12	6	8
Wild Oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>	2 to 6	6	8
Wild Proso Millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	2 to 10	6	8
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	2 to 8	6	8
Woolly Cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	2 to 8	6	8

* Generally occurs between 3-leaf stage and tillering.

** Length of lateral growth.

⁽¹⁾ Rates higher than 8 fl. oz./A may be applied in certain geographic areas, cropping situations, or environmental conditions, where experience has shown that higher rates are needed for satisfactory control of annual grasses. In these situations, rates from 8 to 16 fl. oz./A may be applied. Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A of DAKOTA per application to the following crops: asparagus, carrot, cranberry, cucurbits, flax, fruiting vegetables (except tomato), garden beet, green onion, head and stem brassica vegetables, herbs, hops, leaf petioles, leafy brassica greens, leafy greens, non-bearing food crops, root vegetables, safflower, sesame and strawberry. Do not apply more than 6 fl. oz./A of DAKOTA per application to canola or mustard seed.

⁽²⁾ When a cereal grain crop (such as wheat) is interseeded for crop establishment or is planted as wind breaks to aid crop establishment, the minimum DAKOTA use rate for control is 8 fl. oz./A.

⁽³⁾ Includes Roundup Ready®, Liberty Link® and IMI-CORN® volunteer corn.

⁽⁴⁾ Sethoxydim resistant volunteer corn.

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANNUAL & PERENNIAL GRASS CONTROL
IN ESTABLISHED ALFALFA AND MINT WITH DAKOTA**

Grass Species	Weed Stage	Rate Fl. oz./Acre	High Rate
Annual & Perennial Grasses Listed in Grass Table	See Table	10	16

Mowing: The best control of annual grasses can be achieved by applying DAKOTA before grass weeds are mowed. Once a grass is mowed it becomes tougher to control, as much of the available leaf surface has been removed. In areas without a killing frost, some annuals can over-winter after having been mowed multiple times. These grasses form large crowns and may contain many viable buds. These grasses, even though they may be an annual grass, may require repeated applications of DAKOTA for partial or complete control.

Irrigated Alfalfa and Mint: Irrigation practices can be very critical to the successful use of DAKOTA in established alfalfa and mint and may be necessary to initiate active growth of the weeds prior to applications. Generally applications 2 to 4 days after an irrigation are most effective. Irrigation made shortly after application (2 days) can be effective, but more consistent grass control occurs when the irrigation is made before the application.

Aerial Application: Apply DAKOTA in a minimum of 10 GPA in established alfalfa and mint when applying by air.

Annual Grass Control: Apply DAKOTA at the grass sizes indicated in the Recommendation for Annual Grass Table and rates indicated. If grass has been cut, apply DAKOTA after active growth has resumed and regrowth has reached a minimum height and before it reaches the maximum height indicated. Apply before the alfalfa/mint canopy covers the grasses and interferes with the spray coverage. Some annual grasses are spring- and summer-germinating plants, while others are fall-germinating plants, and the time they are actively growing and most susceptible to DAKOTA may vary from region to region. Also some annuals germinate over an extended period of time, and because control of small grasses is desired, applications after each weed flush may be required. As a general rule spray spring and summer-germinating grasses as early in the season as possible, after initial green-up. Spray fall-germinating weeds in the fall soon after they begin growing but before any damage is done due to frost. Late fall applications may be less effective due to environmental conditions, such as frost, slower plant growth, or the onset of flowering.

Perennial Grass Control: DAKOTA effectively controls perennial grasses such as bermudagrass, Johnsongrass, quackgrass, wirestem muhly, tall fescue, foxtail barley and orchardgrass. Due in the part to lack of tillage, perennial grasses are more difficult to control in a perennial crop such as established alfalfa or mint. A program of repeated applications is usually necessary for best results. The best way to control perennial grasses is to do so in the year of stand establishment before rhizomes and stolons become large and difficult to kill.

Use the high rate under heavy grass pressure and/or when grasses are at or near maximum height.

Always add a crop oil concentrate at 1 qt./A by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) to the finished spray volume by air.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANNUAL BLUEGRASS CONTROL WITH DAKOTA

Grass Species	Weed Stage	Rate Fl. oz./Acre	High Rate
Annual Bluegrass (<i>Poa annua</i>)	to 4-leaf	6*	16

Apply under favorable soil moisture and humidity, which exists within a few days after rainfall or within 7 days after irrigation. Grass needs to be actively growing at time of application(s).

Apply at weed stage indicated on the label, as reduced control can be expected with more mature annual bluegrass.

Use a high rate under heavy grass pressure and/or when annual bluegrass is more mature.

Always add a crop oil concentrate at 1 qt./A by ground to the finished spray volume.

*Use a minimum of 10 fl. oz./A to control annual bluegrass in seedling and established alfalfa and mint.

**DIRECTIONS FOR REDUCED RATE TO CONTROL SMALL ANNUAL GRASSES IN
CANOLA, DRY SHELLED BEAN & PEA (INCLUDING SOYBEAN), EDIBLE PODDED
LEGUME VEGETABLES, FLAX, MUSTARD SEED, SUCCELTED BEAN & PEA AND SUGAR
BEET (REDUCED RATE RECOMMENDATIONS NOT FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA)**

- Apply only to actively growing grasses at recommended weed heights.
- Apply when the first grass weed species in a mixed grass weed population reaches the recommended growth stage for treatment.
- Regrowth by tillering may occur if application is made when plants are stressed by lack of moisture, excessive moisture, low or high temperatures and/or under very low humidity.

Grass Species	Scientific Name	Weed Height (Inches)	Rate Fl.oz/ Acre ⁽¹⁾
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	1 to 4	4
Broadleaf Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	1 to 4	5
Crabgrass			
Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	1 to 3*	4
Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	1 to 4*	5
Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	1 to 3*	4
Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	1 to 4*	5
Southern	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	1 to 4*	5
Fall Panicum	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	1 to 4	4
Foxtail			
Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	1 to 4	4
Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	1 to 4	4
Millet	<i>Setaria italica</i>	1 to 4	5
Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>	1 to 4	4

DIRECTIONS FOR REDUCED RATE TO CONTROL SMALL ANNUAL GRASSES IN CANOLA, DRY SHELLLED BEAN & PEA (INCLUDING SOYBEAN), EDIBLE PODDED LEGUME VEGETABLES, FLAX, MUSTARD SEED, SUCCULENT BEAN & PEA AND SUGAR BEET (REDUCED RATE RECOMMENDATIONS NOT FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA) *Continued*

Grass Species	Scientific Name	Weed Height (Inches)	Rate Fl.oz/ Acre(1)
Seedling Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	1 to 6	5
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	4 to 10	4
Texas Panicum	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	1 to 4	5
Volunteer Cereals			
Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	1 to 4	5
Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>	1 to 4	5
Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	1 to 4	5
Volunteer Corn**	<i>Zea mays</i>	4 to 12	4
Wild Proso Millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	1 to 6	4
Wild Oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>	1 to 4	5

* Length of lateral growth

** Not S.R. Corn

(1) Always add a crop oil concentrate at 1 qt./A by ground applications to the finished spray volume.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PERENNIAL GRASSES

- Apply only to actively growing grasses at recommended weed heights.
- Apply when the first grass weed species in a mixed grass weed population reaches recommended growth stage for treatment.
- Use the high rate under heavy grass pressure and/or when grasses are at maximum height.
- Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A of DAKOTA per application to the following crops: asparagus, carrot, cranberry, cucurbits, flax, fruiting vegetables (except tomato), garden beet, green onion, head & stem brassica vegetables, herbs, hops, leaf petioles, leafy brassica greens, leafy greens, non-bearing food crops, root vegetables, safflower, sesame and strawberry. Do not apply more than 6 fl. oz./A of DAKOTA per application to canola or mustard seed.

Grass Species	Weed Height (Inches)	Rate Fl. oz./Acre	High Rate
Bermudagrass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)			
First Application	3 (or up to 6" runners)	8	16
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	3 (or up to 6" runners)	8	16
Fescue, Tall (<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>)			
First Application	4 to 8	8	16
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	4 to 8	8	16
Foxtail Barley (<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>)			
First Application	2 to 6	8	16
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	2 to 6	8	16
Orchardgrass (<i>Dactylis glomerate</i>)			
First Application	4 to 8	8	16
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	4 to 8	8	16
Quackgrass (<i>Elytrigia repens</i>)			
First Application	4 to 12	8	16
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	4 to 12	8	16
Rhizome Johnsongrass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)			
First Application	12 to 24	8	16
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	6 to 18	8	8
Wirestem Muhly (<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>)			
First Application	4 to 8	8	16
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	4 to 8	8	16
Perennial Bluegrass*			
Roughstalk (<i>Poa trivialis</i>)			
Kentucky (<i>Poa pratensis</i>)			
First Application	2 to 4	8	16
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	2 to 4	8	16
Bentgrass* (<i>Agrostis</i> spp.)			

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PERENNIAL GRASSES *Continued*

Grass Species	Weed Height (Inches)	Rate Fl. oz./Acre	High Rate
First Application	2 to 4	-	16
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	2 to 4	-	16

* Control of Quackgrass, perennial blue grass and bent grass with Dakota may be enhanced by adding AMS at 2.5 to 4.0 lbs./A

TANK MIXES INFORMATION

The labels for each of the herbicides recommended for tank mixing with DAKOTA are unique to the characteristics of those products and contain restrictions and limitations that may include, but are not limited to:

1. Geographic restrictions – all products are not registered for use in all areas and rates may vary from one region of labeled use to another;
2. Crop rotation restrictions;
3. Applicator certification requirements;
4. Worker safety rules (e.g. protective clothing, reentry time, posting);
5. Soil type or soil characteristics (e.g. protective clothing, reentry time, posting);
6. Maximum dosage or number of applications per season;
7. Rain free period required; or
8. Application timing (e.g. pre-harvest interval);
9. Do not exceed the total season rates.

THE MOST RESTRICTIVE LABELING OF ANY PRODUCT USED IN A TANK MIX MUST BE FOLLOWED.

TANK MIX APPLICATION OF DAKOTA AND BROADLEAF HERBICIDES FOR CONTROL OF GRASSES AND BROADLEAF WEEDS

- Apply only to actively growing grass and broadleaf weeds at recommended height or growth stage listed on each label.
- Apply when the first grass or broadleaf weed species in a mixed population reaches the recommended height or growth stage for treatment.
- Apply under favorable soil moisture and humidity that exist a few days after rainfall or within seven days after irrigation.
- Always add the appropriate adjuvant to the spray mix at the rate recommended for each specific tank mix combination.
- Tank mix applications may sometimes result in reduced grass control and possible increases in crop injury as compared to either product used alone. If regrowth occurs, or an additional flush of new grass emerges, make a second application of DAKOTA, as specified in the respective size and rate tables.
- Do not tank mix DAKOTA when broadleaf weeds are tall and/or dense enough to prevent proper grass coverage.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill clean spray tank with 1/2 to 2/3 of desired level with clean water.
2. While agitating, add the correct amount of DAKOTA. Agitation should create a rippling or rolling action on the water surface.
3. If tank mixing DAKOTA with other labeled herbicides, add water soluble bags first, followed by dry formulations, flowables, emulsifiable concentrates, and then solutions. Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate spray operation.
4. Add any required adjuvants (crop oil concentrate, non-ionic surfactant and/or nitrogen solution).
5. Fill spray tank to desired level with water. **Agitation should continue until all spray solution has been applied.**

Failure to agitate the spray solution may result in improper mixing of the herbicides and unsatisfactory weed control. Mixing and compatibility qualities should be verified by a jar test.

Information on Antagonism

Tank mixes of DAKOTA with postemergence broadleaf herbicides have shown some reduction or failure to control certain grass species which would have otherwise been controlled when DAKOTA is applied alone. Activity of the postemergence broadleaf herbicide in the tank mix is not affected.

ALFALFA

Table 1. DAKOTA Tank Mixes with Broadleaf Herbicides for Alfalfa
(Refer to the recommended tables above for specific grasses and growth stages.)

Product ⁽²⁾	Application Rates/Acre ⁽¹⁾		Crop Oil Concentrate ⁽³⁾ (V/V)	
	Annual Grasses	Perennial Grasses	Ground	Air
DAKOTA + 2,4-DB ⁽⁴⁾	10 to 16 fl. oz. + Refer to 2,4-DB label	10 to 16 fl. oz. + Refer to 2,4-DB label	1%	1%
DAKOTA + Pursuit DG ⁽⁵⁾ Or Pursuit ⁽⁵⁾	10 to 16 fl. oz. 1.08 to 2.16 oz. Or 3 to 6 fl. oz.	-	1%	1%
DAKOTA + Buctril® 2L ⁽⁶⁾ Or Buctril Gel ^(6,7)	10 to 16 fl. oz. + 1.0 to 1.5 pts. Or 0.5 to 0.75 pt.		0.5%	0.5%

⁽¹⁾ If grass regrowth occurs or an additional flush of new grass emerges, make a second application of DAKOTA alone (without a tank mix herbicide), according to the appropriate size and rate recommendations.

⁽²⁾ Broadleaf weed control may be reduced when grass populations are tall or dense enough to intercept the spray pattern and prevent them from receiving complete coverage. Tank mixing is not recommended in these situations.

- ⁽³⁾ Always use a crop oil concentrate at the listed rate (but not less than 1 pt./A) in the finished spray volume.
- ⁽⁴⁾ DAKOTA plus 2,4-DB may increase the severity of crop injury when tank mixed. Alfalfa plants will generally outgrow this temporary crop injury within a few weeks.
- ⁽⁵⁾ Before using this tank mix, read and understand the PURSUIT or PURSUIT DG labels for geographical restrictions and restrictions regarding alfalfa growth stage and type. Failure to do so can result in crop injury to alfalfa. Do not feed, graze, or harvest alfalfa for 30 days following an application of PURSUIT to alfalfa.
- ⁽⁶⁾ In the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and the western halves of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas: The DAKOTA plus BUCTRIL or BUCTRIL GEL tank mix must be applied in the fall or spring to seedling alfalfa when the majority of the field has a minimum of 2 trifoliates. Unacceptable crop injury may occur to alfalfa seedlings less than the 2 trifoliates. DAKOTA plus BUCTRIL or BUCTRIL GEL applications made when temperatures are expected to exceed 80° F at (and 3 days following) application can result in unacceptable crop injury. In the states not listed above, apply in the fall or spring to seedling alfalfa when the majority of the field has a minimum of 4 trifoliolate leaves. When alfalfa stand is uneven and conditions favor leaf burn, unacceptable crop injury may occur to alfalfa in the 2 trifoliolate or smaller stage of growth. DAKOTA plus BUCTRIL or BUCTRIL GEL applications made when temperatures are expected to exceed 70° F at (and 3 days following) application can result in unacceptable crop injury. Crop leaf burn can occur following DAKOTA plus BUCTRIL or BUCTRIL GEL application. Warm, humid conditions may enhance leaf burn. New crop growth will not be affected.
- ⁽⁷⁾ Do not apply when alfalfa is under moisture, temperature, insect or disease stress or has been stressed by other pesticide carryover or application.

CANOLA

Table 2. REDUCED RATE DAKOTA TANK MIXES WITH BROADLEAF HERBICIDES FOR CANOLA
(Refer to the recommendation tables above for specific grasses and growth stages.)

Product	Application Rates/Acre		Ammonium Sulfate	
	Annual Grasses ⁽¹⁾	Perennial Grasses	Ground	Air
DAKOTA ⁽²⁾ + Liberty ⁽³⁾	4 to 5 fl. oz. + 34 fl. oz.	-	3.0 lbs.	3.0 lbs.

⁽¹⁾ Annual grasses and sizes controlled with these tank mixtures are those that are identified in the DIRECTIONS FOR REDUCED RATE TO CONTROL SMALL ANNUAL GRASSES table.

⁽²⁾ Do not apply DAKOTA tank mix during or after bolting or flowering or crop injury may occur.

⁽³⁾ For use only on Liberty Link® canola

COTTON

Table 3. DAKOTA TANK MIXED WITH COBRA® AND MSMA APPLIED POST DIRECTED TO COTTON

Product ⁽¹⁾	Application Rates/Acre ⁽²⁾		Crop Oil Concentrate ⁽³⁾ (V/V) Ground	Comments
	Annual Grasses	Perennial Grasses		
DAKOTA ⁽⁴⁾ + Cobra + MSMA (4.0 lbs./gal) Or MSMA (6.6 lbs./gal)	6 to 8 fl. oz.	8 to 16 fl. oz.	1%	Reduced broadcast rate in proportion to the band area actually treated.
	See COBRA label for rates to control broadleaf weeds and height limitations for cotton. Refer to the DAKOTA label for weed height and species controlled.			
	See MSMA label for rates to control broadleaf weeds and height limitations for cotton. Refer to the DAKOTA label for weed height and species controlled.			

⁽¹⁾ Broadleaf weed control may be reduced when grass populations are tall or dense enough to intercept the spray pattern and prevent them from receiving complete coverage. Tank mixing is not recommended in these situations.

⁽²⁾ If grass regrowth occurs or an additional flush of new grass emerges, make a second application of DAKOTA alone (without a tank mix herbicide), according to the appropriate size and rate recommendations.

⁽³⁾ Always use a crop oil concentrate at the listed rate (but not less than 1 pt./A) in the finished spray volume.

⁽⁴⁾ If at the time of application, grass height is so tall that post-directed applications cannot get good coverage over the top of the grassy weeds, then poor control may result and a second (non-post directed) application of DAKOTA may be necessary.

Table 4. DAKOTA TANK MIXED WITH BUCTRIL 4 EC TO CONTROL EMERGED WEEDS IN BXN COTTON AS A BROADCAST APPLICATION

Product ⁽¹⁾	Application Rates/Acre ⁽²⁾		Crop Oil Concentrate ⁽³⁾ per acre	Comments ⁽⁷⁾
	Annual Grasses			
DAKOTA ⁽⁴⁾ + Buctril 4 EC ^(4,5,6)	8 to 16 fl. oz.		1 qt.	See charts for grasses controlled.
	See Buctril 4 EC label for rates to control broadleaf weeds and height limitations for cotton.			

⁽¹⁾ Broadleaf weed control may be reduced when grass populations are tall or dense enough to intercept the spray pattern and prevent them from receiving complete coverage. Tank mixing is not recommended in these situations.

⁽²⁾ If grass regrowth occurs or an additional flush of new grass emerges, make a second application of DAKOTA at the recommended rate with the appropriate amount of crop oil concentrate in a non-Buctril tank mix.

⁽³⁾ Always use a crop oil concentrate at 1 qt./A in the finished spray volume.

⁽⁴⁾ Applications of Buctril 4 EC can be made only to cotton that has been genetically modified for crop tolerance to postemergence over-the-top applications of bromoxynil.

⁽⁵⁾ Do not apply DAKOTA plus Buctril tank mix within 75 days of harvest.

⁽⁶⁾ Do not exceed 2 applications of Buctril before cotton is 12 inches tall and one application after 12 inches tall.

⁽⁷⁾ Use a minimum of 10 gals. of spray solution per acre.

Table 5. DAKOTA TANK MIXED WITH GLYPHOSATE TO CONTROL EMERGED GRASSES IN COTTON AS A BROADCAST APPLICATION

Product	Application Rates/Acre ⁽¹⁾		Adjuvant		Comments
	Annual Grasses	Perennial Grasses	Glyphosate formulation with built in adjuvant	Glyphosate formulation without built in adjuvant	
DAKOTA + Glyphosate	6 to 8 fl. oz.	8 to 16 fl. oz.			Non-ionic surfactant @ 0.125% to 0.25% v/v plus ammonium sulfate @ 8.5 to 17 lbs. per 100 gals. of carrier
	See glyphosate label for rates to control broadleaf weeds and height limitations for cotton.				

⁽¹⁾ If grass regrowth occurs or an additional flush of new grass emerges, make a second application of DAKOTA at the recommended rate with the appropriate amount of crop oil concentrate.

DRY SHELLED AND SUCCULENT BEANS

Table 6. DAKOTA TANK MIXES WITH BROADLEAF HERBICIDES FOR DRY SHELLED AND SUCCULENT BEANS (Refer to the recommendation tables above for specific grasses and growth stages.)

Product ⁽²⁾	Application Rates/Acre ⁽¹⁾		Crop Oil Concentrate ⁽³⁾ (V/V)	
	Annual Grasses ⁽¹⁾	Perennial Grasses	Ground	Air
DAKOTA ⁽²⁾ + Basagran®	8 to 10 fl. oz. + 1.0 to 2.0 pts.	10 to 16 fl. oz. + 1.0 to 2.0 pts.	1%	1%

⁽¹⁾ If grass regrowth occurs or an additional flush of new grass emerges, make a second application of DAKOTA alone (without a tank mix herbicide), according to the appropriate size and rate recommendations.

⁽²⁾ Broadleaf weed control may be reduced when grass populations are tall enough or dense enough to intercept the spray pattern and prevent them from receiving complete coverage. Tank mixing is not recommended, in these situations.

⁽³⁾ Always use a crop oil at the listed rate (but not less than 1 pt./A) in the finished spray volume.

FLAX

Table 7. REDUCED RATE DAKOTA TANK MIXES WITH BROADLEAF HERBICIDES FOR FLAX (Refer to the recommendation tables above for specific grasses and growth stages.)

Product	Application Rates/Acre		Crop Oil Concentrate	
	Annual Grasses ⁽¹⁾	Perennial Grasses	Ground	Air
DAKOTA + Bronate Advanced™ ^(2,3)	4 to 5 fl. oz. + 11.4 fl. oz.	-	1 pt.	1 pt.
DAKOTA + Bronate® ^(2,3)	4 to 5 fl. oz. + 0.9 pt.	-	1 pt.	1 pt.
DAKOTA + Buctrijl ^(2,3)	4 to 5 fl. oz. + 1.0 pt.	-	1 pt.	1 pt.
DAKOTA + Rhonox® ^(2,3)	4 to 5 fl. oz. + 0.25 to 0.5 pt.	-	1 pt.	1 pt.

⁽¹⁾ Annual grasses and sizes controlled with these tank mixtures are those that are identified in the DIRECTIONS FOR REDUCED RATE TO CONTROL SMALL ANNUAL GRASSES table.

⁽²⁾ Do not apply DAKOTA tank mix during or after bud or to ornamental flax or crop injury may occur.

⁽³⁾ Do not apply tank mixes if temperatures are expected to exceed 85°F at (or 3 days following) application or crop injury may occur.

FALLOW LAND

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

DAKOTA may be used to control annual and perennial grasses in land has been left fallow the previous year and other non-producing agricultural areas. Apply DAKOTA at 6 to 8 fl. oz./A for annual grasses and 8 to 16 fl. oz./A for perennial grasses. When both grass and broadleaf weeds are the target pest, DAKOTA may be tank mixed with 2,4-D ester or Banvel® SGF for broad spectrum control. When both annual and perennial grasses occur in the same field, use a minimum of 8 fl. oz./A DAKOTA rate.

Information

- Use a minimum spray volume of 5 gals./A for aerial applications and 15 gals./A for ground applications.
- Apply only to actively growing grasses when the first grass reaches the recommended weed height as specified by the Recommendations for Annual and Perennial Grasses section of this label.
- Annual grasses that emerge after the DAKOTA application will not be controlled, and a second application may be necessary.

- The control of perennial grasses may require more than 1 application in non-tilled areas.
- Do not plant any crop for 30 days after application unless clethodim is registered for use in that crop.
- Do not apply to grasses that have tilled, formed seedheads or exceeded recommended growth stage.
- Do not use flood jet nozzles.
- Do not apply to drought stressed grasses.
- Do not mow area for 2 weeks prior to or after the DAKOTA application.

TABLE 8. DAKOTA IN TANK MIXES TO CONTROL ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL GRASSES IN FALLOW LAND

Product	Application Rates/Acre ⁽¹⁾		Crop Oil Concentrate ⁽²⁾ V/V	
	Annual Grasses	Perennial Grasses	Ground	Air
DAKOTA + 2,4-D ester or BANVEL SGF	6 to 8 fl. oz. + 0.5 lb./A Or See BANVAL SGF labels for rates	8 to 16 fl. oz.	1%	1%

⁽¹⁾ Refer to DAKOTA label for weed height and species control. Review BANVEL SGF and 2,4-D labels for crops restrictions, use rates and weeds controlled.

⁽²⁾ Always use a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil containing at least 15% emulsifier at the listed rate (but not less than 1 pt./A) in the finished spray volume.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GRASS SUPPRESSION IN NON-CROP AREAS WITH DAKOTA			
Grass Species	Weed Stage	Rate Fl. Oz./Acre	High Rate
Annual and perennial grasses that exceed height claimed for control on height chart above	Up to and including grasses in the seed head stage.	12	16
Do not apply as part of a tank mix when applying DAKOTA for grass suppression. Add a crop oil concentrate at 1 qt./A by ground to the finished spray volume.			

TABLE 9. DAKOTA FOR THE CONTROL AND/OR SUPPRESSION OF TALL FESCUE IN NATIVE PRAIRIE WARM-SEASON GRASS RESTORATION PROJECTS

PRODUCT	PRODUCT RATES	GRASS WEEDS CONTROLLED/ SUPPRESSED		WEED STAGES
		COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	
DAKOTA	10 to 12 fl. oz./A	Tall Fescue	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	4 to 6 inches tall (40 to 60% green-up)
Adjuvant: DAKOTA must be applied with crop oil concentrate at 1 qt./A, plus a spray grade ammonium sulfate at 2.5 to 4 lbs./A. Recommended Mixing Order: Thoroughly mix spray grade ammonium sulfate in water, add DAKOTA, then add the crop oil concentrate.				

SPECIAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS/PRECAUTIONS
Burn or mow fields a minimum of 3 weeks prior to application to remove excess crop residue. Apply in the spring. At 40 to 60% tall fescue green-up, prior to emergence of warm-season grasses. Do not mow area for 2 weeks after the DAKOTA application.
Apply in a minimum of 15 to 20 gals. of water per acre at a spray pressure of 40 to 60 PSI at the nozzle. Apply using flat fan or hollow cone nozzles. Do not use flood jet nozzles.
Apply only to fields that have warm-season grasses established for 2 years. Applications of DAKOTA to emerged warm-season grasses may cause injury. Do not apply to warm-season grasses grown for seed.
Do not graze treated fields or feed treated forage and or hay to livestock. Do not plant any crop for 30 days after application, unless clethodim is registered for use in that crop.
Note: DAKOTA applications are most effective if applied when average nighttime temperatures are consistently greater than or equal to 47° F.

TABLE 10. DAKOTA FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF TALL FESCUE SEED-HEADS IN NON-PRODUCING AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Product	Product Rate	Suppression	Application Timing
DAKOTA	1 ½ to 2 fl. oz./A	Tall Fescue Seed-Heads (<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>)	(50 to 90% Tall Fescue green-up)
Adjuvant: DAKOTA must be applied with crop oil concentrate at 1 qt./A, plus a spray grade ammonium sulfate at 2.5 to 4 lb./A. Recommended Mixing Order: Thoroughly mix spray grade ammonium sulfate in water, add DAKOTA, then add crop oil concentrate.			

SPECIAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS/PRECAUTIONS

Apply at 50 to 90% tall fescue green-up.

Use the higher DAKOTA rate if less tall fescue green matter is present.

Do not mow area for two weeks after the DAKOTA application.

Apply in a minimum of 15 to 20 gals. of water per acre at a spray pressure of 40 to 60 psi at the nozzle.

Apply using a flat fan or hollow cone nozzles. Do not use flood nozzles.

2-4-D ester maybe added to this tank mix for broadleaf control (see 2,4-D ester label for weeds controlled).

Do not graze treated fields or feed treated forage and/or hay to livestock. Do not plant any crop for 30 days application, unless clothodim is registered for use in that crop.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN ORNAMENTALS

For ornamental plant uses, DAKOTA can be used to control labeled grass weeds in greenhouses, lathhouses, shadehouses, and around outdoor ornamentals, including nurseries, parks, roadside plantings, and structure landscapes.

IMPORTANT

DAKOTA successfully controls weeds in newly transplanted and established non-grassy ornamentals. Plant tolerance to DAKOTA at labeled rates has been found to be acceptable for the indicated genera and species listed below. Due to variability within species, crop growth stage, environmental conditions, and application techniques, it is recommended that the user determine if herbicide can be used safely on a few plants prior to widespread application. Neither the seller nor the manufacturer of DAKOTA have investigated the safety factor to ornamental plants not listed on the label.

The following plants have shown tolerance for DAKOTA applications:

ORNAMENTAL TREES

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Alder, Red	<i>Alnus rubra</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.
Basswood	<i>Tilia</i> spp.
Birch, European White	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Birch, White	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Crabapple, Flowering	<i>Malus halliana</i>
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Cornus, florida</i>
Golden Chain Tree	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>
Maples	<i>Acer</i> spp.
Mulberry, White	<i>Morus alba</i>
Oaks	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
Olive, Wild	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Redbud, Eastern	<i>Cercis Canadensis</i>
Sweet Gum, American	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>

GROUND COVERS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Bugleweed, Carpet	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Japanese Spurge	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Lilyturf	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Moneypwort	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>
Mondo Grass, White	<i>Ophiopogon jaburan</i>
Mondo Grass, Dwarf	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>
Periwinkle, Lesser	<i>Vinca minor</i>

GARDEN FLOWERS AND PLANTS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Ageratum	<i>Ageratum</i> spp.
Alysum*, Sweet	<i>Lobularia maritime</i>
Asparagus Fern	<i>Asparagus setaceus</i>
Bleeding Heart	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>
Cast Iron Plant	<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla</i> spp.
Coleus	<i>Coleus</i> spp.
Coralbells	<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i>
Cranesbill	<i>Geranium</i> spp.
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia</i> spp.

GARDEN FLOWERS AND PLANTS *Continued*

Daisy, Trailing African	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.
Dusty Miller	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus</i> spp.
Gazania	<i>Gazania</i> spp.
Geranium, House	<i>Pelargonium hortotum</i>
Heather, False	<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i>
Hosta	<i>Hosta fortunei</i>
Iris	<i>Iris</i> spp.
Jasmine Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana alata</i>
Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.
Partridgeberry	<i>Mitchella repens</i>
Petunia*	<i>Petunia hybrida</i>
Phlox	<i>Phlox</i> spp.
Pinks	<i>Dianthus</i> spp.
Portulaca	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
Salvia	<i>Salvia</i> spp.
Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga</i> spp.
Sedum	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Selloum	<i>Philodendron selloum</i>
Snapdragon*	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Sweet Flag	<i>Acorus gramineus</i>
Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i>
Touch-Me-Not	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.
Verbena	<i>Verbena</i> spp.
Violet	<i>Viola</i> spp.
Yarrow, Common	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia elegans</i>

* Slight foliage or flower speckling has been observed on these species.

SHRUBS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Abelia	<i>Abelia</i> spp.
Anise, Purple	<i>Illicium floridanum</i>
Aucuba	<i>Aucuba</i> spp.
Azalea*	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Bamboo	<i>Bambusa</i> spp.
Barberry, Japanese	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Barberry, Magellan	<i>Berberis buxifolia</i>
Bayberry	<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>
Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>
Boxwood, Common	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Camelia, Common	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Candytuft	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>
Cleyera	<i>Cleyera japonica</i>
Coralberry	<i>Ardisia crenata</i>
Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Coyote Brush	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>
Fig, Creeping	<i>Ficus pumila</i>
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia</i> spp.
Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera</i> spp.
Indian Hawthorn	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>
Jasmine	<i>Jasminum</i> spp.
Jasmine, Asiatic	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>
Jasmine, Star	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Lantana	<i>Lantana</i> spp.
Nandina* Bamboo, Heavenly	<i>Nandinia domestica</i>
Oleander, Common	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Photinia	<i>Photinia</i> spp.
Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.
Podocarpus	<i>Podocarpus</i> spp.
Privet	<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.
Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.

SHRUBS *Continued*

Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Rose	<i>Spiraea bumalda</i>
Sweet Olive	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>
Wisteria	<i>Wisteria</i> spp.
Yellow Sage/ Shrub Verbena	<i>Lantana camara</i>

* Slight foliage or flower speckling has been observed on these species.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANNUAL GRASSES IN ORNAMENTALS

- Apply only to actively growing grasses at recommended weed heights.
- Apply when the first grass weed species in a mixed grass weed population reaches the recommended growth stage for treatment.
- Use the high rate under heavy grass pressure and/or when grasses are at a maximum height.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	WEED* HEIGHT INCHES	RATE FL. OZ./ ACRE ⁽¹⁾	HIGH RATE ⁽²⁾
Barryardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	2 to 8	8	16
Broadleaf Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Brome				
California	<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Ripgut	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Canarygrass	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>	1 to 4	8	16
Crabgrass				
Hairy	<i>Digitaria adscendens</i>	2 to 6**	8	16
Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	2 to 6**	8	16
Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	2 to 6**	8	16
Southern	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	2 to 6**	8	16
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	2 to 6**	8	16
Fall Panicum	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	2 to 8	8	16
Field Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Foxtail				
Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	2 to 12	8	16
Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	2 to 8	8	16
Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>	2 to 8	8	16
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	2 to 6**	8	16
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia cochin</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Lovegrass (Stinkgrass)	<i>Eragrostis ciliaris</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Rabbitsfootgrass	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	1 to 4	8	16
Red Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	1 to 3	8	16
Ryegrass				
Hardy	<i>Lolium remotum</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Seedling Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	4 to 10	8	16
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	6 to 18	8	16
Southwestern Cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa gracilis</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Sprangletop				
Amazon	<i>Leptochloa panicoides</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Bearded	<i>Leptochloa fascicularis</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Mexican	<i>Leptochloa uninervis</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Texas Panicum	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Volunteer Cereals				
Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Volunteer Corn	<i>Zea mays</i>	4 to 12	6	8
Volunteer Corn	<i>Zea mays</i>	12 to 24	8	16
Volunteer Grain Sorghum	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	8 to 12	8	16
Wild Oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>	2 to 6	8	16
Wild Proso Millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	2 to 10	8	16

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANNUAL GRASSES IN ORNAMENTALS *Continued*

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	WEED* HEIGHT INCHES	RATE FL. OZ./ ACRE ⁽¹⁾	HIGH RATE ⁽²⁾
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	2 to 8	8	16
Woolly Cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	2 to 8	8	16

* Generally occurs between 3-leaf stage and tillering.

** Length of lateral growth

⁽¹⁾ 8 fl. oz./A = approximately 0.2 fl. oz./1000 sq ft.

⁽²⁾ 16 fl. oz./A = approximately 0.4 fl. oz./1000 sq ft.

Add a non-ionic surfactant containing at least 80% active ingredient at the rate of 1 pt. per 50 gals. (0.25% v/v).

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANNUAL BLUEGRASS CONTROL WITH DAKOTA IN ORNAMENTALS

GRASS SPECIES	WEED STAGE	RATE FL. OZ./ ACRE	HIGH RATE
Annual Bluegrass (<i>Poa annua</i>)	To 4 -leaf	6	16

Apply under favorable soil moisture and humidity that exists within a few days after rainfall or within 7 days after irrigation. Grass needs to be actively growing at time of application(s).

Apply at weed stage indicated on the label, as reduced control can be expected with more mature annual bluegrass.

Use the high rate under heavy grass pressure and/or when annual bluegrass is more mature.

Add a non-ionic surfactant containing at least 80% active ingredient at the rate of 1 pt. per 50 gals. (0.25% v/v).

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PERENNIAL GRASSES

- Apply only to actively growing grasses at recommended weed heights.
- Apply when the first grass weed species in a mixed grass weed population reaches the recommended growth stage for treatment.
- Use the high rate under heavy grass pressure and/or when grasses are at a maximum height.

GRASS SPECIES	WEED HEIGHT (INCHES)	RATE FL. OZ./ ACRE ⁽¹⁾	HIGH RATE ⁽²⁾
Bermudagrass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)			
First Application	3 (or up to 6" runners)	8	16
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	3 (or up to 6" runners)	8	16
Quackgrass (<i>Elytrigia repens</i>)			
First Application	4 to 8	8	16
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	4 to 8	8	16
Rhizome Johnsongrass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)			
First Application	12 to 24	8	16
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	6 to 18	8	16
Wirestem Muhly (<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>)			
First Application	4 to 8	8	16
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	4 to 8	8	16

⁽¹⁾ 8 fl. oz./A = approximately 0.2 fl. oz./1000 sq ft.

⁽²⁾ 16 fl. oz./A = approximately 0.4 fl. oz./1000 sq ft.

Add a non-ionic surfactant containing at least 80% active ingredient at the rate of 1 pt. per 50 gals. (0.25% v/v).

WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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2.5 GALLON**