

# PLOTTER<sup>®</sup> EXTRA

## HERBICIDE

**FOR USE ON WHEAT, BARLEY, TRITICALE, AND FALLOW**

Dry flowable granule for selective postemergence weed control in wheat (including durum), barley, triticale, and fallow.

**GROUP 2 HERBICIDE**

### ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

	By Weight
Tribenuron methyl: Methyl 2-[[[N-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl) methylamino]carbonyl]-amino]sulfonyl]benzoate.....	19.00%
Thifensulfuron methyl: Methyl 3-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl) amino]sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate.....	38.00%
Metsulfuron methyl: Methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl) amino]carbonyl]amino]-sulfonyl]benzoate.....	15.00%
Other Ingredients.....	28.00%
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>100.00%</b>

## 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 additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No.: 83100-23-83979

EPA Est. No.: 069821-CHN-005

Manufactured for:  
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**NET CONTENTS: 20 OUNCES**

PRODUCT OF CHINA



## Table of Contents

FIRST AID	1	CROP ROTATION	6
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS		FIELD BIOASSAY	9
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	1	GRAZING	9
USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS	1	MIXING INSTRUCTIONS	9
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS	1	SPRAY EQUIPMENT	9
PESTICIDE HANDLING	1	SPRAYER CLEANUP	9
AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS	1	SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT	10
PRODUCT INFORMATION	1		
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY	2	RESISTANCE	11
		INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT	11
PRODUCT MEASUREMENT	2	RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS	11
FALLOW	2		
WHEAT, BARELY AND TRITICALE	2	STORAGE AND DISPOSAL	11
TANK MIXTURES	3		
SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS	4	CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY	12
SPRAY ADJUVANTS	5		
GROUND APPLICATION	5		
AERIAL APPLICATION	5		
SEQUENTIAL APPLICATION	5		

## FIRST AID

<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. In case of emergency call your local poison control center or call toll free <b>1-800-858-7378</b> .	

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**WARNING!** Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made out of any waterproof material. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical-resistant category selection chart.

#### Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Shoes plus socks,
- Chemical resistant gloves, Category A (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber, all  $\geq 14$  mils.), and
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)

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

## 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.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

### PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Ensure that all operation employees accurately measure pesticides.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.

- Avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field, grove, or mixing/loading station.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.

## 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 12 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant gloves, Category A (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber), all  $\geq 14$  mils.
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)

This product must be used only in accordance with this label or with supplemental ROTAM publications. ROTAM will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically directed by ROTAM.

PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE is registered for use on wheat, barley, triticale and fallow in most states. Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain this product is registered in your state.

**Colorado State:** PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE is not registered for use in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saquache counties of Colorado unless use is directed otherwise by supplemental labeling.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE herbicide is a dry flowable granule that is used for selective postemergence weed control in wheat (including durum), barley, triticale, and fallow. The best control is obtained when this product is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

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

PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze. This product must be mixed in water and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. (Refer to **TANK MIXTURES** and **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS** sections for use with Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer Solutions.)

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE is absorbed through the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. One to three weeks after postemergence application to weeds (2 to 5 weeks for wild garlic), leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies. In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed.

PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE will provide up to 4 to 6 weeks of residual weed control. Susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge a few days after postemergence applications, but growth then ceases and leaves become chlorotic 3 to 5 days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive.

PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE provides excellent control of weeds in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not provide satisfactory control. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

The herbicidal action of PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE may be less effective on weeds stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to this product.

## PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

This product can be measured using the PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE volumetric measuring cylinder included in the case. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by  $\pm 7.5\%$ . For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

## FALLOW

### Use Rate

Apply 0.2 to 0.4 ounces per acre of PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE to fallow fields.

This product can be applied in combination with other suitable registered fallow herbicides. (Refer to **TANK MIXTURES** for additional information.)

### Application Timing

Apply in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

### Tank Mixtures in Fallow

PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE should be used as a fallow treatment, and can be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow. Read and follow all manufacturers' label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with this product.

## WHEAT, BARLEY AND TRITICALE

### Use Rate

Apply PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE at the rate of 0.2 to 0.4 ounces per acre to wheat, barley, triticale or fallow.

Use 0.4 ounces per acre of PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE for heavy infestation of the weeds listed under Weeds Partially Controlled when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal. (Refer to **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY** and **ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS** section of this label for best performance.)

Use 0.2 to 0.3 ounces per acre of PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE for light infestation of the weeds listed under **WEEDS CONTROLLED**. Conditions at application should be optimum for effective treatment of these weeds.

**Note:** Refer to **TANK MIXTURES** section for additional information on required combinations when used at less than 0.4 ounces per acre.

### Application Timing

**Wheat (except Durum and Wampum varieties of Spring Wheat), Barley and Triticale:**

Do not harvest sooner than 45 days after the last application of this product.

Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible.

**Durum and Wampum Variety Spring Wheat:**

Make applications after the crop is tillering but before boot. Applications to durum and wampum varieties should be made in combination with 2,4-D.

Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application. Six hours of dry weather are needed to allow PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage.

If applied to irrigated wheat, barley or triticale the first post-treatment irrigation should be delayed for at least 6 hours after treatment and should not exceed 1 in. of water.

Do not apply this product to stressed crops, as this may cause crop injury. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best, refer to **TANK MIXTURES**) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

Rainfall immediately after treatment can wash this product off of weed foliage, resulting in reduced weed control. Do not apply this product when rainfall is threatening.

Add a Rotam-recommended, nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient strength at 0.125 to 0.25% v/v (1 pint to 1 quart per 100 gallon of spray solution).

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

<b>WEEDS CONTROLLED</b>		
This product effectively controls the following weeds when used according to label directions:		
Annual knawel Annual sowthistle Black mustard Blue/Purple mustard* Broadleaf dock Bur buttercup (testiculate) Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard Canada thistle* Common chickweed Carolina geranium Clasping pepperweed Coast fiddleneck (tarweed) Common buckwheat Common chickweed Common cocklebur Common mallow Common purslane Common radish Common ragweed Common sunflower* Conical catchfly Corn chamomile Corn gromwell* Corn spurry Cowcockle Cress (mouse-ear)	Curly dock Cutleaf eveningprimrose False chamomile Field chickweed Field pennycress (fanweed) Filaree (redstem, Texas) Flixweed* Groundsel (common) Henbit Kochia*** Knotweed (prostrate)* Lambsquarter (common, slimleaf) London rocket Marshelder Mayweed chamomile Miners lettuce Narrowleaf lambsquarters Nightflowering catchfly Pennsylvania smartweed Pigweed (prostrate, red root, smooth, tumble) Pineappleweed Plains coreopsis Prickly lettuce*** Redmaids	Russian thistle*** Scentless chamomile/mayweed Shepherd's purse Smallflower buttercup Smallseed falseflax Smartweed (green, ladysthumb, pale) Snow Speedwell Sticky chickweed Stinking mayweed/dogfennel Swinecross Tansymustard* Tarweed fiddleneck Tumble/Jim Hill mustard Volunteer lentils Volunteer peas Volunteer sunflower Waterpod Wild buckwheat* Wild chamomile Wild garlic* Wild mustard Wild radish*
<b>WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED**</b>		
This product partially controls the following weeds when used according to label directions:		
Catchweed bedstraw Mallow (little)	Nightshade (cutleaf, hairy) Sowthistle (annual)*	Tall waterhemp Vetch* (common, hairy)
*Refer to the <b>SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS</b> section of this label for more information. **Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor. For better results, use the highest specified rate of this product and include a tank mix partner such as 2,4-D, MCPA, bromoxynil (such as Buctril, Bison, Bronate, or Bronate Advanced) or Dicamba (such as Banvel/Clarity). Refer to <b>TANK MIXTURES</b> section of this label. ***Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce and Russian thistle are known to occur. Refer to <b>TANK MIXTURES</b> and <b>SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS</b> sections of this label for additional details.		

## TANK MIXTURES

PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as partially controlled, weeds resistant to this product, or weeds not listed under **WEEDS CONTROLLED**. Read and follow all manufacturers' label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE.

This product can also be mixed with registered fungicides, insecticides, or liquid fertilizer for use on wheat, barley, and triticale; details follow.

PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE should be tank mixed with another broadleaf herbicide. For best results, use 2,4-D, or MCPA (preferably ester formulations). Refer to the following use rates of 2,4-D or MCPA.

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

PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE can be tank mixed with 2,4-D and MCPA (preferably ester formulations) herbicides for use on wheat, barley, triticale, and fallow. For best results, add 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at 1/8 to 3/8 lb. active ingredient per acre.

In tank mixes containing 1/8 lb. active ingredient 2,4-D or MCPA per acre, add 1 to 2 pints of nonionic surfactant per 100 gal. of spray solution; in tank mixes containing 1/4 to 3/8 lb. active ingredient 2,4-D or MCPA, add 1 pt. of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gal. spray. Higher rates of 2,4-D or MCPA may be used but do not exceed the highest rate allowed by those respective labels.

Always mix PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE in water prior to adding 2,4-D or MCPA and add the surfactant last. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using these tank mixtures.

### With 2,4-D or MCPA (amine or ester) and Dicamba (including Banvel/Clarity):

PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of Dicamba (such as Banvel/Clarity) and 2,4-D or MCPA. Observe all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on labels of all products used.

Make applications of PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE + 1.0-1.5 oz. active Dicamba (such as Banvel/Clarity) + 1/4 to 3/8 lb. active ingredient of 2,4-D or MCPA (ester or amine) per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Add 1-2 pts. of nonionic surfactant to the 3-way mixture, where necessary, as deemed by local guidance. Use of additional nonionic surfactant may not be needed with the higher phenoxy rates and ester phenoxy formulations. Consult the specific 2,4-D or MCPA and Dicamba labels, or local guidance 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), 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.

### With Bromoxynil X products (including Buctril, Bronate, Bison or Bronate Advanced):

This product can be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley, triticale, or fallow. For best results, add bromoxynil-containing herbicides to the tank at 3 to 6 ounces active ingredient per acre (such as Bronate or Bison at 3/4 - 1 1/2 pints per acre).

Tank mixes of this product plus Bromoxynil can result in reduced control of Canada thistle. 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, or Starane + Salvo, or Starane + Sword:

For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) this product may be tank mixed with 1/3 to 2/3 pints per acre of Starane, 2/3 to 1 1/3 pints per acre of Starane + Salvo, 3/4 to 1 1/2 pints per acre of Starane + Sword. Refer to the PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE label, and the Starane, Starane + Salvo, Starane + Sword labels for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping intervals, sprayer cleanup, use precautions, and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restriction on the labels conflict with instructions on the PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE label.

2,4-D and MCPA herbicides (preferably ester formulations) can be tank mixed with Starane. Consult local guidance and the **TANK MIXTURES** section of this label for additional information.

### With Maverick:

This product can be tank mixed with Maverick herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat. Refer to the Maverick label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping intervals, sprayer cleanup, use precautions, and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the Maverick label conflict with instructions on the PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE label.

### With Aim:

This product can be tank mixed with Aim herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat, barley and triticale. Refer to the Aim label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping intervals, sprayer cleanup, use precautions, and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the Aim label conflict with instructions on the PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE label.

**With Stinger, or Curtail, or Curtail M, or Widematch:**

This product can be tank mixed with Stinger or Curtail or Curtail M, or Widematch herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat, barley, and triticale. Refer to the Stinger, Curtail, Curtail M, and Widematch labels for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping intervals, sprayer cleanup, use precautions, and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the Stinger or Curtail or Curtail M, or Widematch labels conflict with guidance on the PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE label.

**With Assert or Avenge:**

This product can be tank mixed with Avenge or Assert herbicide. When tank mixing this product with Assert, always include another broadleaf weed herbicide with a different mode of action (for example: 2,4-D ester, MCPA ester), or Bromoxynil (such as Buctril, Bronate, Bison or Bronate Advanced). Applications of this product plus Assert may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

**With Puma:**

This product can be tank mixed with Puma herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat, barley, and triticale. Refer to the Puma label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping intervals, sprayer cleanup, use precautions, and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the Puma label conflict with guidance on the PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE label.

**With Discover NG:**

This product can be tank mixed with Discover NG herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat. Refer to the Discover NG label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping intervals, sprayer cleanup, use precautions, and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the Discover NG label conflict with guidance on the PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE label.

**With Everest:**

This product can be tank mixed with Everest herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat. Refer to the Everest label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping intervals, sprayer cleanup, use precautions, and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label apply. Do not use the tank mix if any restrictions on the Everest label conflict with guidance on the PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE label.

**With Other Herbicides:**

This product can be tank mixed with other suitable registered cereal or fallow herbicides to control weeds listed as suppressed, weeds resistant to PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE, or weeds not listed under **WEEDS CONTROLLED**. Read and follow all manufacturers' label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with this product. Tank mixes of this product plus metribuzin may result in reduced control of wild garlic.

Do not tank mix PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE with Hoelon 3EC because grass control may be reduced.

**With Fungicides:**

This product can be tank mixed or used sequentially with fungicides registered for use on cereal crops.

**With Insecticides:**

This product can be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides registered for use on cereal crops. However, under certain conditions (drought stress, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes, or sequential applications of this product with organophosphate insecticides (such as parathion or Lorsban) 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 this product within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, because crop injury can result.

**Do not use PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE plus Malathion, as crop injury can result.**

**With Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer Solution:**

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0) may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing this product in fertilizer solution. PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions. Ensure that the agitator is running while the product is added. Use of this mixture can 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 - 1 quart per 100 gal. of spray solution (0.06 - 0.25% v/v) based on local guidance.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label). Additional surfactant may not be needed when using PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or Rotam representative for specific instructions before adding an adjuvant to these mixtures.

**Note:** In certain areas east of the Mississippi river unacceptable crop response can occur with use of straight or dilute nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions where cold temperatures or widely fluctuating day/night temperatures exist. In these areas consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or Rotam representative for specific instructions before using nitrogen fertilizer carrier 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.

## SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

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

**Blue Mustard and Tansy mustard:** For best results, use 0.3 - 0.4 ounces per acre and apply this product in tank mixtures with 2,4-D, or MCPA postemergence to mustards, but before bloom (refer to **TANK MIXTURES** section of this label for additional details).

**Flixweed:** For best results, use 0.3 - 0.4 ounces per acre and apply this product in tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA postemergence, but before bloom (refer to **TANK MIXTURES** section of this label for additional details).

**Canada Thistle:** For best results, use 0.4 ounces per acre and apply this product plus 2,4-D, or MCPA, or Dicamba (such as Banvel/ Clarity, refer to **TANK MIXTURES** for additional details) 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.

**Sowthistle:** For best results, use 0.4 ounces per acre and apply either this product plus surfactant, or this product plus 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to **TANK MIXTURES** section of this label for additional details) in the spring after the majority of sowthistles have emerged and are small (rosette stage to 6" elongating stems) and actively growing.

**Corn Gromwell:** For best results, use 0.3 - 0.4 ounces per acre and apply PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE when weeds are actively growing, are no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage. Tank mixing 2,4-D, MCPA, or bromoxynil containing products (such as Buctril, Bronate, Bison, or Bronate Advanced) with PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE usually improves results (refer to **TANK MIXTURES** section of this label for additional details).

**Sunflower (common/volunteer):** For best results, use 0.4 ounces per acre and apply either PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE plus surfactant or PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE plus 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to **TANK MIXTURES** section of this label for additional details) after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are 2" to 4" tall and are actively growing. Use spray volumes of at least 3 gal. by air.

**Prostrate Knotweed:** For best results, use 0.4 ounces per acre and apply PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE 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 (refer to **TANK MIXTURES** section of this label for additional details) with PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE usually improves results.

**Wild Buckwheat:** For best results, use 0.3 - 0.4 ounces per acre and apply PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE plus 2,4-D, MCPA, or bromoxynil containing products (such as Buctril, Bronate, Bison or Bronate Advanced) when plants have no more than three true leaves (not counting the cotyledons). If plants are not actively growing, delay treatment until environmental conditions favor active weed growth (refer to **TANK MIXTURES** section of this label for additional details).

**Vetch (common and hairy):** For best results, use 0.4 ounces per acre and apply PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE when vetch is less than 6" in length. For severe infestations of vetch, or when vetch is greater than 6" in length, use PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE in combination with 2,4-D, or MCPA (refer to **TANK MIXTURES** section of this label for additional details).

**Wild garlic:** For best results, use 0.4 ounces per acre and apply PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE when wild garlic plants are less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth. Plants hardened-off by cold weather and/or drought stress can be more difficult to control. Thorough spray coverage of all garlic plants is essential. Typical symptoms of dying garlic plants may not be noticeable for 2 to 5 weeks.

Control will be improved by using PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE in combination with 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to **TANK MIXTURES** section of this label for additional details).

**Wild radish:** For best results, use 0.4 ounces per acre applied in the fall to wild radish rosettes less than 6" in diameter and before plants harden-off. Alternatively, PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE can be applied in the spring for control of wild radish. Control will be improved by using PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE in combination with 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to **TANK MIXTURES** section of this label for additional details) when wild radish rosettes are less than 6" in diameter. Applications made later than 30 days after weed emergence, either in the fall or spring, will result in partial control.

**Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce:** Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use this product in a tank mix with Starane, Starane + Salvo, Starane + Sword, or bromoxynil containing products (such as Buctril, Bronate, Bison or Bronate Advanced), or Dicamba (such as Banvel/Clarity), and/or 2,4-D (refer to **TANK MIXTURES** section of this label for additional details). PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE should be applied in the spring when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing.

## SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Include a spray adjuvant with applications of this product. In addition, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used. Consult your agricultural dealer or applicator, local Rotam fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using an adjuvant system. If another herbicide is tank mixed with PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40CFR 1001).

### Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply 0.06 to 0.50% volume/volume (1/2 pint to 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12. Refer to **TANK MIXTURES** section of this label for additional information.

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

- Apply at 1% volume/volume (1 gal. per 100 gal. spray solution) or 2% volume/volume 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.

### 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 can be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by Rotam product management. Consult separate Rotam technical bulletins for detailed information before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

### Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- Use 2 quarts/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lbs./acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS).
- Use 4 quarts/acre UAN or 4 lbs./acre AMS under arid conditions.

## GROUND APPLICATION

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

For flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 5 gal. per acre (GPA).

For flood nozzles on 30" spacing, use flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), a pressure of at least 30 PSI and a spray volume of at least 10 GPA only. For 40" nozzle spacing, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacing use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

Raindrop RA nozzles are not recommended for applications of this product, because weed control performance may be reduced.

Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

## AERIAL APPLICATION

**Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 1 to 5 GPA.**

**States of Idaho, Oregon, Washington, or Utah: Use at least 3 GPA in these states.**

When applying PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE by air in areas near sensitive crops, use solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust swath to avoid spray drift damage to downwind sensitive crops and/or use ground equipment to treat border edge of field. Refer to the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label.

**Washington State:** For aerial application in Washington, follow the directions in the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label and the following Washington state restrictions:

- Applications of PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE must be made in equipment that meets the most restrictive Washington Agricultural Codes (WAC) for the prevention of herbicide drift for the respective county.
- Do not apply in equipment that does not meet these WAC standards.

## SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS

This product can be applied either before or after applications of other products registered for use in wheat, barley, triticale or fallow. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using these in sequence with PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not use that product in sequence with PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE.

- A metsulfuron product must not be used as a sequential treatment with this product.
- Do not exceed a total of 0.016 lb. tribenuron-methyl per acre per crop season when using a sequential treatment with this product.
- Do not exceed a total of 0.05 lb. thifensulfuron-methyl per acre per crop season when using a sequential treatment with this product.
- If using a thifensulfuron + tribenuron two-way premix product as a sequential treatment with PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE, do not exceed 0.011 lb. tribenuron-methyl and 0.04 lb. thifensulfuron-methyl of the thifensulfuron + tribenuron two-way premix product per acre per crop season.
- If using a tribenuron product as a sequential treatment with PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE, do not exceed 0.011 lb. tribenuron-methyl of the tribenuron product per acre per crop season.



## CROP ROTATION

Before using this product carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your acres at the same time.

### Minimum Rotational Intervals

Minimum rotation intervals\* are determined by the rate of breakdown of PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE applied. PLOTTER EXTRA 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 EXTRA HERBICIDE breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow PLOTTER EXTRA 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 should 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. **Minimum rotation intervals must be extended 1 crop season if drought conditions prevail after application and before the rotational crop is planted.**

### Soil pH Limitations

PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE should not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, because extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE could remain in the soil for 34 months or more injuring wheat, barley, or triticale. In addition, other crops planted in high pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of this product.

### Checking Soil pH

Before using PLOTTER EXTRA 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.

## All Areas

**Following Use of PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE at 0.21 to 0.4 ounces per acre.**

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

## Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land

**Following Use of PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE at 0.21 to 0.4 ounces per acre on Wheat, Barley, Triticale, or Fallow.**

State	County or Area	Location		Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)		
		Crop	Soil pH				
Colorado	Statewide	Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4		
		Flax, Safflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22		
	Generally N of I-70	Field Corn	7.9 or lower	15	12		
	Statewide	STS Soybean	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4		
		IR Corn	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4		
		Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4		
Idaho	Southern Idaho	Flax, Safflower	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		
		Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans)	7.3 or lower	10	10		
		Condiment Mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34		
		Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans)	7.4 or higher	28	34		
		Kansas	Statewide	STS Soybean	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
				IR Corn	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
Proso millet	7.9 or lower			No restrictions	4		
Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower			No restrictions	4		
Flax, Safflower	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 W. of Hwy. 183	Soybeans		7.5 or lower	22	22		
			7.6 – 7.9	33	34		
Central Kansas; Generally E. of Hwy. 183 and W. of the Flint Hills	Soybeans		7.9 or lower	15	12		



## Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land *(continued)*

Following Use of PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE at 0.21 to 0.4 ounces per acre on Wheat, Barley, Triticale, or Fallow.

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	County or Area				
Montana	Statewide	Grain Sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn	7.9 or lower	22	22
		Alfalfa (hay only)	7.6 – 7.9 7.5 or lower	No restrictions	34 22
		Flax, Safflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
Nebraska	Statewide	STS Soybean	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		IR Corn	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Flax, Safflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Field Corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Generally W. of Hwy. 77 and E. of the Panhandle	Soybeans	7.5 or lower 7.6 – 7.9	22 33	22 34
New Mexico	Statewide	Grain Sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Eastern New Mexico	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
North Dakota	W. of Hwy. 1	Grain Sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry Beans, Flax, Safflower	7.9 or lower	22	22
	E. of Hwy. 1	Grain Sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry Beans, Flax, Safflower	7.9 or lower	34	34
Oklahoma	Statewide	STS Soybean	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		IR Corn	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Flax, Safflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Panhandle	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
		E. of the Panhandle	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	25

7

## Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land *(continued)*

Following Use of PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE at 0.21 to 0.4 ounces per acre on Wheat, Barley, Triticale, or Fallow.

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	County or Area				
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
		Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans)	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans)	7.4 or higher	28	34
		South Dakota	Statewide	Flax, Safflower	7.9 or lower
S. of Hwy. 212 & E. of the Missouri River, & S. of Hwy. 34 & W. of Missouri River	Grain Sorghum, Proso millet		7.9 or lower	13	12
Generally E. of Missouri River & S. of Hwy. 14 & W. of Missouri River	Field corn		7.9 or lower	15	12
Texas	Statewide	STS Soybean	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		IR Corn	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Flax, Safflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Panhandle	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15
	Cotton (dryland only)		7.9 or lower	30	22
	N. Central Texas*	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	25	14
	*The counties of N. Central Texas are: Archer, Baylor, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Callahan, Camp, Cass, Clay, Collin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, 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.				
Utah	Statewide	Flax, Safflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22

## Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land *(continued)*

Following Use of PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE at 0.21 to 0.4 ounces per acre on Wheat, Barley, Triticale, or Fallow.

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	County or Area				
Washington	Statewide	Condiment mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans)	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans)	7.4 or higher	28	34
		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
Wyoming	Statewide	Flax, Safflower	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 for crops 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 specified, 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 For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land

Following Use of PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE up to 0.3 ounces per acre on Wheat, Barley, Triticale, or Fallow in the states of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10

### Rotation Intervals for crops not covered above (up to 0.3 ounces per acre):

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 specified, 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 For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land

Following Use of PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE at 0.31 to 0.4 ounces per acre on Wheat, Barley, Triticale, or Fallow.

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	County or Area				
Colorado Idaho Kansas Montana Nebraska New Mexico Oklahoma South Dakota Texas Utah Wyoming	Statewide	Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
North Dakota	W. of Hwy. 1	Sunflower	7.9 or lower	22	22
	E. of Hwy. 1	Sunflower	7.9 or lower	34	34

### Rotation Intervals for crops not covered above (0.31 to 0.4 ounces per acre):

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 specified, 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 For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land

Following Use of PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE at 0.2 ounces per acre on Wheat, Barley, Triticale, or Fallow.

Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
Sorghum, Grain	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
Cotton	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
Safflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
Peas, Dry/Green	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions	22
Lentils	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions	22
Alfalfa	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions	22
Beans, Dry	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions	22
Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10

### Rotation intervals for crops not covered above (0.2 ounces per acre):

The minimum rotation interval is 22 months with at least 18" 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 specified, 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.

## FIELD BIOASSAY

A field bioassay is necessary if crops other than wheat, barley, or those listed on this label are to be planted on land previously treated with this product. 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 EXTRA HERBICIDE. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in test strips.

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local Rotam representative for information detailing field bioassay procedure.

## GRAZING

Allow at least 7 days between application and grazing of treated forage. In addition, allow at least 7 days between application and feeding of forage from treated areas to livestock. Allow at least 30 days between application and feeding of hay from treated areas to livestock. Harvested straw can be used for bedding and/or feed. Allow at least 45 days between application and harvesting of grain.

## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of this product.
3. Continue agitation until the product is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the product is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. Plotter Extra 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 required volume of surfactant. Always add surfactant last. Antifoaming agents may be used. Do not use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 5.0 or above pH 9.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 6.0 - 8.0 allow for optimum stability of PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If this product and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dispersion of the PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE.

## 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 crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to the crop.

Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or during weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto non-target sites. For additional information on spray drift refer to **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of label.

Continuous agitation is required to keep PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE in suspension.

## SPRAYER CLEANUP

The spray equipment must be cleaned before PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in the **AFTER SPRAYING PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE** section of this label.

### At The End Of The Day

It is recommended that during periods when multiple loads of PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE are applied, at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits, which can accumulate in the application equipment.

#### After Spraying PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE and Before Spraying Crops Other than Wheat, Barley, or Triticale

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of this product as follows:

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 gal. of household ammonia\* (contains 3% active ingredient) for every 100 gal. 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) specified 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 the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

\*Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a Rotam-approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your Agricultural dealer, applicator, or Rotam representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

#### Notes:

1. CAUTION: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia because 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 this product is tank mixed with other pesticides, cleanout procedures for each product 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 product labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of this product and applications of other pesticides to PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE, during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to PLOTTER EXTRA 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!** Refer to **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 must not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length - longer booms increase drift potential. Canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

**Application Height:** Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for drift.

#### Boom Height

Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified), which provides uniform coverage, reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom must 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 AND 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 sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves 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.

### Washington State Restrictions

For aerial application in Washington, follow the directions detailed in this section of this label and the following Washington state restrictions:

- Applications of PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE must be made in equipment that meets the most restrictive Washington Agricultural Codes (WAC) for the prevention of herbicide drift for the respective county.
- Do not apply in equipment that does not meet these WAC standards.

## RESISTANCE

Biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label are resistant to PLOTTER EXTRA 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 broad leaf 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 EXTRA HERBICIDE to help control these biotypes, or use a planned herbicide rotation program where other residual broad leaf herbicides having different modes of action are used.

To better manage weed resistance when using PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE, use a combination of tillage, and tank-mix partners or sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than PLOTTER EXTRA 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.

\*Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to sulfonylurea herbicides will also be resistant to PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE.

## INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Rotam recommends the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program, which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

## RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

- PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE is registered only on wheat, barley, triticale and fallow. Do not use on any other crop.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation equipment or to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate crops other than wheat, barley or triticale.
- Varieties of wheat (including durum), barley and triticale may differ in their response to various herbicides. Rotam recommends that you first 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 EXTRA 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 EXTRA HERBICIDE application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix this product with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best, refer to **TANK MIXTURES** section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.
- PLOTTER EXTRA HERBICIDE should not be applied to wheat, barley or triticale 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.
- Do not apply to wheat, barley or triticale undersown with legumes and grasses, because injury to the forages will result.
- For ground applications applied when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas can be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA may improve weed control under these conditions.
- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
  - Do not apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
  - Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Injury to or loss of adjacent sensitive crops and vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
  - Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
  - Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley or triticale.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

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

**Pesticide Disposal:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**Container Disposal:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. 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.

**Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or for reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. Do not burn unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

**FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY:**

**Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.**

## CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

**NOTICE:** Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of ROTAM NORTH AMERICA, INC. or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold ROTAM NORTH AMERICA, INC. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

ROTAM NORTH AMERICA, INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or ROTAM NORTH AMERICA, INC., and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, ROTAM NORTH AMERICA, INC. MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

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