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Always refer to the actual package for complete label verbiage. This product may not yet be available or approved for sale or use in your area.

Fluroxypyr MHE GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

# TIGRIS™ FLUROXYPYR 45.52

For Selective Postemergence Control of Annual and  
Perennial Broadleaf Weeds and Volunteer Potatoes in Small Grains  
(Wheat, Barley, Oats and Triticale), Field Corn, Sweet Corn, Grain Sorghum, Dry Bulb Onions, Pome Fruits,  
Fallow Cropland, On-Farm Non-Cropland, Forage or Hay, and Grasses Grown for Seed, Forage, or Hay

| ACTIVE INGREDIENT:   | % By Wt. |
|--|----------|
| Fluroxypyr, 1-methylheptyl ester: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy) acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester | 45.52%   |
| OTHER INGREDIENTS: .....   | 54.48%   |
| TOTAL: .....   | 100.0%   |

EPA Reg. No. 91234-45-92647

## 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.

| 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 to 20 minutes.</li><li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>  |
| <b>If swallowed:</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li><li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li><li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li><li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li></ul> |
| <b>If on skin or clothing:</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>   |
| <b>If inhaled:</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Move person to fresh air.</li><li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li></ul>   |
| HOT LINE NUMBER  |   |
| Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.<br>For emergency information concerning this product, call the poison control center at <b>1-800-222-1222</b> . |   |

For Chemical Emergency Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident Call CHEMTREC Day or Night  
Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

  
**TIGRIS™**

Manufactured for: Tigris, LLC  
P.O. Box 250  
10025 Hwy. 264 Alternate  
Middlesex, NC 27557

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

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wash thoroughly before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):**

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as made of barrier laminate; or butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), or Viton  $\geq 14$  mils.
- Shoes plus socks
- 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 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.

**Engineering Controls**

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agriculture pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Users should:**

- 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**

This product is toxic to fish. Drift or runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms and non-target plants. 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 contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

**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 State or Tribal 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 intervals. 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 are:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as made of barrier laminate; or butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), or Viton  $\geq 14$  mils.
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear.



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## 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.

**Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses:** When applied to on-farm non-cropland, keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

**Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** is a selective postemergence product for control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and volunteer potatoes in wheat, barley, oats, or triticale not under seeded with a legume, field corn, sweet corn, grain sorghum, dry bulb onions, pome fruits, fallow cropland, forage or hay, grasses grown for seed, forage or hay and on-farm non-cropland.

### Product Precautions:

- Avoid applications where proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants is likely to result in exposure to spray or spray drift.

### Product Restrictions:

- Do not apply **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** directly to, or otherwise permit it to come in direct contact with, susceptible crops or desirable plants including, but not limited to, alfalfa, canola, cotton, lettuce, edible beans, grapes, lentils, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tomatoes, or tobacco.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- Maximum Application Rate (except Pome Fruit): Do not apply more than 0.7 pint (0.25 lbs fluroxypyr acid) per acre of **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** per growing season.
- Maximum Application Rate for Pome Fruit: Do not apply more than 1.4 pints (0.49 lbs fluroxypyr acid) per acre of **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** per growing season.
- Plant-back Restriction: If replanting is required, plant only those crops listed on this label or EPA-approved supplemental labeling for **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** within 120 days following application.
- Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

### Management of Kochia Biotypes:

Research has suggested that many biotypes of kochia can occur within a single field. While kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52**, all will be suppressed or controlled by the 0.4 pint (0.14 lbs fluroxypyr acid) per acre labeled rate. Application of **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** at rates below the 0.4 pint (0.14 lbs fluroxypyr acid) per acre rate can result in a shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field.

### Best Resistance Management Practice:

To preserve **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** it is recommended to use only a single application per season for the control of kochia. Populations of dicamba tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions. In these areas, apply **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** at a minimum rate of 0.4 pint (0.14 lbs fluroxypyr acid) per acre for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia. In addition, **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** should be rotated with products that do not contain dicamba to minimize selection pressure. Use of these practices will preserve the utility of **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** for control of dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes.

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

- Rotate the use of **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** or other Group 4 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.



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- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

### **Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift:**

Spray drift, even very small quantities of the spray that may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops whether dormant or actively growing. When applying **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52**, use low-pressure equipment capable of producing sprays of uniform droplet size with a minimum of fine spray droplets. Under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets that do not settle rapidly onto target vegetation may be carried a considerable distance from the treatment area. A drift control or spray thickening agent may be used with this product to improve spray deposition and minimize the potential for spray drift. If used, follow all use directions and precautions on the product label.

### **Ground Applications:**

To minimize spray drift, apply **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** in a total spray volume of 8 or more gallons per acre using spray equipment designed to produce large-droplet, low pressure sprays. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's instructions for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height and pressure. Spot treatments should be applied only with a calibrated boom to prevent over application. Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

### **Aerial Application:**

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for temperature inversion. Spray drift from aerial application can be minimized by applying a coarse spray at spray boom pressure no greater than 30 psi; by using straight-stream nozzles directed straight back; and by using a spray boom no longer than 3/4 the rotor or wing span of the aircraft. Spray pattern and droplet size distribution can be evaluated by applying sprays containing a water-soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape). Mechanical flagging devices may also be used.

Do not apply under conditions of a low level air temperature inversion. A temperature inversion is characterized by little or no wind and lower air temperature near the ground than at higher levels. The behavior of smoke generated by an aircraft mounted device or continuous smoke column released at or near site of application will indicate the direction and velocity of air movement. A temperature inversion is indicated by layering of smoke at some level above the ground and little or no lateral movement.

## **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT**

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses, or to applications using dry formulations.

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

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the "Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information" section below.

## **AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION**

### **Importance of Droplet Size:**

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (> 150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (See Wind", "Temperature and Humidity", and "Temperature Inversions" sections of this label).

### **Controlling Droplet Size – General Techniques:**

- **Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles 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. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.
- **Number of Nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Boom Length** – For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.



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

### **Swath Adjustment:**

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

### **Wind:**

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

### **Temperature and Humidity:**

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up the equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

### **Temperature Inversions:**

Application should not occur during a temperature inversion because of potential drift. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light, variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing 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.

### **Sensitive Areas:**

This pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., non-target crops, bodies of water, residential areas, known habitat for threatened or endangered species) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

### **Sprayer Cleanup:**

To avoid injury to or exposure of non-target crops, thoroughly clean and drain spray equipment used to apply **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** after use. Cleaning should occur as soon as possible after application of **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52**. Spray equipment should be cleaned after use with **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** by the following procedure:

1. Drain any remaining **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** from the spray tank and dispose of according to label disposal instructions.
2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank. Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water for 10 minutes. Fill the tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes. Spray part of the mixture through the hoses, boom, and nozzles and drain the tank. All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state, and federal guidelines.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately.

If the spray equipment will be used on crops other than those labeled for **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52**, repeat steps 1 and 2 and thoroughly wash the outside of spray tank and the boom.

## **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**

### **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52 Alone:**

Fill spray tank with water equal to 1/2 to 3/4 of the required spray volume. Add the required amount of **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52**, then finish filling the tank. Provide sufficient agitation during mixing and application to maintain a uniform emulsion.

### **Tank Mixing**

This product may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, use rate, PHI, first aid from one product; spray drift management from another).

### **Tank Mixing Precautions:**

1. Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
2. Do not exceed labeled application rates. Do not tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be used.
3. Always perform a (jar) test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

**Tank Mix Compatibility Testing:** Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** and other pesticides, fertilizers or carriers. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.



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## Tank Mixing Instructions

Fill spray tank with water to 1/4 to 1/3 of the required spray volume. Start agitation. Add different formulation types in the order indicated, allowing time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each.

1. Add dry flowables; wettable powders; aqueous suspensions, flowables or liquids.
2. Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to 3/4 of total spray volume and then add **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** and other emulsifiable concentrates and any solutions.

Finish filling the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling and throughout application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be resuspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Settled material may be more difficult to resuspend than when originally mixed.

## APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

### Application Timing:

Apply to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at and following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. Only weeds that are emerged at the time of application will be affected. Foliage that is wet at the time of application may decrease control. Applications of **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** are rain-fast within 1 hour after application.

### Effect of Temperature on Herbicidal Activity:

Herbicidal activity of **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** is influenced by weather conditions. Optimum activity requires active plant growth. The temperature range for optimum herbicidal activity is 55°F to 75°F. Reduced activity will occur when temperatures are below 45°F or above 85°F. Frost before application (3 days) or shortly after (3 days) may reduce weed control and crop tolerance.

### Application Rates:

Generally, application rates at the lower end of the specified rate range will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species, perennials, and under conditions where control is more difficult (plant stress conditions such as drought or extreme temperatures, dense weed stands and/or larger weeds) the higher rates within the rate range will be needed. Weeds growing in the absence of crop competition generally require higher rates to obtain satisfactory control or suppression.

### Coverage:

Apply in 3 or more gallons per acre by air or in 8 or more gallons per acre by ground equipment. Do not exceed 40 gallons per acre total spray volume. Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Inadequate spray volume and coverage may result in decreased weed control. As canopy and weed density increase, spray volume should be increased to obtain equivalent weed control. Use larger nozzle tips or decrease spraying speed to increase spray volume rather than increasing boom pressure. Refer to manufacturer's instructions for information on relationships between spray volume, and nozzle size and arrangement.

### Adjuvants:

Generally, this product does not require the use of an adjuvant to achieve satisfactory weed control when applied alone. However, the addition of an adjuvant may optimize herbicidal activity when applications are made (a) at lower carrier volumes, (b) under conditions of cool temperature, low relative humidity or drought, or (c) to small, heavily pubescent kochia. Adjuvants may be used when required by a tank mix partner. Follow all applicable directions on the label for the tank mix partner.

### Spot Treatments:

To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers according to directions provided below.

### Hand-Held Sprayers:

Hand-held or backpack sprayers may be used for spot applications of **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** if care is taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table are based on an area of 1,000 sq. ft. The amount of **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** (fl. oz. or ml) in the table should be mixed with 1 gallon or more of water and applied to an area of 1,000 sq. ft. To calculate the amount of product required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl. oz. or ml) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet, e.g., if the area to be treated is 3,500 sq. ft. multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc.  $3,500 \div 1,000 = 3.5$ ). An area of 1000 sq. ft. is approximately 10.5 X 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

| Amount of Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52 to Equal Specified Broadcast Rate<br>(Mix with 1 Gallon or More of Water and Apply to 1,000 sq. ft.) |                         |                          |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 0.4 Pt./A  | 0.55 Pt./A              | 0.7 Pt./A                |
| 0.15 fl. oz.<br>(4.4 ml)   | 0.2 fl. oz.<br>(5.9 ml) | 0.26 fl. oz.<br>(7.7 ml) |

1 fl. oz. = 29.6 (30ml)



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## Weeds Controlled or Suppressed:

| Weeds Controlled              |                       |                    |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Bedstraw (cleavers)           | Grape species         | Puncturevine       |
| Chickweed                     | Hemp dogbane          | Purslane, common   |
| Clover, white                 | Kochia <sup>1</sup>   | Ragweed, common    |
| Cocklebur                     | Mallow, Venice        | Ragweed, giant     |
| Coffeeweed                    | Morningglory          | Sunflower          |
| Flax, volunteer               | Prickly lettuce       | Velvetleaf         |
| Weeds Suppressed <sup>2</sup> |                       |                    |
| Bindweed, field               | Horseweed (marestail) | Mustard            |
| Buckwheat, wild               | Knotweed              | Nightshade species |
| Canola, volunteer             | Mallow, common        | Pennycress, field  |
| Devilsclaw                    | Marestail             | Potato, volunteer  |
| Field horsetail               | Marshelder            | Russian thistle    |

<sup>1</sup> Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes.

<sup>2</sup> Suppression is expressed as a reduction in weed competition (reduction population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.

### APPLICATION SITES

#### Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale

Apply as a broadcast postemergence treatment to actively growing wheat, barley, oats or triticale from the 2 leaf crop growth stage up to and including flag leaf emergence (Zadoks scale 39) for control of broadleaf weeds. Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall or vining. For control of volunteer potatoes, apply before potato plants are 8 inches tall. Only weeds emerged at the time of treatment will be controlled. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at, and following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. Do not use if cereal crop is underseeded with a legume.

#### Spot Application:

Spot applications may be made; however, to prevent over-application spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. See instructions for Spot Application in "Application Directions" section.

| Broadcast Application Rates   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| Weed Size or Species <sup>1</sup>   | Application Rate (Pint/Acre) |
| Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 4 inches tall <sup>2</sup> | 0.3                          |
| Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining    | 0.4                          |
| Volunteer potatoes  | 0.7                          |

<sup>1</sup> See "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

<sup>2</sup> The 0.3 pint/acre rate will generally provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes). However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperatures, the 0.4 pint/acre rate will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. Control of small kochia with reduced rates will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. The 0.4 pint/acre rate should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (see "Management of Kochia Biotypes" in the Product Information section of this label).

#### Restrictions:

- Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 7 days of application.
- Do not apply more than 0.7 (0.25 lbs fluroxypyr acid) pint per acre of **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** per growing season.
- Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply closer than 14 days before cutting of hay or 40 days before harvesting of grain and straw.



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## Field Corn

Apply **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** as a broadcast post emergence treatment using ground equipment or by air. **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** may also be applied as a pre plant treatment for control of emerged volunteer potato or for burndown of emerged weeds (refer to "Special Directions for Control of Volunteer Potato" below). Refer to the Product Information section of this label for detailed information on application timing, effect of temperature on herbicidal activity, application rates, spray coverage and instructions for spot application. **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other registered herbicides. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).

| Weeds Controlled or Suppressed    |                                   |                              |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Key Weeds Controlled <sup>1</sup> | Key Weeds Suppressed <sup>3</sup> | Application Rate (Pint/Acre) |
| Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)     | Morningglory                      | 0.4                          |
| Chickweed                         | Puncturevine                      |                              |
| Cocklebur                         | Sunflower                         |                              |
| Common purslane                   | Velvetleaf                        |                              |
| Common ragweed                    | Venice mallow                     |                              |
| Giant ragweed                     | Devilsclaw                        |                              |
| Hedge bindweed                    | Field bindweed                    |                              |
| Hemp dogbane                      | Field pennycress                  |                              |
| Jimsonweed                        | Horseweed (marestail)             |                              |
| Kochia <sup>2</sup>               | Marshelder                        |                              |
|                                   | Mustard                           |                              |
|                                   | Nightshade species                |                              |
|                                   | Russian thistle                   |                              |
|                                   | Volunteer potato <sup>4</sup>     |                              |
|                                   | Wild buckwheat                    |                              |

<sup>1</sup> See "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section of this label for a complete listing.

<sup>2</sup> Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes.

<sup>3</sup> Suppression is expressed as a reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.

<sup>4</sup> See "Special Directions for Control or Suppression of Volunteer Potato" below.

### Application Timing:

Apply as a broadcast or band treatment to field corn up to, and including 5 fully exposed leaf collars (V5 growth stage). Applications to field corn beyond the V5 growth stage should be made as a directed spray using drop nozzles (see crop safety precaution below). Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall. If wild buckwheat is present, apply before vining stage of growth. Only weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled or suppressed.

- **Preplant Burndown:** For no-till or burndown applications to control emerged weeds, apply alone or in tank mix combination with a labeled herbicide prior to planting.

### Special Directions for Control or Suppression of Volunteer Potato:

- **Preplant Application (Suppression):** Apply 0.4 pint per acre prior to planting corn when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall. For best results, leave soil undisturbed and plant field corn two weeks following application.
- **Sequential Applications (Control):** To control heavy populations of volunteer potato, a preplant application may be followed by a postemergence application of 0.4 pint per acre. Do not exceed two applications per season.
- **Postemergence Application (Suppression):** Apply 0.4 pint per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall.

### Crop Tolerance Precaution:

Crop injury (stem curvature, stunting, or brace root injury) may occur with some corn hybrids or lines when **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** is applied as a broadcast treatment. Hybrids or lines that are susceptible to phenoxy injury may also be susceptible to injury from **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52**. Consult current seed corn company herbicide management guides for further information.

### Tank Mixing:

**Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for postemergence application in field corn unless tank mixing with **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. If an adjuvant is added to the spray mixture as a requirement of the tank mix partner, follow label directions for both the tank mix partner and the adjuvant product. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).



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## Adjuvants:

Generally, this product does not require the use of an adjuvant to achieve satisfactory weed control when applied alone. Adjuvants may be used when required by a tank mix partner. Follow all applicable directions on the label for the tank mix partner. Use of a high quality adjuvant may improve weed control in hot, dry conditions.

## Restrictions:

- Do not make more than 2 applications or apply more than 0.7 pint (0.25 lbs fluroxypyr acid) per acre per crop season.
- Do not broadcast apply to field corn with 6 fully exposed leaf collars (V6 growth stage).
- Preharvest Interval: Do not allow livestock to graze or harvest forage from treated areas within 47 days of application. Do not apply less than 90 days before harvest of grain and stover.

## Sweet Corn

Apply **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** as a broadcast postemergence treatment using ground equipment or by air. **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** may also be applied as a preplant treatment for control of emerged volunteer potato or for burndown of emerged weeds (refer to "Special Directions for Control of Volunteer Potato" below). Refer to the Product Information section of this label for detailed information on application timing, effect of temperature on herbicidal activity, application rates, spray coverage and instructions for spot application. **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other registered herbicides. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).

| Weeds Controlled or Suppressed    |                                   |                              |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Key Weeds Controlled <sup>1</sup> | Key Weeds Suppressed <sup>3</sup> | Application Rate (Pint/Acre) |
| Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)     | Morningglory                      | 0.4                          |
| Chickweed                         | Puncturevine                      |                              |
| Cocklebur                         | Sunflower                         |                              |
| Common purslane                   | Velvetleaf                        |                              |
| Common ragweed                    | Venice mallow                     |                              |
| Giant ragweed                     | Devilsclaw                        |                              |
| Hedge bindweed                    | Field bindweed                    |                              |
| Hemp dogbane                      | Field pennycress                  |                              |
| Jimsonweed                        | Horseweed (marestail)             |                              |
| Kochia <sup>2</sup>               | Marshelder                        |                              |
|                                   | Mustard                           |                              |

<sup>1</sup> See "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section in product label for a complete listing.

<sup>2</sup> Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes.

<sup>3</sup> Suppression is expressed as a reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.

<sup>4</sup> See "Special Directions for Control or Suppression of Volunteer Potato" below.

## Application Timing

Apply as a broadcast or band treatment to sweet corn up to, and including, 4 fully exposed leaf collars (V4 growth stage). Applications to sweet corn beyond the V4 growth stage should be made as a directed spray using drop nozzles (see crop tolerance precaution below). Apply when broad leaf weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall. If wild buckwheat is present, apply before vining stage of growth. Only weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled or suppressed.

- **Preplant Burndown:** For no-till or burndown applications to control emerged weeds, apply alone or in tank mix combination with a labeled herbicide prior to planting.

## Special Directions for Control or Suppression of Volunteer Potato:

- **Preplant Application (Suppression):** Apply 0.4 pint per acre prior to planting corn when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall. For best results, leave soil undisturbed and plant sweet corn two weeks following application.
- **Sequential Applications (Control):** To control heavy populations of volunteer potato, a preplant application may be followed by a postemergence application of 0.4 pint per acre. Do not exceed 2 applications per season.
- **Postemergence Application (Suppression):** Apply 0.4 pint per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall.

## Crop Tolerance Precaution:

Not all sweet corn hybrids have been screened for tolerance to **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52**. Crop injury (stem curvature, stunting, brace root injury) may occur with some hybrids or lines when **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** is applied as a broadcast treatment. Take particular care to manage for environmental conditions such as unfavorable combinations of temperature and humidity. Hybrids or lines that are susceptible to phenoxy injury may also be susceptible to injury from **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52**. Consult current seed corn company herbicide management guides for further information.



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### Tank Mixing:

**Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for post emergence application in sweet corn unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).

### Use of Spray Adjuvants in Tank Mixes:

Do not use a spray adjuvant when applying **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** alone. Use of an adjuvant may increase effectiveness on weeds but may reduce selectivity to the crop, particularly under conditions of plant stress such as drought or cold temperatures. If an adjuvant is added to the spray mixture as a requirement of a tank mix partner, follow all manufacturer's instructions.

### Restrictions:

- Do not make more than 2 applications or apply more than 0.7 pint (0.25 lbs fluroxypyr acid) per acre per crop season.
- Do not broadcast apply to sweet corn with 5 fully exposed leaf collars (V5 growth stage).
- Preharvest Interval: Do not allow livestock to graze or harvest forage from treated areas within 31 days of application. Do not apply less than 31 days before harvesting ears.
- Do not apply **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** in combination with crop oil concentrates, petroleum-based oils or methylated seed oils unless the risk of injury is acceptable.

### Grain Sorghum (Milo)

Apply **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** as a broadcast treatment using ground equipment or by air. Refer to the Product Information section of this label for detailed information on application timing, effect of temperature on herbicidal activity, application rates, spray coverage and instructions for spot application.

**Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other herbicides such as atrazine. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).

| Weeds Controlled or Suppressed    |               |                                   |                    |                              |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Key Weeds Controlled <sup>1</sup> |               | Key Weeds Suppressed <sup>3</sup> |                    | Application Rate (Pint/Acre) |
| Cocklebur                         | Morningglory  | Devilsclaw                        | Mustard            | 0.4                          |
| Common ragweed                    | Puncturevine  | Field bindweed                    | Nightshade species |                              |
| Giant ragweed                     | Sunflower     | Field pennycress                  | Russian thistle    |                              |
| Hedge bindweed                    | Velvetleaf    | Horseweed (marestail)             | Wild buckwheat     |                              |
| Hemp dogbane                      | Venice mallow |                                   |                    |                              |
| Kochia <sup>2</sup>               |               |                                   |                    |                              |

<sup>1</sup> See "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section in product label for a complete listing.

<sup>2</sup> Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes.

<sup>3</sup> Suppression is expressed as a reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.

### Application Timing

- **Preemergence:** For no-till or burndown applications, apply to emerged weeds after planting, but prior to grain sorghum emergence.
- **Postemergence:** **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** may be broadcast applied from the 3-leaf growth stage of grain sorghum through the 7-leaf stage. Use drop nozzles and directed spray from the 8-leaf stage to boot stage. Drop nozzles should direct the spray toward the soil surface to avoid contact with grain sorghum foliage and reduce the potential for crop injury.
- For both preemergence and postemergence applications, apply when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall and before wild buckwheat is vining. Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled.
- To control heavy weed populations, a preemergence application may be followed by a post emergent application. Do not exceed 2 applications per season.

### Tank Mixing:

**Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for post emergence application in grain sorghum unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).



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**Adjuvants:** Generally, this product does not require the use of an adjuvant to achieve satisfactory weed control when applied alone. Adjuvants may be used when required by a tank mix partner. Follow all applicable directions on the label for the tank mix partner. Use of a high quality adjuvant may improve weed control under hot, dry conditions.

**Restrictions:**

- Do not make more than 2 applications or apply more than 0.7 pint (0.25 lbs fluroxypyr acid) per acre per crop season.
- **Pre harvest Interval:** Do not allow livestock to graze or harvest forage within 40 days of application. Do not apply within 70 days of harvesting grain or stover.
- Do not apply after boot stage.
- Do not apply in combination with Metsulfuron-methyl.

**Dry Bulb Onions (Colorado only):**

**Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** may be applied for postemergence control of kochia, volunteer potatoes, and other susceptible broadleaf weeds in dry bulb onions using ground or aerial application equipment. See "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed. Follow all mixing and application instructions in the General Information section of this product label.

**Rate and Application Timing:**

Apply 0.35 pint of **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** as a broadcast postemergence treatment. Volunteer potatoes, kochia, and other susceptible target weeds should be from 4 to 8 inches tall for optimum control.

Broadcast (over-the-top) application may be made to dry bulb onions from the 2 true leaf stage through the 6-leaf stage. Application to dry bulb onions beyond the 6-leaf stage should be made as a directed spray using drop nozzles (see crop injury warning below). Do not apply as a broadcast over-the-top spray after the 6-leaf stage of growth. Tank mix combinations with other herbicides registered for use in dry bulb onions may result in unacceptable crop injury. Adjuvants are not recommended with **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** applications in dry bulb onions.

**Sequential Applications:**

To control heavy populations or successive flushes of kochia, volunteer potatoes, or other susceptible broadleaf weeds, two postemergence applications can be made on a 10- to 14-day retreatment interval. Do not make more than 2 applications per season.

**Crop Injury Warning:**

Crop injury such as but not limited to leaf twisting may occur with some onion cultivars when **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** is applied as a broadcast treatment, especially when applications are made to larger dry bulb onions. Do not use **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** if the risk of injury is unacceptable.

**Restrictions:**

- Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 7 days of application.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per season.
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 42 days of onion harvest.
- **Plant-Back Restrictions:** Plant only labeled crops within 120 days of application.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** when furrow irrigation is running. Treated field should be managed to avoid water runoff for at least 6 hours after application.

**Pome Fruits**

**(including, but not limited to Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Oriental Pear, Pear, Quince)**

Apply **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply during calm periods and when air temperatures are between 50 and 80°F. Avoid contact with foliage. If **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** accidentally contacts the tree foliage, the leaves and the affected section of the tree may show symptoms or die but the remainder of the tree will not be affected.

**Tank Mixing:**

**Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for use on pome fruit. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).



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| Weeds Controlled or Suppressed        |                       |                  |                               |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Weeds Controlled                      |                       |                  | Weeds Suppressed <sup>3</sup> |
| 0.4 – 0.7 Pt./A                       | 0.7 Pt./A             | 1.4 Pt./A        | 1.4 Pt./A                     |
| Bedstraw (cleavers)                   | Chickweed             | Blackberry       | Buckhorn plantain             |
| Common purslane                       | Cocklebur             | Catsear          | Carolina geranium             |
| Hairy buttercup                       | Coffeeweed, common    | Giant ragweed    | Common mallow                 |
| Hemp dogbane                          | Ragweed               | Goldenrod        | Common mullein                |
| Kochia <sup>1,2,4</sup>               | Curly dock            | Henbane          | Cudweed                       |
| Marshelder <sup>2</sup>               | Cutleaf primrose      | Hop clover       | Field bindweed                |
| <i>Sericea lespedeza</i> <sup>2</sup> | Dandelion             | Horsenettle      | Field horsetail               |
| Tropic croton                         | Dogfennel             | Ironweed         | Field pennycress              |
|                                       | Grape                 | Lantana          | Knotweed                      |
|                                       | Horseweed (marestail) | Musk thistle     | Leafy spurge                  |
|                                       | Morningglory          | Spotted knapweed | Mustard                       |
|                                       | Prickly lettuce       | Wild carrot      | Narrowleaf plantain           |
|                                       | Puncturevine          |                  | Nightshade species            |
|                                       | Stinging nettle       |                  | Spiny amaranth                |
|                                       | Sunflower             |                  | Wild buckwheat                |
|                                       | Vetch                 |                  | Yellow thistle                |
|                                       | Velvetleaf            |                  |                               |
|                                       | Venice mallow         |                  |                               |
|                                       | Western ragweed       |                  |                               |
|                                       | White clover          |                  |                               |
|                                       | White cockle          |                  |                               |

<sup>1</sup> Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes.

<sup>2</sup> Use the higher rate in the range to control these weeds.

<sup>3</sup> Suppression is expressed as a reduction in weed competition (reduction population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.

<sup>4</sup> For control of larger kochia at more advanced growth stages, increase the rate per acre of **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** herbicide to 0.8 to 1.1 pints or tank mix with 1 to 2 quarts per acre of 2,4-D and 1 to 2 quarts per acre of methylated seed oil.

#### Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 1.4 pints per acre (0.49 lbs fluroxypyr acid) per year.
- Do not make more than 1 treatment per crop year.
- Preharvest interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest
- Do not apply **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** to trees less than 4-years old.
- Do not apply **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** during bloom.
- Avoid applications where proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants is likely to result in exposure to spray or spray drift.

#### Fallow Cropland

Apply as a single broadcast treatment by ground or aerial equipment to control susceptible broadleaf weeds. Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before kochia is 8 inches tall and before wild buckwheat is vining. **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** may be applied alone or in tank-mix combination with other herbicides (see tank mixing precautions in "Mixing Instructions" section of label.) It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).



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| Broadcast Application Rates  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| Weed Size or Species <sup>1</sup>                                      | Application Rate (Pint/Acre) |
| Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining | 0.4 – 0.7                    |
| Volunteer potatoes   |                              |

<sup>1</sup> See “Weeds Controlled or Suppressed” section in product label for a complete listing.

Control may be reduced if weeds are under stress from drought or extreme temperatures. Use lower rates to control light to moderate infestations and under good growth conditions. Use higher rates for moderate to heavy infestations and to compensate for less than ideal growth conditions.

### Postemergence Broadleaf Weed Control in Fallow Cropland (Use in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas only):

Apply as a single broadcast treatment by ground or aerial equipment to control susceptible broadleaf weeds. Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before kochia is 8 Inches tall and before wild buckwheat is vining. **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** may be applied alone or in tank-mix combination with other herbicides (see tank mixing precautions in “Mixing Instructions” section.) It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).

| Broadcast Application Rates  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| Weed Size or Species <sup>1</sup>                                      | Application Rate (Pint/Acre) |
| Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining | 0.4 – 0.7                    |
| Volunteer potatoes   |                              |

<sup>1</sup> See “Weeds Controlled or Suppressed” section in product label for a complete listing.

Control may be reduced if weeds are under stress from drought or extreme temperatures. Use lower rates to control light to moderate infestations and under good growth conditions. Use higher rates for moderate to heavy infestations and to compensate for less than ideal growth conditions.

### Management of Kochia Biotypes:

Research has suggested that many biotypes of kochia can occur within a single field. While kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52**, all will be suppressed or controlled by the 0.4 pint per acre labeled rate. Application of **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** at rates below the 0.4 pint per acre rate can result in a shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field.

### Best Resistance Management Practice:

To preserve **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** for both in-crop and fallow cropland it is recommended to use only a single application per season for the control of kochia.

Populations of dicamba tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions. In these areas, apply **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** at a minimum rate of 0.4 pint per acre for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia. In addition, **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** should be rotated with products that do not contain dicamba to minimize selection pressure. Use of these practices will preserve the utility of **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** for control of dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes.

### Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 0.7 pints (0.25 lbs fluroxypyr acid) of **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** per acre per growing season.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Plantback Restriction:** If replanting is required, plant only those crops listed on the label affixed to the container within 120 days following application.

### Grasses Grown for Seed, Forage or Hay

**Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** may be applied for broadleaf weed control in the following grasses grown for seed, forage or hay: bermudagrass, bluegrass (perennial and annual), brome grass, fescue, hay grazer, orchardgrass, ryegrass (perennial and annual), redtop cane, sorghum, sorghum-Sudan, Sudan, sudex, and timothy. **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** may be applied for broadleaf weed control in the following grasses grown for hay or forage only: sorghum and triticale.

Apply **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** as a broadcast postemergence treatment using ground equipment or by air. A second application may be made a minimum of 14 days after the first. **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** may be applied in tank mix combination at labeled rates with other herbicides registered for these uses. It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).



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### Application Timing:

Apply to established grasses in the spring when weeds are actively growing and before weeds are 8 inches tall. Only weeds emerged at the time of treatment will be controlled. New plantings of grass crops may be treated from the 2 true leaf stage of growth prior to early boot stage.

| Broadcast Application Rates   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| Weed Size or Species <sup>1</sup>   | Application Rate (Pint/Acre) |
| Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 4 inches tall <sup>2</sup> | 0.3                          |
| Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining    | 0.4                          |

<sup>1</sup> Refer to the "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section in the label booklet for **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

<sup>2</sup> The 0.3 pint/acre rate will generally provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes). However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperatures, the 0.4 pint/acre rate will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. Control of small kochia with reduced rates will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. The 0.4 pint/acre rate should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (see "Management of Kochia Biotypes" in the Product Information section of this label).

### Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 0.7 pint (0.25 lbs fluroxypyr acid) per acre of **Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** per growing season.
- Do not apply during boot, flowering, or seed development stage of growth if grass crop is to be harvested for seed.
- **Grazing restrictions:** There are no grazing restrictions for lactating or non-lactating dairy animals.
- **Harvest restrictions:** Do not harvest grass for hay or silage from treated areas within 7 days of application.
- **Slaughter restrictions:** Meat animals must be withdrawn from treated forage at least 2 days before slaughter.

### On-Farm Non-cropland

Apply as a single broadcast treatment or spot treatment to control susceptible broadleaf weeds in on-farm non-cropland areas such as fencerows, building perimeters, around irrigation equipment and on-farm private roadways. Apply at the rate of 0.4 to 0.7 pints per acre when weeds are small and actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall or vining. Spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. See instructions for "Spot Application" in "Application Directions" section. See "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

### CRP Acres

**Tigris Fluroxypyr 45.52** may be applied to Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres. For best results, apply as a single broadcast treatment by ground or aerial equipment to control susceptible broadleaf weeds.

Apply at the rate of 0.4 to 0.7 pints per acre when weeds are small and actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall or vining. Spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. See instructions for "Spot Application" in "Application Directions" section. See "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

### Restriction:

- Grazing or haying of treated CRP acres is prohibited.
- Do not use on CRP acres that are underseeded with desirable legumes, clovers, or other sensitive broadleaf plants.



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## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store above 10°F or warm and agitate before use. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth, or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

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

### CONTAINER HANDLING:

**Nonrefillable Containers (≤ 5 gallons):** Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 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. Offer for recycling, if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**Nonrefillable Containers (> 5 gallons):** Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple 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. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**Refillable Containers:** Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

## LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

**IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE.** Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If these terms and conditions are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability. **CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, injury, and other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application (including misuse), the presence of other materials, weather conditions, and other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of TIGRIS, LLC. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer. **DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, TIGRIS, LLC makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond statements on this label. **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither TIGRIS, LLC the manufacturer, nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use, handling, application, storage, or disposal of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use, handling, application, or storage of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid.

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Manufactured for: Tigris, LLC

P.O. Box 250

10025 Hwy. 264 Alternate

Middlesex, NC 27557