

Net Contents:

1 Gallon

GROUP 27 HERBICIDE

A Herbicide for control of annual broadleaf and grass weeds in field and silage corn, seed corn, sweet corn, and popcorn and for postharvest burndown weed control.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Tembotrione:
2-[2-chloro-4-(methylsulfonyl)-3-[(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy) methyl]benzoyl]-1,3-cyclohexanedione * **34.5%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS: **65.5%**
TOTAL: 100.0%

Contains 3.5 lb of active ingredient per gallon
*(CAS Number 335104-84-2)

EPA Reg No. 264-860

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

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

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

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

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FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

For MEDICAL Emergencies Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below.

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material and protective eyewear.

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 control statement

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

User Safety Recommendations

- Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Users should 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.
- Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to 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 or rinsate.

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. Follow precautions for use to avoid wind spray drift.

This product has a high potential for runoff after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground-water contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Read entire label before using this product.

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 same area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticides.

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 12 hours.

PPE that is required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated such as plants, soil or water, is coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks and shoes and chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

LAUDIS® Herbicide is intended for postemergence application in field corn (including silage corn, seed corn), sweet corn, and popcorn for the control of annual broadleaf and grass weeds and for postharvest burndown weed control. Weed growth ceases within hours after LAUDIS Herbicide is applied. Symptoms on susceptible weed species progress from yellowing and bleaching to necrosis resulting in eventual plant death generally within 7 to 14 days after application.

WEED CONTROL INFORMATION

LAUDIS Herbicide effectively controls a broad array of grass and broadleaf weeds, including biotypes resistant to glyphosate-,triazine-, phenoxy-, benzoic-, and ALS-inhibiting herbicides, when applied at 3 fl oz/A along with the recommended adjuvant system (Tables 1 and 2). Best control of broadleaf weeds is achieved when weeds are less than 6" in height and actively growing. The best control of grass weeds is achieved prior to tillering and when grasses are actively growing. In corn, the addition of atrazine at a minimum 0.5 lb ai/A will improve control of broadleaf weeds larger than 6 " in height and increase the speed, spectrum, and consistency of grass control. Always follow the most restrictive use rates and use instructions listed on the labeling of all tank mix partners. 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).

Table 1. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled

Broadleaf Weeds Common Name	Scientific Name	LAUDIS Alone 3 fl oz/A	LAUDIS 3 fl oz/A + atrazine min. 0.5 lb ai/A
		For All Labelled Uses	For Use on Corn Only
		Control of weeds <6" tall	
Amaranth, palmer*	*Amaranthus palmeri*	C	C
Amaranth, Powell*	*Amaranthus powellii*	C	C
Amaranth, spiny*	*Amaranthus spinosus*	C	C
Amaranth, tumbleweed*	*Amaranthus albus*	C	C
Buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*	PC	C
Buffalobur	*Solanum rostratium*	C	C
Burcucumber	*Sicyos angulatus*	PC	PC
Canada thistle	*Cirsium arvensis*	PC	C

Carpetweed	*Mullugo verticillata*	C	C
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*	C	C
Cocklebur, common	*Xanthium strumarium*	C	C
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*	PC	PC
Deadnettle, purple	*Lamium purpureum*	C	C
Dock, curly	*Rumex crispus*	PC	PC
Galinsoga*	*Galinsoga parviflora*	C	C
Hemp	*Cannabis sativa*	C	C
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*	C	C
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*	C	C
Knotweed, prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*	PC	PC
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*	C	C
Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*	C	C
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*	C	C
Mallow, Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*	C	C
Marestail/Horseweed	*Conyza canadensis*	PC	C
Marshelder, common*	*Iva xanthifolia*	PC	C
Morningglory, cotton*	*Ipomoea trichocarpa*	PC	C
Morningglory, ivyleaf*	*Ipomoea hederacea*	PC	C
Morningglory, pitted*	*Ipomoea lacunosa*	PC	C
Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*	C	C
Nightshade, black*	*Solanum nigrum*	C	C
Nightshade, Eastern black*	*Solanum ptycanthum*	C	C
Nightshade, hairy*	*Solanum sarrachoides*	C	C

Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	C	C
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*	C	C
Pokeweed, common*	*Phytolacca americana*	PC	PC
Potato, volunteer	*Solanum* spp.	C	C
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*	NC	C
Pusley, Florida*	*Richardia scabra*	C[1]	C[1]
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	C	C
Ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*	C	C
Sesbania, hemp	*Sesbania exaltata*	C	C
Shepherd's-purse*	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	C	C
Sicklepod	*Cassia tora*	PC	C
Sida, prickly (teaweed)	*Sida spinosa*	NC	C
Smartweed, pale	*Polygonum lapathifolium*	C	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	C	C
Sunflower, common	*Helianthus annuus*	C	C
Thistle, Russian	*Salsola kali*	C	C
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	C	C
Waterhemp, common*	*Amaranthus rudis*	C	C
Waterhemp, tall*	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*	C	C
Wormwood, biennial*	*Artemisia biennis*	C	C

[1]Apply before weed exceeds 2 inches in height.

C= Control PC=Partial Control[2] NC= Not controlled

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

*Not Approved in California

Table 2. Grass Weeds Controlled

Grass Weeds	Scientific Name	LAUDIS 3 fl oz/A		LAUDIS 3 fl oz/A + atrazine min. 0.5 lb ai/A	
		For All Labelled Uses		For Use on Corn Only	
		Maximum Weed Height (inches)	Performance	Maximum Weed Height (inches)	Performance
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	5	C	6	C
Crabgrass, large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*	3	C	4	C
Crabgrass, smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*	2	PC	2	PC
Cupgrass, woolly	*Eriochloa villosa*	3	C	4	C
Foxtail, giant	*Setaria faberi*	3	C	4	C
Foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*	2	PC	2	PC
Foxtail, yellow	*Setaria pumila*	3	C	4	C
Goosegrass*	*Eleusine indica*	3	C	4	C
Johnsongrass, seeding*	*Sorghum halepense*	5	C	6	C
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colonum*	4	C	5	C
Lovegrass, tufted*	*Eragrostis pilosa*	4	C	4	C
Millet, wild proso	*Panicum miliaceum*	4	C	5	C
Panicum, Texas	*Panicum texanum*	3	C	4	C
Sandbur, field	*Cenchrus incertus*	2	PC	2	PC
Shattercane / vol. sorghum*	*Sorghum bicolor*	6	C	8	C
Signalgrass, broadleaf	*Brachiaria platyphylla*	4	C	5	C

C= Control PC= Partial control[2]

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

*Not Approved in California

Cultivation

Cultivation can help remove suppressed weeds or multiple flushing weeds. However, cultivation should not be performed within 7 days of an application of LAUDIS Herbicide as this could decrease the effectiveness of weed control due to disruption of herbicide translocation in the plant.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

This product is a Group 27 herbicide. A given weed population may contain or develop resistance to a herbicide after repeated use. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed to mitigate or delay resistance. The following Integrated Weed Management Techniques are effective in reducing problems with herbicide resistant weed biotypes. It is best to use multiple practices to manage or delay resistance, as no single strategy is likely to be totally effective.

- **Rotate crops.** Crop rotation diversifies weed management.
- **Rotate Herbicide-tolerant traits.** Alternate herbicide tolerant traits and or use HT trait stacks for more efficient rotations.
- **Rotate and tankmix modes of action.** Use tankmix partners and multiple MOAs during both the growing season and from year to year to reduce the selection pressure of a single MOA.
- **Know your weeds, know your field.** Closely monitor problematic areas with difficult to control weeds or dense weed populations.
- **Start with clean fields.** Effective tillage or the use of a burndown herbicide program can control emerged weeds prior to planting.
- **Stay clean – use residual herbicides.** Regardless of tillage system, a pre emergence or early postemergence soil –applied residual herbicide should be used.
- **Apply herbicides correctly.** Ensure proper application, correct timing, full-use rates and appropriate spray volumes.
- **Control weed escapes.** Consider spot herbicide application, row wicking, cultivation, hand removal of weeds or other techniques to stop weed seed production and improve weed management.

- **Zero Tolerance** – reduce the weed seed bank. Do not allow surviving weeds to set seed, which will help decrease weed populations from year to year and prevent major weed shifts.
- **Clean Equipment.** Prevent the spread of herbicide resistant weeds and seeds.

Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisory and /or Bayer CropScience representative for additional resistance management or IPM recommendation. Also for more information on Weed Resistance Management, visit the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) on the web at http://www.hracglobal.com.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

If a corn crop has been destroyed by hail or other means soon after a LAUDIS Herbicide application, field corn, sweet corn, or popcorn can be replanted immediately after a LAUDIS Herbicide application. See chart below for rotational interval to all other crops after a LAUDIS Herbicide application. Planting at shorter than specified intervals will result in injury to the rotational crop.

Table 3. Rotational Crop Guidelines

Immediate	4 months	8 months	10 months	11 months	12 months	18 months
Field corn Sweet corn Popcorn	Cereal grains (except corn and sorghum) Sugarcane Grass grown for seed Timothy	Soybean Onion[3]	Sorghum Peas Rice Cotton Potatoes Canola Alfalfa Tomato Snapbeans Sugar beets[1, 2] Sunflowers Dry beans[1] (types and varieties for commercial production except those listed under 18 months)	Peanut	Tobacco	Cucurbits Dry beans (red kidney, cranberry bean, non-commercial "garden" types and varieties) All other crops[4]

[1] Cumulative precipitation between application of LAUDIS Herbicide and replanting to sugar beets or dry beans must total 20 inches. Furrow or flood irrigation cannot be included in the total. The amount of cumulative precipitation required before planting a rotational crop is in addition to the required rotational interval given in months.

[2] Thorough tillage should follow the crop in which LAUDIS Herbicide was used and precede the rotation to sugar beets.

[3] This plantback interval requires that onion crops be grown under irrigated conditions. The plantback interval for non-irrigated onion is 18 months.

[4] All other crops may be seeded only after the completion of a successful bioassay after a LAUDIS Herbicide application. Refer to the "Field/Small Scale Bioassay" section.

Cover Crops

Use of cover crops as a means of soil improvement, erosion control, weed and/or insect suppression, etc., following harvest of corn in the Fall is increasing. Planting of cover crops in fields treated with LAUDIS Herbicide is allowed as long as these cover crops are not grazed by livestock nor harvested for food. Cover crops are to be tilled under or chemically controlled with burndown herbicides in the spring. Many cover crops can be planted within 90-120 days after application of LAUDIS Herbicide. However, all potential cover crops have not been evaluated for tolerance to LAUDIS Herbicide and significant injury may occur. Prior to seeding a cover crop, complete a successful field/small scale bioassay to provide an indication of the level of tolerance to the prior LAUDIS Herbicide application. Refer to the "Field/Small Scale Bioassay" section. If used in tank mixtures with other herbicides, always follow the most restrictive label.

Field/Small Scale Bioassay

A field/small scale bioassay must be completed before rotating to a crop other than those specified in the Rotational Crop Restrictions section of this label. To conduct an effective **field bioassay**, grow strips of the crop(s) you intend to grow in the following season in a field previously treated with LAUDIS Herbicide. The test strip should be placed in a controlled area and should include variations in soil such as type and pH. Crop response to the bioassay will determine if the crop(s) grown in the test strips can be grown safely in the areas previously treated with LAUDIS Herbicide.

For an effective small scale bioassay, collect uniform samples of all soil types from the LAUDIS Herbicide-treated field and place the soil into a sturdy container. Plant the desired cover crop into the soil, apply water and place the container in a warm sunny area to allow germination and growth of the crop. Monitor growth of the cover crop over a three to four week period. If the crop emerges and grows normally, the risk to establish and grow the cover crop in the LAUDIS Herbicide-treated field should be tolerable.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Spray drift may result in injury to non target crops or vegetation. To avoid spray drift, do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 MPH or during periods of temperature inversions. Do not apply when weather conditions, wind speed or wind direction may cause spray drift to non-target areas. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

Sensitive Areas

Only apply this product when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is 10 MPH or less and is blowing away from sensitive areas).

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

Do not apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons, or to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged, as crops thereof may be rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption.

Information On Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that still provide sufficient weed coverage and control. Applying larger droplets will reduce drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversion sections on next page).

Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control. Select nozzles and pressure that deliver **MEDIUM** spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572. Nozzles that deliver **COARSE** spray droplets may be used to reduce spray drift provided spray volume per acre (GPA) is increased to maintain coverage of weeds.

Controlling Droplet Size

- 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.
- Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- 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.

Application Height

For ground boom applications, apply with nozzle height no more than 15 inches above the ground or crop canopy.

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 - 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. 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 equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures.

Temperature Inversion
Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversion. Temperature inversion restricts vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversion. Temperature inversion is characterized by an increasing temperature with altitude and is common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. It begins to form as the sun sets and often continues into the morning. Its presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversion can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source. 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.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

LAUDIS Herbicide may be applied by ground application only. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control. Select nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572. Nozzles that deliver COARSE spray droplets may be used to reduce spray drift provided spray volume per acre (GPA) is increased to maintain coverage of weeds. Flat fan nozzles of 80° or 110° are recommended for optimum postemergence coverage.

- Do not use nozzles that produce FINE (e.g. - Cone) or EXTRA COARSE (e.g. - Flood jet) spray droplets.

Ground Application

LAUDIS Herbicide can be applied broadcast in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre (unless a higher volume is specified for a tank-mix partner). For weed control in dense weed populations or under adverse growing conditions, 15 to 20 gallons of water per acre is recommended. Good coverage is essential to achieve optimum weed control.

Typically, flat-fan nozzles operated at 30-60 PSI will deliver MEDIUM spray droplets, providing optimum spray coverage and canopy penetration. Lower pressure operation and/or higher volume flat fan nozzles typically deliver COARSE sprays. Refer to nozzle manufacturer catalogs.

- Boom height should be based on the height of the crop – at least 15 inches above the crop canopy.
- Air induction nozzles should be used at or near 80 psi to produce a medium droplet size.
- Proper agitation should be maintained within the tank to keep the product dispersed.
- See the Spray Drift Management section of this label for additional information on proper application of LAUDIS Herbicide.

COMPATIBILITY

If LAUDIS Herbicide is to be tank mixed with other pesticides, compatibility must be tested prior to mixing. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (0.5 to 1 qt) of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility usually occur within 5-15 minutes after mixing. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily film or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

LAUDIS Herbicide must be applied with clean and properly calibrated equipment. Prior to adding LAUDIS Herbicide, ensure that the spray tank, filters and nozzles have been thoroughly cleaned and that agitation system is properly working.

1. Fill spray tank with 50% of the required volume of water, and begin agitation.
2. Agitate the LAUDIS Herbicide product container thoroughly by shaking, circulating or stirring prior to adding the herbicide into the spray tank.
3. Add the appropriate amount of LAUDIS Herbicide slowly to the spray tank or mixing system and ensure complete dispersion. Maintain and ensure thorough dispersion and sufficient agitation during both mixing and spraying.
4. If tank mixing with another pesticide, add the tank mix product next (except in the case of glyphosate which should be added after the nitrogen fertilizer is dispersed).
5. Add nitrogen fertilizer.
6. Add the adjuvant.
7. Fill the spray tank with balance of water needed.

SPRAY ADDITIVES

LAUDIS Herbicide is a suspension concentrate that requires the use of an external surfactant and a nitrogen fertilizer source to achieve optimum weed control. For specific adjuvant recommendations with tank mixes, see the Tank Mix section of this label.

Surfactant

The use of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) is recommended when LAUDIS Herbicide is used or when alternative adjuvants are not otherwise specified on this label. MSO can improve control of weeds under stress, in high populations, in mixed grass and broadleaf weed populations, and under conditions of low humidity. Use MSO at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of water (1% v/v). MSO should contain at least 80% MSO and 10% emulsifier or greater. The use of adjuvants such as non-ionic surfactants or refined vegetable oils will result in unacceptable or erratic weed control.

As an alternative to traditional MSO surfactants, High Surfactant oil Concentrates (HSOC) at specified rates may be used with LAUDIS Herbicide. An HSOC is an emulsifiable oil based product containing 25-50% surfactant (wt/wt) in a minimum of 50% oil (wt/wt). The oil concentrates in HSOC can be based on MSO or COC. MSO based products are preferred with LAUDIS Herbicide particularly when used alone or with atrazine.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

Use 1.5 qt/A of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) or 1.5 lb/A (8.5 lb per 100 gallons) of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use UAN under conditions of low relative humidity for greater weed control.

TANK CLEANOUT PROCEDURES

(Cleaning Equipment after LAUDIS Herbicide Application)

Special attention must be given to cleaning equipment before spraying a crop other than corn. Mix only as much cleaning solution as needed.

1. Remove, dump and clean main sump and boom strainers in a standard commercial tank cleaner solution.
2. Disassemble nozzle bodies including screens, gaskets, and diaphragm caps and clean in a standard commercial tank cleaner solution.

3. Rinse walls of tank and all surfaces of tank to remove visible residue.
4. Reassemble nozzles and strainers.
5. Flush the system with clean water.
6. Add 25-50 gallons of water to spray tank. Add 1-2 gallons of household bleach to spray tank (1 gallon bleach for 25 gallons water). Start agitation in the sprayer and re-circulate the bleach-containing solution for 15 minutes.
7. Spray out the bleach-containing solution until the tank is empty.
8. Rinse machine with clean water.
9. Dispose of all rinsate in an appropriate manner.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

1. LAUDIS Herbicide is rainfast 1 hour after application to most weed species. Avoid application if rainfall is predicted during this period. Rainfall within 1 hour of application may necessitate retreatment with LAUDIS Herbicide or may result in reduced weed control.
2. Weed control may be reduced if the application is made when weeds are dust covered or in the presence of heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain or when weeds are under stress due to drought.
3. Apply LAUDIS Herbicide spray mixtures within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
4. Avoid drift onto adjacent crops.
5. When weeds are stressed due to drought, heat, lack of fertility, flooding, or prolonged cool temperatures control can be reduced or delayed because weeds are not actively growing. To obtain optimum weed control, apply LAUDIS Herbicide when weeds are actively growing.
6. If applying LAUDIS Herbicide or any solo post emergence HPPD herbicide (Callisto, Armezon, Impact, etc) after a HPPD-containing product has been applied preplant/pre-emergence, always tankmix the post emergence HPPD herbicide with an additional effective mode of action herbicide(s). Refer to the Resistance Management section for additional specific precautions to help prevent weed resistance to this product.

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE

1. DO NOT apply when wind causes drift to off-site vegetation as injury may occur. LAUDIS Herbicide delivered via drift or tank contamination can cause severe damage to other crops. Careful management of spray drift and tank cleanout is required.
2. Field corn, sweet corn, or popcorn can be planted immediately after an application of LAUDIS Herbicide. DO NOT plant other rotational crops immediately following LAUDIS Herbicide application. For all other crops refer to the Rotational Crop Restrictions section of this label.
3. DO NOT apply LAUDIS Herbicide with liquid fertilizers as the primary spray carrier. Only apply with water as the primary spray carrier plus recommended adjuvants. See spray adjuvants section.
4. DO NOT apply this product by air or through any type of irrigation system.

SPECIFIC CROP USE DIRECTIONS

CORN

(Field Corn, Popcorn, Seed Corn and Sweet Corn)

LAUDIS Herbicide can be applied postemergence on all types of corn. Best results are obtained when it is applied to young, actively growing weeds. LAUDIS Herbicide will affect weeds that are larger than the recommended height; however it may result in incomplete weed control.

- Apply LAUDIS Herbicide at 3 fl oz/A per application. Always add the appropriate adjuvants to the spray tank (see **Spray Additives** information section of this label).
- Applications of LAUDIS Herbicide at rates less than 3 fl oz/A postemergence may result in incomplete weed control and reduction in residual activity.
- Broadcast applications of LAUDIS Herbicide must be made to corn from emergence up to the V8 stage of growth for field corn or popcorn, or from emergence up to the V7 stage of growth for sweet corn.
- A second postemergence application may be made to field corn or popcorn. Applications of this product must be made a minimum of 7 days apart.

- **Sweet Corn, Seed Corn and Popcorn Only** - Herbicide sensitivity in all hybrids and inbreds of seed corn, sweet corn and popcorn has not been tested. Consult with your seed provider, your local Bayer CropScience representative and/or other knowledgeable agricultural professionals for advice on hybrid/inbred tolerance before applying LAUDIS Herbicide. If the tolerance of a hybrid/inbred is not known, apply LAUDIS Herbicide to a small area to first determine if the hybrid/inbred is tolerant prior to spraying large acreages of that hybrid/inbred. As an example, do not use LAUDIS Herbicide on Merit or Shogun sweet corn varieties as unacceptable crop response will occur.

Late or Rescue Applications

Applications of LAUDIS Herbicide at 3 fl oz/A may be applied to escaped weeds beyond labeled weed heights. In these situations, only partial weed control and reduced weed competition can be expected. Apply up to the V9 stage of growth for field corn or popcorn, or up to the V7 stage of growth for sweet corn.

Crop – Specific Restrictions

- DO NOT apply LAUDIS Herbicide to corn that exhibits injury from previous herbicides applications.
- Do NOT exceed a total of 6 fl oz/A of LAUDIS Herbicide (0.16 lb ai) per growing season on field corn or popcorn, or 3 fl oz/A (0.08 lb ai) per growing season on sweet corn.
- DO NOT apply more than two applications of LAUDIS Herbicide to field corn or popcorn, or more than one application to sweet corn, per growing season.
- If a second application of Laudis is made (field corn and popcorn only), the application must be made a minimum of 7 days after the first application.
- DO NOT graze livestock or harvest corn forage within 45 days of application.

Tank Mix Recommendations

Certain tank mixes may aid in the performance of LAUDIS Herbicide. See Spray Adjuvant section of this label for use recommendations for use with all tank mix partners used in conjunction with LAUDIS Herbicide unless otherwise specified in the following tank mix directions. When using LAUDIS Herbicide in tank mix combinations, refer to individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, approved used and a list of weeds controlled and follow the directions of the most restrictive label.

Atrazine
An application of LAUDIS Herbicide at 3 fl oz/A in combination with atrazine at 0.5 lb ai/A will increase the speed of control, weed spectrum and consistency of control. Do not use atrazine if corn is greater than 12 inches tall.

Liberty® 280 SL
LAUDIS Herbicide at 3 fl oz/A can be tank mixed with Liberty® 280 SL Herbicide at 22 fl oz/A. Liberty® 280 SL Herbicide can only be used on corn seed designated as LibertyLink®. Apply in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. Do not use MSO/ESO or COC adjuvants in this mixture, only add AMS at 8.5 lbs/100 gallons (1.5 lb/A).

Define™ SC
LAUDIS Herbicide at 3 fl oz/A can be tank mixed with Define™ SC at 7 to 15 fl oz/A for additional residual weed control on corn up to the 5 leaf stage.

DiFlexx®
LAUDIS Herbicide at 3 fl oz/A can be tank mixed with DiFlexx® Herbicide for improved broadleaf weed control. Do not apply beyond the V9 growth stage of corn.

Glyphosate (including Roundup and Touchdown branded products)
LAUDIS Herbicide at 3 fl oz/A can be tank mixed with glyphosate for use on glyphosate-tolerant corn. LAUDIS Herbicide will enhance control of broadleaf and glyphosate-resistant weeds, and will reduce glyphosate induced weed shifts. LAUDIS Herbicide should be added to the water in the tank and dispersed first prior to adding ammonium sulfate, glyphosate or any other pesticide or adjuvant. Follow all other directions on the glyphosate label regarding adjuvants and mixing instructions with loaded (adjuvant-containing) formulations of glyphosate. When tank mixing LAUDIS Herbicide with full use rates of a loaded glyphosate formulation, the addition of a glyphosate-compatible surfactant is recommended. When tankmixing LAUDIS Herbicide with full use rates of a low loaded or unloaded glyphosate formulations, the addition of a glyphosate-compatible surfactant is required. Glyphosate-compatible oil-based surfactants such as HSOC's will optimize the performance of LAUDIS Herbicide in the combinations. Only glyphosate-compatible oil-based surfactant (such as HSOC) may be used when mixing LAUDIS Herbicide plus reduced rates of glyphosate (loaded or unloaded formulations), or when applying tank mixtures of LAUDIS Herbicide plus glyphosate (loaded or unloaded formulations) under arid climatic conditions.

Accent®, Accent® Q, Option®, Stout®, Steadfast®, Steadfast® Q, Realm™ Q, Resolve® Q, or Require® Q
LAUDIS Herbicide at 3 fl oz/A can be tank mixed with Accent, Accent Q, Option, Stout, Steadfast, Steadfast Q, Realm Q, Resolve Q, or Require Q.

Acetamide-containing products
LAUDIS Herbicide at 3 fl oz/A can be tank mixed with certain water-based acetamide or acetamide-containing products such as Anthem, Anthem ATZ, Degree, Degree Xtra, Warrant, and Zidua for improved residual control of certain hard-to-control, long germination window weeds such as waterhemp, Palmer amaranth. Do not use Anthem ATZ or Degree Xtra if corn is greater than 12 inches tall. Include adjuvants as described under the Spray Additives section of this label.

Buctril® and equivalent bromoxynil products
To aid in the control of certain broadleaf weeds (e.g. ragweeds), LAUDIS Herbicide 3 fl oz/A can be tank mixed with Buctril at a rate up to 6 fl oz/A. Buctril can be used in place of atrazine in corn that is greater than 12 inches tall, which is the corn height limit for the use of atrazine. The use of crop oil concentration (COC) or MSO at 1% v/v + UAN at 1.5 qt/A or AMS at 8.5 lb/100 gal is recommended with tank mixture of LAUDIS Herbicide and Buctril.

Status® and other dicamba-containing products
LAUDIS Herbicide at 3 fl oz/A can be tank mixed with Status® or other dicamba-containing products for improved broadleaf weed control. Do not apply beyond the V9 growth stage of corn.

Tank Mixtures for Insect Control
To provide weed and insect control in corn, LAUDIS Herbicide may be mixed with foliar insecticides including the following:

Ambush®	Capture®	Mustang®	Oberon®
Asana® XL	Decis®	Pounce® 3.2 EC	
Baythroid® XL	Lorsban®	Warrior™	

Tank Mixtures for Disease Control

To provide weed and disease control in corn, LAUDIS Herbicide may be mixed with foliar fungicides including the following:

Headline®	Quilt®	Stratego® YLD
Headline AMP™	Quilt Xcel™	

POST HARVEST BURNDOWN APPLICATION

LAUDIS Herbicide may be used as a postharvest burndown treatment to control broadleaf weeds at any time of the year following harvest of corn or before planting of the next rotational crop. Laudis Herbicide will be especially effective against broadleaf weed biotypes which have developed resistance to glyphosate-, triazine-, ALS-inhibiting, growth regulant- and other herbicide modes of action. Specific rotational crop intervals must be observed between the postharvest application of Lauids Herbicide and planting of the next rotated crop. Refer to the **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** found in the **PRODUCT INFORMATION** section of this label for specific crop rotation intervals.

Application Rates and Timings

Apply LAUDIS Herbicide as a broadcast postemergence spray at 3 fl oz/A plus recommended adjuvant system (refer to the **Spray Additives** information section of this label. Best weed control will be achieved when applications are made to young, actively growing weeds (refer to **WEED CONTROL TABLE 1** in the **PRODUCT INFORMATION** section for a complete listing of weeds controlled).

Crop – Specific Restrictions

- DO NOT exceed a maximum seasonal cumulative amount of 6 fl oz/A of LAUDIS Herbicide (0.16 lb ai) per growing season on field corn or popcorn, or 3.0 fl oz/A (0.08 lb ai) per growing season on sweet corn.
- If applying LAUDIS Herbicide postharvest, only corn (field, sweet and pop) may be planted immediately. Refer to the ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS for specific crop rotation intervals.
- DO NOT graze livestock or harvest corn forage within 45 days of application.

Tank Mixture Recommendations

Certain tank mixtures may aid in the performance of LAUDIS Herbicide as a postharvest spray application. LAUDIS Herbicide at 3 fl oz/A may be tank mixed with the following herbicides at their labeled use rates:

2,4-D	Dicamba	Distinct® herbicide	Liberty® 280 SL Herbicide
Clarity® herbicide	DiFlexx® Herbicide	glyphosate	

When using LAUDIS Herbicide in tank mix combinations, refer to individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates weed controlled and approved uses and follow the directions of the most restrictive label.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Avoid cross contamination with other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. For questions about proper disposal, contact your state pesticide and environmental control agency.

CONTAINER HANDLING

Rigid, Non-refillable containers less than 5 gallons

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. 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 ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

After triple rinsing procedure dispose of container in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration; or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Rigid Non-refillable containers that are too large to shake (i.e., with capacities greater than 5 gallons or 50 lbs)

Non-refillable containers - Do not reuse or refill this container. Refer to Bottom Discharge IBC information as follows.

Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. – Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable)

Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

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

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

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

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Bayer CropScience is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

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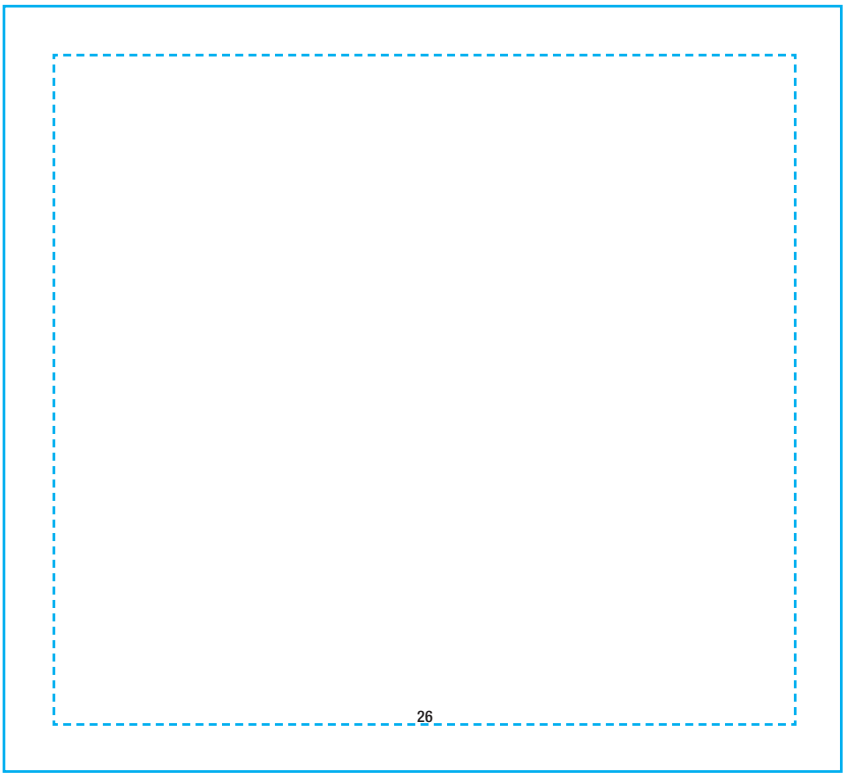
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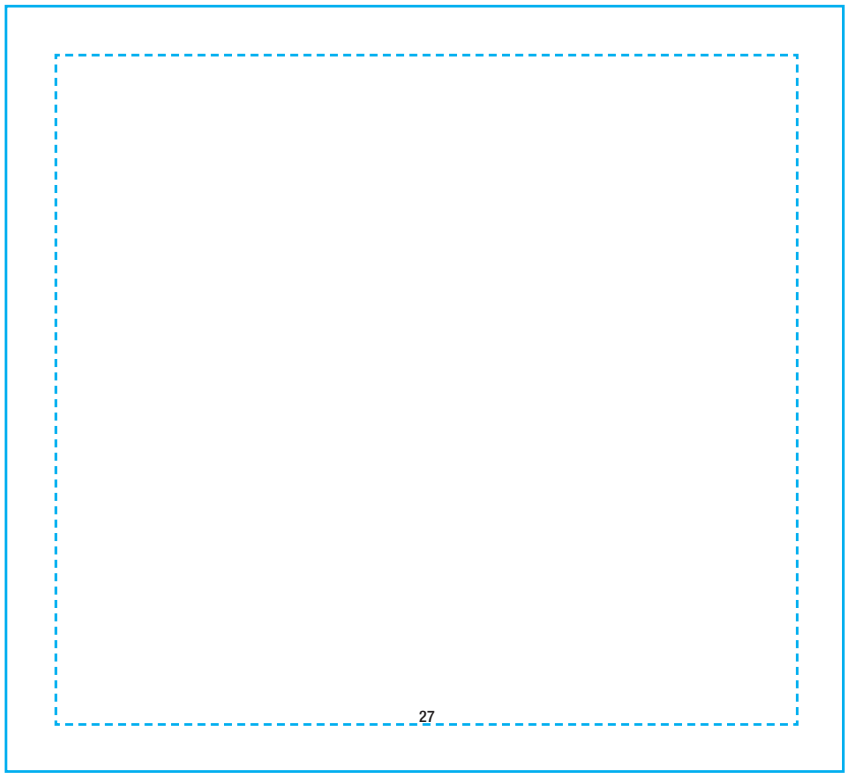
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Ambush® Insecticide, Warrior® Insecticide, Quilt® fungicide and Quilt Xcel® fungicide are registered trademarks of Syngenta Group Company.

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NET CONTENTS: 1 GALLON

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LAUDIS® Herbicide

GROUP 27 HERBICIDE

A Herbicide for control of annual broadleaf and grass weeds in field and silage corn, seed corn, sweet corn, and popcorn and for postharvest burndown weed control.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Tembotrione:
2-[2-chloro-4-(methylsulfonyl)-3-[(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy) methyl]benzoyl]-1,3-cyclohexanedione * **34.5%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS: **65.5%**
TOTAL: 100.0%

Contains 3.5 lb of active ingredient per gallon
*(CAS Number 335104-84-2)

EPA Reg No. 264-860

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

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

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

FIRST AID

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

IF IN EYES:
- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

For MEDICAL Emergencies Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION
Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE
Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Avoid cross contamination with other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL
Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. For questions about proper disposal, contact your state pesticide and environmental control agency.

CONTAINER HANDLING
Rigid, Non-refillable containers less than 5 gallons
Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. 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 ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. After triple rinsing procedure dispose of container in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration; or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Produced For: Bayer CropScience LLC
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St. Louis, MO 63167
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