

**FIFRA Section 24(c) Special Local Need Label**  
**FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI**  
**For Aerial Application in Field and Silage Corn, Seed Corn, Sweet Corn and Popcorn.**

## LAUDIS® Herbicide

EPA Reg. No. 264-860

SLN. No. MS-120003

**THIS LABEL IS VALID UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2027**  
**UNLESS OTHERWISE AMENDED, WITHDRAWN, CANCELED, OR SUSPENDED.**

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application. Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on the EPA registered LAUDIS® Herbicide label. In addition, mixing/loading requires a closed system.

### AERIAL APPLICATIONS

This SLN label allows for the application of LAUDIS® Herbicide by aerial application as long as the below criteria and directions are met and followed. All other directions for use, precautions, and restrictions on the Federal label must be followed. The user must have in their possession, as reference, the Federal Section 3 label for LAUDIS® Herbicide. For tankmix applications follow all other directions for use, rate limitations, precautions, and restrictions on the respective Federal labels. Aerial applications may be made only if the wind speed is less than 10 mph. Applying LAUDIS® Herbicide by air within 50 feet of sensitive plant species (e.g., small grain and broadleaf crops) may result in injury. It is recommended that the user establish a buffer zone between the area to be sprayed and the sensitive plant species. Consult your local Bayer CropScience representative and/or other knowledgeable agricultural professionals for input on the sensitivity of non-target crops to LAUDIS® herbicide.

**It is the responsibility of the aerial applicator to insure that drift to non-target crops and non-target areas does not occur.**

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Mixers and loaders must use a closed system that meets the requirements for dermal protection listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)]. Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit in a manner that is consistent with the WPS for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)]. Pilots must wear the following PPE long sleeve shirt, long pants, shoes and socks; protective gloves are not required.

### SPECIFIC CROP USE DIRECTIONS

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 in the **APPLICATION INFORMATION** portion of Federal Section 3 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 state 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.

### Crop-Specific Precautions and 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 per growing season on field corn or popcorn, or 3 fl oz/A 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® Herbicide 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.
- **Do NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **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.

## Tank Mix Recommendations

Certain tank mixes may aid in the performance of LAUDIS® Herbicide. See Spray Adjuvant section of the Federal Section 3 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.

### • Liberty® 280 SL Herbicide

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 10 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).

### • 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 tank mixing 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.

## Aerial Spray Equipment

Apply LAUDIS® Herbicide is a spray volume of 5-10 gallons of water per acre. When foliage is dense, higher water volumes should be used. Avoid application under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where spray drift may occur. Use sufficient spray volume to ensure complete dispersion of LAUDIS® Herbicide in the spray tank when mixing and during applications to target broadleaf weeds.

Select nozzles and boom configurations that produce coarse-very coarse droplets (250-400 microns VMD). Make applications at the maximum spray height of 10 ft. above the crop with low drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 psi. Boom length should be a maximum of ¾ of the wingspan of the aircraft when fixed-wing aircraft are used. Nozzles must always point backward, parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees. Use swath adjustment to manage wind displacement of the spray.

## SPRAY EQUIPMENT

### Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

(This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.) If more stringent state regulations are present, they must be observed.

### Information on Droplet Size

An effective way to reduce spray drift potential is to apply large droplets. Apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

### 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 manufacturers 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 Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released 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.
- **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.

### Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than that of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

### Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 ft. above the top of the target 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 cross wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator should 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 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size, pressure, and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. 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 equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

**Sensitive Areas**

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

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).**

*As with any crop-protection product, always read and follow label directions.*

*For additional information call toll-free 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937).*

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