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Landmaster® BW

AVOID CONTACT WITH FOLIAGE OF CROP OR OTHER DESIRABLE VEGETATION SINCE SEvere INJURY OR DESTRUCTION MAY RESULT.

Read the "CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY" before buying or using.
If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
 Glyphosate (N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine, in the form of its isopropylamine salt) 12.9%
 2,4-D, 2,4-dichloroaniline, in the form of its isopropylamine salt 20.8%
 OTHER INGREDIENTS: 66.3%
 TOTAL 100.0%

*Contains 144 grams per litre or 1.2 lbs per U.S. gallon of the active ingredient, glyphosate, in the form of its isopropylamine salt and 227 grams per liter or 1.9 lbs per U.S. gallon of the active ingredient, 2,4-D, in the form of its isopropylamine salt. Equivalent to 198 grams per litre or 0.9 lbs per U.S. gallon of the acid, glyphosate, and 182 grams per litre or 1.5 lbs per U.S. gallon of the acid, 2,4-D.

EPA Reg. No. 42750-62 EPA Est. No. 42750-MO-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, OR EXPOSURE, CALL CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
4054AL30 4D011204

AgriStar™
By Albaugh, Inc.
Premier Supplier of high-quality Crop Protection Products
CAUTION

Do not enter or allow w- PPE required for early e- tact with anything that such as buty rubber > 1 plus socks.

Do not contaminate wat PESTICIDE STORAGE STOR above 40°F to 1 temerature and rol of s prevent spills and conta

CAUTION

Do not harvest or feed in allow 30 days before han

CONTAINER DISPOSAL Plastic containers: Tri- itary landfill, or incinerat Refillable containers: Reconditioning Agreement and dispose of the same in a safe out of smoke. Bulk Tanks: Triple rings

Read the entire label back Use only according to fat Landmaster® BW is a po lorm, pasture and range: ditches, fencerows, road lea but can also be appl hooded sprayers between vas treatment in wheat, .

Use only according to the label. Be very careful when applying Lantmaster® BW. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and expectations pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to users of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.
STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides.

PESTICIDE STORAGE:
STORE ABOVE 40°F to keep product in solution. If crystals form, place in a warm room (72°F), allow the product to reach room temperature and roll or shake or recirculate in mini-bulk or bulk container until crystals have dissolved. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:
Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the 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.

Emptied container retains vapor and product residue. Observe all labeled safeguards until container is cleaned, reconditioned or destroyed.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:
Plastic containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable containers: Do not reuse this container except for refill in accordance with a valid Aboveground Repackaging or Toll Repackaging Agreement. If not refilled or returned to the manufacturer as required, then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Bulk Tanks: Triple rinse (or equivalent) and wash with appropriate cleaners before reusing.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Read the entire label before using this product. Use only according to label instructions.

Landmaster® BW is a postemergence herbicide for control or suppression of emerged weeds in fallow and reduced tillage systems, pasture and rangeland, airports, dry canals, industrial plant sites, parking areas, parks, schools, storage areas, farmsteads, ditches, non-cropland, roadside and highway rights-of-way, other public areas, and similar industrial and noncrop sites. Landmaster® BW can also be applied prior to planting or emergence of wheat, barley, corn, oats, rye or sorghum (grain or forage), through hooded sprayers between rows of corn, as a spot treatment in corn, sorghum, forage grasses or forage legumes, as a preharvest treatment in wheat, and as a postharvest treatment following grain harvest.

Do not harvest or feed treated vegetation for 9 weeks after application. Following spot treatment in forage grasses or legumes, allow 30 days before harvesting or grazing domestic livestock.

This product enters the plant through the foliage and moves throughout the plant. Visual effects of control are a gradual wilting or yellowing of the plant, which advances to complete browning of above-ground growth and deterioration of affected underground plant parts. Visible symptoms will usually develop within 2 to 4 days after application, but may not occur for 7 or more days. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow activity of this product and delay the visual effects of control.

APPLICATION PRECAUTIONS

Do not plant any crop other than wheat, barley, corn, oats, rye or sorghum (grain or forage) for 3 months after treatment or until this product has disappeared from the soil.

Spraying early to avoid prep application. In reduced tillage ar

Do not feed or forage

DO NOT APPLY IN DESIRABLE VEGETATION

Applications should not be visible, may be

The likelihood of injury of 5 miles per hour

Movement of this plant. This hazard is reduc

Buyer and all users of this material must be

Landmaster® BW is su

This product should be given in the "RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM EMERGENCE" 1 day after application

Rainfall or irrigation on hours after application

For best results, apply flower bud formation. When applied as direct below. Rate recommended

PERENNIAL WEEDS

Bleeding, field* Convolvulus arvensis

Sparge, leafy
Spraying early to control young weeds before dense stands develop or light cultivation to assist weed decay will favor preparation of suitable seedbeds.

- In reduced tillage and no-till systems, assure good seed to soil contact and proper seeding depth.
- Do not seed or force treated vegetation from treated areas for 8 weeks after application.
- Do NOT APPLY IN THE WINDUITY OF 2,4-D SENSITIVE CROPS SUCH AS COTTON, GRAPE, TOMATOES AND OTHER DESIRABLE VEGETATION.
- Applications should be made only when there is no hazard from spray drift, since very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops or desirable vegetation.
- The likelihood of injury occurring to adjacent crops from the use of this product is greatest when winds are gusty or in excess of 5 miles per hour or when other conditions including lesser wind velocities will favor spray drift.
- Movement of this product on soil particles during windstorms may cause damage to susceptible plants that are contacted. This hazard is reduced if rainfall occurs shortly after application.
- Buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of this herbicide or other materials that are not expressly recommended in this labeling. Mixing this product with herbicides or other materials not recommended on this label may result in reduced performance. Use of this product in any manner not consistent with this label may result in injury to persons, animals or crops, or other unintended consequences.

Landmaster® BW is subject to all state and county regulations for 2,4-D amine.

TIMING OF APPLICATION

This product should be applied postemergence to vigorously growing weeds when they have reached the recommended size given in the "RECOMMENDED RATES AND WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label. Application should be delayed until maximum emergence of the target weeds, but before weeds exceed the maximum size recommended. For annual weeds, allow 1 day after treatment before tillage. For field bindweed, allow at least 7 days after treatment before tillage. Reduced control may result if treatments are made during poor growing conditions such as drought stress, disease or insect damage or if weeds have been mowed, grazed or cut. Heavy dust on foliage or an overstory canopy covering targeted weeds may also reduce control.

Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. Heavy rainfall or irrigation within 2 hours after application will wash this product off the foliage and a repeat treatment will be required.

RECOMMENDED RATES AND WEEDS CONTROLLED

For best results, apply this product after most weed seeds have germinated but before seedhead formation in grasses or flower bud formation in broadleaves.

When applied as directed, this product will provide control or suppression of the grass and broadleaf weed species listed below. Rates recommended are for maximum weed height at treatment time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERENNIAL WEED SPECIES</th>
<th>RATE PER ACRE (FLUID OUNCES)</th>
<th>LENGTH OF VINES/TREATMENT HEIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bindweed, field**</td>
<td>54 oz (suppression only)</td>
<td>6&quot; to 12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spurge, leafy</td>
<td>54 oz (suppression only)</td>
<td>Post bloom</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANNUAL WEE</th>
<th>LANDMASTER® BW</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail, green</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setaria viridis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hordeum vulgare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromne, downy*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromus lectorum</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cheat*</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bromus secalinus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foxtail</td>
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<tr>
<td>Setaria spp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kobe*</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kochia scoparia</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lettuce, prickly*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactuca serriola</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oats, wild</td>
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<tr>
<td>Avena fatua</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puncturevine</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tribulus terrestris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purslane, common</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portulaca oleracea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cocklebur</td>
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<tr>
<td>Xanthium strumarium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lambquarters</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chenopodium album</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mustard, tansy</td>
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<td>Dicuraria pinet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mustard, tumbler</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sisymbrium altissi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pigweed, redroot</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amaranthus retroflexus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pigweed, smooth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amaranthus hybridus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Secale cereale</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stinkgrass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erigonum ciliare</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thistle, Russian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salvia hali</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Triticum aestivum</td>
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It weed decay will favor OMATOES AND OTHER

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lants that are contacted.
of mixtures of this herb-
with herbicides or other in any manner not con-

The recommended size
should be delayed until
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stress, disease or insect
covering targeted weeds
fall or irrigation within 2
formation in grasses or
leaf weed species listed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANNUAL WEED SPECIES</th>
<th>RATE PER ACRE</th>
<th>MAXIMUM HEIGHT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail, green</td>
<td>27 oz</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solaria viridis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>40 oz</td>
<td>6&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hordeum vulgare</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Brome, downy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromus tectorum</td>
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<td>Cheat</td>
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<td>Bromus secalinus</td>
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<td>Foxtail</td>
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<tr>
<td>Setaria spp.</td>
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<td>Kochia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kochia scoparia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Avena fatua</td>
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<tr>
<td>Punsetum violaceum</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Codlebur</td>
<td>40 oz</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Chenopodium album</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mustard, tansy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Datura stramonium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mustard, tumbler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Salsola trilobata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pigweed, redroot</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eragrostis ciliarisensis</td>
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<td>Thistle, Russian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salicola kail</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Triticum aestivum</td>
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(continued)

Applications in grovel
For applications in for
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The Econofarming Syst
Use the following tank

Alecho

The above tank mixt
uld fertilizer may b
ANNUAL WEED SPECIES | RATE PER ACRE | MAXIMUM HEIGHT
--- | --- | ---
Barnyardgrass | 54 oz | 8"
Echinochloa crus-galli | 54 oz | 12"
Buffalo burs | 54 oz | 12"
Solanum rostratum | 54 oz | 12"
Foxtail grasses | 54 oz | 12"
Aegilops cylindrica | 54 oz | 12"
Mustard, blue | 54 oz | 12"
Chorispora tenella | 54 oz | 12"
Panicum, fall | 54 oz | 12"
Panicum dichotomiflorum | 54 oz | 12"
Witchgrass | 54 oz | 12"
Panicum capitata | 54 oz | 12"
Oats, wild | 54 oz | 12"
Avena fatua | 54 oz | 12"

*For improved control in no-till systems or heavy infestations or overwintered stands, use 54 fluid ounces. For best results on light hoeha infestations, treat after the plant has passed through the woolly stage of growth and is 3 to 6 inches in height. When treating medium to heavy infestations or plants that are in the woolly stage (1 to 3 inches in height), add 2 fluid ounces of Albaug Dicamba DMA Salt or Banvel® to the recommended rate of Landmaster® BW. Refer to the Albaug Dicamba DMA Salt or Banvel® label for planting, cropping, and other restrictions. Follow all precautions on the Albaug Dicamba DMA Salt or Banvel® labels.

**Landmaster® BW may also be used as a 1 percent solution on a spray-to-wet basis for annual weed control and field bindweed suppression. Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff. Prepare the desired volume of spray by mixing the amount of Landmaster® BW in clean water as shown in the following table: SPRAY SOLUTIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESIRED VOLUME</th>
<th>AMOUNT OF LANDMASTER® BW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>1 1/3 fluid ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 gallons</td>
<td>1 quart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 gallons</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce

SPOT TREATMENT

Applications in growing crops must be made prior to heading of small grains and grain sorghum (milo) and silking of corn. For applications in forage grasses and legumes, apply in areas where the movement of domestic livestock can be controlled. No more than one-tenth of any acre should be treated at one time. Further applications may be made in the same area at 30-day intervals. Remove domestic livestock before application and wait 30 days after application before grazing livestock or harvesting.

ECOFARMING SYSTEMS

The Ecolfarming System consists of the following rotations: winter wheat, corn/sorghum, ecowheat. Use the following tank mixtures for control of emerged annual weeds before planting corn or sorghum in the Ecolfarming System. Landmaster® BW at 54 to 64 fluid ounces per acre

- **Atrazine** at 0.75 to 1 pound active ingredient per acre
- **Lasso** at 2.5 to 3 quarts per acre or other preemergent herbicide labeled for these uses (follow label directions for recommended application rates).

Follow all label directions.

The above tank mixtures should be applied in 28-0-0 or 32-0-0 liquid fertilizer carrier at 20 to 30 gallons per acre. The liquid fertilizer may be diluted with water to achieve the desired carrier volume.
MUM HEIGHT
3" x 6"

10"

12"

ounces. For best results on to 6 inches in height. When 2 fluid ounces of Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt or Banvel® can be controlled. No 0.15 lb and sifting of corn, livestock can be controlled. No in the same area at 30-day inter-livestock or harvesting.

in the Ecofarming System.

for these use

3 gallons per acre. The liq.

WEEDS CONTROLLED – The following weeds, up to a maximum height of 4 inches, will be controlled:

Brome, downy
Bromus tectorum

Foxtail, yellow
Setaria lutescens

Cheat
Bromus secalinus

Kochia*
Kochia scoparia

Foxtail, green
Setaria viridis

Wheat, volunteer
Triticum aestivum

For improved control of kochia, add 4 fluid ounces per acre (0.125 pound a.i. per acre) of Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt or Banvel® to the above tank mixture.

Risk of crop injury from 2,4-D, Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt or Banvel® can be reduced by applying this treatment 7 to 14 days before planting.

Refer to the label booklet for Lasso® herbicide for preemergence weed control achieved by this tank mixture.

Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.

NOTE: It is not recommended that wheat grown for seed be treated because a reduction in germination or vigor may occur.

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS TO WHEAT
This product provides weed control when applied prior to harvest of wheat. Apply after the hard-dough stage of grain (50% or less grain moisture) and at least 7 days prior to harvest.

This product may be applied using either aerial or ground spray equipment. See the "APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES" section for instructions for ground and aerial applications.

DO NOT APPLY MORE THAN 84 FLUID OUNCES PER ACRE OF THIS PRODUCT FOR PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS IN WHEAT.

Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.

POSTHARVEST APPLICATIONS FOLLOWING GRAIN HARVEST
This product will provide control of weeds following grain harvest. Weeds should be allowed to regrow after damage incurred during harvest operations and to recover from environmental stress before application of this product. Weeds should be treated prior to the heading stage of annual grasses and before broadleaf weeds exceed 24 inches in height. Ammonium sulfate will improve performance on annual weeds under stress conditions.

Weeds controlled with 40 fluid ounces per acre include downy brome, green foxtail, stinkgrass and volunteer wheat.

Weeds controlled with 54 fluid ounces per acre include field bindweed, kochia, lambsquarters, mustard, pigweed and Russian thistle.

Weeds controlled with 64 fluid ounces per acre include barnyardgrass, sandbur, witchgrass, yellow foxtail and prickly lettuce.

FARMSTEADS, DITCHES AND FENCEROWS
When applied as directed, this product will control downy brome, bulbous bluegrasses, kochia, tumble mustard, tanay mustard and prickly lettuce, and provide suppression of crested wheatgrass, smooth bromegrass and field bindweed.

Use a 1 percent solution of this product for spray-to-wet, spot-spraying applications. Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff. Treat when weeds are small, actively growing and free of dust. Use 156 fluid ounces of this product in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre for broadcast boom applications.

ROADSIDE AND HIGHWAY RIGHTS-OF-WAY
When applied as directed, Landmaster® BW alone and tank mixtures of Landmaster® BW plus Velpar® and/or Oust® will reduce vegetative growth of bahiagrass turf as well as control or partially control the following annual and perennial weeds (Please refer to the "RECOMMENDED RATES AND WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label for additional information):

Bindweed, field
Convolvulus arvensis

Spurge, leafy
Euphorbia esula

Foxtail, green
Setaria viridis

Cocklebur
Xanthium strumarium

Lambquarters
Chenopodium album

Stinkgrass
Eragrostis cilianensis

Thistle, Russian
Salsola kali

Wheat
Triticum aestivum

Oats, wild
Avena fatua

Barley
Hordeum vulgare

Oats, wild
Avena fatua

Puncturevine
Solanum rostratum

(continued)
Mustard, tansy. Descurainia pinnata
Mustard, tumble. Stymbrirum alatum
Pigweed, redroot. Amaranthus retroflexus
Pigweed, smooth. Amaranthus hybridus
Rye. Secale cereale

Make applications to bahiagrass prior to soilseedling emergence or after the bahiagrass has been mowed to a uniform height of 4 to 5 inches. For best results, make applications when both bahiagrass and weeds are healthy and actively growing.

Apply 15 to 32 fluid ounces of Landmaster® BW as a broadcast spray in 10 to 25 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Or

Apply 16 to 32 fluid ounces of Landmaster® BW plus 6 to 16 fluid ounces (1/2 to 1 pint) of Velpar® plus 1/4 ounce of Oust® as a broadcast spray in 10 to 25 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Or

Apply 16 to 32 fluid ounces of Landmaster® BW plus 6 to 16 fluid ounces (1/2 to 1 pint) of Velpar® as a broadcast spray in 10 to 25 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Or

Apply 16 to 32 fluid ounces of Landmaster® BW plus 1/4 to 1/2 ounce of Oust® as a broadcast spray in 10 to 25 gallons of spray solution per acre.

The use of surfactant with this product is not recommended.

Read and carefully observe the label claims, precautionary statements and all information on the labels of each product used in this tank mixture. Use according to the most restrictive label directions for each product in the mixture.

**INDUSTRIAL AREAS, AIRPORTS, DRY CANALS, PLANT SITES, PARKING AREAS, PARKS, SCHOOLS, STORAGE AREAS, OTHER PUBLIC AREAS AND NONCROP SITES**

This product provides weed control when used as directed under the "RECOMMENDED RATES AND WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label, when applied to industrial areas, airports, dry canals, plant sites, parking areas, parks, schools, storage areas, other public areas, and noncrop sites.

This product is also recommended for musk thistle control in industrial areas. Best control of musk thistle is obtained when applications are made while plants are in the rosette stage of growth. Applications should be made in the spring prior to bolting or in the fall prior to soil freeze-up. Partial control or suppression may be obtained with treatments made from bolting through flowering. For best results, plants should be actively growing and not under stress and free of dust layers on leaves.

For broadcast applications, apply 16 to 32 fluid ounces per acre of this product alone or as a tank mixture with either 4 to 8 fluid ounces of Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt or Banvel®, 4 to 8 ounces of Tordon™22K or 0.1 to 0.3 ounces of Escort®.

For spray-to-wet applications, apply this product as a 1 to 2 percent solution alone or as a tank mixture with 1/2 to 1 percent Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt or Banvel®, 1/2 to 1 percent Tordon™22K or with Escort® at a rate of 1 ounce of product per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Read and carefully observe the label directions, precautionary statements and all other information on the labels of each product used in tank mixtures.

**PASTURE AND RANGE LAND**

This product is recommended for leathr spurge and musk thistle control in rangeland and pasture areas. It is also recommended for the control of certain weeds listed in the "RECOMMENDED RATES AND WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label.

Do not graze livestock on treated pasture within 7 days after application. Animals being finished for slaughter that are grazing in the treated area within 30 days of treatment must be removed from the treated area 5 days before slaughter. Do not cut forage for hay within 30 days of application. When this product is used for spot treatments where less than 10 percent of the total grazed area will be treated, there is no grazing restriction.

Best control of leathr spurge is obtained when applications are made during the seed-set growth stage. This typically occurs in late June. Desirable grass species may be injured with this application. However, injury is usually temporary and normal growth resumes soon after application. Do not use this application on the same area for two consecutive years because grass injury will increase.

Apply 64 fluid ounces of this product per acre as a broadcast application in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre.

Best control of musk thistle should be made in the spring with treatments made iron and free of dust layers on the leaves.

For broadcast applications, use 16 fluid ounces of Albaugh Dicamba DMA or 8 gallons of spray solution.

When using tank mixtures, read the label. Read and carefully observe the label directions for each product in the mixture.

The addition of 0.1 to 0.2 percent of a surfactant may increase the performance of the spray formulation. The surfactant should not exceed 0.2 percent of the water volume in the tank.

SOLVED IN THE SPRAY TANK AFTER USE TO REDUCE DRIFT

NOTE: Compatibility problems may occur when using landmaster® BW with some common herbicides and adjuvants.

Do not apply this product to crops that are sensitive to the herbicide in this product.

This product may be applied in rotations of at least 1 year. Do not apply to the point of emergence of the plants to be controlled.

GROWTH APPLICATION:

- Spray drift management
- Avoiding the use of spray drift
- Interaction of many crops
- Responsible for control of weeds.
Best control of musk thistle is obtained when applications are made while plants are in the rosette stage of growth. Applications should be made in the spring prior to bolting or in the fall prior to soil freeze-up. Partial control or suppression may be obtained with treatments made from bolting through flowering. For best results, plants should be actively growing and not under stress and free of dust layers on leaves.

For broadcast applications, apply 16 to 32 fluid ounces per acre of this product alone or as a tank mixture with either 4 to 8 fluid ounces of Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt or Banvel®, 4 to 8 ounces of Tordon™ 22K or 0.1 to 0.3 ounces of Escort®.

For spray-to-wet applications, apply this product as a 1 to 2 percent solution alone or as a tank mixture with 1/2 to 1 percent Albaugh Dicamba DMA Salt or Banvel®, 1/2 to 1 percent Tordon™ 22K or with Escort® at a rate of 1 ounce of product per 100 gallons of spray solution.

When using tank mixtures, refer to the tank mix product label for grazing restrictions for that product. Follow the most restrictive label. Read and carefully observe the label directions, precautionary statements and all other information on the labels of each product used in these tank mixtures.

AID TO TILLAGE

This product, used in conjunction with preplant and conventional fall tillage practices will provide control of downy brome, cheat, volunteer wheat, tansy mustard and foxtail. Apply 27 fluid ounces of this product in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre to weeds that are actively growing. Treat when weeds are less than 6 inches in height. Application must be followed by conventional tillage practices before regrowth of the treated plant occurs. Allow at least 1 day after application before tillage.

AMMONIUM SULFATE

The addition of 1 to 2 percent dry ammonium sulfate by weight (or liquid equivalent) or 0.5 to 1.7 pounds per 100 gallons of water may increase the performance of Landmaster® BW and Landmaster® BW herbicide tank mixtures on annual weeds. The improvement in performance may be apparent when environmental stress is a concern. Low-quality ammonium sulfate may contain material that will not readily dissolve which could result in nozzle tip plugging. To determine quality, perform a jar test by adding 1/3 cup of ammonium sulfate to 1 gallon of water and agitate for 1 minute. If undissolved sediment is observed, predissolve the ammonium sulfate in water before use. Avoid using ammonium sulfate in water and filter prior to addition to the spray tank. If ammonium sulfate is added directly to the spray tank, add slowly with agitation. Adding too quickly may clog outlet line. ENSURE THAT AMMONIUM SULFATE IS COMPLETELY DISSOLVED IN THE SPRAY TANK BEFORE ADDING HERBICIDES. THOROUGHLY RINSE THE SPRAY SYSTEM WITH CLEAN WATER AFTER USE TO REDUCE CORROSION.

NOTE: Compatibility problems may occur at carrier volumes below 5 GPM.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. This product may be applied using either ground, aerial spray or hand-held equipment. It may also be applied between the rows of corn using hooded sprayers. Use extreme care to avoid misting or drifting of herbicide solution onto foliage, green stems or fruit of desirable crops, trees, or plants during both growing and dormant periods since even very small quantities of spray can cause severe plant injury.

GROUND APPLICATION: Apply recommended rates of this product in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray. For optimum spray distribution and coverage, use flat fan or low volume flood nozzles. When using flood nozzles, space them no more than 40 inches apart and ensure double overlap of spray pattern. Refer to the manufacturer’s recommendations for correct pressure and nozzle height above the target canopy. Avoid pressure and nozzles which produce fine droplets or mist. Use appropriate marking devices to ensure uniform spray coverage and best results from Landmaster® BW herbicide.

HAND-HELD AND HIGH-VOLUME EQUIPMENT (use coarse sprays only): Mix this product in clean water and apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled. For applications made on a spray-to-wet basis, spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff. Use a 1 percent solution for annual weed control and field bindweed suppression.

AERIAL APPLICATION: Apply the recommended rates of this product in 3 to 5 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray. DO NOT APPLY DURING INVERSION CONDITIONS, WHEN WINDS ARE GUSTY, OR WHEN OTHER CONDITIONS WILL FAVOR DRIFT. DRIFT MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO ANY VEGETATION CONTACTED TO WHICH TREATMENT WAS NOT INTENDED. TO PREVENT INJURY TO ADJACENT DESIRABLE VEGETATION, APPROPRIATE BUFFER ZONES MUST BE MAINTAINED.

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift; therefore, do not use nozzles or nozzle configurations which disperse spray as fine spray droplets. Do not angle nozzles forward into the airstream and do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure.

AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Spray drift management

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR AND THE GROWER. 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.

The following drift management cultural field crops. The formulations:

1. The distance of the c
2. Nozzles must always be maintained.
3. Where states have more than one, the applicator should be informed.

Information on Droplets

The most effective way to control weeds is to apply the droplets to the weeds. High droplet concentrations are needed to effectively kill the weeds. The droplets must be applied in a manner that ensures good spray coverage and prevents drift or overspray.

• Volume – Use high-fine droplet sizes.
• Pressure – Do not exceed droplet sizes
• Number of nozzles – Use more than one nozzle orientation
• Nozzle Type – Use a wide range of droplet sizes and the low Beam Length.

For some use patterns, clear distortion from the application height. Applications should be made at the correct height of the field, including the adjustment distance of the droplet size.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made over a wide range of heights, the adjustment distance is less. Wind

Drift potential is lowest at the point of peak wind gusts, which decreases with increased wind gusts. Wind gusts of 5 mph or higher can significantly increase drift potential.

Droplet evaporation

Temperature

Applications should not be made during periods of high temperature or when the sun is directly overhead. An increase in temperature can result in increased evaporation of the droplets, which can affect the effectiveness of the herbicide.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should be used only in areas where water, known habitat for the sensitive areas.
The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target 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. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

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 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 (See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

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 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. Most nozzle types, narrow 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 3/4 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 feet 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 crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. 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 3-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 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 equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict 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 inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures 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 lingers 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

The pesticide 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, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).
HOODED SPRAYERS: This product may be used through hooded sprayers for weed control between the rows of corn. Only hooded sprayers that completely enclose the spray pattern may be used.

A hooded sprayer is a type of shielded applicator. The spray pattern is completely enclosed on the top and all 4 sides by a hood, thereby shielding the crop from the spray solution. This equipment must be set up and operated in a manner that avoids bouncing or raising the hood off the ground in any way. If the hood is raised, spray particles may escape and come into contact with the crop, causing damage or destruction of the crop. The spray hoods must be operated on the ground or skimming across the ground. Tractor speed must be adjusted to avoid bouncing of the spray hoods. Avoid operation on rough or sloping ground where the spray hoods might be raised off the ground.

When applying to corn that is grown on raised beds, ensure that the hood is designed to completely enclose the spray solution. If necessary, extend the front and rear flaps of the hoods to reach the ground in deep furrows.

Follow these requirements:
- The spray hoods must be operated on the ground or skimming across the ground.
- Do not apply more than 54 ounces of this product per acre per application.
- Corn must be at least 12 inches tall, measured without extending leaves.
- Do not apply after tasseling.
- Leave at least an 8 inch untreated strip over the drill row. For example, if the crop row width is 36 inches, the maximum width of the spray hood should be 30 inches.
- Maximum tractor speed: 5 mph.
- Maximum wind speed: 10 mph.
- Use low-drift nozzles.
- Crop injury may occur when the foliages of treated weeds comes into direct contact with leaves of the crop. Do not apply this product where the leaves of the crop are growing in direct contact with weeds to be treated. Droplets, mist, foam or splash of the herbicide solution may contact the crop and cause discoloration, slumping or destruction.
- Contact of this product in any manner to any vegetation to which treatment is not intended may cause damage. Such damage shall be the sole responsibility of the applicator.
- Do not graze or feed corn forage or fodder following applications of this product through hooded sprayers.
- Do not apply more than 6 quarts of this product per acre per year for hooded sprayer applications.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS
Landmaster® BW ALONE

Fill the spray tank to about 3/4 of the desired volume with clean water. Add the recommended amount of this product, then complete the filling process while maintaining agitation. Remove the hose from the mix tank immediately after filling to avoid clogging the carrier source. During mixing and application, foaming of the spray solution may occur. To prevent or minimize foam, terminate by-pass and return lines at the tank bottom and/or use an agriculturally approved antifoam or defoaming agent.

Additional surfactant is not necessary for this formulation.

NOTE: Reduced results may occur if water containing soil is used, such as water from ponds and unlined ditches.

TANK MIXTURES

Always predetermine the compatibility of labeled tank mixtures of this herbicide with water carrier by mixing small proportional quantities in advance.

Mix labeled tank mixtures of Landmaster® BW herbicide with water as follows:

1. Place a 20 to 25-mesh screen or wetting basket over filling port.
2. Through the screen, fill the spray tank one-half full with water and start agitation.
3. If a wettable powder is used, make a slurry with the water carrier, and add it SLOWLY through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.
4. If a flowable formulation is used, premix one part flowable with one part water. Add diluted mixture SLOWLY through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.
5. If an emulsifiable concentrate formulation is used, premix one part emulsifiable concentrate with two parts water. Add diluted mixture SLOWLY through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.
6. Continue filling the spray tank with water and add the required amount of Landmaster® BW herbicide near the end of the filling process.
7. Add individual formulations to the spray tank as follows: wettable powder, flowable, emulsifiable concentrate, drift control additive, water-soluble liquid.
Maintain good agitation at all times, until the contents of the tank are sprayed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Keep bypass line on or near bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzle should be no finer than 100 mesh and in-line strainers should be no finer than 50 mesh. Carefully select proper nozzle to avoid spraying a fine mist. For best results with conventional ground application equipment, use flat fan nozzles.

Check label of all products used in tank mix for cleaning instructions. Clean as per the hardest material to remove.

**SPRAYER CLEANUP**

CLEAN THE ENTIRE SPRAYER AFTER APPLICATION OF THIS PRODUCT. Failure to clean the sprayer thoroughly may result in injury to desirable crops which are subsequently sprayed. First, add clean water to the tank and thoroughly rinse the entire sprayer system. Second, fill the tank with water and ammonia. Add 1 quart of household ammonia per 25 gallons of water. Pump enough solution through the hoses, boom and nozzles to fill these parts completely. Then fill the tank, close and leave for 24 hours before draining and rinsing thoroughly with water. Application or use of other agricultural chemicals with the equipment used for this product may result in injury to desirable vegetation.

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove residues of this product accumulated during spraying or from spills. PROLONGED EXPOSURE OF THIS PRODUCT TO UNCOATED STEEL SURFACES MAY RESULT IN CORROSION AND POSSIBLE FAILURE OF THE PART. LANDING GEAR ARE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE. The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38413 may prevent corrosion.

**CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY**

The DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with 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 ALBAUGH, INC., its Supplemental Distributors, or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

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- Escort®, Oust®, and Velpar® are registered trademarks of E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
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**Manufactured by**

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Ankeny, Iowa

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