AmTide, LLC
AmTide MSM 60DF HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Metsuluron methyl: Methyl 2-[[[4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonylethylcarbamate...............60%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:..................................................40%
TOTAL:......................................................................100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION
(Refer To Inside Of Booklet For Precautionary Statements, Storage and Disposal, And Use Directions.)

FIRST AID
If on skin or clothing:
• Take off contaminated clothing.
• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If in eyes:
• Hold eyes 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 eyes.
• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-844-679-9353 for emergency medical treatment information.

EPA Reg. No.: 83851-3
EPA Est. No.: 069845-CHN-002

Manufactured for:
AmTide, LLC
21 Hubbell Irvine, CA 92618 USA

NET WEIGHT: See Container

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION
Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
Applicators and other handlers must wear:
• Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
• Gloves and socks

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS
User should:
• Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

Engineering Control Statements:
When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 195.120 (d) (4)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for applicators and other handlers and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intermittent areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash water.

This herbicide is injurious to plants at extremely low concentrations. Non-target plants may be adversely affected from drift and runoff.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency in your State 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 195. 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 these statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT ENTER OR ALLOW WORKER ENTRY INTO TREATED AREAS DURING THE RESTRICTED-ENTRY INTERVAL (REI) OF 4 HOURS.

PPE required for entry that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:
• Coveralls
• Shoes plus socks
NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR part 170). The WP/S applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Non-crop industrial weed control, selective weed control in turf (industrial, unsupervised only), and weed control in pastures and rangeland are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

Do not use on food or feed crops except as recommended by this label.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

DO NOT USE ON FOOD OR FEED CROPS EXCEPT AS RECOMMENDED BY THIS LABEL. Injury or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if the precautions listed below are not followed:

- Do not apply AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide (except as recommended), or drain flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on or near areas where the product may be washed off or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on flowers, walkways, driveways,ennis courts, or similar areas except as recommended by this label.
- Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Do not contaminate any body of water, including irrigation water.
- Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds.

Spraying and mixing equipment used with AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide must not be used for subsequent applications to food or feed crops with the exception of pastures, rangeland, and wheat, at low rates of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most food or feed crops.

AmTide MSM 60 DF should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label. AmTide LLC will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by AmTide LLC. User assumes all risks associated with such non-recommended use.

TANK MIXES

AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other Herbicides registered for the use sites described in this label. Use only those tank mix partners which are labeled for the appropriate use site. When tank mixing, use the most restrictive label limitations for each of the products being used in the tank mix.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Apply accurate measurement of pesticide by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- Do not dispense excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer’s recommendations for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements. Nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc. Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when the crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shutoff spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid crop injury.

Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or under weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto non-target sites. For additional information on spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of the label.

Continuous agitation is required to keep AmTide MSM 60 DF in suspension.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water (if using liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see Tank Mixtures section for additional details).
2. While agitating, add the required amount of AmTide MSM 60 DF.
3. Continue agitation until the AmTide MSM 60 DF is fully dispersed; at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the AmTide MSM 60 DF is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water.
5. AmTide MSM 60 DF should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other materials.
6. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
7. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly agitate before using.
8. Apply AmTide MSM 60 DF spray mixture with 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
9. AmTide MSM 60 DF and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, prespray the AmTide MSM 60 DF in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of AmTide MSM 60 DF.

Do not use AmTide MSM 60 DF with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

Sprayer CleanUp

Sprayer equipment must be cleaned before AmTide MSM 60 DF is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six days outlined in After Spraying AmTide MSM 60 DF section of this label.

At the End of the Day

When multiple loads of AmTide MSM 60 DF are applied, it is recommended that at the end of each day of spraying the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of AmTide MSM 60 DF as follows:

1. Drain tank, thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia* (contains 3%NA) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
1. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
2. Repeat Step 2.
3. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
4. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the mistee solution may be applied back to the crop(s) recommended on this label. Do not exceed the maximum-labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the mistee on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Notes:

1. Attention: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gasses will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning annual spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When AmTide MSM 62 DF is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures should be followed and the most rigorous procedure should be used.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all precautions guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of AmTide MSM 62 DF and applications of other pesticides to AmTide MSM 62 DF sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to AmTide MSM 62 DF to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150-200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

See, Wind, Temperature, and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions section of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size – General Techniques

- Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure – Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- Nozzle Type – Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and cone with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- Boom Length – The boom length should not exceed 14% of the wing or rotor length; longer booms increase drift potential.
- Application Height – Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions retard vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHELLED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST)

FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unusable for the applications and/or is set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended applications, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.
RESISTANCE
When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistance weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons, such as using a combination of tillage, rotation, tank mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes. It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and disposal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT
This product may be used as a part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

CROP USES
For use on Wheat, Barley, Fallow, Pastures and Rangeland

Highlights
- For selective postemergence broadleaf weed control in winter and spring crops of wheat and barley, fallow, pastures, and rangeland.
- Recommended for land primarily dedicated to production of wheat, barley, pasture or rangeland (see Crop Rotation section for information).
- May be applied by ground or by air.
- Use rates are 1/16 oz. per acre in wheat and barley.
- Use rates are 1/32 to 1/16 oz. per acre as broadcast treatments in pasture or rangeland. Spot treatments allow up to 3/4 oz. per acre.
- No grazing restrictions on wheat, barley, pasture or rangeland.
- Applied once per season. AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE can be used in wheat and barley as follows:
  - In dryland crops – apply from 2-leaf stage, but before boot, except on Durum and Wampum varieties.
  - In Durum and Wampum varieties, apply only with 2,4-D at tillering stage but before boot.
  - In irrigated crops – apply at tillering stage but before boot.
  - As a harvest aid treatment with surfactant (or with 2,4-D + surfactant, or with Glyphosate containing herbicides) during dough stages up to 16 days before harvest.
- Apply one time per season to pasture or rangeland for annual weed and selective perennial weed and brush control in several varieties of pasture grasses (also see section on Application Timing).
- Consult label text for complete instructions. Always read and follow label Directions for Use.

GENERAL INFORMATION
AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE is recommended for use on land primarily dedicated to the production of wheat, barley, fallow, pasture and rangeland.

AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE is recommended for use on wheat, barley, fallow, pasture, and rangeland in most states. Check your state extension or Dept. of Agriculture before use to be certain. AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE is registered in your state. AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE is not registered for use in Alamosa, Comox, Comox, and Grande counties of Colorado.

AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE is a dry, free-flowing granule that controls weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, fallow, pasture, and rangeland grasses. AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE is mixed in water or can be premixed in water and added to liquid nitrogen carrier solutions and applied as a uniform spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label. AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE is non-corrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE controls weeds by postemergence activity. For best results, apply AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE to young, actively growing weeds. The use rates depend upon the weed spectrum and size of weeds at application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following factors:
- Weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- Weed size at application
- Environmental conditions at and following treatment.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

AmTide MSM 60 DF is absorbed through the foliage of broadleaf weeds, rapidly inhibiting their growth. Leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic from 1 to 3 weeks after application and the growing point subsequently dies.

Application of AmTide MSM 60 DF provides the best control in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds.

Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not be as satisfactory. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

AmTide MSM 60 DF may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may vary in their response to treatment. AmTide MSM 60 DF under otherwise normal conditions. Treatment of such varieties may injure crops.

In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms in weeds is accelerated; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to AmTide MSM 60 DF.

Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Use Rates

Wheat (including durum), Barley and Triticale
Apply 1/10 oz. AmTide MSM 60 DF per acre to wheat, barley or triticale. Make one application per use season.

Harvest Aid
Apply 1/10 oz. AmTide MSM 60 DF per acre in combination with 2.4-D or glyphosate containing products to aid in drying down of many broadleaf weeds, thereby aiding grain harvest.

Fallow
Apply AmTide MSM 60 DF at 1/10 oz. per acre.

Pasture and Rangeland
Apply 1/10 to 1 oz. AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE per acre as a broadcast treatment to pasture and rangeland. For spot applications, use 1 oz. per 100 gal. of water. Do not exceed 1 1/2 oz. AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE per acre.

Application Timing

Dryland Wheat, Barley and Triticale (Except Durum or Wampum Variety)
Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before boot. Make one application per use season.

Durum and Wampum Variety Spring Wheat
Make applications after the crop is sowing but before boot. Make one application per use season. Application to durum and wampum varieties should be made in combination with 2.4-D.

Irrigated Wheat and Barley
Make applications after the crop begins tillering but before boot. First post-treatment irrigation should be delayed for at least 3 days after treatment and should not exceed 1 inch of water. Make one application per use season.

Wheat and Barley – Harvest Aid
Make applications after the crop has reached the hard dough stage but no later than 10 days before harvest. See section on Harvest Aid tank mixtures.

Fallow
AmTide M60 DF may be used as a fallow treatment, in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. Do not apply during boot or early heading, as crop injury may result.

Pasture Grasses

AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE may be used on some native grasses such as bluestem and grama, and on other pasture grasses such as bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, fescue and timothy. Specific application information on several of these pasture grasses follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pasture Grass</th>
<th>Minimum Time from Grass Establishment to AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE Application</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bermudagrass</td>
<td>2 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluegrass, Bromegrass, and Orchardgrass</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy</td>
<td>12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fescue</td>
<td>24 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fescue Precautions:

Note that AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE may temporarily stunt fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- Tank mix AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE with 2, 4-D.
- Use the lowest recommended rate for target weeds.
- Use surfactant at ½ to 1 pt. Per 100 gal. of spray solution (1/16 to 1/8% v/v).
- Make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 8 inches tall, or in the fall.
- Do not use a surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
- Do not use more than 1/10 oz./A AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide.

The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE.

Timothy Precautions

Timothy should be at least 6” tall at application and be actively growing. Applications of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE to Timothy under any other conditions may cause crop yellowing and/or stunting. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- Tank mix AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE with 2, 4-D.
- Use the lowest recommended rate for target weeds.
- Use surfactant at ½ pt. Per 100 gal. (1/16% v/v).
- Make applications in the latter summer or fall.
- Do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
- Do not use more than 1/10 oz./A AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide.

Application of AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide to Pennisetum bahiagrass, ryegrass (Italian or perennial) and Garstion’s creeping foxtail may cause severe injury to and/or loss of pastures.

Other Pasture and Rangeland Grasses: Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide on a particular grass, test use on a small area. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season. Broadleaf pasture species such as alfalfa and clover are highly sensitive to AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide and will be severely stunted or injured by AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide.
WEEDS CONTROLLED

Unless otherwise directed, treat when weeds are less than 4" tall in diameter and are actively growing. Effectiveness may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 4 hours after application.

**Cereals, Pasture, Rangeland, and Fallow**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5/16 oz. per acre</th>
<th>2 oz. per acre</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black Purple Mustard*</td>
<td>Minors Lettuce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar Bedder</td>
<td>Fiddleneck (smooth, tumbled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Fiddleneck (tarweed)</td>
<td>Pinto Crotalaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Chickweed</td>
<td>Prickly Lettuce*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Purslane</td>
<td>Russian Thistle*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gynandrum</td>
<td>Shepherd's Purse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum</td>
<td>Smallseed Falsefox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False Chamomile</td>
<td>Smartweed (green, ladysthumb, parke)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Pennycress (tarweed)</td>
<td>Snow Speedwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flax</td>
<td>Tanacetum*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flax*</td>
<td>Tendrils Mustard (Bushy Wallflower)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundsel (common)</td>
<td>TumbleTurn Hill Mustard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hensbit</td>
<td>Vomero Sunflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kochia</td>
<td>Waterweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambsquarters (common, silexleaf)</td>
<td>Wild Mustard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional Weeds in Pasture/Rangeland Only**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5/16 oz. per acre</th>
<th>2 oz. per acre</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Echino Sackness</td>
<td>Dandelion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butcher's Broom</td>
<td>Marigold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina Geranium</td>
<td>Prickly Lettuce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Broomweed</td>
<td>Parnassus Ruggigrae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Mullein</td>
<td>Purple Scabious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curly Dock</td>
<td>Western Snowberry*</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**2 oz. per acre**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3/10 to 3/16 oz. per acre</th>
<th>5/16 oz. per acre</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual Marigold</td>
<td>Narrowleaf (beebalm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackeyed Susan</td>
<td>Musk Thistle*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckthorn</td>
<td>Ranunculus Ruggigrae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burdick</td>
<td>Purple Scabious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Yarrow</td>
<td>Western Snowberry*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion</td>
<td>Wild Carrot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 oz. PER ACRE

**Weeds Suppressed**

**Cereals, Pasture, Rangeland, and Fallow**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5/16 oz. per acre</th>
<th>2 oz. per acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada Thistle*</td>
<td>Knotted (proximate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Sunflower*</td>
<td>Soethseed (tumble)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn Grasshead*</td>
<td>Wild Buckwheat*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Brusht Suppressed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 oz. PER ACRE</th>
<th>5/16 oz. per acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blackberry</td>
<td>Multiflora Rose*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Weed/Brush Suppressed with Spot Application**

(Pasture/Rangeland Only)

1 oz. per 100 gal. of water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 oz. per 100 gal. of water</th>
<th>2 oz. per acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blackberry*</td>
<td>Delavayia*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Thistle*</td>
<td>Multiflora Rose*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See the Specific Weed Problems section

**Weed suppression is a reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as visually compared to an untreated area. The degree of suppression varies with the rate used, the size of the weeds, and the environmental conditions following treatment.

**Specific Weed Problems**

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

**Blue Mustard, Fiddleneck, and Yellow Mustard:** For best results, apply AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide tank mixtures with 2.4-D or MCPA in the spring after the majority of thistles have emerged and are small (just start to 6" elongating stems) and actively growing. The application will inhibit the ability of emerged thistles to compete with the crop.

For broadleaf weeds on Canada Thistle in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 q of per 100 gal. of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

**Corn Grasshead and Prostrate Knotweed:** Apply AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide plus surfactant when weeds are actively growing, are no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage. Tank mixing 2.4-D or MCPA with AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide can improve results.

**Kochia, Russian Thistle, Prickly Lettuce:** Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide in a tank mix with Dicamba and 2,4-D, or bromoxynil and 2,4-D (such as 5 - 1 pt. Butachlor + 4 - 3 lb. of active 2,4-D water). AmTide MSM 1 pt. Butachlor + 5 - 3 lb. of active 2,4-D water. AmTide MSM 1 pt. Butachlor + 10 lb. of active 2,4-D water. AmTide Herbicide should be applied in the spring when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2' across and are actively growing (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details).

**Sunflower (common/volunteer):** Apply other AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide plus surfactant or AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide plus 2.4-D or MCPA after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are 2" to 4" tall and are actively growing. Use spray volumes of at least 3 gal by air or 3 gal by ground (10 gal by ground in pastures).

**Wild Buckwheat:** For best results, apply AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide plus 2.4-D or MCPA when plants have no more than 3 true leaves (not counting the cotyledons). If plants are not actively growing, delay treatment until environmental conditions favor active weed growth.
Musk Thistles: Apply AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide at 2½ to 3½ oz per acre in the spring or early summer prior to flowering or in the fall after newly emerged plants have reached the rosette stage of growth. Fall applications should be made before the soil freezes.

Multiflora Roses: For best control, apply AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide as a broadcast application when multiflora rose is less than 2 ft tall. Application should be made in the spring, soon after multiflora rose is fully leafed. For spot applications in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

Blackberry and Dewberry: For spot applications in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

Pensacola bahiagrass control in established Bermudagrass pastures:
Apply AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide at 3½ oz per acre plus surfactant. Apply a day or two after green-up in the spring but before bahiagrass seedhead formation. Application should be made when moisture is sufficient to enhance grass growth. AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide is very effective for removal of bahiagrass from bermudagrass pastures. In highly infested pastures, the use of AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide can clear the areas of useful forage until the bermudagrass has time to cover the area. Therefore, AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide treatments should be spread out over a period of years. Do not apply to an entire farm or ranch in one year. Fertilization (particularly with nitrogen and potassium) and/or replanting may accelerate the process of reestablishment of bermudagrass.

Under heavy bahiagrass pressure, graying pressure, or adverse weather conditions (heat and drought), bahiagrass regrowth may occur.

Note: AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide should not be used for the control of common or Argentine bahiagrass. Also, AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide should not be applied in liquid fertilizer solutions for Pensacola bahiagrass control, as poor control and/or regrowth may occur.

Sorrel Lesliea:
Apply AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide at 4 to ½ oz per acre plus a surfactant at 1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of total spray solution. For best results, make applications to sorrel lesidea beginning at flower bud initiation through the full bloom stage of growth.

Note: Do not apply if drought conditions exist at intended time of application.

Wild Garlic:
Apply ½ to 1½ oz per acre of AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide in the early spring when wild garlic is less than 1½ tall with 2 to 4" of new growth.

Woody Crotan:
Apply 1½ to 5½ oz per acre of AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide in the late spring or early summer at preemergence through 2 true leaf stage.

SURFACTANTS

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Applications of MSM 60 DF must include either a nonionic surfactant or a crop oil concentrate. In addition, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used. Consult local fact sheets, technical bulletins and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with MSM 60 DF select adjuvants approved for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40CFR 1001).

Antifoaming agents may be needed. Consult your Ag dealer or applicator for a listing of recommended surfactants.

NONIONIC SURFACANT (NIS)
• Apply 0.03 to 0.05% v/v (1/2 to 4 parts per 100 gallons of spray solution). See Tank Mixtures section for additional information.
• Surfactant products must contain at least 50% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic-lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

EXCEPTION:
On all spring wheat and spring or winter barley use ½ to 1 quart per 100 gallons.

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)
• Apply at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallon spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
• Oil adjuvants must contain at least 90% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 10% surfactant emulsifiers.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer:
• Use 3 quarts/acre of a high quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) such as 32N or 32N/18, or 2 pounds/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 quarts/acre UAN or 4 pounds/acre AMS under arid conditions.
• Do not apply liquid nitrogen fertilizer as the total carrier solution.

Special Adjunct Types
• Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
• In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated previously.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for surfactant.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing AmTide MSM 60 DF in fertilizer solution.

AmTide MSM 60 DF must first be slurred with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitation is running while the AmTide MSM 60 DF is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting. If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.05% v/v).

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or an AmTide, LLC representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2-4 D or MCPA is included with AmTide MSM 60 DF and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible. (See manufacturer's label.) Do not add surfactants when using AmTide MSM 60 DF in tank mix with 2-4 D water and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

Notes:
In certain areas east of the Mississippi river unacceptable crop responses may occur with use of straight or dilute nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions where cold temperatures or wide fluctuating daytime temperatures exist. In these areas consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman or AmTide representative for a specific recommendation before using nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions.

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur can increase crop response. Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.

Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.
GROUND APPLICATION

To obtain optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume nozzle. For
flood nozzles on 30'-spacings, use at least 10 gallons per acre (GPA), flood nozzles no wider than TK10 (or
equivalent), and pressure of at least 30 pounds per square inch (PSI). For 40'-nozzle spacings, use at least 15 GPA;
for 60'-spacings use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all applications.

With "misting RA" nozzles, use at least 30 GPA and ensure that nozzle spray patterns overlap 100%. For flat-fan
nozzle, use at least 3 GPA for applications to wheat or barley. Use at least 16 GPA for application to pasture or
sorghum.

Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.
Wheat, Barley and Field - Use 1 to 5 GPA. Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah.
Pasture and Rangeland - Use 2 to 5 GPA.

When applying AmTide MDM 60 DF by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented
straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downstream and/or use ground equipment
to treat the border edge of fields. See the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

TANK MIXTURES

AmTide MDM 60 DF may be tank mixed with other suitable registered Herbicides to control weeds listed under Weeds Suppressed, weeds resistant to AmTide MDM 60 DF, or weeds not listed under Weeds Controlled. Read and follow all
label instructions on timing, precautions and warnings for any companion products before using those tank mixtures.

If there are recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the product with MDM 60 DF.

Tank Mixtures in Cereal (Wheat, Barley and Triticale)

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)
AmTide MDM 60 DF can be used as a tank-mix treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA (ester formulations provide best results)
Herbicides after weeds have emerged. For best results, use 1/16 oz of AmTide MDM 60 DF per acre, add 2.4-D or
MCPA Herbicides to the tank at 1 1/2 to 1% active ingredient. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1 to 3 qt per
100 gal of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury.

AmTide MDM 60 DF plus MCPA after the 3- to 5-leaf stage but before boot (with Durum and Wampum varieties
do not apply before tillage). Apply AmTide MDM 60 DF plus 2,4-D after tillage (refer to appropriate 2,4-D
manufacturer's label), but before boot.

With Dicamba

For best results, apply AmTide MDM 60 DF at 1/16 oz per acre, add 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient dicamba.
Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1 to 3 qt per 100 gal of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may
increase the potential for crop injury. Also refer to dicamba labels for application timing and restrictions.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) and Dicamba
AmTide MDM 60 DF may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of dicamba and 2,4-D. Observe all
applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on labels of all products used.

Make applications at 1/16 oz of AmTide MDM 60 DF + 1/16 - 1/12 pound active ingredient dicamba + 4.6 oz active
2,4-D Ester or Amines per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Add 1.2 pts. of surfactant to the
3-way mixture, where necessary, as deemed by local recommendations. Use of additional surfactant may not be
needed with the higher phony rates and ester phony formulations. Consult the specific 2,4-D or dicamba label, or
local recommendations for more information.

Apply this 3-way combination to winter wheat after the crop is tillering and prior to joining (first node). In spring wheat
(including durum wheat) apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 3-leaf stage.

Do not apply this 3-way mixture at high rates more than once a year or more than twice per year at the low rates.

With Bromoxynil (such as Buctril®, Bonsate®),
AmTide MDM 60 DF may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley,
or foxtail. For best results, add bromoxynil containing Herbicides to the tank at 3 to 4 oz active ingredient per acre
(such as Bonsate® or Buctril® at 1 1/2 to 2 qt. per acre).

With Staramax®

For improved control of Kochia (2-4' tall), Russian thistle, mustard species, and wild buckwheat, AmTide MDM 60 DF
may be tank mixed with 1/3 to 1 1/2 pints per acre of Staramax®

With Staramax® + Savile®

For improved control of Kochia (2-4' tall), Russian thistle, mustard species, and wild buckwheat, AmTide MDM 60 DF
may be tank mixed with 2/3 to 2 1/2 pints per acre of Staramax® + Savile®

With Staramax® + Sword®

For improved control of Kochia (2-4' tall), Russian thistle, mustard species, and wild buckwheat, AmTide MDM 60 DF
may be tank mixed with 3/4 to 2 3/4 pints per acre of Staramax® + Sword®

With Maverick®

AmTide MDM 60 DF can be tank mixed with Maverick® herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat.

With Aim®

AmTide MDM 60 DF can be tank mixed with Aim® herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With Stinger®, Curtail® or Curtail® II or Widematch®

AmTide MDM 60 DF can be tank mixed with Stinger®, Curtail™, or Curtail® M herbicides for improved control of weeds
in wheat and barley.

With EXPRESS®

AmTide MDM 60 DF be be tank mixed with EXPRESS® based on local recommendations.

With HARMONY® EXTRA

AmTide MDM 60 DF be be tank mixed with HARMONY® EXTRA based on local recommendations.

With Grass Control Products

Tank mixtures of AmTide MDM 60 DF and grass control products may result in poor grass control. AmTide, LLC
recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, agricultural dealer,
or an AmTide, LLC representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available,
limit the initial use of AmTide MDM 60 DF and the grass product to a small area.

To control wild oat, tank mix AmTide MDM 60 DF Herbicide with Avenex™ or Assin®.

Do not tank mix AmTide MDM 60 DF with HOELON™ 3EC as grass control may be reduced.
With Assent™ herbicide or Arvagon® herbicide
AmTide MSM 60 DF may be tank mixed with Arvagon or Assent. When tank mixing MSM 60 DF with Assent, always include another broadleaf weed herbicide with a different mode of action (for example: 2, 4-D ester, MCPA ester, Stomox or Bromate). Tank mixed applications of EXPRESS plus Assent may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

With Puma
AmTide MSM 60 DF may be tank mixed with Puma herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With Discover NG
AmTide MSM 60 DF may be tank mixed with Discover NG herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat.

With Everest
AmTide MSM 60 DF may be tank mixed with Everest herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With Insecticides and Fungicides
AmTide MSM 60 DF may be tank-mixed or used sequentially with insecticides and fungicides registered for use on cereal grains.

However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of AmTide MSM 60 DF with organophosphate insecticides (such as parathion, "Ch-Systox") may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in daytime temperatures occur just prior to or soon after applications.

Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.

Do not apply AmTide MSM 60 DF within 90 days of crop emergence where organophosphate insecticides (such as Ch-Systox) have been applied as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result.

Do not use AmTide MSM 60 DF plus Malathion, as crop injury will result.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer
Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing AmTide MSM 60 DF in fertilizer solution.

AmTide MSM 60 DF must be stirred with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g. 28-5-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitation is running while the AmTide MSM 60 DF is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1% vol per 100 gal of spray solution (0.05-0.25% wrv) based on local recommendations.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, farm manager, or an AmTide, LLC representative for specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2, 4-D or MCPA is included with AmTide MSM 60 DF and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer’s label). Do not add surfactant when using AmTide MSM 60 DF in tank mix with 2, 4-D ester of MCPA-water and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

Note: In certain areas west of the Mississippi river unacceptable crop response may occur with use of straight or diluted liquid nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions where cold temperatures or widely fluctuating nighttime temperatures exist. In these areas consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or AmTide representative for a specific recommendation before using nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions.

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur can increase crop response. Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.

Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with pH less than 3.0.

Tank Mixtures in Harvest Aid
A tank mix of AmTide MSM 60 DF plus 2,4-D and surfactant, or glyphosate containing products, will typically aid in dry down of many broadleafed weeds, thereby aiding grain harvest. Postemergence applications should be made to actively growing weeds after the crop is in the hard dough stage. If weeds are not dry within 10 days after application, delay harvest until weeds are dry.

See weeds listed in Weeds Controlled chart of this label.

With 2,4-D
Use 570 sq. AmTide MSM 60 DF plus 1/4 % active ingredient 2,4-D per acre on moderate weed infestations; higher rates of 2,4-D may be used on large weeds if permitted by the 2,4-D brand labeling. Include 1 to 2 qt surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution.

In addition to the weeds listed in the Weeds Controlled chart of this label, the 2,4-D combination will also dry down common cocklebur, mare’s tail, purslane, and common and wild sunflower. In areas where 2,4-D use is restricted, apply AmTide MSM 60 DF with surfactant only; however, this treatment may be less effective.

With Glyphosate Containing Products
Use 570 sq. AmTide MSM 60 DF plus the locally recommended rate of glyphosate containing products (refer to the glyphosate label for maximum seasonal rate). AmTide MSM 60 DF requires the use of adjuvant for optimum activity. Consult the glyphosate label or local recommendation for the amount of adjuvant to include.

Tank Mixtures in Follow AmTide MSM 60 DF may be used as a follow treatment, and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in follow. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix that product with AmTide MSM 60 DF. Read all label instructions on living, precautions and warnings for any companion products before using these tank mixes. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

Tank Mixtures in Pastures or Rangeland AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide can be applied in a tank-mix combination with Grazon® NPD, Pickram (such as Tordon® 221K, 2,4-D, Decamba, or Weedsmaster® in states where these products are labeled for postemergence control of the following weeds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual marsh elder</th>
<th>Common ragweed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brookover</td>
<td>Giant ragweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina hortenette</td>
<td>Piny point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common cocklebur</td>
<td>Sunflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common milkweed</td>
<td>Western ragweed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For best results, apply AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide at 1/10 to 3/10 oz per acre with one of the following products:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Rate (oz/A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grazon® 75% WP</td>
<td>4 to 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickalex (such as Torcon® 22%K)</td>
<td>4 to 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevamite®</td>
<td>6 to 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teepoxy® BEE (such as Remedy®)</td>
<td>1 to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ametryn®</td>
<td>0.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-D</td>
<td>19 to 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicamba (such as Banvel® or Claran®)</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-D + Dicamba</td>
<td>1 + 2.87 to 4 = 11.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* For suppression of Western Ragweed in Phenoxyl Restricted and Herbicide Regulated Counties

**With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer**

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide in fertilizer solution.

AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using lower rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1/2 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.03% v/v).

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consulting, or AmTide, LLC representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide and fertilizer mixtures, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer’s label). Do not add surfactant when using AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide in tank mix with 2,4-D ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.

Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

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**AmTide MSM 60 DF WITH MCPA, 2,4-D AND/OR DICAMBA**

**FOR SUPPRESSION OF WINTER ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS IN WINTER WHEAT TO BE GRAZED OUT IN THE STATES OF TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, NEW MEXICO AND KANSAS**

**General Information**

AmTide MSM 60 DF can be tank mixed with MCPA, 2,4-D and/or dicamba for suppression of winter annual broadleaf weeds in winter wheat to be grazed out and not harvested for grain, in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Kansas.

**Directions for Use**

For the suppression of winter annual broadleaf weeds (such as henbit and mustards) in winter wheat in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Kansas. AmTide MSM 60 DF at 0.05 (1/2) ounces per acre should be tank mixed with MCPA, 2,4-D, and/or dicamba at all label rates. Winter annual broadleaf weeds should be less than 1 foot tall or in the rosette stage for suppression. Add an AmTide, LLC recommended nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.25 to 0.5% v/v).

AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide can also be tank mixed at this rate with approved insecticides. This treatment may be applied by ground or air. However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mix or sequential applications of AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide with organophosphate insecticides (such as parathion, "OX-Syster") can produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in daynight temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas. Do not use AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide plus fomesafen as crop injury will result.

**Rotation Intervals for Crops in Non-irrigated Land Following Use of AmTide MSM 60 DF at 0.05 (1/2) Ounces Per acre on Wheat That Will Be Grazed Out**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Soil pH</th>
<th>Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)</th>
<th>Minimum Rotation Interval (months)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum, Grain</td>
<td>7.0 to lower</td>
<td>No restrictions</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>7.0 to lower</td>
<td>No restrictions</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa</td>
<td>6.8 to lower</td>
<td>No restrictions</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, Dry</td>
<td>6.8 to lower</td>
<td>No restrictions</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rotation Intervals for crops not covered above following the use of AmTide MSM 60 DF at 0.05 (1/2) ounces per acre on wheat that will be grazed out.**

The minimum rotation interval is 22 months with at least 18 inches of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- To any crop not listed in the rotation intervals table above
- If the soil pH is not in the specified range

To rotate to a crop at an interval shorter than recommended, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to rotate to that crop. See section Field Bioassay in the EPA approved AmTide MSM 60 DF label for further information.

**IMPORTANT RESTRICTIONS**

This treatment is for use on winter wheat that will be grazed out and will not be harvested for grain.
IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS
AmTide MSM 60 DF suppresses weeds by postemergence activity. For best results, apply AmTide MSM 60 DF to young, actively growing weeds. The degree and duration of suppression at 1/2 oz per acre may depend upon the following factors:
- Weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- Weed size at application
- Environmental conditions at and following treatment
Refer to the AmTide MSM 60 DF and tank mix partner labels for additional use directions, restrictions, rotational crop intervals, and precautions. The most restrictive provision on the applicable label shall apply. Read and follow all manufacturer label recommendations for the companion herbicides. If these recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with AmTide MSM 60 DF.

GRAIN SORGHUM

GENERAL INFORMATION
AmTide MSM 60 DF is recommended for use on irrigated or dryland grain sorghum in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas (North of I-30).
Application Rates: Apply AmTide MSM 60 DF at 1/2 oz per acre plus 1/4 lb. active ingredient 2,4-D amine per acre. Do not use surfactant or crop oil.
Crop Stage: For optimum performance and crop safety, apply AmTide MSM 60 DF plus 2,4-D amine when grain sorghum is 3 to 15 inches in height. If sorghum is taller than 10 inches to the top of the canopy, use drop nozzles and keep spray off the foliage. Apply only before the boot stage. Read and follow all other use instructions, warnings and precautions on companion herbicide labels. Sorghum varieties vary in sensitivity to 2,4-D amine. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D amine. Contact seed company and Local County Extension Service for this information.
Pre-Stage: Application of AmTide MSM 60 DF plus 2,4-D amine should be made when all or a majority of the weeds have germinated and emerged. For best results, spray when weeds are less than 6 inches tall.
Weeds Controlled with Tank Mix of AmTide MSM 60 DF plus 2,4-D Amines:
- Pigweed Species
- Puncture Vine
- Velvetleaf
APPLICATION INFORMATION
AmTide MSM 60 DF may be applied to grain sorghum by properly calibrated ground or aerial equipment.
Ground Application: Apply uniformly by ground with a properly calibrated low pressure (20-40 PSI) boom sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles. Use 10-30 GPA with ground equipment.
Aerial Application: Use orifice discs, cones and nozzle types and arrangements that will provide for optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 2 to 3 GPA. Do not apply during inversion conditions, when winds are gusty, or when other conditions will favor poor coverage and drift.
AmTide MSM 60 DF can be used on either dryland or irrigated grain sorghum. If application is made to irrigated sorghum, delay first post-treatment irrigation for at least 3 days after treatment. The first post-treatment irrigation should not exceed 1". Use cultivation prior to AmTide MSM 60 DF + 2,4-D amine treatment to cover exposed brane roots of grain sorghum to minimize injury from 2,4-D amine.

PRECAUTIONS
- Temporary crop yellowing and/or stunt may occur soon after application, especially when crop is under stress conditions.
- Do not use on grain sorghum grown for seed production or syrup. Do not use on forage sorghum.
- Do not use for forage or silage within 30 days of application.
- Do not include surfactant or crop oil in the tank mix.
- Do not apply this treatment under cold, wet weather conditions or to grain sorghum growing under stress caused by weather, insects or disease as crop injury may result.
- Do not apply to long season grain sorghum varieties or grain sorghum that is planted after July 1, as crop injury or delayed maturity may occur.
- Do not exceed one (1) application per year.
- AmTide MSM 60 DF must be used with 2,4-D; in areas where 2,4-D use is restricted, follow requirement of the restriction. If 2,4-D use is prohibited, do not use AmTide MSM 60 DF on grain sorghum.

CROP ROTATION
Before using AmTide MSM 60 DF, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your wheat, barley, millet, or sorghum with this product in the same year. Minimum Rotational Intervals
Minimum rotational intervals are determined by the rate of breakdown of AmTide MSM 60 DF applied. AmTide MSM 60 DF breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase AmTide MSM 60 DF breakdown in soil. While high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow AmTide MSM 60 DF breakdown. Of these factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and, to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture should be monitored regularly when considering crop rotations.

*The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

Soil pH Limitations
AmTide MSM 60 DF should not be used on soils having a pH above 7.8 as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, AmTide MSM 60 DF could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of AmTide MSM 60 DF.

Checking Soil pH
Before using AmTide MSM 60 DF, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0” to 4” samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult your local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

BIOSAVER
A field biosavary must be completed before rotating to any crop not listed (see the Rotation Intervals table), or if the soil pH is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table, or if the maximum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

Field Biosavary
To conduct a field biosavary, grow test strips of the crop or crops you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with AmTide MSM 60 DF. Crop response to the biosavary will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips.
### ROTATION INTERVALS FOR CEREALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Soil pH</th>
<th>Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)</th>
<th>Minimum Rotation Interval (months)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Winter and Spring Wheat</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spring/Winter Oil</td>
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### ROTATION INTERVALS FOR CROPS IN NON-IRRIGATED LAND

Following use of AmTide BSM 66 DF at 1/10 oz. per acre on Wheat, Barley, Triticale or Fallow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>County or Area</th>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Soil pH</th>
<th>Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)</th>
<th>Minimum Rotation Interval (months)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Proso Millet</td>
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<td>Flax,</td>
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<td>No restrictions</td>
<td>22</td>
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### Additional Table

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<th>State</th>
<th>County or Area</th>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Soil pH</th>
<th>Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)</th>
<th>Minimum Rotation Interval (months)</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
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<td>Sunflower</td>
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<td>Panhandle</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>County or Area</th>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Soil pH</th>
<th>Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)</th>
<th>Minimum Rotation Interval (months)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Chickpea</td>
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<td>34</td>
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<td>Peas, Lentil, Carota</td>
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<td>Carota</td>
<td>6.9 to 7.9</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| South Dakota    | Statewide      |                | Flex, Safflower, Soybean, Sunflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 22                                |
|                 |                |                | Grain sorghum, Precio millet        | 7.9 or lower | 13                          | 12                                |
|                 | B. of Hwy. 212 | & E. of the     |                                     |          |                             |                                   |
|                 |                | Missouri River  |                                     |          |                             |                                   |
|                 |                | & S. of Hwy. 34 |                                     |          |                             |                                   |
|                 |                | & W. of        |                                     |          |                             |                                   |
|                 |                | Missouri River  |                                     |          |                             |                                   |
|                 |                |                | Field corn                          | 7.9 or lower | 15                          | 12                                |

<p>| Texas           | Statewide      |                | Grain sorghum, Precio millet        | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 10                                |
|                 |                |                | Flax, Safflower, Soybean, Sunflower | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions | 22                                |
|                 |                |                | Field corn                          | 7.9 or lower | 15                          | 12                                |
| Panhandle       |                |                | Cotton (dryland only)               | 7.9 or lower | 30                          | 22                                |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Soil pH</th>
<th>Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)</th>
<th>Minimum Rotation Interval (months)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>N. Central Texas*</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>(dryland only)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Beans</td>
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<td>Flowers</td>
<td>7.5 or lower</td>
<td>No restrictions</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wyoming</strong></td>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>Flowers</td>
<td>7.9 or lower</td>
<td>No restrictions</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Southern Wyoming</td>
<td>Grain sorghum</td>
<td>7.9 or lower</td>
<td>No restrictions</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Proso millet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Southern Wyoming</td>
<td>Field corn</td>
<td>7.5 or lower</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Goshen, Laramie, and Platte counties only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Northern Wyoming</td>
<td>Grain sorghum</td>
<td>7.9 or lower</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Proso millet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Field corn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rotation intervals not covered above** - The minimum rotation interval is 34 months with at least 20 of cumulative precipitation during the period.

- To any major field crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table)
- If the soil pH is not in the specified range
- If the use rate applied is not specified in the table
- Or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than recommended, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to that crop. A field bioassay must be successful completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

**RECROPPING INTERVALS FOR GRASSES ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)**
Wherever MSM 60 DF has previously been used in wheat, barley, triticale or barley, the following grasses may be planted after the intervals specified in the tables below. The planting of grass and legume mixtures is not recommended as an injury to the legume may occur.

- Bermudagrass
- Blue grama
- Bluestem — Big, Little, Plains, Sand, WW Sper
- Buffalograss
- Galleta
- Green needlegrass
- Green sprangletop
- Indian rye grass
- Lovegrass — Sand, Weeping
- Orchardgrass (excluding Puebla)
- Prairie sandreed
- Sand dropseed
- Sheep fescue
- Side oats grama
- Siltgrass
- Wild ryegrasses — Beardless, Russian
- Wheatgrass — Crested, Intermediate, Pubescent, Slender, Streambank, Tall, Thickspike, Western

**ROTATION INTERVALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State pH</th>
<th>MN, ND, SD and Northern WY:</th>
<th>Use Rate (ounces/Acre)</th>
<th>Minimum Interval for Planting Grasses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.5 or lower</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>4 months (all grasses)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.6 to 7.9</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>4 months (Wheatgrass only)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State pH</th>
<th>AR, CO, ID, KS, LA, NE, MN, OK, OR, TX, UT, WA, Southern WY:</th>
<th>Use Rate (ounces/Acre)</th>
<th>Minimum Interval for Planting Grasses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.5 or lower</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>2 months (all grasses)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAZING**
There are no grazing restrictions on AmTide MSM 60 DF.

**IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS**
Treated vegetation may be cut for forage or hay. Coveralls, shoes plus socks must be worn if cutting within 4 hours of treatment.
**PRECAUTIONS**

- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
  - Do not apply, drain or flush equipment or on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
  - Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas, or similar areas.
  - Do not use on grasses grown for seed.
  - Do not apply to irrigated land where watered will be used to irrigate crops other than wheat and barley.
  - Do not apply to frozen grounds as surface runoff may occur.
  - Do not apply to snow-covered ground.
  - Wheat and barley varieties may differ in their response to various Herbicides. AmTide, LLC recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any Herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of AmTide MSM 60 DF to a small area.
  - Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after AmTide MSM 60 DF applications, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. AmTide MSM 60 DF should not be applied to wheat or barley that is stressed by severe winter conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage or crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2 to 5 leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.
  - The combined treatment effects of AmTide MSM 60 DF postemergence preceded by preemergence wild oat Herbicides may cause crop injury to spring wheat when crop stress (soil crusting, planting too deep, prolonged cold weather, or drought) causes poor seedling vigor.
  - In the Pacific Northwest, to prevent cold weather-related crop injury, avoid making applications during winter months when weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe.
  - Do not apply to wheat, barley or pastures undergrown with legumes, as injury to the forage may result.
  - To reduce the potential for movement of treated soil due to wind erosion, do not apply to overly dry or light sandy soils until they have been stabilized by rainfall, trashy mulch, reduced tillage, or other cultural practices. Injury to immediately adjacent crops may occur when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than cereal grains or pasture/forage.
  - For ground applications applied to weedy fields, conditions exist; control of weeds in wheat fields may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA should improve weed control under these conditions.
  - Preplant or preemergence applications of 2,4-D made within 2 weeks of planting spring censals may cause crop injury when used in conjunction with early postemergence applications of AmTide MSM 60 DF. For increased crop safety, delay AmTide MSM 60 DF treatment until crop growth has begun.

**NON-CROP USES**

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray. AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE controls many annual and perennial weeds and woody plants in non-crop areas, conifer and hardwood plantations. AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE may also be used on pastures, CRP as well as selected unirrigated agricultural areas (fence rows, terraces, and rights-of-way) directly adjacent to treated pastures or rangeland, where grazing or harvesting for animal feed may occur.

AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE may be used for general weed and brush control and for the control of certain noxious weeds on noncrop sites, ditch banks or dry drainage ditches and for selective weed control in certain types of unimproved turf grass. Do not use on irrigation ditches. AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE can also be used for controlling and suppressing undesirable weeds and hardwoods in conifer plantations and weeds in hardwood plantations.

AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE controls weeds and woody plants primarily by post emergent activity. Although AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE has preemergence activity, best results are generally obtained when AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE is applied to foliage after emergence or dormancy break. Generally, for the control of annual weeds. AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE provides best results when applied to young, actively growing weeds. For the control of perennial weeds, applications made at the bud/bloom stage or while the target weeds are in the fall rosette stage may provide the best results. The use rate depends upon the weed species and size at the time of application.

The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:
- Weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- Weed size at application
- Environmental conditions of and following treatment
- Soil pH, soil moisture, and soil organic matter

AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE may be applied on conifer and hardwood plantations and noncrop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by the collection of water between planting beds, equipment rows, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low-lying sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps, and bogs after water has receded as well as seasonally dry foodstuffs. DO NOT make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams and canals.

Do not apply more than 4 ounces AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE per acre per year.

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE is absorbed primarily through the foliage of plants, and by the roots to a lesser degree. Plant cell division is generally inhibited in sensitive plants within a few hours following uptake. Two to 4 weeks after application, leaf growth slows followed by discoloration and tissue death. The final effects on annual weeds are evident about 4 to 6 weeks after application. The overall effect on perennial weeds on woody plants occurs in the growing season following application.

Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE while cold dry conditions may reduce or delay activity. Winds and brush hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled.
One to two inches of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation (enough to wet the top 2-3 inches of soil profile) may be needed to move AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE into the weed root zone before the herbicide emerges. The amount of moisture required for sufficient activation increases with crop on weed residue and for finer textured soils. Without sufficient rainfall or sprinkler irrigation to move AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE into the weed root zone, weeds that germinate after treatment will not be controlled.

Application of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE provides the best control in vigorously growing grasses that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin grass may not be as satisfactory. However, a grass canopy that is too dense at application can interrupt a spray and reduce weed control.

AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE is safe to grasses under normal conditions. However, grasses that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices may be injured by applications of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE. In addition, different species of grass may be sensitive to treatment with AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE under otherwise normal conditions.

Application of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE to these species may result in injury. The use of a surfactant is recommended to enhance the control of susceptible plants, except where noted. Apply at a minimum rate (concentration) of 10% volume/volume (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution) or at the manufacturer’s recommended rate. Use only EPA approved surfactants containing at least 90% active ingredient. Certain types of surfactants, such as those incorporating acrylic acid (i.e., LI-700), may not be compatible with AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE and may result in decreased performance. Certain surfactants may not be suitable for use on desirable plants such as turf and forages, listed on this label. Consult the surfactant manufacturer’s label for appropriate uses.

Weed and brush control may be reduced if rainfall, snowfall or sprinkler irrigation occurs within 4 hours following application.

AGRICULTURAL USES

CONIFER PLANTATIONS

Application Information
Application Information
AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE is recommended for the control of many species of weeds and deciduous trees on sites where conifers are growing or are to be planted. Apply by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only). Refer to the “Weeds Controlled” and “Brush Species Controlled” for a listing of susceptible species.

Application Timing
Apply AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE after weeds have emerged or after undesirable hardwoods have broken winter dormancy and have reached the point of full leaf expansion.

Consoler Site Preparation
Application Before Transplanting
After consulting the “Weeds Controlled” and “Brush Species Controlled” tables, apply the rates of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE recommended for the most difficult to control species on the site.

Southeast
Apply up to 4 ounces per acre for loblolly and slash pines. Transplant the following planting season.

Northeast and Lake States
Apply up to 2 ounces per acre for red pine. Transplant the following planting season.

West
Apply up to 2 ounces per acre prior to planting Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, Western Red cedar, Western Hemlock, Port Orford Cedar, and Grand Fir in the Coast Range and western slope of the Cascade Mountains in Oregon and Washington. These conifer species listed can be planted anytime after application. Other conifer species can be planted providing the user has prior experience indicating acceptable tolerance to AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE soil residues.

Without prior experience, it is recommended that other species be planted on a small scale to determine selectivity before large-scale plantings are made as unacceptable injury may occur. AmTide, LLC will not assume responsibility for injury to any conifer species not listed on this label.

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS

For broader spectrum control, the following products are recommended in combination with AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE:

Accord™
Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE with 10 to 24 fluid ounces of Accord™ per acre. Refer to the product container for a list of species controlled.

Arenal® Applicator’s Concentrate
Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE with 10 to 24 fluid ounces of Arenal® Applicator’s Concentrate per acre. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following the application. This combination controls ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, honeysuckle, hon
Arsenal® Applicator’s Concentrate
Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE with 1 to 2 fluid ounces of Arsenal® Applicator’s Concentrate per acre for application to loblolly pine. Refer to the Arsenal® Applicator’s Concentrate label regarding the use of surfactants and the appropriate application timing with respect to the age and development stages of the pines. This combination controls ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeyuckle, hophornbeam, oaks (red, white and silver), sapinsella, sweetgum. Vaccinium species and suppresses blackberry, dogwood, olms, myrtle dahlia, hickories, persimmon, and red maple.
VELPARR® L or VELPARR® DF
Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE with VELPARR® L or VELPARR® DF at the rates recommended on the container for various soil textures. This combination may be applied to loblolly and slash pine.

RELEASE—HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL
AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE may be applied to transplanted loblolly and slash pine for the control of herbaceous competition. Consult the “Weeds Controlled” for a listing of the susceptible species and recommended application rates. Best results are obtained when AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence.

Tank Mix Combinations
For broad-spectrum control, the following products are recommended in combination with AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE:

Arsenal® Applicator’s Concentrate
Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE with 1 to 2 fluid ounces of Arsenal® Applicator’s Concentrate per acre. The tank mix may be used on loblolly pine.

OUST® XP
Tank mix 1/2 to 1 1/2 ounces of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE with 1 to 2 ounces of OUST® XP per acre. Best results are obtained when AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence. This tank mix may be used on loblolly and slash pine.

VELPARR® L or VELPARR® DF
Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE with VELPARR® L or VELPARR® DF at the rates recommended on the container for various soil textures. This combination may be applied to loblolly and slash pine.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS—CONIFER PLANTATIONS ONLY
- Applications of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE may be applied to conifers that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, disease, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock or other stresses may injure or kill the trees.
- Applications of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE may be applied to conifers that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, disease, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock or other stresses may injure or kill the trees.
- Applications of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE should only be applied after adequate rainfall has cleared the planting site and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- Do not apply AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE to conifers grown as ornamentals.
- AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE applications may result in damage and mortality to other species of conifers when they are present on sites with those listed in the preceding recommendations for conifer plantations.

HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS
Application Information
AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE is recommended at rates of up to 2 ounces per acre for the control of many weed species on sites where yellow poplar is growing or is to be planted, and on sites where red alder is to be planted. Apply by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only). Refer to the “Weeds Controlled” section of this label for a listing of susceptible species.

Application Timing
AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE may be applied as a site preparation treatment prior to planting red alder or yellow poplar. As a prior to planting site preparation treatment for red alder. AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other Herbicides labeled for this use.

AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE may also be applied over-the-top of planted yellow poplar seedlings after the soil has settled around the root system, but before the seedlings have broken dormancy (prior to bud break).

Release—Herbaceous Weed Control
AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE may be applied to yellow poplar for the control of herbaceous competition. Consult the “Weeds Controlled” for a listing of the susceptible species and recommended application rates. Best results are obtained when AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence.

Tank Mix Combinations
Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE with 4 to 8 parts of VELPARR® L or VELPARR® DF at the rates recommended on the package label for “RELEASE—HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL” in pine plantations in the eastern U.S. Follow the VELPARR® L label recommendations regarding alternate application rates by soil texture.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS—HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS ONLY
- Applications of VELPARR® L or AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE may be applied to conifers that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, disease, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock or other stresses may injure or kill the trees.
- Applications of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE should only be applied after adequate rainfall has cleared the planting site and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- The use of surfactant is not recommended for applications made over the tops of trees.
- Careful consideration must be given by an experienced and knowledgeable forester to match the requirements of yellow poplar and/or red alder to conditions of the site. Treatment of yellow poplar and/or red alder planted on a site inadequate to meet its requirements may injure or kill the seedlings.

PASTURE RANGELAND AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)
APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR GRASS ESTABLISHMENT IN PASTURE, RANGELAND AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)
Use AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE for the suppression of control of broadleaf weeds to aid in the establishment of the following perennial native or improved grasses planted in pasture, rangeland or acres enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP):
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pasture Grass</th>
<th>Minimum time from grass establishment to AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bermudagrass</td>
<td>2 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluegrass, bromegrass, and orchardgrass</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy</td>
<td>12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fescue</td>
<td>24 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fescue Precautions:**
- Note that AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide may temporarily stunt fescue, cause yellowing or seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:
  - Do not use more than 410 oz/A of AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide
  - Tank mix AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide with 2.4 D
  - Use the lowest recommended rate for target weeds
  - Use a non-ionic surfactant at 1/4 to 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution (1/4 to 1/8% v/v)
  - Make application later in the spring after the new growth is 3 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall
  - Do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier
  - Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant

- The final cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide.

**Timothy Precautions:**
- Timothy should be at least 8" tall at application and be actively growing. Applications of AmTide MSM 50 DF Herbicide to Timothy under any other conditions may cause crop yellowing and/or stunting. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:
  - Do not use more than 410 oz/A of AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide
  - Tank mix AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide with 2.4 D
  - Use the lowest recommended rate for target weeds
  - Use a non-ionic surfactant at 1/4 pint per 100 gallons
  - Make application in the late summer or fall
  - Do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier
  - Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant

- Application of AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide to Pennisetum bahiagrass, ryegrass (Italian or perennial) and Garrison's creeping foxtail may cause severe injury to and/or loss of pastures.

**Other Pasture and Rangeland Grasses:** Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to a small area. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season. Broadleaf pasture species such as alfalfa and clover are highly sensitive to AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide and will be severely stunted or injured by AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide.

**WEEDS AND BRUSH CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED IN PASTURES, RANGELAND AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)**

- Unless otherwise directed, treat when weeds are less than 4" tall or in diameter and are actively growing.
Before using AmTide M3M 65 DF Herbicide, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your pastures, rangeland or CRP acres at the same time.

### 1/2 OUNCE PER ACRE

- Bitter sneezeweed
- Blue/purple mustard*<br>
- Brown mustard, common
- Bur buttercup (testiculite)
- Burrograss
- Canada thistle*<br>
- Carolina geranium
- Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)
- Common chickweed
- Common mullein
- Common Purslane
- Coriolic catchfly
- Corn groseleaf*<br>
- Creosolide<br>
- Curly dock
- Cutleaf evening primrose*<br>
- Dandelion
- False chamomile
- Field pennycress (tarweed)
- Filiere
- Fieldwheat*<br>
- Groundsel (common)
- Herbit
- Kochia*
- Lambquarters (common, kieferlet)

### 1/4 OUNCE PER ACRE

- Annual horseshoe<br><br>
- Black-eyed Susan<br>
- Buckwheat*<br>
- Buckwheat<br>
- Common yarrow<br>
- Deganneel

### 1/8 to 1/4 OUNCE PER ACRE

- Annual sowthistle<br>
- Aster<br>
- Bittercress<br>
- Chervil<br>
- Clove<br>
- Cocklebur<br>
- Corn cockle<br>
- Corn vetch<br>
- Goldenrod<br>
- Maximillion sunflower<br>
- Multiflora rose*<br>
- Pennsylvania smartweed

### 1/8 TO 1 OUNCE PER ACRE

- Black hawkbeard<br>
- Blackberry<br>
- Broom snakeweed<br>
- Buckhorn plantain<br>
- Common cupina<br>
- Dewberry<br>
- Dyer’s woad<br>
- Ears<br>
- Heliotrope

### 1 OUNCE PER ACRE

- Bull thistle<br>
- Common tarny<br>
- Field bindweed*<br>
- Gumbsed<br>
- Houndstongue<br>
- Parthenium Peppersweed<br>
- Poison horsetail<br>
- Purple loosestrife

*See the Specific Weed Problems section of this label.

2 Weed suppression is a reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as visually compared to an untreated area. The degree of suppression varies with the rate used, the size of the weeds, and the environmental conditions following treatment.
**SPOT APPLICATIONS FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF WEEDS AND BRUSH**

**APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR SPOT APPLICATIONS**

AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide is recommended for the suppression of the following undesirable weed and brush species growing in pastures, rangeland or CRP using spot applications. Spot applications may be made by using equipment such as backpack sprayers or hand sprayers. AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide should be applied as a spray to the foliage and stems. The application volume required will vary with the height and density of the brush and the application equipment used. Regardless of the application volume and equipment used, thorough coverage of the foliage and stems is necessary to optimize results. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage. Add a non-ionic surfactant having at least 90% active ingredient at 2-4 pts per 100 gallons of spray solution.

**Use Rates for Spot Application**

Mix 1 ounce of AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide per 100 gallons of water.

**Application Timing for Spot Applications**

Make a full application of the recommended rate of AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide during the period from full leaf expansion in the spring until the development of full fall coloration.

**Weed and Brush Species Suppressed with Spot Applications**

- Blackberry
- Canada Thistle
- Multiflora Rose

*See the Specific Weed Problems section.

**SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS**

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

**BluePurple Mustard, Flatsweed, and TansyMustard:** For best results, apply AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA post-emergence to mustards, but before bloom.

**Broom Snakeweed:** For best results, apply AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide at 1½ ounces/acre in the fall. Applications of AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide in the spring will provide suppression only.

**Canada Thistle:** For suppression with broadcast applications, apply either AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide or AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide plus 2,4-D or MCPA in the spring after the majority of thistles have emerged and are small (rosette stage to 6" elongating clumps) and actively growing. The application will inhibit the ability of emerged thistles to compete with grass.

For suppression with spot applications, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leaved.

**Corn Gormwell, Cutsall Evening Primrose and Prostrate Knotweed:** Apply AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide when weeds are actively growing, and no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage. Tank mixing 2,4-D or MCPA with AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide can improve results.

**Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce:** Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide in a tank mix with Dicamba (such as Banvel or Clarity) and 2,4-D. AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide should be applied in the spring when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2' tall or 2' across and are actively growing.

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**Multiflora Rose:** For control with broadcast applications, apply AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide at ¼ ounce per acre as a broadcast application. For control with foliar applied spot applications, apply AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide at 1 ounce per 100 gallons of water.

For suppression with broadcast applications, apply AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide at rates of 3/10 to ½ ounce per acre. Applications should be made in the spring, soon after multiflora rose is fully leafed and is less than 3 feet tall.

For control with Spotgun Basal Soil Treatment, prepare a spray suspension of AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide by mixing 1 ounce per gallon water. Mix vigorously until the AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide is dispersed and settle periodically while applying the spray suspension. Apply the spray preparation with an exact delivery handgun applicator. Apply at the rate of 4 fl oz for each 2 feet of rose canopy diameter. Direct the treatment to the soil within 2 feet of the stem union. When treating large plants and more than one delivery is required, make applications on opposite sides of the plant.

**Russet Thistle, Scotch Thistle:** Apply AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide at 2/10 to 1/4 ounce per acre in the spring or early summer prior to flowering or in the fall after newly emerged plants have reached the rosette stage of growth. Certain biotypes of Must and Scotch Thistles are less sensitive to AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide and may not be controlled with AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide at less than ¼ ounce per acre. Consult with your local AmTide, LLC representative, dealer or applicator for specific use rates and tank mix recommendations for your area. Fall applications should be made before the soil freezes.

**Fescue bahiagrass control in established Bermuda grass pastures:** Apply AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide at 3/10 ounce per acre after green-up in the spring but before bahiagrass seedhead formation. Application should be made when moisture is sufficient to enhance grass growth.

AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide is very effective for removal of bahiagrass from bahiagrass pastures in highly infested pastures, the use of AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide can clear the areas of useful forage until the bahiagrass has time to cover the area. Therefore, AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide treatments should be spread out over a period of years. Do not apply to an entire farm or ranch in one year. Fertilization (particularly with nitrogen and phosphorus) and/or reseeding may accelerate the process of reestablishment of bahiagrass.

**Under heavy bahiagrass pressure, grazing, or adverse weather conditions (heat and drought), bahiagrass regrowth may occur.**

Do not use AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide for control of common or Argentine bahiagrass. Also, do not use AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide in liquid fertilizer solutions for Paspalum bahiagrass control as poor control and/or regrowth may occur.

**Rush skunkweed:** For best results, apply AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide at 1 ounce per acre with 8 fluid ounces of dicamba (such as Banvel or Clarity) and 16 fluid ounces of 2,4-D.

**Seotsia lepidophylla:** For best results, apply AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide at 6/10 to 1½ ounce per acre beginning at flower bud initiation through the full bloom stage of growth. Consult with your local AmTide, LLC representative, dealer or applicator for specific use rates recommendations for your area. Do not make applications if drought conditions exist at intended time of application.

**Spotted Knapweed:** For best results, apply AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide at ½ ounce per acre with 8 fluid ounces of dicamba (such as Banvel or Clarity) and 16 ounces active ingredient per acre of 2,4-D.

**Salsola (wild or volunteer):** Apply either AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide or AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide plus 2,4-D or MCPA after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are 2' to 4' tall and are actively growing. Use spray volumes of at least 3 gallons by air or 15 gallons by ground.
Wheat Buckwheat: For best results, apply AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide plus 2,4-D or MCPA. Other plants have no more than 3 true leaves (not counting cotyledons). If plants are not actively growing, delay treatment until environmental conditions favor active weed growth.

Wild Garlic: Apply 110 to 210 ounces per acre of AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide in the early spring when wild garlic is less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth.

Woolly Crotalaria: Apply 110 to 210 ounces per acre of AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide in the late spring or early summer from cotyledon through 2 true leaf stage.

Yucca: For best results, apply AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide at 0.1 to 0.4 ounces per acre plus 2,4-D, diquat, disulfram plus 2,4-D, or Toluene BEE (such as Remedy®) from two weeks before blooming to two weeks after blooming.

**SPRAY ADJUVANTS**

Unless otherwise directed on this label, AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide applications must include either a crop oil concentrate or a nonionic surfactant. In addition, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer can be used unless specifically prohibited by tank mix partner labeling. Consult your local AmTide, LLC representative prior to using any adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1011).

- **Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (CCO) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)**
  - Apply at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) or 2% under adir conditions.
  - MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v (0.5 gallons per 100 gallons spray solution) if specifically noted on the product label.
  - Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 10% surfactant emulsifiers.

- **Nonionic Surfactants (NIS)**
  - Apply at 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons spray solution) or 0.5% under adir conditions.
  - Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic-lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

- **Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer**
  - Use 2 quarts/acre of a high-quality use ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 pounds/acre of a spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 quarts/acre UAN or 4 pounds/acre AMS under adir conditions.

- **Special Adjuvant Types**
  - Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, CCO, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
  - In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by AmTide, LLC. Consult your local AmTide, LLC representative before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

**Exceptions:**
- (1) On Festuca pastures use 1/2 to 1 pint non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons; (2) on Timothy pastures use 1/2 pint non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons.

- Ammonizing agents may be used if needed.
- Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for surfactant.

**GROUND APPLICATION**

To obtain optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flat nozzles.

For flood nozzles on 30' spacings, use at least 10 gallons per acre (GPA), flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or equivalent); and a pressure of at least 30 pounds per square inch (psi). For 40 nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60 spacings, use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

- With "Raindrop RA" nozzles, use at least 20 GPA and ensure that the nozzle spray patterns overlap 100%.
- For flat-fan nozzles, use at least 10 GPA for broadcast applications to pasture, rangeland or CRP.
- Use 60 mesh screens or larger.

**AERIAL APPLICATION**

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage. Use a minimum of 2 GPA. In Idaho, Utah and Washington, use a minimum of 2 GPA.

When applying AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use field stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the earth to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields. See the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

**TANK MIXTURES**

With Insecticides and Fungicides

AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide may be tank-mixed or used sequentially with insecticides and fungicides registered for use on pastures, rangeland or CRP. However, under certain conditions (drought stress or cold weather), tank mixes or sequential applications of AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide with organophosphates or insecticides (such as parathion) may produce temporary grass yellowing or, in severe cases, grass injury.

The potential for grass injury is greatest when water fluctuations in daynight temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application.

Test those tank mixtures in a small area before treating large areas. Do not use AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide plus Malathion, as grass injury will result.

With Herbicides

AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides to control weeds listed under Weeds Suppressed, weeds resistant to AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide, or weeds not listed under Weeds Controlled. Read and follow all manufacturer's label recommendations for the companion herbicide. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide.

**Herbicide Tank Mixtures for Pastures or Rangeland**

For postemergence control of the following weeds in pastures or rangeland:

- Annual marshelder: Common milkweed
- Barlover: Common ragweed
- Carolina horsedet: Giant ragweed
- Common cocklebur: Western ragweed
Apply AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide at 1/10 to 1 ounce per acre in a tank mix with one of the following products. Refer to companion herbicide labels to confirm that the product is labeled for control of the weeds listed above and is registered for use in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Rate (ounce product A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grasson 1+Q</td>
<td>8 to 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosamex (such as Terticide 22K)</td>
<td>4 to 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weedsan (such as Renex)</td>
<td>8 to 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teadipst BEE (such as Ramayl)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amtrak</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For suppression of Western Ragweed in Phenoxy Restricted and Herbicide Regulated Counties.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Rate (ounce a.i./A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,4-D</td>
<td>8 to 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicamba (such as Banvel or Clarity)</td>
<td>2 to 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-D + Dicamba</td>
<td>1 + 2.87 to 4 = 11.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Herbicide Tank Mixtures for CRP**

**Preplant**

AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide may be tank mixed with glyphosate as a pre-plant (prior to the planting of CRP grasses) to control broadleaf and grassy weeds. When using a glyphosate tank mix, allow at least 7 days after application before planting grasses. Refer to glyphosate containing product fact sheets and labels for all use instructions, label rates, weed control claims, and precautions.

**Postemergence**

For best weed control performance in CRP, use AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide in a tank mix with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best) or dicamba (such as Banvel or Clarity). AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide can be tank mixed with 2,4-D at 5 pound a.i. per A for all labeled grasses larger than the 3-leaf stage. For fully filtered stands, up to 1/2 pound a.i. of 2,4-D may be used. A spray adjuvant may be added. However, the addition of any spray adjuvants may increase the chance of grass injury.

AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide can also be tank mixed with dicamba (such as Banvel or Clarity). Use no more than 1/8 to 1/4 pound a.i. of dicamba plus AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide after majority of grasses are in the 3-leaf stage. In established grasses (2-year old stands) use no more than 1/8 to 1/2 pound a.i. dicamba plus AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide. A spray adjuvant may be added. However, the addition of any spray adjuvant may increase the chance of grass injury.

**With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer**

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide in fertilizer solution.

AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary grass yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer (between 5% and 50% of the spray solution volume) in the spray solution, the addition of a non-ionic surfactant is recommended. Add surfactant at 1% pint per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.01% v/v).

Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer (greater than or equal to 50% of the spray solution volume in the spray solution, adding spray adjuvant increases the risk of grass injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or AmTide, LLC representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide and liquid nitrogen fertilizer mixture, water formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer’s label). Do not add any adjuvants when using AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide in tank mix with 2,4-D ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions greater than 5% of the spray volume.

The use of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions greater than 5% of the spray volume with AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide rates greater than 0.5 ounce/acre may cause grass injury.

Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for spray adjuvants.

Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

**CROP ROTATION**

Before using AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your pasture, rangeland or CRP acres at the same time.

**Minimum Rotational Intervals**

Minimum rotational intervals are determined by the rate of breakdown of AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide. AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide breakdown in soil. High soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide breakdown.

These 3 factors, soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture should be monitored regularly when considering crop rotations.

The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

**Soil pH Limitations**

Do not apply AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide on soils having a pH above 7.5, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, inhibiting wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide.

**Checking Soil pH**

Before using AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0 to 4 samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

**Bioassay**

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop or grass species/varieties not listed in the Rotation Interval Table, or if the soil pH is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table.

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop(s) or grass(es) you plant to grow the following year in fields previously treated with AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide. Crop or grass responses to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) or grass(es) grown in the test strips.
If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local Agricultural dealer or AmTide, LLC representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

Grazing/Haying
There are no grazing or haying restrictions for AmTide M60 DF Herbicide. Coversalls, shoes plus socks must be worn if cattling within 6 hours of treatment.

Rotation Intervals in Pasture, Rangeland or CRP for Overseeding and Renovation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Crop or Grass Species</th>
<th>Maximum AmTide M60 DF Herbicide Rate on Pasture (ounces/acre)</th>
<th>Minimum Rotation Interval (months)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV</td>
<td>Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, sweet clover, Bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass, tall fescue</td>
<td>1/10 to 3/10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All states not included above</td>
<td>Red clover, white clover and sweet clover, Bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass, tall fescue</td>
<td>1/10 to 3/10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All states not included above</td>
<td>Russian wildrye</td>
<td>1/10 to 1/2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All areas with soil pH of 7.5 or less</td>
<td>Green needlegrass, switchgrass, sheep fescue</td>
<td>1/10 to 1/2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All areas with soil pH of 7.8 or less</td>
<td>Meadow bromegrass, smooth brome, ambrosia, red fescue, meadow brome, orchardgrass, Russian wildrye, timothy</td>
<td>1/10 to 1/2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All areas with soil pH of 8.0 or less</td>
<td>All-alkali saltmarsh, mountain brome, blue grama, thickspike abertgrass</td>
<td>1/10 to 1/2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All areas with soil pH of 8.3 or less</td>
<td>Redtop grass, switchgrass</td>
<td>1/10 to 1/2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All areas with soil pH of 8.5 or less</td>
<td>Blue grass, switchgrass, big bluestem</td>
<td>1/10 to 1/2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL, AR, FL, GA, KS, KY, LA, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV, with soil pH of 7.0 or less</td>
<td>Field corn</td>
<td>1/10 to 3/10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WEEDS CONTROLLED

5/2 to 2 Ounces Per Acre

- Annual kochia thistle
- Aler
- Bahiagrass
- Barabara
- Bitterburs
- Bitter sneezeweed
- Black-eyed Susan
- Blue mustard
- Burr buttercup
- Cichorium
- Clover
- Cocklebur
- Common chickweed
- Common groundsel
- Common purslane
- Common yarrow
- Conical cat's tail
- Corn cockle

- Cow cockle
- Crown vetch
- Dandelion
- Dogfennel
- False chamomile
- Field pennycress
- Flax
- Goldenthread
- Lambquartes
- Marashall/horseweed***
- Maxiflorum sunflower
- Miners lettuce
- Mima
- Pennsylvanis smartweed
- Plains coneflower
- Pignut
- Redroot pigweed
- Redtop fescue
- Ryegrass

1/2 to 1 Ounce Per Acre

- Blackberry
- Black henbane
- Brown sneezeweed
- Buckthorn plantain
- But triflora
- Common crucifers
- Common sunflower
- Curly dock
- Dandelion

5/2 to 2 Ounces Per Acre

- Common mullein
- Common tansy
- Field bindweed***
- Greenweed
- Gumweed
- Houndstongue
- Lupine

- Old world climbing fern
- (Lygodium)
- Persinat pepergrass
- Poison hemlock
- Purple loosestrife
- Purple scabious
- Scotch thistle

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

- Rough fescue
- Shepherd's purse
- Silky oxtongue
- Smallflower falsefennel
- Smooth pigweed
- Sweet clover
- Tanagras
- Tansy mustard
- Tumble mustard
- Wild carrot
- Wild garlic
- Wild lettuce
- Wild mustard
- Wooly Cnoton
- Woody sorrel
- Yarrow

- Poostrat kentucky
- Roasting gallardia
- Sea-side arrowgrass
- Sericea lespedaza
- Tansy ragwort
- Tassel
- Wild carrot

- Scurvygrass
- Sefaly
- Sisal
- St. Johnswort
- Subway uphill
- Western selwia
- Whistler (hoary cress)
- Wild iris
1 to 2 Ounces Per Acre
- Canada thistle
- Russian knapweed
- Delicate tumbleweed
- Dandelion

2 to 4 Ounces Per Acre
- Wild parsnip
- Field larkspur
- Yellow toadflax

Kudzu
- Apply full through spring.
- Suppression, which is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas.
- Apply as a full coverage spray for best performance.
- Certain biotypes of kudzu thistle are more sensitive to AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE and may be controlled with rates of ¾ to 1 ounce per acre. Treatments of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE may be applied from flower through bloom stages of development.

PROBLEM WEED CONTROL
For broader spectrum control and for use on certain biotypes of broadleaf weeds, which may be resistant to AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE and Herbicides with the same mode of action, the following tank mixes are recommended.

Dicamba + 2,4-D
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed Type</th>
<th>Rate of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE (ounces per acre)</th>
<th>Rate of Dicamba (fl oz/acre)</th>
<th>Rate of 2,4-D (fl oz/acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kochia control</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted knapweed control</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rush skeleton weed suppression</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NON-CROP SITES
Application Information
AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE is recommended for general weed control on private, public and military lands as follows: non-crop areas (such as airports, highways, railroad right-of-ways, sewage disposal areas, etc); non-crop residential areas - non-crop producing (such as lawns, gardens, fuel cell storage areas, farm areas, soil bank land, border strip, etc.); forest sites - outdoor (such as lumberyards, pulp mills and tank farms, etc.). It is also recommended for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds.

Consult the "Weeds Controlled" and "Grass Species Controlled" tables to determine the appropriate application rate.

AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE may be applied in tank mixtures with other Herbicides labeled for use on non-crop sites. Fully read the labels and follow all the directions and restrictions on each label.

Applications may be made by ground or air. Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage of the target vegetation with the application equipment being used.

Application Timing
For best results, AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE should be applied postemergence to young, actively growing weeds. Applications may be made at any time of the year, except when the ground is frozen.

GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS
Following an application of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE to non-crop areas, the treated sites may be replanted with various species of grasses at the intervals recommended below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Rate (ounces per acre)</th>
<th>Replant Interval (months)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bromo, Wastew</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromo, Smooth</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fescue, Fescue, Red</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fescue, Shepherd</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Festuca, Meadow</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Nodgrass</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchard grass</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Wild rye</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triticum, Wheatgrass, Western</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For soils with a pH of 7.5 or less, observe the following replant intervals:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Rate (ounces per acre)</th>
<th>Replant Interval (months)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alkali Sacaton</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluegrasses, Big</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromo, Mountain</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graminae, Blue</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The recommended intervals are for applications made in the spring to early summer. Because AmTide M60 DF HERBICIDE evaporation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made in the late summer or fall should consider the intervals as beginning in the spring following treatment.

Testing has indicated that there is considerable variation in response among the species of grasses when seeded into areas treated with AmTide M60 DF HERBICIDE. If species other than those listed above are to be planted into areas treated with AmTide M60 DF HERBICIDE, a field bioassay should be performed, or previous experience may be used, to determine the feasibility of repainting treated sites.

TURF, INDUSTRIAL (UNIMPROVED ONLY)

Application Information
AmTide M60 DF HERBICIDE is recommended for selective weed control in unimproved industrial turf where certain grasses are well-established and desired as ground cover. AmTide M60 DF HERBICIDE is also recommended for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds in turf.

In addition to conventional spray equipment, AmTide M60 DF HERBICIDE may also be applied with invert emulsion equipment. When using an invert emulsion, mix the prescribed rate of AmTide M60 DF HERBICIDE in the water phase.

Consult the "Weeds Controlled" table to determine which weeds will be controlled by the following recommendations.

**Application Timing**
Applications may be made at any time of the year, except when the soil is frozen.

When a spring application is made on fescue or bluegrass, a second application may be made during the summer after full seedhead maturation.

GROWTH SUPPRESSION AND SEEDHEAD INHIBITION
(Chemical Mowing)

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### Application Information

**AmTide M60 DF HERBICIDE** is recommended for growth suppression and seedhead inhibition in well-established fescue and bluegrass turf at the use rate of ¾ to 1¼ ounces per 1,000 square feet.

**Tank Mix Combination**

AmTide M60 DF HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with Embark® for improved performance in the regulation of growth and seedhead suppression. Tank mix ½ to 1¼ ounces of AmTide M60 DF HERBICIDE with 1½ to 2½ parts of Embark®.

**Application Timing**
Applications may be made after at least 2 to 3 inches of new growth has emerged until the appearance of the seed stalk.

**Fescue Precautions**

AmTide M60 DF HERBICIDE may temporarily stunt tall fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- Do not use more than 4/10 ounce per acre of AmTide M60 DF HERBICIDE.
- Tank mix AmTide M60 DF HERBICIDE with 1/4 C.
- Use the lowest recommended rate for target weeds.
- Use a non-ionic surfactant at 1¼ to 1½ parts per 100 gallons of spray solution.
- Make application later in the spring after new growth is 5 to 8 inches tall, or in the fall.
- Do not use a surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
- Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.
- The yields from the first cutting may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with AmTide M60 DF HERBICIDE.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION—INDUSTRIAL TURF ONLY**

- An application of AmTide M60 DF HERBICIDE may cause temporary decoloration (chlorosis) of the grasses. Use the lower recommended rates for minimum decoloration.
- With fescue and bluegrass, sequential applications made during the summer or consecutive growth period (i.e., spring and fall) may result in excessive injury to turf.
- Excessive injury may result when AmTide M60 DF HERBICIDE is applied to turf that is under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures (winter injury) or poor fertility.

**NATIVE GRASSES**

AmTide M60 DF HERBICIDE is recommended for weed control and suppression in the establishment and maintenance of native grasses. It may be used where bluegrass, bluejacks (big, little, plains, sand, and sparrow) lovegrass (crested), buffalo grass, green sprangletop, indiangrass, little bluestem, lovegrass (white), sand, weeping, elm), orchardgrass, sideborders, wheatgrass (Buckwheat), bluegrass (bluebunch, intermediate, pubescent, Siberian, st. kentucky), tall, thickspike, wheatgrass, and Russian wildrye are established. It may also be applied over these species in the seedling stage, except for orchardgrass and Russian wildrye.

**Application Information**

Apply AmTide M60 DF HERBICIDE at the rate of 1/10 ounce per acre for the control and suppression* of bur buttercup (weed), common purslane, common sunflower*, field mustard, fieldsand* (common and similar), foxtail*, pigweed (hocket and tumble), snow speedwell, tansy mustard* and tumble mustard (Jim Hill mustard).

*Suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. Degree of suppression will vary with the size of weed and environmental conditions following treatment.
Application Timing
For established grasses, apply when weeds are in the seeding stage.
For grasses in the seeding stages, apply preplant or preemergence when the soil (seedbed) has been cultivated.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS—NATIVE GRASSES
- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various Herbicides. AmTide, LLC recommends that you consult your state experimental station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any Herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE to a small area. Components in a grass seed mixture will vary in tolerance to AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE, so the final stand may not reflect the seed ratio.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE should not be applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soils, disease, or insect damage as grass injury may result. Severe water stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.

BRUSH CONTROL
Application Information
AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE is recommended for the control of undesirable brush growing in non-crop areas.
Applications may be made by air, high volume ground application, low volume ground application, and ultra-low volume ground application. Except as noted for multiflora rose, AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE should be applied as a spray to the foliage.

The application volume required will vary with the height and density of the brush and the application equipment used. Generally, aerial applications will require 15 to 25 gallons of water per acre; high volume ground application will require 50 to 200 gallons of water per acre; low volume ground application will require 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre; and ultra-low volume ground application will require 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre.

Regardless of application volume and equipment used, thorough coverage of the foliage, particularly the terminal growing points, is necessary to optimize results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>High Volume Rate (ounces/100 gallons)</th>
<th>Broadcast Rate (ounces/acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspen</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Locust</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackberry</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camphor</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonwood</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Red Cedar</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elder</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elm</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fern</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For low volume and ultra-low volume ground applications, mix 4 to 8 ounces of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Application Timing
Make a foliar application of the recommended rate of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE during the period of full leaf expansion in the spring until the development of full fall colors on the deciduous species to be controlled. Coniferous species may be treated at anytime during the growing season.

Tank Mix Combinations
AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide may be tank mixed with any product labeled for noncrop brush control at the application rates specified on the companion product’s label for the parts specified on the product’s companion label. Read and follow the label instructions of both products when tank mixing. Follow the most restrictive limitations of any of the products being tank mixed.

Low Rate Applications
Arsenal® Herbicide
Combine 1 to 2 ounces of AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide with 1 to 4 pints of Arsenal® Herbicide per acre and apply as a broadcast spray. Aerial applications should use a minimum of 15 gallons per acre spray volume. In addition to species listed above, please contact AmTide MGS 60 DF Herbicide, this combination controls black gum, hop hornbeam, sassafras, sawgum, Vaccinium species, dogwood, myrtle dahoon, buckthorn, and persimmon.

Picloram (such as Tordon® K) + Arsenal® Herbicide
Combine 1 to 1.5 ounces of AmTide MSM 90 DF Herbicide with 2 to 8 fluid ounces of Arsenal® and 1 to 2 pints of Picloram (such as Tordon® K) per 100 gallons of water. Apply as a high volume spray. This tank mix controls cherry, elm, box elder, maples, hackberry, redbud, ash, oaks (including shingle oak), black locust, and sawgum.

Picloram (such as Tordon® K) is a restricted use pesticide

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Spotgun Ralai Soil Treatment

For control of millet/forb weed, prepare a spray suspension of AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide by mixing 1 oz per gallon of water. Mix vigorously until the AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide is dispersed and agitation is maintained while applying the spray suspension.

Apply the spray preparation with an exact delivery handgun applicator. Apply at the rate of 4 million for each 2 feet of rose canopy diameter. Direct the treatment to the soil within 2 feet of stem union. When treating large plants and more than one delivery is required, make applications on opposite sides of the plant.

Applications should be made from early spring to summer.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS—NON-CROP BRUSH ONLY

When using tank mixtures of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE with companion Herbicides, read and follow all the use instructions, application rates, warnings and precautions appearing on the labels. Follow the most restrictive label instruction for each of the Herbicides used.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Spraying and mixing equipment used with AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE must not be used for subsequent application to food or feed crops with the exception of pastures, range and wheat. All low rates of AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most food or feed crops.

The selected sprayer should be equipped with an agitation system to keep AmTide MSM 60 DF HERBICIDE suspended in the spray tank.

Use a sufficient volume of water to thoroughly cover the foliage of undesirable weeds, generally 10 to 40 gallons per acre. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will deliver a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to desired plants.

Refer to the brush control section of this label for information unique to that particular use.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Do not drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or in locations where the product may be washed or moved into contact with their roots, as injury or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result.
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide may injure or kill most crops. Injury may be more severe when crops are irrigated. Do not apply AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light, and sandy soils are known to be prevalent in the area being treated.
- Applications made when runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops. Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, to surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or to soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide. Do not treat frozen soil. Treated soil should be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- Do not use on loams, silts, clay loams, clay soils, or similar areas.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply to irrigated land where the talister will be used to irrigate crops.
- Do not apply to snow-covered ground.
- Spraying and mixing equipment used with AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide must not be used for subsequent application to food or feed crops with the exception of pastures, range and wheat. All low rates of AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide can kill or severely injure most food or feed crops.
- Applications of AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide to pastures, range or CRP underway with legumes may cause injury to the legumes. Legumes in a seeding mixture may be severely injured or killed following an application of AmTide MSM 60 DF Herbicide.
- When used as directed, there are no grazing or haying restrictions for use rates of 1.25 ounces per acre and less. At the use rates of 1.25 to 3.125 ounces per acre, forage grasses may be cut for hay, fodder, or green forage and fed to livestock, including lactating animals, 3 days after treatment.
- Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguaros, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.
- Do not use this product in California.
- Do not use on grasses grown for seed.
TURF AND ORNAMENTAL USES

GENERAL INFORMATION

AmTide MDM 60 DF HERBICIDE IS FOR USE ON Ornamental Turf, such as Lawns, Parks, Cemeteries, and Golf Courses (Fairways, Aprons, Tees and Roughs). This product may also be used on Sod Farms.

AmTide MDM 60 DF HERBICIDE controls the following perennial and annual weeds:

- Annual Sowthistle
- Acker
- Bittercress
- Blue Mustard
- Buckhorn
- Bur Buttercup
- Canada Thistle
- Carolina Geranium
- Chickory
- Clover (white)
- Common Chickweed
- Common Groundsel
- Common Mallow
- Common Purslane
- Common Sunflower
- Common Yarrow
- Convolvulus
- Cow Cockle

For use only on Kentucky Bluegrass, fine Fescue, Bermudagrass and St. Augustine grass turf areas.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Use lower rates for minimum chlorsis of the turf.

Do not apply AmTide MDM 60 DF HERBICIDE to turf under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures, high temperatures of above 80°F on cool season grasses, or poor fertility as injury may result.

Do not apply to turf less than 1 year old.

Do not use on bahiagrass where it is the desired turf, as severe injury may result.

Do not plant ornamentals such as shrubs, and trees in treated areas for at least 1 year after the last application, or bedding plants for at least 2 years.

IMPORTANT

Addition of non-ionic surfactant at least 20% and 0.25% of volume (1 ng/mg) provides maximum performance, but may temporarily increase chlorsis of the turf.

Allow one week between the application of AmTide MDM 60 DF HERBICIDE and other control (pesticide containing) products. This guideline can be relaxed when severe insect or disease attack requires immediate treatment.

DO NOT USE ON FOOD OR FEED CROPS. Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following: Do not apply AmTide MDM 60 DF HERBICIDE to turf or near desirable trees or other plants. Or on areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.

When overseeding, wait 2 months (8 weeks) after application. Do not apply to any body of water including streams, irrigation water or wells. Do not apply where runoff water may flow onto agricultural land, as injury to crops may result.

Do not allow spray drift onto adjacent crops or other desirable plants or trees as injury may occur.

Follow these practices to minimize drift:
- Do not spray if wind speed becomes excessive. Spray drift can occur at wind speeds less than 10 mph.
- Do not spray if winds are gusty.
- Do not spray if sensitive plants are damaged. Extreme caution must be used. Do not spray if winds are gusty.
- High temperatures, drought and low relative humidity increase the possibility of harmful spray drift.
- Do not spray if winds are gusty.
- Use large droplet sizes to apply the herbicide.
- Use spray pressures of 35 psi or less when applying this product.

HOW TO USE

Use spray volumes of 25 to 80 gallons per acre and pressures of 35 to 45 psi at the following rates of AmTide MDM 60 DF HERBICIDE for the weeds listed below:

**0.125 to 0.25 oz. PRODUCT/ACRE**

**Rye Grass (green)***

- Clover (white)
- Cheat
- Common Purslane
- Ground Ivy (Fall)

**0.25 to 0.50 oz. PRODUCT/ACRE**

**Bittersweet***

- Clover (white)
- Cheat
- Common Purslane
- Ground Ivy (Fall)

**0.33 to 0.6 oz. PRODUCT/ACRE**

**Annual Sowthistle***

- Aster
- Carolina Geranium
- Common Yarrow
- Common Valerian
- Florida Buttercup
- Ground Ivy (Spring*)
- Hawkbit
- Lamb's Quarters
- Lappadae

**0.25 to 0.50 oz. PRODUCT/ACRE**

**Bahiagrass***

- Beech
- Blackberry
- Bluegrass
- Buttercup
- Canada Thistle
- Common Purslane
- Ground Ivy (Fall)
- Hawkbit
- Lamb's Quarters
- Lappadae
9.5 to 1 oz. PRODUCT/acre

Brazil Parsley

Crabgrass

Pendulous Smutweed

Buckhorn Plantain

Sorghum

Pennsylvania Smartweed

Canada Thrift

Dandelion*

Periwinkle

Curly Dock

Florida Pusley

Prostrate Knotweed

Common Groundsel

Foxtail

Sida (southern)

Common Purslane

Holopanax (whiststop)

Virginia Butternut***

Common Stinging Nettle

Kochia

Wild Mustard

Common Suffolk

Kochia

Use on Kentucky Bluegrass and Fine Fescue

Apply 0.25 to 0.5 oz. of AmTide M60 DF HERBICIDE per acre for control of the listed weeds. Do not exceed 0.5 oz. per acre within a 9-month period.

Use on St. Augustinegrass, Bermudagrass and Zoysiagrass (Beavers and Emerald)

Apply 0.25 to 1.0 oz. AmTide M60 DF HERBICIDE per acre for weed control. Some chlorosis or streaking of the turfgrass may occur following application.

Bahiagrass Control

For the selective control of Bahiagrass in Bermudagrass turf, use 0.25 to 0.75 oz. of AmTide M60 DF HERBICIDE per acre. Use the higher rates of the range on Argentine, Common, and Paraguay Bahiagrass. Apply repeat treatment in 4 to 6 weeks if necessary. Some chlorosis or streaking of the Bermudagrass may occur following the application.

Use on Centipede Grass

Apply 0.25 to 0.5 oz. of this product per acre for weed control. Some chlorosis or streaking of the turfgrass may occur following the application.

IMPORTANT

Addition of a nonionic surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25% by volume (1 qt/100 gal) provides maximum performance, but may temporarily increase chlorosis of the turf.

Allow one week between the application of AmTide M60 DF HERBICIDE and other control (pesticide-containing) products. (This guideline can be relaxed where a severe insect or disease attack requires immediate treatment.)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. Store in cool, dry place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste facility.

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 turned to the deep, stay out of stream.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

AmTide, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of the Seller or AmTide, LLC, and Buyer and User assumes the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, AMTIDE, LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product in the event of ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences that may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of AmTide, LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User. And Buyer and User agree to hold AmTide, LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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