

# Specimen Label



**Herbicide**

\*Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

**For selective postemergence control of broadleaf weeds in asparagus, Christmas tree plantations, tree plantations, fallow cropland, field corn, grasses grown for seed, mint, sugar beets, wheat, barley and oats not underseeded with a legume, conservation reserve program (CRP) acres, non-cropland, and rangeland and permanent grass pastures**

Active Ingredient:

clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, monoethanolamine salt..... 40.9%

Inert Ingredients ..... 59.1%

Total ..... 100.0%

Acid Equivalent: clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid - 31% (3 lb/gal)

EPA Reg. No. 62719-73

**Keep Out of Reach of Children**

**CAUTION PRECAUCION**

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

## Precautionary Statements

**Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**

**Causes Eye Injury • Harmful If Inhaled Or Absorbed Through Skin**

**Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.**

## Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

## First Aid

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

**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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

## Environmental Hazards

Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

Clopyralid is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and under certain conditions contaminate groundwater which may be used for irrigation or drinking purposes. Users are advised not to apply clopyralid where soils have a rapid to very rapid permeability throughout the profile (such as loamy sand to sand) and the water table of an underlying aquifer is shallow, or to soils that would allow direct introduction into an aquifer. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

## Physical or Chemical Hazards

**Do not use or store near heat or open flame.**

**Notice:** Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read "Warranty Disclaimer," "Inherent Risks of Use," and "Limitation of Remedies" elsewhere on this label. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at [www.dowagro.com](http://www.dowagro.com).

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

---

## Directions for Use

---

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

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

### Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the 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 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

### Storage and Disposal

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

**Storage:** Store above 28° F or warm to 40° F and agitate before use.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**Metal Container Disposal:** Do not reuse container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling, reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**Plastic Container Disposal:** Do not reuse container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling, reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

---

## General Information

---

Stinger\* herbicide is recommended for selective, postemergence control of broadleaf weeds in asparagus, barley, oats and wheat not underseeded with a legume, Christmas tree plantations, fallow cropland, field corn, grasses grown for seed, mint (spearmint and peppermint), sugar beets, cottonwood/poplar and eucalyptus tree plantations, rangeland and permanent grass pastures, conservation reserve program (CRP) acres, and non-cropland areas including fence rows, around farm buildings, and equipment pathways.

## General Use Precautions and Restrictions

Use directions in Dow AgroSciences supplemental labeling may supersede directions or limitations in this labeling.

In California, the maximum application rate for Stinger is 2/3 pint per acre per growing season.

Do not exceed a cumulative amount of 2/3 pint (0.25 lb active ingredient (a.i.)) of clopyralid per acre per crop year.

Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

Do not apply by aircraft unless otherwise permitted by specific use directions or supplemental labeling.

Do not use in greenhouses.

**Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Retreatment is allowed, but do not apply more than the maximum allowable rate per crop growing season. An application to fallow cropland preceding or following an application to dryland small grains (wheat, barley or oats) is allowed, but is not allowed preceding or following an application to irrigated small grains.

**Do not transfer livestock** from treated grazing areas to sensitive broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 7 days of grazing on an untreated pasture. Otherwise, urine may contain enough clopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.

**Residues in Plants or Manure:** Do not use plant residues, including hay or straw from treated areas, or manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage from treated areas for composting or mulching where susceptible plants may be grown the following season. Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or hay from treated areas on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops. To promote herbicidal decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated or burned. Breakdown of clopyralid in crop residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.

**Advisory (Avoid Movement of Treated Soil):** Avoid conditions under which soil from treated areas may be moved or blown to areas containing susceptible plants. Wind-blown dust containing clopyralid may produce visible symptoms, such as epinasty (downward curving or twisting of leaf petioles or stems), when deposited on susceptible plants, however, serious injury is unlikely. To minimize potential movement of clopyralid on wind-blown dust, avoid treatment of powdery dry or light sandy soils until soil is settled by rainfall or irrigation or irrigate shortly after application.

### Avoiding Injury to Non-target Plants

This product can affect susceptible broadleaf plants directly through foliar contact and indirectly by root uptake from soil in treated areas. Do not allow spray drift to come in contact with vegetables, flowers, tomatoes, potatoes, beans, lentils, peas, alfalfa, sunflowers, soybeans, safflower, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants.

Unless otherwise specified on this label or supplemental labeling for Stinger, do not apply this product to any broadleaf crop or ornamental planting or to areas where sensitive plants will be planted during the same growing season. (See following guidance on “Crop Rotation Restrictions”.)

**Crop Rotation Intervals**

Residues of Stinger in treated plant tissues, including the treated crop or weeds, which have not completely decayed may affect succeeding susceptible crops.

**Crop Rotation Intervals for All States, Except California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington**

**Note:** Numbers in parenthesis and † refer to footnotes following tables.

<b>Rotation Crops (1)</b>	<b>Rotation Interval †</b> (Soils greater than 2% organic matter <b>AND</b> rainfall more than 15 inches during 12 months following application)	<b>Rotation Interval †</b> (Soils less than 2% organic matter <b>AND</b> rainfall less than 15 inches during 12 months following application)
barley, canola (rapeseed), flax, grasses, field corn, oats, sugar beets, wheat	Anytime	Anytime
alfalfa, asparagus, cole crops, grain sorghum, mint, onions, popcorn, safflower, sweet corn, strawberries	10.5 months	10.5 months
dry beans, soybeans, sunflowers	10.5 months	18 months (2)
lentils, peas, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed), and broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding <i>Brassica</i> species)	18 months (2)	18 months (2, 3)

1. A field bioassay is recommended prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. Do not rotate to unlisted crops prior to 10.5 months following application.
2. An 18-month crop rotation is recommended due to the potential for crop injury. Note: For these crops, a minimum 10.5 month rotation interval must be observed to avoid illegal residues in the harvested crop.
3. A field bioassay is also recommended prior to planting these sensitive crops. See instructions below.

**Crop Rotation Intervals for California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington**

<b>Rotation Crops (1)</b>	<b>Rotation Interval †</b> (Areas receiving greater than 18 inches of rainfall – not including irrigation)	<b>Rotation Interval †</b> (Areas receiving less than 18 inches of rainfall – not including irrigation)
barley, canola (rapeseed), flax, grasses, field corn, oats, sugar beets, wheat	Anytime	Anytime
asparagus, <i>Brassica</i> species grown for seed, cole crops, grain sorghum, mint, onions, popcorn, sweet corn, strawberries	12 months	12 months
alfalfa, dry beans, soybeans, sunflower	12 months	18 months (2, 3)
broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding <i>Brassica</i> species), carrots (2), celery (2), cotton (2), lentils, lettuce (2), melons (2), peas, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed), safflower, and tomatoes (2)	18 months (2)	18 months (2, 3)

1. A field bioassay is recommended prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. Do not rotate to unlisted crops prior to 12 months following application.
2. An 18-month crop rotation is recommended due to the potential for crop injury. Note: For these crops, a minimum 12 month rotation interval must be observed to avoid illegal residues in the harvested crop.
3. Crop injury and/or yield loss may occur up to 4 years after application. A field bioassay is also recommended prior to planting these sensitive crops. See instructions below.

† **Note:** The above intervals are based on average annual precipitation, regardless of irrigation practices. Observance of recommended crop rotation intervals should result in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, Stinger is dissipated in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent on several interrelating factors including soil moisture, temperature and organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction of rotational crop safety is not possible. In areas of low organic matter (<2.0%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury may be reduced by burning or removal of plant residues, supplemental fall irrigation and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop.

**Field Bioassay Instructions:** In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application. The test area should sample field conditions such as soil texture, soil pH, drainage, and any other variable that could affect the seed bed of the new crop. The field bioassay can be initiated at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the rotational crop. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination) chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the test rotational crop; plant only a labeled crop or crop listed in the table above for which the rotational interval has clearly been met.

## Advisory Statements

**Avoid spray drift:** Avoid spray drift since very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops during active growth or dormant periods. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift. A drift control or deposition agent suitable for agricultural use may be used with this product to aid in reducing spray drift. If used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

To minimize spray drift, apply Stinger in a total spray volume of 10 or more gallons per acre as large-droplet, low-pressure spray. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on spray volume, spray pressure, sprayer speed, type and arrangement of nozzles, height of nozzles above the target canopy, etc. Spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by using no more than 30 pounds per square inch (psi) spraying pressure with large droplet-producing nozzle tips; by using larger nozzle tips rather than increasing pressure to increase spray volume; and by spraying when wind velocity is low. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray. Keep operating spray pressures at the lower end of the manufacturer's recommended pressure range for the specific nozzle type used. Low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers. Select nozzles and pressures that provide adequate plant coverage but minimize the production of fine spray particles. Avoid application under completely calm conditions which may be conducive to air inversions.

### Sprayer Clean-Out

To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply Stinger should be thoroughly cleaned before re-using to apply any other chemicals.

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use at least three times with water. Dispose of all rinse water by application to treatment area or apply to non-cropland area away from water supplies.
2. During the second rinse, add 1 qt of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15-20 min). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Remove nozzles and screens and clean separately.

## Mixing Instructions

1. Add 3/4 of the required spray volume to the spray tank and start agitation.
2. Add the required amount of Stinger.

3. Add any surfactants, adjuvants or drift control agents according to manufacturer's label.
4. Agitate during final filling of the spray tank and maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray mixture.

**Tank Mixing:** This product may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and (2) tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product.

### Tank Mixing Precautions:

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Do not exceed recommended application rates. Do not tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be used.
- For products packaged in water soluble packaging, do not tank mix with products containing boron or mix in equipment previously used to apply a product mixture containing boron unless the tank and spray equipment has been adequately cleaned. (See instructions for Sprayer Clean-Out.)
- Always perform a (jar) test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

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

## Application Directions

**Timing:** Apply to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at, and following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. **Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be affected.** If foliage is wet at the time of application, control may be decreased. The treatment with Stinger will be rainfast within 6 hours after application.

**Spray Coverage:** Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough and uniform spray coverage of target weeds. Do not broadcast apply in less than 2 gallons of total spray volume per acre. For best results and to minimize spray drift, apply in a spray volume of 10 or more gallons per acre. In general, spray volume must be increased as crop canopy, height and weed density increase in order to obtain equivalent weed control. Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, follow precautions under "Avoiding Injury to Non-target Plants" in "Advisory Statements" section of this label.

**Use of Adjuvants:** Addition of surfactants, crop oils, or other adjuvants is not usually necessary when using Stinger. Adding a surfactant to the spray mixture may increase effectiveness on weeds but may reduce selectivity to the crop, particularly under conditions of plant stress. If an adjuvant is added to the spray solution, follow all manufacturer use guidelines.

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

**Hand-Held Sprayers:** Hand-held sprayers may be used for spot applications of Stinger if care is taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table are based on an area of 1,000 sq ft. Mix the amount of Stinger (fl oz or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in one or more gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of Stinger required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl oz or ml) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet, e.g., if the area to be treated is 3,500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. 3,500 ÷ 1,000 = 3.5). An area of 1000 sq ft is approximately 10.5 X 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Amount of Stinger per gallon of spray to Equal Specified Broadcast Rate					
1/4 pt/ acre	1/3 pt/ acre	1/2 pt/ acre	2/3 pt/ acre	1 pt/ acre	1 1/3 pt/ acre
1/10 fl oz † (2.7 ml)	1/8 fl oz (3.6 ml)	1/5 fl oz (5.4 ml)	1/4 fl oz (7.3 ml)	3/8 fl oz (11 ml)	0.5 fl oz (15 ml)

†1 fl oz = 29.6 (30) ml

Use the following table for converting pints to fluid ounces.

Conversion Chart - Pints to Fluid Ounces	
Pints	Fluid Ounces
1/3	5
1/4	4
1/2	8
2/3	11

**Band Application:** Stinger may be applied as a band treatment. Use the formulas below to determine the appropriate rate and volume per treated acre.

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per treated acre} = \text{Band rate per treated acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast volume per treated acre} = \text{Band volume per treated acre}$$

## Broadleaf Weeds Controlled †

**Note:** Letter in parentheses (-) after listed weed indicates if weed is annual (a), biennial (b), or perennial (p).

artichoke, Jerusalem (p)	locoweed, white (p)
buckwheat, wild (a)	marshelder (a)
buffalobur (a) ††	nightshade, black
burdock, common (b)	nightshade, Eastern black (a)
chamomile, false (scentless)(a)	nightshade, cutleaf (a)
chamomile, mayweed (dogfennel)(a)	nightshade, hairy (a)
clover, black medic (a)	oxeye daisy (p)
clover, hop (a)	pineappleweed (a)
clover, sweet (b)	ragweed, common (a)
clover, red (p)	ragweed, giant (a)
clover, white (p)	salsify, meadow (goatsbeard)(b)
cocklebur, common (a)	sicklepod (a)
coffeeweed (a)	smartweed, green (a) ††
cornflower (bachelor button)(a)	sorrel, red (p)
dandelion (p)	sowthistle, annual (a)
dock, curly (p)	sowthistle, perennial (p) ††
groundsel, common (b)	starthistle, yellow (a)
hawksbeard, narrowleaf (a)	sunflower (a)
hawkweed, orange (p)	teasel, common (b)
hawkweed, yellow (p)	thistle, bull (b)
horseweed (a)	thistle, Canada (p)
jimsonweed (a)	thistle, musk (b)
knapweed, diffuse (b)	vetch (a)
knapweed, Russian (p) ††	volunteer alfalfa (p)
knapweed, spotted (b)	(from seed only)
ladysthumb(a)††	volunteer beans (a)
lettuce, prickly (a)	volunteer lentils (a)
locoweed, Lambert (p)	volunteer peas (a)
	wormwood, biennial (a, b)

† See "Guidelines for Control of Specific Weeds" for additional information on application timing and application rates.

†† These weeds may only be suppressed. Suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree and duration of weed control will vary with weed size and density, application rate and coverage, and growing conditions before, during, and after the time of treatment. For perennial weeds such as Russian knapweed and perennial sowthistle, Stinger will control the top growth and inhibit regrowth during the season of application (season-long control). At higher use rates shown on this label, Stinger may cause a reduction in shoot regrowth in the season following application; however, plant response may be inconsistent due to inherent variability in shoot regrowth from perennial root systems.

## Guidelines for Control of Specific Weeds <sup>†</sup>

Weed Species	Stage of Growth	Rate Range to Control <sup>††</sup>
clover cocklebur sunflower ragweeds Jerusalem artichoke jimsonweed volunteer soybean vetch marshelder other annual and biennial weeds	Up to 5 leaf	1/4 - 1/2 pt/acre
wild buckwheat	1 - 3 leaf stage, but before vining	1/2 pt/acre
nightshade sp. buffalobur smartweeds (suppression)	2 - 4 leaf 2 - 4 leaf 2 - 3 leaf	
Canada thistle sowthistle (suppression)	Rosette up to bud stage	Degree of Infestation: Light - 1/3 pt/acre Moderate to heavy - 1/2 to 2/3 pt/acre
knapweeds, spotted/difuse	Up to bud stage	1/2 to 2/3 pt/acre
knapweed, Russian <sup>†††</sup> (suppression)		2/3 to 1 1/3 pt/acre

<sup>†</sup> This table provided as a general reference only. Refer to "Approved Uses" section for recommended application rates refer to use directions for specific crop or use site.

<sup>††</sup> Where rate range is provided, use the lower rate for light to moderate infestations under good growing conditions and the higher rate for dense infestations or under less favorable growing conditions such as drought.

<sup>†††</sup> Provides suppression only.

### Application Rate Ranges

Generally, lower labeled application rates will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of susceptible weed species. Higher labeled rates will generally be required for more tolerant species, perennials, weeds in dense stands or in advanced stages of growth, or under conditions of plant stress such as drought or extreme temperatures. Weeds in fallow land or other areas where competition from crops is not present will generally require higher rates for control or suppression.

Crop or Use Site	Rate Range (pt/acre)	Maximum Use Rate <sup>†</sup> (pt/acre/growing season)
asparagus	1/2 to 2/3	2/3
barley, oats, wheat	1/4 to 1/3	1/3
Christmas tree and cottonwood/poplar and eucalyptus tree plantations, fallow cropland, field corn, grasses grown for seed, sugar beets	1/4 to 2/3	2/3
mint	1/3 - 2/3	2/3
permanent grasses on CRP land, noncropland, non-leguminous trees, rangeland and permanent grass pastures	1/3 to 1 1/3	1 1/3

<sup>†</sup> Do not exceed maximum rate in rate range per growing season.

### Crop Uses

**Agricultural Use Requirements for Crops:** For the following crop uses, follow PPE and Re-entry instructions in the "Agricultural Use Requirements" section of this label.

### Asparagus

Stinger is recommended for selective postemergence control of specific annual and perennial broadleaf weeds infesting asparagus.

**Application Timing:** Applications may be made before or during the asparagus cutting season, or after harvest is complete, but prior to fern growth. Treat annual weeds before they send up a flower stalk. For best results on perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply Stinger after the majority of basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage. Following application wait at least 2 weeks before cultivating. **Note:** Postharvest (layby) applications should be made as soon as possible after cutting provided weeds are in proper stage of growth for treatment. Malformed ferns may result from application when spears are longer than 3 inches or with open seed heads.

**Broadcast Application Rates:** Apply Stinger at a rate of 1/2 to 2/3 pint per acre in a total spray volume of 10 to 40 gallons per acre. Use the higher rate for more effective control of perennial weeds. A second application may be made as long as the total amount applied does not exceed 2/3 pint per acre of Stinger during the growing season.

**Tank Mixing:** Stinger may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use on asparagus to broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled. See "Tank Mixing Precautions" under "Mixing Instructions". Follow all applicable use directions, precautions, restrictions and limitations on the labels for each product used in the tank mixture.

**Use Precautions:**

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not harvest for a minimum of 48 hours after application.
- When Stinger is applied during the cutting season, some crooking (twisting) of asparagus spears may occur. Do not apply during the cutting season if crooking cannot be tolerated. Clear-cutting of spears just before application of Stinger may reduce the occurrence of crooking.

**Barley, Oats and Wheat**

Apply 1/4 to 1/3 pint per acre of Stinger when crop is from the 3 leaf stage up to early boot stage of growth. For control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, 1/3 pint per acre of Stinger should be used. Russian knapweed will only be suppressed at this rate.

**Restrictions:**

- Do not permit lactating dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 1 week after treatment.
- Do not harvest hay from treated grain fields.

**Tank Mixtures for Barley, Oats and Wheat**

Stinger at a rate of 1/4 to 1/3 pint per acre may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products registered for postemergence application in wheat, barley, and oats. See "Tank Mixing Precautions" under "Mixing Instructions". When tank mixing, do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

**Christmas Tree Plantations**

**Timing:** Stinger can be safely applied over the top of actively growing: balsam fir, blue spruce, Douglas fir, Fraser fir, grand fir, lodgepole pine, noble fir, ponderosa pine, and white pine. In the Pacific Northwest, do not apply in the first year of transplanting. (Some needle curling has been observed on 1st year transplants.) Apply to actively growing weeds. For control of annual weeds, apply Stinger from weed emergence up to the 5-leaf stage of growth (for wild buckwheat application at 3 to 5 leaf stage of growth, but before vining, is recommended). For control of weeds such as Canada thistle and knapweeds, apply after the majority of the basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage. Later application may result in less consistent control.

**Rates:** Apply 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre of Stinger for control of annual weeds. Apply 1/2 to 2/3 pint per acre of Stinger for difficult to control weeds such as Canada thistle and knapweeds. Apply as a broadcast or band application in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre by ground application. Use the formulas under "Band Application" to determine the appropriate rate and volume per treated acre. Apply as often as needed, but do not exceed 2/3 pint per acre of Stinger per annual growing season. Do not exceed 1/2 pint per acre per annual growing season for blue spruce. Tree injury may occur with the addition of a surfactant or crop oil with Stinger. Do not use unless previous experience shows injury is tolerable.

Stinger may be applied as a spot treatment using a hand-held sprayer at an equivalent broadcast rate of 1/2 to 2/3 pint per acre. Refer to instructions for Spot Treatment and Hand-held Sprayers under Application Directions in the General Information section.

**Corn, Field**

Stinger is recommended for postemergence control of Canada thistle, Jerusalem artichoke, annual sowthistle, common sunflower, common cocklebur, giant and common ragweed, jimsonweed and other broadleaf weeds infesting field corn. Apply Stinger at suggested timing and rates for field corn as indicated below.

**General Weed Control:** Apply Stinger to actively growing broadleaf weeds any time after corn emergence through 24 inch tall corn. Apply with ground equipment as a postemergence broadcast or directed spray in 10 or more gallons of spray volume per acre to ensure uniform and thorough spray coverage of the weed foliage. Use only spray nozzles designed for herbicide application. The use of flat fan nozzles provides the best coverage and distribution of chemical on the plant foliage. Use spray pressures (at the boom) which nozzle manufacturers recommend to obtain desired spray volume. Use higher spray volumes when weed foliage is dense.

**Control of Canada Thistle:** For effective control of Canada thistle, apply 1/3 to 2/3 pint per acre of Stinger as a broadcast treatment to the entire infested area. Apply when the majority of thistle plants have emerged, and thistles are at least 6 to 8 inches in diameter or height up to bud stage. Cultivation can disrupt translocation to the roots of Canada thistle. For best long term control, do not cultivate before or after application. If cultivation is necessary, wait 14 to 20 days after application before cultivating to allow for thorough translocation.

Control of Canada thistle is influenced by growing conditions, density and size of thistle plant at the time of application, tillage practices used, etc. Light infestations (less than 10 plants per square yard) will generally be adequately controlled with a rate of 1/3 pint per acre. For medium to heavy infestations, (more than 10 plants per square yard) rates of 1/2 to 2/3 pint per acre are generally more effective since these Canada thistle stands involve an extensive rhizome system.

The following are general descriptions of control to be expected from each rate of application, given a medium to heavy population of Canada thistle. Control of lighter infestations may be better than that described.

A rate of 1/3 pint per acre will suppress top growth of Canada thistle for 6 to 8 weeks. Some regrowth may occur by the end of the season, but this will not interfere with harvesting of the crop.

A rate of 1/2 pint per acre will generally provide season long control of Canada thistle. Not all rhizomes will be killed, and some regrowth may occur by the end of the growing season.

A rate of 2/3 pint per acre will provide season long control of Canada thistle plus suppression into the following season, resulting in a reduction of the total number of Canada thistle plants in the treated area.

For control of common cocklebur, giant ragweed, common ragweed, sunflower, other annual weeds and Jerusalem artichoke, apply 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre of Stinger from weed emergence up to the 5 leaf stage of growth. Use higher rate listed for heavy infestations or when greater residual control is desired.

**Tank Mixes or Sequential Applications:** See “Tank Mixing Precautions” under “Mixing Instructions”. When tank mixing, do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels. If Stinger is applied sequentially or in combination with Hornet\* or Scorpion III herbicides to the current corn crop, the maximum application rate at which Stinger may be applied to field corn is indicated in the following tables:

Rate of Hornet Applied to Current Corn Crop (oz/acre)	Maximum Application Rate for Stinger (fl oz/acre)
1.6	8.1
2.4	6.8
3.2	5.4
4.0	4.0

Rate of Scorpion III Applied to Current Corn Crop (lb/acre)	Maximum Application Rate for Stinger (fl oz/acre)
0.25	8.1

**Note:** Maximum Use Rate for Clopyralid is 0.25 lb active ingredient per acre. One ounce of Hornet contains 0.039 lb of clopyralid. One-fourth pound of Scorpion III contains 0.0625 lb of clopyralid. One ounce of Stinger contains 0.023 lb of clopyralid.

**Corn Inbred Lines or Breeding Stock:** Susceptibility of corn to injury from Stinger is highly related to varietal response. Inbred lines or any breeding stock may be injured by Stinger. Contact your seed production agronomist for advice before applying Stinger to inbred lines or breeding stock.

**Hand-Held Sprayers:** Stinger may be applied as a spot treatment using a hand-held sprayer at an equivalent broadcast rate of 2/3 pint per acre. Refer to instructions for Spot Treatment and Hand-held Sprayers under Application Directions in the General Information section. Applications should be made on a spray-to-wet basis with spray coverage uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff.

**Restrictions:** Re-treat as necessary, but do not apply more than 2/3 pint per acre of Stinger per year. Do not apply to field corn greater than 24 inches tall. Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated corn silage as feed within 40 days after last treatment.

### Cottonwood/Poplar and Eucalyptus Tree Plantations

Stinger may be used for selective postemergence control of labeled broadleaf weeds in new and established plantings of cottonwood/poplar and eucalyptus tree plantations. Apply as a broadcast foliar spray over trees or as a banded or directed spray at a rate of 1/3 to 2/3 pint per acre. Apply in 10 or more gallons per acre total spray volume using ground equipment only. Multiple applications of Stinger may be made as long as the total rate per growing season does not exceed 1 1/3 pints per acre. Apply to new plantings only after they are well established as indicated by several inches of new healthy growth.

**Advisory:** In California, the maximum use rate is 2/3 pint per acre per growing season.

See Guidelines for Control of Specific Weeds for recommended rates and timing for specific susceptible annual, biennial, and perennial weeds.

**Hand-Held Sprayers:** Spot applications using hand held equipment are also allowed, but contact with tree foliage should be avoided or limited to lower branches. Apply to weeds on a spray-to-wet basis with spray coverage uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of run-off. Prepare a spray solution by adding 1/4 fl oz Stinger per gallon of water. When applied at 1 gallon of spray per 1000 sq ft, this spray concentration is equivalent to a broadcast rate of 2/3 pint per acre.

#### Use Precautions:

- Do not tank mix Stinger with other herbicides labeled for this use unless spray avoids all contact with tree foliage.
- Stinger will not control certain broadleaf weeds, including mustards, henbit, chickweed, kochia, lambsquarters, pigweed, Russian thistle and bindweed.

### Fallow Cropland

**Timing:** Stinger can be applied either postharvest, in the spring/summer (during fallow period), or to set-aside acres to control or suppress listed weeds (refer to “Crop Rotation Restrictions” section). Apply to young, emerged weeds under conditions that promote active growth. For best results on perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage. Later application may result in less consistent control. Extreme growing conditions (such as drought or near freezing temperatures) prior to, at, and following the time of application may reduce weed control.

For best results, wait 14 to 20 days after application before cultivating or fertilizing with shank-type applicators to allow for thorough translocation.

**Rates:** Apply 1/4 to 2/3 pint per acre of Stinger. Use the higher rate on perennial weeds or when the condition of the weeds at the time of treatment may prevent optimum control.

**Tank Mixtures for Fallow Cropland:** To improve control of certain broadleaf weeds, Stinger may be applied with 0.5 to 2.0 lb acid equivalent (a.e.) per acre of 2,4-D. See “Tank Mixing Precautions” under “Mixing Instructions”. When tank mixing, do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

### Grasses Grown For Seed

**Timing:** Apply only to established grasses before the boot stage. Applications in the boot stage and beyond can result in increased injury. Do not apply to bentgrass unless injury can be tolerated. For control of late emerging Canada thistle, a preharvest treatment may be made after grass seed is fully developed. Treatment of Canada thistle at the bud stage or later may result in less consistent control. Postharvest fall treatments may be made to actively growing Canada thistle after the majority of basal leaves have emerged.

**Rates:** Use 1/4 to 2/3 pint per acre of Stinger for control of annual weeds and Canada thistle. Re-treat as necessary, but do not exceed 2/3 pint per acre of Stinger per season.



**Tank Mixtures:** Stinger may be tank mixed with 2,4-D, MCPA, dicamba, or bromoxynil to control additional broadleaf weeds. Refer to the manufacturer's label for use rates and tank mix guidelines. See "Tank Mixing Precautions" under "Mixing Instructions". When tank mixing, do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels. **Note:** Dicamba or bromoxynil tank mixes may be useful in broadening the annual weed control spectrum, but may reduce long term control of perennials such as Canada thistle. Do not tank mix Stinger with 2,4-D, MCPA, or dicamba unless the risk to crop injury is acceptable.

### Mint (Spearmint and Peppermint)

Stinger may be used for selective postemergence control of specific annual and perennial broadleaf weeds infesting mint. Treat annual weeds when they are small and actively growing before they send up a flower stalk. For Canada thistle, apply Stinger after the majority of basal leaves have emerged but prior to bud stage. Apply as a broadcast foliar spray in 10 or more gallons per acre total spray volume using ground equipment only. A nonionic surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient may be added at a rate of 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution.

#### Broadcast Application Rates, Timing and Weeds Controlled:

Application Timing and Weeds Controlled	Application Rate Per Acre
Fall Treatment Only (Sept. 15 to first frost) Annuals Perennials Hard-to-kill perennials (Canada thistle, dandelion)	1/2 pint 2/3 pint 1 pint
Spring Treatment Only Annuals Perennials	1/3 pint 1/2 pint
Fall Plus Spring Treatment	Maximum of 2/3 pint in fall plus 1/3 pint in spring

#### Use Precautions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than one pint per acre per growing season.
- Treated mint may be used for distillation (oil extraction) only.
- Do not feed spent mint hay slugs to livestock.
- Mint straw, hay or spent hay (slugs) from treated areas cannot be used for composting or mulching. If hay slugs are disposed of on cropland, distribute in a thin layer and incorporate. Do not dispose of hay slugs on land to be rotated to a susceptible crop. (See "Residues in Plants or Manure" in General Information section.)
- Discoloration or malformation of mint leaves may occur following treatment. This effect is generally temporary and does not reduce oil yields.
- Stinger will not control many broadleaf weeds such as mustards, henbit, chickweed, kochia, lambsquarters, pigweed, Russian Thistle and field bindweed.

### Sugar Beets

Stinger is recommended for the control of various annual and perennial broadleaf weeds infesting sugar beets. Apply 1/4 to 2/3 pint per acre of Stinger with ground equipment as a broadcast foliar spray or band treatment. See instructions for Band Application under "Application Directions" in the "General Information" section. Apply in 10 or more gallons total spray volume per acre when the sugar beets are in the cotyledon to 8-leaf stage of growth and the weeds are young and actively growing. Re-treat as necessary but do not exceed 2/3 pint per acre of Stinger per season. Do not apply within 45 days before harvest of beet roots and tops.

For annual weed control apply 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre of Stinger from weed emergence up to the 5-leaf stage of growth. Application to Wild buckwheat should be made at the 1 to 3 leaf stage of growth, before vining begins.

For the most effective control of perennials such as Canada thistle and sowthistle, apply 1/2 to 2/3 pint per acre of Stinger as a broadcast treatment to the entire infested area. Apply when the majority of basal leaves have emerged up to the bud stage. Cultivation can disrupt translocation to the roots of perennials such as Canada thistle. For best results do not cultivate thistle patches.

To promote herbicidal efficacy, wait a minimum of 7 days after application before flood or furrow irrigation.

**Tank Mixing:** To control additional broadleaf weeds and provide consistent control of difficult-to-control weeds such as wild buckwheat, labeled rates of Stinger may be applied in combination with labeled rates of Betamix, Betanex, UpBeet, or other products registered for postemergence application in sugar beets. For best results, tank mix 1/4 pint per acre of Stinger with Betamix or Betanex followed 1 to 2 weeks later by a second application of 1/4 to 1/3 pint per acre of Stinger tank mixed with Betamix or Betanex. Stinger may also be tank mixed with grass herbicides such as Poast. Crop oil or Dash surfactant may be added to the tank mixture to optimize grass weed control. See "Tank Mixing Precautions" under "Mixing Instructions". When tank mixing, do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

### Rangeland, Pasture, CRP and Non-crop Uses

**Use Requirements for Rangeland, Pasture, and Non-cropland Areas:** No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is applied to rangeland, pasture, or non-cropland areas.

**Rotation to Broadleaf Crops:** In rangeland, pasture, CRP, or non-crop areas, do not plant broadleaf crops in treated areas until an adequately sensitive bioassay shows that clopyralid is no longer detectable in the soil. (See Crop Rotation Restrictions in General Information section.)

## Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) For Seeding To Permanent Grasses Only

Do not use Stinger if legumes or bentgrass are a desired cover during CRP.

**Advisory:** Conditions that stress grasses, such as drought, will increase potential for injury to the grass at all stages of growth. Do not use in newly seeded areas until grass is established.

**Broadcast Applications (Ground):** Applications of Stinger should be made when perennial grasses are well established as indicated by tillering, development of a secondary root system and vigorous growth. At this stage, most perennial grasses have shown adequate tolerance to Stinger.

For control of actively growing weeds such as musk thistle, Canada thistle, and knapweed (spotted, diffuse, and Russian), use 2/3 to 1 1/3 pints per acre of Stinger after the majority of basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage. For the control of wild buckwheat, volunteer sunflower, and musk thistle rosettes, apply 2/3 pint per acre of Stinger. Stinger can also be tank mixed with 1/2 to 1 lb per acre of 2,4-D where species present are sensitive to 2,4-D. See "Tank Mixing Precautions" under "Mixing Instructions". For best results, use in 10 or more gallons of water per acre by ground. Increasing the rate of application can increase the risk of injury. Application prior to the flowering stage is recommended (still in the bud stage).

**Advisory:** In California, the maximum use rate is 2/3 pint per acre per growing season.

## Non-Cropland

Stinger may be applied in non-cropland areas such as fencerows, around farm buildings and equipment pathways. For control of broadleaf weeds, apply 1/4 to 1 1/3 pints per acre of Stinger. The lower rate of 1/4 pint per acre provides acceptable control of weeds only under highly favorable growing conditions and when plants are 1 to 3 inches tall. Apply 1/2 pint per acre when weeds are 3 to 6 inches tall or under dry conditions. Where Canada thistle or knapweeds are the primary pest, best results are obtained by applying 2/3 to 1 1/3 pints per acre of Stinger. To improve spectrum of weed control or to increase control of more mature weeds, Stinger may be tank mixed with 0.5 to 2.0 lb a.e. per acre of 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester herbicide or other herbicides registered for this use site. See "Tank Mixing Precautions" under "Mixing Instructions". When tank mixing, do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

**Advisory:** In California, the maximum use rate is 2/3 pint per acre per growing season.

## Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures

Apply 1/2 to 1 1/3 pints per acre of Stinger when weeds are young and actively growing. Established grasses are tolerant to Stinger, but new grass seedlings may be injured to varying degrees until the grass has become well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of tillers and secondary roots.

**Note:** Some forbs are susceptible to Stinger. Do not spray pastures containing desirable broadleaf plants, especially legumes, unless injury can be tolerated. However, the stand and growth of established perennial grasses is usually improved after controlling broadleaf weeds, especially when rainfall is adequate and grazing is deferred.

Do not use hay or straw from treated areas for composting or mulching on susceptible broadleaf crops. (See "Residues in Plants or Manure" in "General Information" section.)

There are no restrictions on grazing or hay harvest following application of Stinger at labeled rates.

**Advisory:** In California, the maximum use rate is 2/3 pint per acre per growing season.

---

### Terms and Conditions of Use

---

**If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies.**

---

### Warranty Disclaimer

---

Dow AgroSciences warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. Dow AgroSciences MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

---

### Inherent Risks of Use

---

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperature, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

---

### Limitation of Remedies

---

The exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used

Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer and Inherent Risks of Use above and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Dow AgroSciences or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

\*Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

**Dow AgroSciences LLC • Indianapolis, IN 46268 U.S.A.**

Label Code: D02-043-012

Replaces Label: D02-043-011

EPA-Accepted: 03/07/01

**Revisions:**

1. Revised First Aid statements in accordance with PR Notice 2000-3.
2. Revised referral statements to Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.
3. Added the following use restriction "Do not exceed a cumulative amount of 2/3 pint (0.25 lb active ingredient (a.i.)) of clopyralid per acre per crop year."
4. Reorganized and clarified the text in both Crop Rotation Interval tables.
5. Added flax to the 0-month rotational interval for both Crop Rotation Interval tables.
6. Added biennial wormwood and black nightshade to list of weeds controlled.
7. Revised the PHI for asparagus from 12 hours to 48 hours.
8. Revised the PHI for sugar beets from 105 days to 45 days.