



Department of Agriculture  
STATE OF HAWAII

**LICENSED**

PERIOD 2015-2017 LIC. NO.

**8096.15**

# Maestro<sup>®</sup> 2EC

## Herbicide

For the control of certain broadleaf weeds in corn (field and pop), sorghum (grain and forage), wheat barley, oats, rye, triticale, seedling alfalfa, flax, garlic, onions (dry bulbs), mint, non-residential turfgrass and non-cropland/industrial sites.

### ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Octanoic acid ester of bromoxynil  
(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxybenzonitrile)\* ..... 33.4%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** ..... 66.6%

**TOTAL:** ..... 100.0%

Contains xylene range/petroleum distillates.

\*Bromoxynil octanoate equivalent to 22.9% of bromoxynil or not less than 2.0 pounds of bromoxynil per gallon.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

### WARNING / AVISO

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.)

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL  
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or  
Exposure, Call CHEMTREC  
(800) 424-9300

For Medical Emergencies Only,  
Call (877) 325-1840

EPA Reg. No. 71368-29  
EPA Est. No. 228-IL-1

Net Contents  
**2.5 Gal.**  
(9.46 L)

Manufactured for  
Nufarm Americas Inc.  
150 Harvester Drive  
Burr Ridge, IL 60527



<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>IF IN EYES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF SWALLOWED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a doctor or poison control center immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Do not give any liquid to the person.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN</b>	
This product may pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillates.	
<b>HOTLINE NUMBER</b>	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.	

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS  
WARNING / AVISO**

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Wear protective eyewear such as goggles, face shield, or safety glasses. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin, or inhaled. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):**

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category G on EPA chemical resistant category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear a long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate or Viton gloves, a chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading, protective eyewear, chemical-resistant footwear and chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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 170.240(d)(4-6)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

If you will handle a total of 60 gallons or more of this product per day, you must use a mechanical transfer system for all mixing and loading operations. If this product is packaged in a 30 gallon drum, you must use a mechanical transfer system which terminates in a drip-free hard coupling which may be used only with a spray or mix tank which has been fitted with a compatible coupling. If you do not presently own or have access to a mechanical transfer system with this type of coupling, contact your dealer for information on how to obtain such a system or to modify your present system. When using a mechanical transfer system, do not remove or disconnect the pump or probe from the container until the container has been emptied and rinsed. The pump or probe system must be used to rinse the empty container and to transfer the rinsate directly to the mixing or spray tank.

To reduce exposure to residues, wash the spray rig, tractor, and all other equipment used to handle or apply this product with water daily or before using the equipment for any other purpose.

APPLICATION BY CHEMIGATION must be done by fixed pipe, overhead sprinkler systems or hand moved pipe. If hand moved pipe is used for chemigation, the pipe must not be handled in any way until 24 hours after chemigation has been completed and residues have been flushed from the system. When applying by chemigation, no person may enter the application site unless in an enclosed vehicle.

DURING AERIAL APPLICATION, human flaggers are prohibited unless in enclosed vehicles. Aerial application is prohibited within 300 feet of residential areas (e.g., homes, schools, hospitals, shopping areas, etc.).

Apply to non-residential turf only. Do not apply to residential, playground, or schoolyard turf. Do not apply with backpack or hand-held application equipment.





### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to wildlife and fish. Use with care when applying to areas frequented by wildlife or adjacent to any body of water. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target areas. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

### PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read entire label before using this product. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the 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 intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated crops during the restricted-entry interval (REI). For all crops on this label except turf, the REI is 24 hours. The REI for harvesting sod farm turf is 12 days. The REI for other turf activities is 24 hours. For uses on turf grown for transplanting (e.g. on sod farms), notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at the entrances of treated areas. 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 over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical resistant gloves such as nitrile, Viton or barrier laminate, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure and protective eyewear.

### NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to the use of this product on non-residential turfgrass and non-cropland and industrial sites that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate of octanoic acid ester of bromoxynil containing the equivalent of 2 pounds of bromoxynil per gallon.

This product is a selective postemergence herbicide for control of important broadleaf weeds infesting corn (field and pop), sorghum (grain and forage), wheat, barley, oats, rye, triticale, alfalfa (seedling), flax, onions (dry bulb), garlic, mint (established peppermint and spearmint), sod production, non-residential turfgrass, and non-cropland and industrial sites. Optimum weed control is obtained when this product is applied to actively growing weed seedlings. This product is primarily a contact herbicide, therefore thorough coverage of the weed seedlings is essential for optimum control.

This product has little residual activity. Therefore subsequent flushes of weeds will not be controlled by the initial treatment. Generally crops that form a good canopy will help shade subsequent weed flushes. However, certain crops or short-straw varieties, for example Yaccora Rojo wheat, may not develop the crop canopy fast enough to shade the subsequent flushes of weeds.

Occasional transitory leaf burn may occur. The temporary leaf burn is similar to that seen with liquid fertilizer. Because the activity of this product is not systemic, recovery of the crop is generally rapid with no lasting effect. Frequency and amount of leaf burn may be greater when crops are stressed by abrasive winds, cool to cold evening temperatures or mechanical injury, such as that caused by hail, sleet or insect feeding. To reduce the potential for temporary leaf burn, applications should be made to dry foliage in the stated spray volumes per acre when weather conditions are not extreme.



## MIXING, LOADING AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

### 2.5 Gallon Containers

Take special care in mixing and loading this product. Hands should be placed on the container in such a way as to avoid possible drip or splash.

### 30 Gallon and Bulk Containers

If you will handle a total of 60 gallons or more of this product per day, you must use a mechanical transfer system for all mixing and loading operations. If this product is packaged in a 30 gallon drum, you must use a mechanical transfer system which terminates in a drip-free hard coupling which may be used only with a spray or mix tank which has been fitted with a compatible coupling. If you do not presently own or have access to a mechanical transfer system with this type of coupling, contact your dealer for information on how to obtain such a system or to modify your present system. When using a mechanical transfer system, do not remove or disconnect the pump or probe from the container until the container has been emptied and rinsed. The pump or probe system must be used to rinse the empty container and to transfer the rinsate directly to the mixing or spray tank.

**Maestro 2EC ALONE:** Fill the spray tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water. Begin agitation and add product. Add water to the spray tank to the desired level. Maintain sufficient agitation to ensure a uniform spray mixture during application.

**TANK MIXTURES:** This product can be applied in tank mixture with many other herbicides and insecticides registered for use on approved crops. Refer to the specific crop section for rates and other restrictions. To apply this product in mixture with another product, fill the spray tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water and begin agitation. If tank mixing with wettable powder, soluble powder, flowable or dry flowable products, add the powder or flowable product first. After the other herbicide is thoroughly mixed with water, add this product and water to the spray tank to the desired level. If tank mixing with other product types, add this product first before adding the other product. Always mix one product in water thoroughly before adding another product or compatibility problems may occur. Never mix two products together without first mixing in water.

Maintain sufficient agitation while mixing and during application to ensure a uniform spray mixture. If spray mixture is allowed to remain without agitation for short periods of time, be sure to agitate until uniformly mixed before application.

## COMPATIBILITY OF INSECTICIDES

The following foliar insecticides are compatible with Maestro 2EC as tank mixtures.

INSECTICIDE COMMON NAME	TRADE NAME	FORMULATION
Carbaryl	Sevin®	Sprayable wettable powder or Flowable
Carbofuran	Furadan®	Flowable
Chlorpyrifos	Lorsban®	Emulsifiable Concentrate
Diazinon	Various	Emulsifiable Concentrate
Dimethoate	Various	Emulsifiable Concentrate
Fenvalerate	Pydrin®	Emulsifiable Concentrate
Malathion	Various	Emulsifiable Concentrate
Oxydemeton-methyl	Metasystox®-R	Sprayable Concentrate
Pemetrin	Pounce®	Emulsifiable Concentrate
Trichlofon	Dylox®	Soluble Powder

If tank mixing with products other than those listed above or within each crop section, perform a compatibility test to ensure satisfactory spray preparation. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (0.5 to 1 quart) of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility usually will appear within 5 to 15 minutes after mixing. To ensure maximum crop safety and weed control, follow all cautions and limitations on this label and the labels of products used in the tank mixture with this product.

## SPRAYABLE LIQUID FERTILIZERS AND SPRAY ADDITIVES

This product can be applied in combination with sprayable liquid fertilizer or spray additives such as surfactants or crop oil concentrate. When tank mixing with liquid fertilizer always add the fertilizer to the spray tank first and agitate thoroughly before adding this product. Always predetermine the compatibility with liquid fertilizer by mixing small proportional quantities in advance. Agitation must be maintained during filling and application operations to ensure that this product is evenly mixed with the fertilizer. Leaf burn may occur when this product is applied with liquid fertilizer, but new leaves are not adversely affected.

**CAUTION:** Fertilizers and spray additives can increase foliage leaf burn when applied with this product. Do not apply fertilizers or spray additives with this product if leaf burn is a major concern due to environmental conditions, crop or variety sensitivity to this product. Do not apply this product in combination with fertilizers or spray additives if restricted under the individual crop use directions.



## APPLICATION PROCEDURES

This product can be applied to registered use areas by ground, aerial and sprinkler irrigation equipment. The following provides methods of application for each crop.

CROP	TYPE OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT		
	GROUND	AERIAL	SPRINKLER IRRIGATION
CORN, (FIELD AND POP)	X	X	X
SORGHUM (GRAIN AND FORAGE), AND SUDANGRASS	X	X	X
WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, RYE, TRITICALE	X	X	X
ALFALFA (SEEDLING)	X	X	X
FLAX	X	X	-
GARLIC	X	X	X
MINT	X	-	X
ONIONS (DRY BULBS)	X	X*	X
NON-RESIDENTIAL TURFGRASS	X	X	-
NON-CROPLAND/INDUSTRIAL SITES	X	X	-

(X) Indicates application use

\*Preemergence only

## AERIAL APPLICATION

Use orifice discs, cores and nozzle types and arrangements that will provide for optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage. In general a minimum spray volume of 5 GPA and a maximum pressure of 40 psi.

Do not apply during inversion conditions, when winds are gusty or when other conditions favor poor spray coverage and/or off-target spray movement. Off-target spray movement can be minimized by increasing spray volume per acre and not applying when winds exceed 10 mph.

## SPRAY DRIFT

**SENSITIVE AREAS:** The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitats for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

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

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulation.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

**INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE:** (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

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

**CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE:** (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

**BOOM LENGTH:** (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.



**APPLICATION HEIGHT:** (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

**SWATH ADJUSTMENT:** (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

**WIND:** (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

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

**TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY:** (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

**TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS:** (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that 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.

## GROUND APPLICATION

Use a standard herbicide boom sprayer that provides uniform and accurate application. Sprayer should be equipped with screens no finer than 50 mesh in the nozzle tips and in-line strainers.

Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough and uniform spray coverage. For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage use of flat fan nozzles (maximum tip size 8008) with a spray pressure of 40 to 60 psi. Other nozzle types and lower spray pressures that produce coarse spray droplets may not provide adequate coverage of the weeds to ensure optimum control. Raindrop nozzles and flood nozzles are not recommended as weed control with this product may be reduced.

In general, a spray volume of 10 to 20 gallons per acre (GPA) is desirable for optimum spray coverage. A minimum of 5 GPA with a minimum spray pressure of 50 psi and a maximum ground speed of 10 mph may be used with higher speed, low volume ground application if ground terrain, crop and weed density allow effective spray distribution. When using higher speed equipment, a maximum ground speed of 10 mph is suggested if field conditions cause excessive boom movement during application which results in poor spray coverage. Ground applications made when dry, dusty field conditions exist may provide reduced weed control in wheel track areas. Applications using less than 10 gallons per acre may result in reduced weed control.

When weed infestations are heavy, use of higher spray volumes and spray pressure will be helpful in obtaining uniform weed coverage. When corn or grain sorghum are large enough to interfere with the spray pattern, drop nozzles should be used to obtain uniform weed coverage. If you are unsure of the infestation level or size of crop, consult your local extension service.

Do not apply when winds are gusty or when other conditions favor poor spray coverage and/or off-target spray movement.

## SPRINKLER IRRIGATION APPLICATION

This product can be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems to wheat, barley, oats, rye, triticale, field corn, popcorn, grain sorghum, mint, garlic, onions (dry bulb) and seedling alfalfa.

Apply this product through sprinkler systems including center pivot, lateral move, side (wheel) roll, solid set or hand move irrigation systems only. If hand moved pipe is used for chemigation, the pipe must not be handled in any way until 24 hours after chemigation has been completed and residues have been flushed from the system. When applying by chemigation, no person may enter the application site unless in an enclosed vehicle. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

**SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATION THROUGH AUTOMATED SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEM.**

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.





6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
8. Agitation is recommended in the pesticide supply tank when applying this product.
9. This product should be applied continuously for the duration of the water application with center pivot and continuous lateral move systems. Application of this product should be made during the last 30 to 45 minutes of the irrigation set with other overhead sprinkler systems.
10. For best performance, set the sprinkler system to deliver approximately 0.5 inch or less of water per acre.
11. Remove scale, pesticide residues and other foreign matter from the supply tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water.
12. If this product is diluted in the supply tank, fill the tank with half of the water amount desired, add the herbicide and then add remaining water amount with agitation. Always dilute with at least 4 parts water to 1 part of this product.
13. Start the sprinklers and then inject this product into the irrigation line. This product should be injected with a positive displacement pump into the main line at least 8 feet ahead of a right angle turn to insure adequate mixing. Refer to this product's label for detailed information on application rates and timings.

### CHEMIGATION USER PRECAUTIONS

Application of more than 0.5 inch per acre of irrigation water may result in decreased product performance on certain soils. Do not apply when conditions favor drift, when system connections or fittings leak, or when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution. Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all the lines and nozzles before turning off irrigation water. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. Do not connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application to a public water system. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operations, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

**CULTIVATION:** When properly utilized, timely cultivations of row crops may aid overall weed control efforts as well as crop growth. However, cultivation BEFORE or DURING applications of this product may place target weeds under stress, resulting in erratic weed control. Whenever this product is being utilized in an overall weed control program, plan to postpone any anticipated cultivations until 5 to 7 days after application to ensure best performance.

### GENERAL WEED LIST

Postemergence application of this product will control the following weeds when sprayed in the seedling stage. Maximum weed stage of growth is listed under RECOMMENDED USES for each crop.

#### MOST SUSCEPTIBLE BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES

Annual Sowthistle	( <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> )
Black Nightshade	( <i>Solanum nigrum</i> )
Blue Mustard	( <i>Chorispora tenella</i> )
Bristly starbur	( <i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i> )
Coast Fiddleneck	( <i>Amsinckia intermedia</i> )
Common Cocklebur	( <i>Xanthium strumarium</i> )
Common Lambsquarters	( <i>Chenopodium album</i> )
Common Tarweed	( <i>Hemizonia congesta</i> )
Cutleaf Nightshade	( <i>Solanum triflorum</i> )
Eastern Black Nightshade	( <i>Solanum ptycanthum</i> )
Field Pennycress	( <i>Thlaspi arvense</i> )
Green Smartweed	( <i>Polygonum scabrum</i> )
Hairy Nightshade	( <i>Solanum sarachoides</i> )
Jimsonweed	( <i>Datura stramonium</i> )
Ladysthumb	( <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> )
Lanceleaf sage*	( <i>Salvia reflexa</i> )
Pennsylvania Smartweed	( <i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i> )
Pepperweed spp.	(annual) ( <i>Lepidium</i> spp.)
Shepherdspurse	( <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> )
Silverleaf Nightshade	( <i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i> )
Tartary Buckwheat	( <i>Fagopyrum tataricum</i> )
1Sunflower	( <i>Helianthus annuus</i> )
Wild Buckwheat	( <i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> )

<sup>1</sup>For control of sunflower, delay application until first emerging sunflower seedlings are 4 inches in height.

\*Not registered for use in California.

#### SUSCEPTIBLE BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES

Buffalobur	( <i>Solanum rostratum</i> )
Burcucumber	( <i>Sicyos angulatus</i> )
Common Groundsel	( <i>Senecio vulgaris</i> )
Common ragweed	( <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> )
Corn Chamomile	( <i>Anthemis arvensis</i> )
Corn Gromwell	( <i>Lithospermum arvense</i> )
Cow Cockle	( <i>Saponaria vaccaria</i> )
Giant Ragweed	( <i>Ambrosia trifida</i> )
Hemp Sesbania	( <i>Sesbania exaltata</i> )
Ivyleaf morningglory	( <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> )
Knawel	( <i>Scleranthus annus</i> )
<sup>2</sup> Kochia	( <i>Kochia scoparia</i> )
London Rocket	( <i>Sisymbrium irio</i> )
Mayweed	( <i>Anthemis cotula</i> )
Pitted morningglory*	( <i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i> )
Prostrate Knotweed	( <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> )
Puncture Vine	( <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> )
<sup>2</sup> Redroot Pigweed	( <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> )
Russian Thistle	( <i>Salsola kali</i> )
<sup>2</sup> Spiny Pigweed	( <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> )
Tall Morningglory	( <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> )
<sup>2</sup> Tall Waterhemp	( <i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i> )
Tumble mustard	( <i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i> )
Velvetleaf	( <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> )
Venice Mallow	( <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> )
Wild Mustard	( <i>Sinapis arvensis</i> )
Wild Radish	( <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> )
Yellow Starthistle	( <i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> )

<sup>2</sup>For effective control, these weeds should not exceed the 4-leaf stage or 2 inches in height, whichever comes first.





## WEED SUPPRESSION

This product suppresses the growth of Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) by burning down top growth. Regrowth may occur.

### CALIFORNIA REGISTRATIONS

Only the following crops are registered for use in California: seedling alfalfa, small grains (wheat, barley, oats, rye and triticale), flax, corn (post emergence application only), sorghum (post emergence application only), mint, onions, garlic; chemigation in seedling alfalfa, small grains, onions and garlic; 2,4-D and MCPA tank mixtures in small grains; 2,4-D and atrazine tank mixtures in corn and sorghum; 2,4-DB and Pursuit® tank mixtures in seedling alfalfa; sod production, non-residential turfgrass; and non-cropland and industrial sites. All applications must be made with a minimum spray volume of 10 GPA by ground or 5 GPA by air equipment.

### SPECIFIC CROPS

#### CEREAL GRAIN CROPS

Corn (Field and Pop), Sorghum (Grain and Forage), and Sudangrass, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye and Triticale

#### FORAGE, FIBER AND SPECIALITY CROPS

Alfalfa (Seedling), Flax, Garlic, Mint (Established Peppermint and Spearmint), Onions (Dry Bulbs)

#### GRASS CROPS

Non-Residential Turfgrass

#### NON-CROPLAND

Non-cropland and Industrial Sites

### CEREAL GRAIN CROPS

#### CORN (FIELD AND POP), SORGHUM (GRAIN AND FORAGE), AND SUDANGRASS

##### MAESTRO 2EC

PRODUCT	RATE	APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
		CROP	WEEDS
Maestro 2EC	Preemergence 1 to 1-1/2 pints/A	Apply to corn or sorghum before planting until just prior to crop emergence.	See CORN AND SORGHUM APPLICATION RATE TABLE - Maestro 2EC for list of weeds and corresponding stages of growth that are controlled by this product at listed rates of application. For control of additional weeds not listed in the rate table see the GENERAL WEED LIST.
	1 pint/A	Apply to corn after emergence but prior to tassel emergence. Apply to sorghum and sudangrass between the 3-leaf stage but prior to the preboot stage (growth stage 4).	
	1-1/2 pints/A	Apply to corn between the 4-leaf stage and prior to tassel emergence. Apply to sorghum and sudangrass between the 4-leaf stage but prior to preboot stage (growth stage 4).	
	2 pints/A	Apply to field corn only between the 4-leaf stage but prior to tassel emergence. WARNING: DO NOT APPLY THE 2 PINTS/A RATE OF MAESTRO 2EC ALONE OR IN TANK MIXTURES TO SORGHUM.	
	Chemigation 2 pints/A only	Apply to corn after emergence but prior to tassel emergence. Apply to sorghum and sudangrass after emergence but prior to preboot stage (growth stage 4). Apply through automated sprinkler irrigation systems with a mechanical transfer loading system only. See MIXING, LOADING AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS section for complete details.	
			Apply to MOST SUSCEPTIBLE broadleaf weeds up to the 8-leaf stage or 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, whichever comes first. Apply to SUSCEPTIBLE broadleaf weeds up to the 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first. Do not use chemigation for control of weeds that exceed 4 inches in height because control may be unacceptable.



## CORN AND SORGHUM APPLICATION RATE TABLE

WEED SPECIES <sup>1</sup> When determining leaf stage, count all leaves except cotyledonary leaves	1 Pint/A		1-1/2 to 2 Pints/A <sup>4</sup>	
	Max. Leaf Stage	Max. Weed Height (inches)	Max. Leaf Stage Max.	Weed Height (inches)
Black Nightshade ( <i>Solanum nigrum</i> )	6	6	6	6
Buffalobur ( <i>Solanum rostratum</i> )	4	2	6	4
Burcucumber ( <i>Sicyos angulatus</i> )	-	-	4	4
Common Cocklebur ( <i>Xanthium strumarium</i> )	6	8	8	10
Common Lambsquarters ( <i>Chenopodium album</i> )	-	6	-	8
Common Ragweed ( <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> )	6	4	8	6
Eastern Black Nightshade ( <i>Solanum ptycanthum</i> )	6	6	6	6
Giant Ragweed ( <i>Ambrosia trifida</i> )	6	4	6	6
Hemp Sesbania ( <i>Sesbania exaltata</i> )	-	-	4	4
Ivyleaf Morningglory ( <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> )	3	3	4	4
Jimsonweed ( <i>Datura stramonium</i> )	4	4	6	6
Kochia ( <i>Kochia scoparia</i> )	-	-	-	2
Ladysthumb ( <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> )	4	4	6	6
Pennsylvania Smartweed ( <i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i> )	4	4	6	6
Pitted Morningglory* ( <i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i> )	3	3	4	4
Redroot Pigweed <sup>3</sup> ( <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> )	-	-	4	2
Spiny Pigweed <sup>3</sup> ( <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> )	-	-	4	2
Sunflower ( <i>Helianthus annuus</i> )	4	6	6	8
Tall Morningglory ( <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> )	3	3	4	4
Tall Waterhemp <sup>3</sup> ( <i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i> )	-	-	4	2
Velvetleaf ( <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> )	4	3	6	5
Venice Mallow ( <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> )	-	-	4	2
Wild Buckwheat ( <i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> )	4	6	6	8
Wild Mustard ( <i>Sinapis arvensis</i> )	-	-	4	4

### WEEDS SUPPRESSED<sup>2</sup>

Canada Thistle ( <i>Cirsium arvense</i> )	Not Recommended	8 inch to bud stage
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- When determining leaf stage, count all leaves except cotyledonary leaves.
- This product suppresses the growth by burning down of top growth. Regrowth may occur.
- Control of pigweeds in the high plains areas of Texas and Oklahoma may not be satisfactory with this product. Repeat applications may be necessary to achieve satisfactory control.
- Do not apply this product at the 2 pints/A rate to sorghum.

\*Not registered for use in California.

## TANK MIXTURES

PRODUCT	RATE	APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
		CROP	WEEDS
Maestro 2EC + atrazine	Preemergence 3/4 to 1-1/2 pints/A + 1/2 to 1-1/5 lb ai/A	Apply to corn or sorghum before planting until just prior to crop emergence.	See CORN AND SORGHUM APPLICATION RATE TABLE - Maestro 2EC + ATRAZINE TANK MIXTURES for list of weeds and corresponding stages of growth that are controlled by Maestro 2EC + atrazine tank mixtures at listed rates of application. For control of additional weeds not listed in the rate table see the GENERAL WEED LIST.
	3/4 to 1 pint/A + 1/2 to 1-1/5 lb ai/A	Apply to corn after emergence but before corn is 12 inches tall. Apply to sorghum between the 3-leaf stage but prior to the preboot stage (growth stage 4) or 12 inches in height, whichever comes first.	
	1-1/2 pints/A + 1/2 to 1-1/5 lb ai/A	Apply to corn between the 4-leaf stage and before corn is 12 inches tall. Apply to sorghum between the 4-leaf stage but prior to the preboot stage (growth stage 4) or 12 inches in height, whichever comes first.	

### ATRAZINE TANK MIX RESTRICTIONS

Atrazine is a Restricted Use Herbicide due to ground water concerns, users must read and follow all precautionary statements and instructions on the atrazine label in order to minimize the potential for atrazine to reach ground water.

**CORN AND SORGHUM APPLICATION RATE TABLE  
MAESTRO 2EC + ATRAZINE TANK MIXTURES**

WEED SPECIES <sup>1</sup>	MAESTRO 2EC AND ATRAZINE RATE (TANK MIX)											
	3/4 Pint/A		3/4 Pint/A		1 Pint/A		1 Pint/A		1-1/2 Pint/A		1-1/2 Pint/A	
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
When determining leaf stage, count all leaves except cotyledonary leaves	1/2 lb. ai/A	1/2 lb. ai/A	1-1/5 lb. ai/A	1-1/5 lb. ai/A	1/2 lb. ai/A	1/2 lb. ai/A	1-1/5 lb. ai/A	1-1/5 lb. ai/A	1/2 lb. ai/A	1/2 lb. ai/A	1-1/5 lb. ai/A	1-1/5 lb. ai/A
	MAX LEAF STAGE	MAX WEED HEIGHT	MAX LEAF STAGE	MAX WEED HEIGHT	MAX LEAF STAGE	MAX WEED HEIGHT	MAX LEAF STAGE	MAX WEED HEIGHT	MAX LEAF STAGE	MAX WEED HEIGHT	MAX LEAF STAGE	MAX WEED HEIGHT
Black Nightshade ( <i>Solanum nigrum</i> )	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Buffalobur ( <i>Solanum rosstratum</i> )	4	4	4	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4
Burcucumber ( <i>Sicyos angulatus</i> )	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6
Common Cocklebur ( <i>Xanthum strumarium</i> )	6	8	8	10	8	10	10	12	10	12	10	12
Common Lambsquarters ( <i>Chenopodium album</i> )	-	6	-	10	-	10	-	12	-	12	-	12
Common Ragweed ( <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> )	6	4	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	6
Eastern Black Nightshade ( <i>Solanum ptycanthum</i> )	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Entireleaf Morningglory ( <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> )	-	-	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3
Giant Ragweed ( <i>Ambrosia trifida</i> )	4	6	6	8	6	8	6	8	8	10	8	10
Hemp Sesbania ( <i>Sesbania exaltata</i> )	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Ivyleaf Morningglory ( <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> )	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Jimsonweed ( <i>Datura stramonium</i> )	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Kochia ( <i>Kochia scoparia</i> )	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	4	-	4
Ladythumb ( <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> )	4	4	4	4	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	8
Marestail* ( <i>Coryza canadensis</i> )	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	5
Palmleaf Morningglory ( <i>Ipomoea wrightii</i> )	-	-	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3
Pennsylvania Smartweed ( <i>Polygonum strumarium</i> )	4	4	4	4	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	8
Pitted Morningglory* ( <i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i> )	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Pokeweed* ( <i>Phytolacca americana</i> )	-	-	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Prickly Sida ( <i>Sida Spinosus</i> )	-	-	6	2	4	1	6	2	4	1	6	2
Puncturevine ( <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> )	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	6	4	6	4
Purple Morningglory ( <i>Ipomoea muricata</i> )	-	-	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
Redroot Pigweed <sup>3</sup> ( <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> )	4	2	8	6	6	4	8	6	6	4	8	6
Smallflower Morningglory ( <i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i> )	-	-	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3
Smooth Pigweed <sup>3</sup> ( <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> )	4	2	6	4	4	2	6	4	6	4	6	4
Spiny Pigweed <sup>3</sup> ( <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> )	4	2	8	6	6	4	8	6	6	4	8	6
Sunflower ( <i>Helianthus annus</i> )	6	8	8	10	8	10	10	12	10	12	10	12
Tall Morningglory ( <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> )	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Tall Waterhemp <sup>3</sup> ( <i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i> )	4	2	8	6	6	4	8	6	6	4	8	6
Toothed Spurge ( <i>Euphorbia dentata</i> )	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Velveleaf ( <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> )	4	3	4	3	6	5	6	5	8	6	8	6
Venice Mallow ( <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> )	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2
Wild Buckwheat ( <i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> )	6	8	8	10	8	10	10	12	10	12	10	12
Wild Mustard ( <i>Sinapis arvensis</i> )	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<b>WEEDS SUPPRESSED<sup>2</sup></b>	Not Recommended		Not Recommended		8" bud		8" bud		8" bud		8" bud	
Canada thistle ( <i>Cirsium arvense</i> )	Not Recommended		Not Recommended		8" bud		8" bud		8" bud		8" bud	



<sup>1</sup>When determining leaf stage, count all leaves except cotyledonary leaves.

<sup>2</sup>Selected rates of Maestro 2EC + atrazine tank mixtures suppress the growth by burning down of top growth. Regrowth may occur.

<sup>3</sup>If pigweeds (*Amaranthus* spp.) present in the field to be treated have been identified as triazine resistant biotypes, use Maestro 2EC at 1-1/2 pints/A in a tank mixture with atrazine at 1/2 or 1-1/5 lb. ai/A. Applications should be made when pigweeds do not exceed the 4-leaf stage and 2 inches in height. Control of pigweeds in the high plains areas of Texas and Oklahoma may not be satisfactory with Maestro 2EC + atrazine tank mixtures. Repeat applications may be necessary to achieve satisfactory control.

\* Not registered for use in California.

### ATRAZINE CONVERSION TABLE<sup>1</sup>

ATRAZINE FORMULATION	ATRAZINE RATE POUNDS OF ACTIVE INGREDIENT PER ACRE	ATRAZINE FORMULATION RATE PER ACRE
Atrazine 4L	1/2 1-1/5	1 Pint 2-2/5 Pints
Atrazine 80WP	1/2 1-1/5	5/8 Pound 1-1/2 Pounds
Aatrex® Nine-O	1/2 1-1/5	3/5 Pound 1-1/3 Pounds

<sup>1</sup>Follow all precautions and limitations on the labels of products used in tank mixture with this product.

### SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR OTHER WEED PROBLEMS IN CORN AND SORGHUM

#### Large Common Cocklebur, Common Lambsquarters and Sunflower

For control of common cocklebur and common lambsquarters up to 14 inches in height and sunflower up to 18 inches in height, use a postemergence application of this product at 1 pint/A. Make a second application of this product at the same rate 7 to 10 days later.

#### Large Velvetleaf

For control of velvetleaf up to 14 inches in height, use postemergence application of this product at 1-1/2 to 2 pints/A or this product + atrazine tank mixture at 1 pint/A + 1-1/5 lb ai/A. Make a second application of this herbicide at 1 pint/A 7 to 10 days later, but do not exceed a total of 2 pints/A of this product per season on corn (field and pop).

#### Canada Thistle Management

For effective management of Canada thistle, the following treatments of this product should be applied to thistle from 8 inch to the bud stage for in-season burndown of top growth:

Maestro 2EC at 1-1/2 to 2 pints/A

Maestro 2EC at 1 to 1-1/2 pints/A + atrazine at 1/2 to 1-1/5 lbs ai/A

Maestro 2EC at 1 to 1-1/2 pints/A + Banvel® or Clarity® at 1/4 to 1/2 pint/A

Maestro 2EC at 1 to 1-1/2 pints/A + atrazine at 1/2 to 1-1/5 lbs ai/A + Banvel or Clarity at 1/8 to 1/4 pint/A

Maestro 2EC at 1 to 1-1/2 pints/A + 2,4-D at 1/8 to 1/4 lb ai/A

Maestro 2EC at 1 to 1-1/2 pints/A + atrazine at 1/2 to 1-1/5 lbs ai/A + 2,4-D at 1/8 - 1/4 lb ai/A

If possible follow with cultivation 14 to 21 days after treatment. In the fall apply 2,4-D (such as Weedone® 638), Banvel, Clarity, or Roundup® at listed rates to Canada thistle 4 to 8 inches tall prior to killing frost. Follow with a similar control program in next years rotational crop.

### ADDITIONAL TANK MIXTURES

PRODUCT	RATE	APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
		CROP	WEEDS
Maestro 2EC + Banvel	1 pint/A + 1/8 to 1/2 pint/A	Apply to field corn after emergence but before corn is 36 inches tall or 15 days before tassel emergence, whichever comes first. Apply to sorghum between the 3-leaf stage but prior to the preboot stage (growth stage 4) or 15 inches in height, whichever comes first. Do not apply in the boot stage. Use drop nozzles if crop is taller than 8 inches.	All weeds controlled by this product at listed rates of application plus improved control of pigweed. For Canada thistle burn-down and field bindweed suppression up to the mid-bloom stage, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint/A of Banvel with this product.
	1-1/2 pints/A + 1/8 to 1/2 pint/A	Apply to field corn between the 4-leaf stage but before corn is 36 inches tall or 15 days before tassel emergence, whichever comes first. Apply to sorghum between the 4-leaf stage but prior to the preboot stage (growth stage 4) or 15 inches in height, whichever comes first. Do not apply in the boot stage. Use drop nozzles if crop is taller than 8 inches.	

(continued)



**ADDITIONAL TANK MIXTURES (continued)**

PRODUCT	RATE	APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
		CROP	WEEDS
Maestro 2EC + atrazine + Banvel <sup>1</sup>	1 pint/A + 1/2 to 1-1/5 lb ai/A + 1/8 to 1/4 pint/A	Apply to field corn after emergence but before corn is 12 inches tall. Apply to sorghum between the 3-leaf stage but prior to the preboot stage (growth stage 4) or 12 inches in height, whichever comes first. Use drop nozzles if crop is taller than 8 inches.	All weeds controlled by Maestro 2EC + atrazine tank mixtures at listed rates of application plus improved control of pigweed. For field bindweed suppression, use 1/4 pint/A of Banvel/Clarity with Maestro 2EC.
	1-1/2 pints/A + 1/2 to 1-1/5 lb ai/A + 1/8 to 1/4 pint/A	Apply to field corn between the 4-leaf stage and before corn is 12 inches tall. Apply to sorghum between the 4-leaf stage but prior to the preboot stage (growth stage 4) or 12 inches in height, whichever comes first. Do not apply in the boot stage. Use drop nozzles if crop is taller than 8 inches.	
Maestro 2EC + 2,4-D (such as WEEDONE and WEEDAR <sup>®</sup> brand Herbicide)	1 pint/A + 1/16 to 1/4 lb ai/A	Apply to field corn after emergence but prior to tassel emergence. Use drop nozzles if crop is taller than 8 inches. Apply to sorghum between the 3-leaf stage but prior to the preboot stage (growth stage 4) or 15 inches in height, whichever comes first. Use drop nozzles if crop is taller than 8 inches.	All weeds controlled by Maestro 2EC at listed rates plus improved pigweed and Kochia control. For Canada thistle burndown and field bindweed suppression up to the mid-bloom stage, use 1/8 to 1/4 lb. ai/A of 2,4-D with Maestro 2EC.
	1-1/2 pints/A + 1/16 to 1/4 lb ai/A	Apply to field corn between the 4-leaf stage but prior to tassel emergence. Use drop nozzles if crop is taller than 8 inches. Apply to sorghum between the 4-leaf stage but prior to the preboot stage (growth stage 4) or 15 inches in height, whichever comes first. Use drop nozzles if crop is taller than 8 inches.	
Maestro 2EC + atrazine + 2,4-D (such as WEEDONE and WEEDAR brand Herbicide)	1 pint/A + 1/2 to 1-1/5 lb ai/A + 1/16 to 1/4 pint/A	Apply to field corn after emergence but before the corn is 12 inches tall. Use drop nozzles if crop is taller than 8 inches. Apply to sorghum between the 3-leaf stage but prior to the preboot stage (growth stage 4) or 12 inches in height, whichever comes first. Use drop nozzles if crop is taller than 8 inches.	All weeds controlled by Maestro 2EC + atrazine tank mixtures at listed rates of application plus improved devils claw control. For Canada thistle burndown and field bindweed suppression, use 1/8 to 1/4 lb ai/A of 2,4-D with Maestro 2EC.
	1-1/2 pints/A + 1/2 to 1-1/5 lb ai/A + 1/16 to 1/4 pint/A	Apply to field corn between the 4-leaf stage but before the corn is 12 inches tall. Use drop nozzles if crop is taller than 8 inches. Apply to sorghum between the 4-leaf stage but prior to the preboot stage (growth stage 4) or 12 inches in height, whichever comes first. Use drop nozzles if crop is taller than 8 inches.	
Maestro 2EC + Accent <sup>®</sup> + Non-ionic surfactant	1 pint/A + 2/3 oz/A + 1 qt/100 gal of water (0.25% v/v)	Apply to field corn preemergence or postemergence up to 36 inches tall. Use drop nozzles when corn is 24 to 36 inches tall. Do not apply this tank mix to sorghum.	All broadleaf weeds controlled by Maestro 2EC at 1 or 1-1/2 pints/A plus grasses and broadleaves controlled by Accent. For optimum weed control, treat when broadleaves and grasses are in the recommended growth stage or size. Follow the weed size guideline on Maestro 2EC or Accent labels that are least restrictive.
	1-1/2 pints/A + 2/3 oz/A + 1 qt/100 gal of water (0.25% v/v)	Apply to field corn between the 4-leaf stage up to 36 inches in height. Use drop nozzles when corn is 24 to 36 inches tall. Do not apply this tank mix to sorghum.	

<sup>1</sup>Clarity may be used at the same rates as Banvel in a tank mixture on corn. These mixtures must be applied before corn exceeds 8 inches in height. Do not use Clarity in a tank mixture with Maestro 2EC or Maestro 2EC + atrazine on sorghum.

(continued)

**ADDITIONAL TANK MIXTURES (continued)**

PRODUCT	RATE	APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
		CROP	WEEDS
Maestro 2EC + atrazine + Accent + Non-ionic surfactant	1 pint/A + 1/2 to 1-1/5 lb ai/A + 2/3 oz/A + 1 qt/100 gal of water (0.25% v/v)	Apply to field corn preemergence or postemergence but before the corn is 12 inches tall. Do not apply this tank mix to sorghum.	All broadleaf weeds controlled by Maestro 2EC + atrazine plus grasses and broadleaves controlled by Accent. For optimum weed control, treat when broadleaves and grasses are in the recommended growth stage or size. Follow the weed size guideline on Maestro 2EC or Accent labels that are least restrictive.
	1-1/2 pint/A + 1/2 to 1-1/5 lb ai/A + 2/3 oz/A + 1 qt/100 gal of water (0.25% v/v)	Apply to field corn between the 4-leaf stage of crop growth but before the corn is 12 inches tall. Do not apply this tank mix to sorghum.	
Maestro 2EC + Beacon® + Non-ionic surfactant	1 pint/A + 0.38 to 0.76 oz/A1 (1 to 2 packets/ 4 acres) + 1 qt/100 gal of water (0.25% v/v)	Apply to field corn from 4 to 20 inches in height. Do not apply this tank mix to sorghum.	All broadleaf weeds controlled by Maestro 2EC at 1 pint/A plus grasses and broadleaves controlled by Beacon. For optimum weed control treat when broadleaves and grasses are in the recommended growth stage or size. Follow the weed size guidelines on Maestro 2EC or Beacon labels that are least restrictive.
Maestro 2EC + Exceed® + Non-ionic surfactant	3/4 to 1 pint/A + 0.5 to 1.0 oz/A + 1 qt/100 gal of water (0.25% v/v)	Apply to field corn from 4 to 48 inches in height and before tasseling, whichever comes first. Do not apply this tank mix to sorghum.	Addition of Exceed to 0.5 ounce/A to Maestro 2EC at 3/4 to 1 pint/A will control all weeds on Maestro 2EC's label at 1 pint/A plus improved control of velvetleaf and pigweed species. Addition of Exceed at 1.0 ounce/A to Maestro 2EC at 3/4 to 1 pint/A will control all weeds on both Maestro 2EC and Exceed labels. Follow the weed size guidelines on Maestro 2EC and Exceed labels that are least restrictive.
Maestro 2EC + Permit® + Non-ionic surfactant	3/4 to 1 pint/A + 1/3 to 2/3 oz/A + 1 qt/100 gal of water (0.25% v/v)	Apply to field corn from the 3-leaf stage to layby. Do not apply this tank mix to sorghum.	Addition of Permit to 1/3 ounce/A of Maestro 2EC at 3/4 to 1 pint /A will control all weeds on Maestro 2EC's label at 1 pint/A plus improved control of velvetleaf and pigweed species. Addition of Permit at 2/3 ounce/A to Maestro 2EC at 3/4 to 1 pint/A will control all weeds on both Maestro 2EC and Permit labels. Follow the weed size guidelines on Maestro 2EC and Permit labels that are least restrictive.

*(continued)*

**ADDITIONAL TANK MIXTURES (continued)**

PRODUCT	RATE	APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
		CROP	WEEDS
Maestro 2EC + Stinger®	1 pint/A + 1/3 - 2/3 pint/A	Apply to field corn after emergence up to 24 inches in height. Do not apply this tank mix to sorghum.	All weeds controlled by Maestro 2EC at listed rates of application plus improved Canada thistle burndown. For optimum performance apply to Canada thistle at least 4 inches in diameter or height but before bud stage.
	1-1/2 pints/A + 1/3 - 2/3 pint/A	Apply to field corn 4-leaf stage up to 24 inches in height. Do not apply this tank mix to sorghum.	
Maestro 2EC + Atrazine + Stinger	1 pint/A + 1/2 to 1-1/5 lb ai/A + 1/3 - 2/3 pint/A	Apply to field corn after emergence up but before corn is 12 inches tall. Do not apply this tank mix to sorghum.	All weeds controlled by Maestro 2EC + atrazine tank mixtures at listed rates of application plus improved Canada thistle burndown. For optimum performance apply to Canada thistle at least 4 inches in diameter or height but before bud stage.
	1-1/2 pints/A + 1/2 to 1-1/5 lb ai/A + 1/3 - 2/3 pint/A	Apply to field corn from 4-leaf stage but before corn is 12 inches tall. Do not apply this tankmix to sorghum.	
Maestro 2EC + Pursuit + Non-ionic surfactant + UAN Fertilizer solution	3/4 - 1 pint/A + 4 ounces/A + 1 qt/100 gallons + 1-2 quarts/A	Apply this tank mix only on field corn hybrids possessing resistance to Pursuit herbicide. Contact your seed supplier for further information. Apply this tank mix to corn between the 3-leaf to 8-leaf stage of growth. Do not use crop oil concentrates when applying Maestro 2EC + Pursuit tank mixtures.	This tank mix will control all broadleaf weeds listed as controlled by Maestro 2EC at 1 pint/A plus giant foxtail, redroot pigweed, and other grass and broadleaf weeds listed on the Pursuit label.
Maestro 2EC + Bladex® 80W or Bladex 90DF	1 pint/A + 1-1/2 to 2-1/2 lb/A + 1-3/10 to 2-1/5 lb/A	Apply to field corn between the 3-leaf stage but before the fifth leaf is visible in the whorl. Tank mixture with Bladex or Extrazine may cause browning, yellowing or stunting of field corn. Do not apply Maestro 2EC in tank mixture with Bladex or Extrazine under cold, wet weather conditions or to weather, storm, disease or insect-stressed field corn.	All weeds controlled by this product at 1-1/2 pints/A plus suppression or control of foxtails and other annual grasses that do not exceed 1-1/2 inches in height.
	1 pint/A + 1-3/10 to 2-1/5 lb/A		
Maestro 2EC + Extrazine® II DF or Extrazine 90DF	1 pint/A + 1-3/10 to 2-1/5 lb/A	Do not add adjuvants such as surfactants or crop oils or fertilizer solutions as excessive crop injury may occur. Do not apply to popcorn or corn grown for seed.	
Maestro 2EC + Roundup Preemergence	1 to 1-1/2 pints/A + 1/2 to 3 pints/A	Apply to corn or sorghum before planting time up until just prior to crop emergence.	All weeds controlled by this product at listed rates of application plus control of certain grass and perennial weeds. Refer to Roundup label for rate to use depending on weeds present at time of application.

**RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS: Corn (Field and Pop) and Sorghum (Grain and Forage), and Sudangrass**

- This product does not control grasses. Therefore, it is recommended that a suitable grass control program be used to provide any required grass control.
- Addition of a spray additive or mixture with liquid fertilizers may cause excessive crop leafburn.
- Seed corn producers should consult the respective seed corn company regarding tolerance of certain seed production inbred lines to this product.
- Do not apply this product to postemergence to seed corn inbreds or popcorn prior to the 3-leaf stage of crop growth as excessive crop leaf burn may occur.
- Do not plant rotational crops within 30 days following this product application.



- Do not cut crop for feed, fodder or graze within 45 days of application.
- The total cumulative rate must not exceed 0.5 lb/A bromoxynil (2 pints/A Maestro 2EC) per season.
- Postemergence application prior to the 3-leaf growth stage of corn or sorghum may result in increased crop leaf burn.
- Tank mixtures with Accent/nonionic surfactant or Beacon/nonionic surfactant may result in increased initial crop leaf burn. Use of crop oil concentrate, nitrogen fertilizer solution or other adjuvants in Maestro 2EC + Accent or Maestro 2EC + Beacon tank mixtures may result in a further increase in crop leaf burn.
- Special care should be taken when using this product and Banvel, Clarity, or 2,4-D tank mixtures to avoid off target drift to sensitive crops.
- Tank mixtures with 2,4-D, Banvel, or Clarity can cause stalk brittleness to field corn. Tank mixtures with 2,4-D and Banvel, can cause stalk brittleness to sorghum. Winds or cultivation may cause breakage while crop is brittle.
- Follow all restrictions and precautions on the label of all products used in tank mixture with this product.
- Do not apply this product at any rate to sorghum after the pre-boot stage of growth (growth stage 4) as severe crop injury, including loss of crop yield may result.
- Do not apply the 2 pints/A rate of this product to sorghum.
- Do not apply this product + Pursuit tank mix except to field corn hybrids known to possess resistance to Pursuit, or severe crop injury may result.

### WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, RYE AND TRITICALE

PRODUCT	RATE	APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
		CROP	WEEDS
Maestro 2EC	1 to 2 pints/A	Spring seeded wheat, barley, oats, rye and triticale. Use in all states except Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana. Apply from emergence up and prior to the boot stage.	Apply 1 pint/A to MOST SUSCEPTIBLE and 1-1/2 to 2 pints/A to SUSCEPTIBLE weeds that do not exceed the 4-leaf stage or 2 inches in height, whichever comes first. If weed forms rosette, apply before weeds exceed 1 inch in diameter.  Use this product at 1-1/2 to 2 pints/A for control of kochia that is 2 to 4 inches in height and pigweed that does not exceed the 4-leaf stage or 2 inches in height, whichever comes first.
	1-1/2 to 2 pints/A	Fall seeded wheat, barley, oats, rye and triticale throughout the United States. Apply from emergence to the boot stage. Spring seeded wheat, barley, oats, rye and triticale in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana. Apply from emergence up and prior to the boot stage.	Apply to MOST SUSCEPTIBLE weeds (see GENERAL WEED LIST) up to the 8-leaf stage or 4 inches in height, whichever comes first. If weed forms rosette apply before weeds exceed 2 inches in diameter. Apply to SUSCEPTIBLE broadleaf weeds up to the 4 leaf stage, 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first.
	Chemigation 2 pints/A only	Apply to wheat, barley, oats, rye and triticale from emergence to the boot stage. Apply through automated sprinkler irrigation systems with a mechanical transfer loading system only. See MIXING, LOADING AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS section for complete details.	Apply to MOST SUSCEPTIBLE broadleaf weeds up to the 8-leaf stage or 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, whichever comes first. Apply to SUSCEPTIBLE broadleaf weeds up to the 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first. Do not use chemigation for control of weeds that exceed 4 inches in height because control may be unacceptable.
	Small Grains under-seeded with Alfalfa  1 to 1-1/2 pints/A	Apply to wheat, barley, oats, rye or triticale underseeded with alfalfa after small grains emergence up to the boot stage and when underseeded alfalfa has a minimum of 4 trifoliate leaves. Follow all precautions and restrictions listed under the small grains and seedling alfalfa sections.	Apply 1 pint/A to MOST SUSCEPTIBLE and 1-1/2 pints/A to SUSCEPTIBLE broadleaf weeds that do not exceed the 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first.

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**WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, RYE AND TRITICALE (continued)**

PRODUCT	RATE	APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
		CROP	WEEDS
Maestro 2EC + 2,4-D (such as WEEDONE and WEEDAR brand Herbicide	1 to 2 pints/A + 1/4 to 1/2 lb ai/A	Apply to wheat, barley, oats and rye from the fully tillered but before jointing stage.	This tank mix improves control of mustards and pigweed. Apply to weeds up to the 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first.
	3/4 to 1 pint/A + 1/4 to 1/2 lb ai/A	Apply to wheat and barley in Minnesota, North and South Dakota from the fully tillered but before jointing stage.	This tank mix improves control of wild buckwheat, redroot pigweed and wild mustard. Apply to weeds up to the 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first.
Maestro 2EC + MCPA (such as RHONOX or RHOMENE)	1 to 2 pint/A + 1/4 to 1/2 lb ai/A	Apply to wheat, barley oats and rye from the 4-leaf stage but before jointing.	This tank mix improves control of mustards, pigweed and kochia. Apply to weeds up to the 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first.
Maestro 2EC + Banvel	1 to 1-1/2 pints/A + 1/8 to 1/4 pint/A	Fall seeded wheat apply prior to the jointing stage. Spring seeded wheat apply up to the 5-leaf stage. Do not treat rye with Maestro 2EC + Banvel; only for use on wheat, barley, oats, and triticale.	This tank mix improves control of broadleaves such as prostrate knotweed. Apply to weeds up to the 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first.
Maestro 2EC + Glean® + Non-ionic surfactant	3/4 to 1-1/2 pints/A + 1/6 to 1/3 oz/A + 1 qt/100 gal of water	Apply to wheat and barley from the 2-leaf stage but before boot stage. Refer to Glean label for crop rotation and other restrictions.	This tank mix improves control of broadleaves such as henbit, tansy mustard and pigweed. Apply to weeds up to the 4-leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, whichever comes first.
Maestro 2EC + Ally® + Non-ionic surfactant	3/4 to 1-1/2 pints/A + 1/10 oz/A + 1 qt/100 gal of water	Apply to wheat and barley from the 2-leaf stage but before the boot stage. Refer to Ally label for crop rotation and other restrictions.	This tankmix improves control of broadleaves such as tansy mustard and pigweed. Apply to weeds up to the 4-leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, whichever comes first.
Maestro 2EC + Finesse® + Non-ionic surfactant	3/4 to 1-1/2 pints/A + 1/6 - 1/3 oz/A + 1 qt/100 gal of water	Apply to wheat and barley from the 2-leaf stage but before the boot stage. Refer to Finesse label for crop rotation and other restrictions.	This tank mix improves control of broadleaves such as tansy mustard, henbit, chickweed and pigweed. Apply to weeds up to the 4-leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, whichever comes first.
Maestro 2EC + Amber® + Non-ionic surfactant	3/4 to 1-1/2 pints/A + 0.28 to 0.56 oz/A + 0.25 - 0.5% v/v	Apply to wheat and barley after the 3-leaf stage but before the flagleaf is visible. Refer to the Amber label for crop rotation and other restrictions.	This tank mix improves control of broadleaves such as tansy mustard, henbit, and pigweed. Apply to weeds up to the 4-leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, whichever comes first.
Maestro 2EC + Express® + Non-ionic surfactant	1 to 1-1/2 pints/A + 1/6 to 1/3 oz/A + 1 qt/100 gal of water	Winter wheat. Apply after crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before the flag leaf is visible. Refer to Express label for crop rotation and other restrictions.	This tank mix improves control of broadleaf weeds such as redroot pigweed, tansy mustard and suppression of Canada thistle. Apply to annual weeds up to the 4-leaf stage, 4 inches tall or across, whichever comes first, and to Canada thistle 4 to 8 inches tall with 2 to 6 inches of new growth.
	3/4 to 1-1/2 pints/A + 1/6 to 1/3 oz/A + 1 qt/100 gal of water	Spring wheat and barley. Apply after crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before the flag leaf is visible. Refer to Express label for crop rotation and other restrictions.	

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**WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, RYE AND TRITICALE (continued)**

PRODUCT	RATE	APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
		CROP	WEEDS
Maestro 2EC + Harmony® Extra + Non-ionic surfactant	3/4 to 1-1/2 pints/A + 3/10 to 1/2 oz/A + 1 qt/100 gal of water	Winter wheat. Apply after the 2-leaf stage but before the 3rd node is detectable. Refer to the Harmony Extra label for crop rotation and other restrictions. Spring wheat and barley. Apply after the 2-leaf stage but before the 1st node is detectable. Refer to the Harmony Extra label for crop rotation and other restrictions.	This tank mix improves control of broadleaf weeds such as henbit, chickweed and redroot pigweed. Apply to weeds up to the 4-leaf stage, 4 inches in height or across, whichever comes first.
Maestro 2EC + Curtail® or Curtail M4	1 to 1-1/2 pints/A + 2 pints/A	Apply to wheat and barley after the crop begins to tiller up to the 1st node detectable.	This tank mix improves control of Kochia, wild buckwheat and Canada thistle. Apply to annual broadleaf weeds up to the 8-leaf stage up to 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter and Canada thistle in the rosette to pre-bud stage.
Maestro 2EC + metribuzin (Sencor® or Lexone®)	1 to 1-1/4 pints/A + 1/8 to 1/4 lb ai/A	Winter wheat in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington. Apply in spring after growth has started and secondary roots with a minimum of 3 to 4 tillers have been established but before boot stage. Avoid application when crop has experienced winter kill, frost damage, disease or drought.	This tank mix improves control of broadleaves such as chickweed, filaree, henbit and dogfennel. Apply to weeds that do not exceed 2 inches tall or rosettes of 2 inches in diameter. The higher use rates of both products should be used only in emergency weed situations and if some minor crop injury is acceptable. A recognized authority should be consulted concerning the use of this mixture in your area.
Maestro 2EC + diuron	1 pint/A + 4/10 lb ai/A	Winter wheat and winter barley in Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Use only in areas where annual rainfall exceeds 16 inches. One fall application after emergence but before soil freezes or in spring as soon as soil thaws.	This tank mix improves control of broadleaves such as henbit and growmwell. Apply to weeds before they are 2 inches tall or 2 inches in diameter.
Maestro 2EC + Tiller®	1 pint/A + 1 pint/A	Spring wheat. Apply when crop begins to tiller (3- to 4-leaf stage) up to the 6-leaf stage. Refer to the Tiller label for complete use directions and restrictions.	In addition to broadleaf weeds controlled by this product, this tank mix will control green foxtail from the 2-leaf to 2-tiller stage of growth.
Maestro 2EC + Hoelon®	1 to 2 pints/A + 2-2/3 pints/A	Spring Barley. After emergence but before jointing. Avoid using this tank mixture on barley exposed to cold (lower than 40°F) and/or prolonged wet weather conditions as crop injury may result.	This tank mix will provide wild oat, green foxtail and annual ryegrass control in addition to broadleaves. Apply to grasses 1- to 3-leaf stage and broadleaves no larger than 4-leaf stage or rosettes of 1.5 inches in diameter.
	1 to 2 pints/A + 2-2/3 to 3-1/3 pints/A	Winter wheat and spring wheat. After emergence but before jointing.	
Maestro 2EC + Hoelon + Crop Oil Concentrate	1 to 2 pints/A + 2 to 2-2/3 pints/A + 1 to 2 pints/A	Winter wheat and spring wheat. After emergence but before jointing. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of spray volume per acre. DO NOT USE ON BARLEY	
Maestro 2EC + Avenge®	1 to 2 pints/A + 2-1/2 to 4 pints/A	Winter Wheat. 4-leaf to tillering stage. Refer to Avenge label for varietal and other restrictions.	This tank mix will provide wild oat control in addition to broadleaves. Apply to wild oats in the 3- to 5-leaf stage and broadleaves that do not exceed the 4-leaf stage or rosettes of 1.5 inches in diameter. Avenge use rates per acre are 2.5 pints (1 to 10 oats per sq. ft.), 3 pints (11 to 25 oats per sq. ft.) or 4 pints (more than 25 oats per sq. ft.).
		Spring Wheat. 5- to 6-leaf stage. Refer to Avenge label for varietal and other restrictions.	
		Barley. 2- to 7-leaf stage.	

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**RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye and Triticale**

- Do not graze treated fields within 45 days following treatment.
- Do not apply when crops are under moisture stress.
- Do not apply when crop canopy covers the weeds as poor weed control will result.
- Do not apply when underseeded alfalfa is under moisture, temperature, insect or disease stress or has been stressed by other pesticide carryover or application.
- Do not add a surfactant or crop oil when applying to underseeded alfalfa or increased injury will occur.
- Do not cut for feed or graze spring treated underseeded alfalfa within 30 days following treatment.
- Do not cut for feed or graze fall or winter treated underseeded alfalfa until spring, at least 60 days following treatment.
- Reduced weed control may occur when weeds are stressed from lack of moisture or cold temperatures.
- Refer to labels of products used in tank mixture of additional restrictions and precautions.
- Do not plant rotational crops within 30 days following this product application.
- The total cumulative rate must not exceed 0.5 lb/A bromoxynil (2 pints/A Maestro 2EC) per season.

**FORAGE, FIBER AND SPECIALTY CROPS  
ALFALFA (SEEDLING)  
MAESTRO 2EC TANK MIXTURES**

PRODUCT	RATE	APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
		CROP	WEEDS
Maestro 2EC	1 to 1-1/2 pints/A	<p>In the states of California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and the western halves of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas:</p> <p>Apply in the fall or spring to seedling alfalfa when the majority of the field has a minimum of 2 trifoliates. Unacceptable crop injury may occur to alfalfa seedlings less than the 2 trifoliolate stage. Applications made with this product when temperatures are expected to exceed 80°F at and 3 days following application can result in unacceptable crop injury.</p> <p>In the remaining states, apply in the fall or spring to seedling alfalfa when the majority of the field has a minimum of 4 trifoliolate leaves. When alfalfa stand is uneven and conditions favor leafburn, unacceptable crop injury may occur to alfalfa in the 2 trifoliolate or smaller stage of growth. If you are unsure of growth stage conditions, contact your local extension service. Applications made with this product when temperatures are expected to exceed 70°F at and 3 days following application can result in unacceptable crop injury.</p> <p>Follow all other use directions listed on this product's label.</p>	<p>Apply 1 pint/A to MOST SUSCEPTIBLE broadleaf weeds and 1-1/2 pints/A to SUSCEPTIBLE broadleaf weeds (See GENERAL WEED LIST) when weeds do not exceed 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first. This product will not adequately control overwintered pennycress, henbit and mustards.</p>
	Chemigation Only 2 pints/A	<p>Apply to seedling alfalfa with a minimum of 2 trifoliolate leaves. Apply through automated sprinkler irrigation systems with a mechanical transfer loading system only. See MIXING LOADING AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS Section for complete details. Applications made with this product when temperatures are expected to exceed 85°F at and 3 days following application can result in unacceptable crop injury.</p>	<p>Apply to MOST SUSCEPTIBLE broadleaf weeds up to the 8-leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, whichever comes first. Apply to SUSCEPTIBLE broadleaf weeds up to the 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first.</p>

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**FORAGE, FIBER AND SPECIALITY CROPS**  
**ALFALFA (SEEDLING) (continued)**  
**MAESTRO 2EC TANK MIXTURES**

PRODUCT	RATE	APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
		CROP	WEEDS
Maestro 2EC + BUTYRAC® 200 (2,4-DB)	1 pint/A + 1 quart/A	Apply in the fall or spring to seedling alfalfa when the majority of the field has a minimum of 4 trifoliolate leaves. When alfalfa stand is uneven and conditions favor leafburn, unacceptable crop injury may occur to alfalfa in the 2 trifoliolate or smaller stage of growth. If you are unsure of growth stage conditions, contact your local extension service. In the states of California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and the western halves of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, applications of Maestro 2EC made when temperatures are expected to exceed 80°F and 3 days following application can result in unacceptable crop injury. In the remaining states, applications of this product made when temperatures are expected to exceed 70°F and 3 days following application can result in unacceptable crop injury. Rainfall or overhead irrigation within 7 to 10 days following a BUTYRAC 200 application can cause unacceptable crop injury.	This tank mix improves control of pigweed species, kochia, and tansy mustard. Apply when weeds do not exceed the 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first. Maestro 2EC + BUTYRAC 200 tank mixtures will not adequately control over-wintered pennycress, henbit and mustards.
Maestro 2EC + Pursuit® + Non-ionic surfactant	3/4 to 1 pint/A + 3 to 6 ounces/A + 1 qt/100 gallons	In the states of California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and the western halves of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas:  Apply in the fall or spring to seedling alfalfa when the majority of the field has a minimum of 2 trifoliolate leaves. When alfalfa stand is uneven and conditions favor leafburn, unacceptable crop injury may occur to alfalfa treated prior to the 2nd trifoliolate stage of growth. If you are unsure of growth stage conditions, contact your local extension service. Maestro 2EC + Pursuit applications made when temperatures are expected to exceed 80°F and 3 days following application can result in unacceptable crop injury.	This tank mix will control MOST SUSCEPTIBLE broadleaf weeds (See GENERAL WEED LIST) when weeds do not exceed the 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first; and other grass and broadleaf weeds listed on the Pursuit label. Weeds should be 1 to 3 inches tall for optimum control.
Maestro 2EC + Pursuit + Non-ionic surfactant	1/2 to 3/4 pint/A + 3 to 6 ounces/A + 1 qt/100 gallons	In all states except California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and the western halves of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas:  Apply in the fall or spring to seedling alfalfa when the majority of the field has a minimum of 2 trifoliolate leaves. When alfalfa stand is uneven and conditions favor leafburn, unacceptable crop injury may occur to alfalfa treated prior to the 2nd trifoliolate stage of growth. If you are unsure of growth stage conditions, contact your local extension service. Maestro 2EC + Pursuit applications made when temperatures are expected to exceed 70°F and 3 days following application can result in unacceptable crop injury.	Maestro 2EC at 1/2 pint/A tank mixed with Pursuit will control common lambsquarters up to 2 inches in height plus weeds listed on the Pursuit label. Maestro 2EC at 3/4 pint/A + Pursuit will control the MOST SUSCEPTIBLE annual broadleaf weeds (See General Weed List) when weeds do not exceed the 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first plus weeds listed on the Pursuit label. Applications should be made when the majority of the weeds are 1 to 3 inches tall and when common lambsquarters do not exceed 4 inches in height. For low growing weeds (such as mustards), apply before the rosette exceeds 3 inches in diameter. Refer to the Pursuit label for a list of susceptible weeds at each of the listed rates.

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**RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS: Alfalfa (Seedling)**

- Crop leafburn can occur following applications of this product. Warm, humid conditions may enhance leaf burn. New crop growth will not be affected. Alfalfa yield should not be reduced although total biomass tonnage may decrease compared to a weedy field due to weed removal.
- Do not apply when alfalfa is under moisture, temperature, insect or disease stress or has been stressed by other pesticide carryover or application.
- Do not add a surfactant or crop oil unless specified in the use directions because increased alfalfa injury will occur.
- Do not cut for feed or graze spring treated alfalfa within 30 days following treatment.
- Do not cut for feed or graze fall or winter treated alfalfa until spring, at least 60 days following treatment.
- The total cumulative rate of this product should not exceed 2 pints/A per season.
- The use of Eptam preemergence may enhance crop leaf burn from postemergence application of Maestro 2EC and should be considered prior to using Maestro 2EC.
- Follow all restrictions and precautions on the tank mixture product label when a tank mixture of this product is used.
- Tank mixture with 2,4-DB may result in unacceptable crop leaf burn especially under warm, humid weather conditions.
- This product alone can be applied to seedling alfalfa that has been underseeded into small grains that include wheat, barley, oats, rye and triticale. See application restrictions under the WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, RYE, and TRITICALE SECTION.
- Rainfall or overhead irrigation within 7 to 10 days following BUTYRAC 200 application can cause unacceptable crop injury.
- Do not plant rotational crops within 30 days following application of this product.

**FLAX (*Linum usitatissimum* only)**  
**MAESTRO 2EC**

PRODUCT	RATE	APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
		CROP	WEEDS
Maestro 2EC	1 pint/A	Apply to flax that is 2 to 8 inches in height. Do not apply this product to flax during or after the bud stage.	Apply to MOST SUSCEPTIBLE weeds that do not exceed the 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first.
Maestro 2EC + Poast® + Crop Oil Concentrate or Dash®	1 pint/A + 1 to 1-1/2 pints/A + 2 pints/A or 2 pints/A	Apply to flax that is 2 to 8 inches in height. Do not apply this tank mix to flax during or after the bud stage, or within 75 days of flax harvest.	This tank mix will control broadleaf weeds plus grassy weeds listed on the Poast label. Apply to MOST SUSCEPTIBLE broadleaf weeds (see list on this product's label) that do not exceed the 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first.

**RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS: Flax (*Linum usitatissimum* only)**

- Do not apply more than 0.25 lb/A bromoxynil (1 pints/A Maestro 2EC) in a single growing season.
- Do not plant rotational crops within 30 days following application of this product.
- Do not apply if temperatures are expected to exceed 85°F or 3 days following application or crop injury may occur.
- Unacceptable crop injury may occur following application of this product to flax grown on high organic, peat type soils.
- Application under high humidity conditions can injure flax.
- Unless otherwise instructed, do not apply this product to flax with crop oil concentrate, surfactants or nitrogen solutions.
- Do not use on ornamental flax.
- Follow all precautions, directions and restrictions on the Poast label when using this tank mixture with this product.



**GARLIC**  
**MAESTRO 2EC**

PRODUCT	RATE	APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
		CROP	WEEDS
Maestro 2EC	1-1/2 to 2 pints/A	Apply to garlic after emergence but before 12 inches in height.	Apply to MOST SUSCEPTIBLE and SUSCEPTIBLE broadleaf weeds up to the 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first.
Maestro 2EC (Only for garlic grown in muck soils in Northeastern United States)*	1-1/2 to 2 pints/A	Apply to garlic after emergence but before 12 inches in height. *May be harvested 60 days after treatment.	

**PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS: Garlic**

- Use a minimum of 20 gallons per acre for ground application.
- This product can be applied through automated sprinkler irrigation application.
- Do not harvest within 112 days following treatment (except garlic grown in muck soils in Northeastern United States).
- Do not plant rotational crops within 30 days following application of this product.
- Do not apply more than 0.5 lb/A bromoxynil (2 pints/A Maestro 2EC) in a single growing season.

**MINT (Established Peppermint and Spearmint Only)**

**MAESTRO 2EC**

PRODUCT	RATE	APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
		CROP	WEEDS
Maestro 2EC	1 to 1-1/2 pints/A	Apply to dormant or actively growing established peppermint or spearmint crops that exhibit good vigor.	Apply to MOST SUSCEPTIBLE and SUSCEPTIBLE weeds that do not exceed the 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first.
	Chemigation  2 pints/A only	Apply to dormant or actively growing established peppermint or spearmint crops that exhibit good vigor. Apply through automated sprinkler irrigation systems with a mechanical transfer loading system only. See MIXING, LOADING AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS section for complete details.	

**RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS: Mint**

- Application made to mint when temperatures are expected to exceed 70°F or 5 days following application may result in unacceptable crop injury. This injury is more likely to occur following application of this product in the spring.
- Do not apply to mint growing under adverse conditions including diseases, insects, nematodes, high salt content soil, drought, excessive moisture, winter damage or other environmental stress.
- Application of this product to mint should not be made within two weeks of a Sintra® application or unacceptable crop injury may result.
- Do not use in spring on newly established mint. Fall applications to spring planted mint should be acceptable if the crop is well established.
- This product can cause temporary stunting and discoloration of the mint particularly from the spring application. However the injury symptoms are only temporary and have not caused yield reduction.
- Use of this product in combination with other products may increase temporary stunting and discoloration.
- Do not harvest within 70 days following treatment.
- Do not plant rotational crops within 30 days following application of this product.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 lb/A bromoxynil (6 pints/A Maestro 2EC) in a single growing season.

**ONIONS (DRY BULBS)**  
**MAESTRO 2EC**

PRODUCT	RATE	APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
		CROP	WEEDS
Maestro 2EC	Preemergence 1 to 1-1/2 pints/A	Preemergence use is restricted to onions grown east of the Mississippi River only on muck soils containing greater than 10% organic matter. Apply at least 3 to 4 days prior to emergence. Rainfall or irrigation within 2 days following preemergence applications or 3 days prior to crop emergence may result in unacceptable crop injury. Preemergence applications can be applied using either ground or aerial equipment.	Apply this product at 1 pint/A to control MOST SUSCEPTIBLE weeds and 1-1/2 pints/A for SUSCEPTIBLE weeds. Weeds should not exceed the 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first.
	Postemergence 1 to 1-1/2 pints/A	Apply only to onions which have 2 to 5 true leaves. Use at least 50 to 70 gallons of water per acre and apply by ground equipment or chemigation only. Water volume is important - CONCENTRATED SPRAYS KILL ONIONS. Thorough and uniform coverage is necessary for good weed control. In onion-producing areas, certain environmental conditions reduce development of waxy coating on the onion leaves, thus increasing the possibility of injury. Dry soil, dry onion foliage, high light intensity, low humidity, and high temperatures tend to increase the waxy coating on onion leaves and thus reducing chances for injury. It is essential that the soil and onion foliage be dry at the time of application. Humidity should be low and dew should be off the plants.	

**RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS: Onions (Dry Bulbs)**

- The sensitivity of onions to this product varies with the variety and environmental conditions. Therefore, even if all the label directions are followed, application of this product still may cause injury to onions under certain circumstances.
- Do not irrigate onions that have received a preemergence application of this product for 2 days following application or within 3 days of crop emergence.
- Do not apply this product preemergence to onions grown West of the Mississippi River.
- Do not use this product on onions grown under low light intensity, in areas such as Oregon, west of the Cascades.
- Do not treat onions damaged by sand, insects, or diseases.
- Do not add surfactant.
- Do not plant rotational crops within 30 days following application of this product.
- Do not apply more than 0.37 lb/A bromoxynil (1.5 pints/A Maestro 2EC) in a single growing season.
- Do not apply postemergence applications of this product to onions with aerial equipment.



**GRASS CROPS  
CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) AREAS  
PRODUCT APPLICATION RATES**

PRODUCT	RATE	APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
		CROP	WEEDS
Maestro 2EC	1 to 2 pints/A	Apply to grasses after emergence. If alfalfa is planted, apply after the 4 trifoliolate leaf stage.	Apply to MOST SUSCEPTIBLE and SUSCEPTIBLE broadleaf weeds up to the 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first.
	Chemigation 2 pints/A only	Apply to grasses after emergence. If alfalfa is planted apply after the 4 trifoliolate leaf stage. Apply through automated sprinkler irrigation systems with a mechanical transfer loading system only. See MIXING, LOADING AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS section for complete details.	

**TANK MIXTURE APPLICATION RATES**

PRODUCT	RATE	APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
		CROP	WEEDS
Maestro 2EC + Rhomene® OR Rhonox® (MCPA)	1 to 2 pints/A + 1/4 to 1/2 pints/A	Apply to CRP areas after grasses have reached the 3-leaf stage. Do not use this tank mixture in areas where alfalfa or other legumes have been planted.	This tank mix improves control of mustards, pigweed, and kochia. Apply up to the 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first.

**RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS: CRP Areas**

- Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated grasses and forage, hay, straw, silage, or seed to livestock for 12 months following treatment.
- Do not add spray adjuvants or fluid fertilizers when applying this product to CRP areas planted with alfalfa or other legumes.
- Do not apply this product to CRP areas planted with alfalfa if temperatures are expected to exceed 80°F or severe crop injury may occur. If legumes other than alfalfa have been planted, severe crop injury may occur at any application temperature.
- Do not apply more than 1-1/2 pints/A of this product to CRP areas that are underseeded with alfalfa.



## GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED OR SOD PRODUCTION

Seedling and Established Grasses

### APPLICATION RATES

PRODUCT	RATE Per Acre	RATE Per 1,000 sq. ft.	APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
			CROP	WEEDS
Maestro 2EC	1 to 2 pints	0.375 to 0.75 fluid ounces	Apply to established and newly seeded grasses for seed or sod production before the boot stage. Established grasses tolerant to this product include bentgrasses, Kentucky Bluegrass, Fescues, Ryegrass, Bermuda-grass, St. Augustinegrass and Zoysiagrass. This product may also be used on seedling grasses such as Merion, Park, Delta, or common Kentucky Bluegrasses, Pennlawn, Chewings, Illahee or Alta Fescues, Orchardgrass, Highland, Seaside or Astoria Bentgrasses, perennial Ryegrasses, Bahia-grass and Zoysiagrass.	Refer to the GENERAL WEED LIST for a listing of susceptible broadleaf weeds. Optimal control will be attained when weeds are treated in the seedling stage (less than 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height, or 1 inch in diameter).
	Chemigation  2 pints only	0.75 fluid ounces	Apply to established and newly seeded grasses grown for seed or sod production before the boot stage. Apply through automated sprinkler irrigation systems with mechanical transfer loading system only. See MIXING, LOADING AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS section for complete details. Refer to the list of established grasses that are tolerant to this product.	

#### RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS: Grasses Grown for Seed and Sod Production

- Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated grasses, forage, hay, straw, silage, or seed to livestock for 12 months following treatment.
- Do not apply this product to grasses grown for seed or sod production with backpack or hand-held application equipment.
- Do not apply more than 2 pints per acre of this product in a single growing season.
- Do not plant rotational crops within 30 days following application of this product.



**NON-RESIDENTIAL TURFGRASS  
SEEDLING AND ESTABLISHED NON-RESIDENTIAL TURFGRASS**

PRODUCT	RATE Per Acre	RATE Per 1,000 sq. ft.	APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
			CROP	WEEDS
Maestro 2EC	1 to 2 Pints	0.375 to 0.75 fluid ounces	Apply to established and newly seeded nonresidential turfgrass when weeds are small and actively growing. Established turfgrasses that are tolerant to this product include bentgrasses, Kentucky Bluegrass, Fescues, Ryegrass, Bermudagrass, St. Augustinegrass and Zoysiagrass. This product may also be used on seedling grasses such as Merion, Park, Delta, or common Kentucky Bluegrasses, Pennlawn, Chewings, Illahee or Alta Fescues, Orchard grass, Highland, Seaside or Astoria Bentgrasses, perennial Ryegrasses, Bahiagrass and Zoysiagrass.	Refer to the GENERAL WEED LIST for a listing of susceptible broadleaf weeds. Optimal control will be attained when weeds are treated in the seedling stage (less than 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height, or 1 inch in diameter).

**RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS: Non-residential turfgrasses**

- Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated grasses, forage, hay, straw, silage, or seed to livestock.
- Do not apply this product to non-residential turf with backpack or hand-held application equipment.
- Do not plant rotational crops within 30 days following application of this product.
- Do not apply more than 0.5 lb/A bromoxynil (2 pints/A Maestro 2EC) per year.

**MAESTRO 2EC TANK MIXTURES  
ESTABLISHED NON-RESIDENTIAL TURFGRASS**

PRODUCT	RATE Per Acre	RATE Per 1,000 sq. ft.	APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
			CROP	WEEDS
Maestro 2EC + WEEDONE DPC Ester	2 pints + 3 to 4 pints	0.75 fluid ounces + 1.125 to 1.5 fluid ounces	Apply to established non-residential turfgrass only. This treatment may cause injury to bentgrasses, St. Augustinegrass, centipede grass, and carpetgrass.	All weed species previously listed in the GENERAL WEED LIST for Maestro 2EC plus the following species: Dandelion ( <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> ) Plantains ( <i>Plantago</i> spp.) Ground Ivy ( <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> ) Red Clover ( <i>Trifolium pratense</i> ) White Clover ( <i>Trifolium repens</i> ) Hop Clover ( <i>Trifolium agrarium</i> ) Common Chickweed ( <i>Stellaria media</i> ) Prostrate Spurge ( <i>Euphorbia supina</i> ) Oxalis ( <i>Oxalis europaea</i> ) Knotweed ( <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> )  Optimal control will be attained when weeds are treated in the seedling stage (less than 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height, or 1 inch in diameter).

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**MAESTRO 2EC TANK MIXTURES**  
**ESTABLISHED NON-RESIDENTIAL TURFGRASS (continued)**

PRODUCT	RATE Per Acre	RATE Per 1,000 sq. ft.	APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
			CROP	WEEDS
Maestro 2EC + MCPP	2 pints + 1.0 lb ai	0.75 fluid ounces + 0.025 lb ai	Apply to established non-residential turfgrass only. This treatment is not recommended for use on St. Augustinegrass or centipedegrass.	All weed species previously listed in the GENERAL WEED LIST for Maestro 2EC plus the following species: Red Clover ( <i>Trifolium pratense</i> ) White Clover ( <i>Trifolium repens</i> ) Common Chickweed ( <i>Stellaria media</i> ) Mouseear Chickweed ( <i>Cerastium vulgatum</i> ) Ground Ivy ( <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> ) Stitchwort ( <i>Stellaria graminea</i> ) Knotweed ( <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> ) Prostrate Spurge ( <i>Euphorbia supina</i> ) Optimal control will be attained when weeds are treated in the seedling stage (less than 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height, or 1 inch in diameter).
Maestro 2EC + dicamba	2 pints + 0.125 to 0.25 lb ai	0.75 fluid ounces + 0.006 to 0.012 lb ai	Apply to established non-residential turfgrass only. This treatment may cause injury to bentgrasses, St. Augustinegrass, centipedegrass, and carpetgrass.	All weed species previously listed in the GENERAL WEED LIST for Maestro 2EC plus the following species: Red Clover ( <i>Trifolium pratense</i> ) White Clover ( <i>Trifolium repens</i> ) Common Chickweed ( <i>Stellaria media</i> ) Mouseear Chickweed ( <i>Cerastium vulgatum</i> ) Pepperweed ( <i>Lepidium spp.</i> ) Knotweed ( <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> ) Optimal control will be attained when weeds are treated in the seedling stage (less than 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height, or 1 inch in diameter).
Maestro 2EC + MCPP + dicamba	2 pints + 0.5 to 1.0 lb ai + 0.125 to 0.25 lb ai	0.75 fluid ounces + 0.0125 to 0.025 lb ai + 0.003 to 0.006 lb ai	Apply to established non-residential turfgrass only. This treatment is not recommended for use on St. Augustinegrass or centipedegrass.	All weed species previously listed in the GENERAL WEED LIST for Maestro 2EC and Maestro 2EC/Dicamba tank mixtures plus the following species: Dandelion ( <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> ) Plantains ( <i>Plantago spp.</i> ) Optimal control will be attained when weeds are treated in the seedling stage (less than 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height, or 1 inch in diameter).
Maestro 2EC + MCPP + 2,4-D	2 pints + 0.5 to 1.0 lb ai + 0.5 to 1.0 lb ai	0.75 fluid ounces + 0.0125 to 0.025 lb ai + 0.0125 to 0.025 lb ai	Apply to established non-residential turfgrass only. This treatment is not recommended for use on St. Augustinegrass or centipedegrass.	All weed species previously listed in the GENERAL WEED LIST for Maestro 2EC and Maestro 2EC/2,4-D tank mixtures plus the following species: Dandelion ( <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> ) Plantains ( <i>Plantago spp.</i> ) Red Sorrell ( <i>Rumex acetosella</i> ) Knotweed ( <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> ) Optimal control will be attained when weeds are treated in the seedling stage (less than 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height, or 1 inch in diameter). Optimal control of red sorrell will require the highest use rate of 2,4-D or MCPP.

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**RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS: Non-residential turfgrasses**

- Maestro 2EC/WEEDONE DPC tank mixes are not allowed in California.
- Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated grasses, forage, hay, straw, silage, or seed to livestock.
- Do not apply this product to non-residential turf with backpack or hand-held application equipment.
- Do not plant rotational crops within 30 days following application of this product.
- Do not apply more than 0.5 lb/A bromoxynil (2 pints/A Maestro 2EC) per year.

**NON-CROPLAND AND INDUSTRIAL SITES****MAESTRO 2EC**

PRODUCT	RATE Per Acre	RATE Per 1,000 sq. ft.	APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
			CROP	WEEDS
Maestro 2EC	1 to 2 pints	0.375 to 0.75 fluid ounces	Apply to non-cropland and industrial sites when weeds have emerged and are actively growing.	Refer to the GENERAL WEED LIST for a listing of susceptible broadleaf weeds. Use adequate spray volumes to ensure thorough coverage. Optimal control will be attained when weeds are treated in the seedling stage (less than 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height, or 1 inch in diameter).

**RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS: Non-Cropland and Industrial Sites**

- Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated plant material to livestock.
- Addition of surfactant or crop oil concentrate may improve burndown of broadleaf weeds under cool, dry conditions.
- Do not apply this product to non-cropland and industrial sites with backpack or hand-held application equipment.
- Do not apply more than 0.5 lb/A bromoxynil (2 pints/Maestro 2EC) per year.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Do not store near fertilizers or seeds. Store at temperatures above 32°F. If allowed to freeze, remix before using.

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

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.





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