BASF

We create chemistry

Group 3 Herbicide

STATE OF HAWAII
Department of Agriculture
ACCEPTED
LICENSE NO. 9131.94

PROWL® H2O

herbicide

For Use in Selected Crops
(See Table 1. Crop Uses)

Active Ingredient*:
pendimethalin: N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine 38.7%
Other Ingredients: 61.3%
Total: 100.0%
*1 gallon contains 3.8 pounds of pendimethalin formulated as an aqueous capsule suspension.

EPA Reg. No. 241-418

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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 for complete **First Aid**, **Precautionary Statements**, **Directions For Use**, **Conditions of Sale and Warranty**, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Product of U.S.A.

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

81056050
NVA 2014-05-195-0548

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes	• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).	

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of waterproof material such as butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, or neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

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.

Engineering Controls

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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS
Users should: • Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. • Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. • 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 product is toxic to fish. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Endangered Species Protection

This product may have effects on federally listed threatened or endangered plant species or their critical habitat. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the county or parish in which you are applying the pesticide. To determine whether your county or parish has a Bulletin, and to obtain that Bulletin, consult http://www.epa.gov/espp/, or call 1-800-447-3813 no more than 6 months before using this product. Applicators must use Bulletins that are in effect in the month in which the pesticide will be applied. New Bulletins will generally be available from the above sources 6 months prior to their effective dates.

If endangered plant species occur in proximity to the application site, the following mitigation measures are required:

- If applied by ground, leave an untreated buffer zone of 200 feet. The product must be applied using a low boom (20 inches above the ground) and ASAE fine to medium/coarse nozzles.
- If applied by air, leave an untreated buffer zone of 170 feet. Must use straight-stream nozzles (D-6 or larger); wind can be no more than 8 mph, and release height must be 15 feet or less.

Directions For Use

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

Observe all cautions and limitations in this label and the labels of products used in combination with **Prowl® H_2O herbicide**. The use of **Prowl H_2O** not consistent with this label can result in injury to crops, animals, or persons. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

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 protection.

BASF intends that this product may not be used for manufacturing products for application to turf and ornamentals.

DO NOT enter or allow other people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage

Prowl® H_2O herbicide freezes around 15° F and is stable under conditions of freezing and thawing. Product that has been frozen should be thawed and recirculated prior to use.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. Open dumping is prohibited.

If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label directions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling

Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) 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.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable Container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Container Handling *(continued)*

When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. **DO NOT** transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with state and local regulations.

In Case of Emergency

In case of large-scale spill of this product, call:

- CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
- BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

- Your local doctor for immediate treatment
- Your local poison control center (hospital)
- BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

Steps to take if material is released or spilled:

- Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal.
- Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin areas with soap and water.
- Wash clothing before reuse.
- Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of **24 hours**.

EXCEPTION: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of waterproof material such as butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, or neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

Product Information

Prowl® H_2O herbicide is a selective herbicide for controlling most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate. Refer to **Table 1** for crop uses. Refer to **Table 2** for a complete list of controlled weeds. **Prowl H_2O** will not control established weeds.

Table 1. Crop Uses

alfalfa
artichoke
asparagus
Bermudagrass
Brassica head and stem vegetables
carrot
citrus fruit trees, bearing and nonbearing
corn (field, pop, field seed, pop seed, fresh sweet)
cotton
date palm trees, nonbearing
edible beans
fallow
fig trees, nonbearing
fruiting vegetables
garlic
grain sorghum
grape, bearing and nonbearing vineyards
leek
lentil and peas
mint
nut trees, bearing and nonbearing
olive trees, bearing and nonbearing
onions and shallots (dry bulb, green)
peanut
perennial grasses grown for seed
pome fruit trees, bearing and nonbearing
potato
rice
soybean
stone fruit trees, bearing and nonbearing
strawberry
sugarcane
sunflower
tobacco
triticale
wheat

Table 2. Weeds Controlled
(see crop sections for additional weeds controlled)

Weeds controlled with Prowl H_2O applied up to 4 pts/A	
Grass Weeds	
Annual ryegrass*	Italian ryegrass*
Barnyardgrass	Japanese brome*,[1]
Canarygrass*,[2]	Johnsongrass (seedling)
Cheat*,[2]	Jointed goatgrass*,[1]
Crabgrass	Oat, wild*

(continued)

Table 2. Weeds Controlled *(continued)*
(see crop sections for additional weeds controlled)

Weeds controlled with Prowl H_2O applied up to 4 pts/A	
Grass Weeds	
Crowfootgrass	Panicum, fall
Downy brome*	Panicum, Texas
Foxtail, giant	Sandbur, field
Foxtail, green	Shattercane*
Foxtail, yellow	Signalgrass*
Goosegrass	Wild proso millet*
Hairy chess*,[1]	Witchgrass
Itchgrass*	Woolly cupgrass*
Broadleaf Weeds	
Amaranth, Palmer	Mustard, black[2]
Bugloss, small[1]	Pigweed species
Carpetweed	Purslane
Chickweed, common*	Pusley, Florida
Henbit	Shepherdspurse*
Kochia	Smartweed, Pennsylvania*
Lady's thumb	Spurge, annual
Lambsquarters, common	Velvetleaf*
Lambsquarters, slimleaf[2]	Waterhemp species
London rocket*	
* Suppression, but controlled when **Prowl H_2O** use rate exceeds 4 pts/A. [1] Not suppressed or controlled in California [2] Not controlled in California	
Weeds controlled with Prowl H_2O applied at 4 pts/A or greater	
Grass Weeds	
Annual bluegrass	Lovegrass
Browntop panicum	Sprangletop, Mexican
Grass, Guinea[2]	Sprangletop, red
Junglerice	Swollen fingergrass
Broadleaf Weeds	
Dodder†	Prostrate, knotweed
Fiddleneck	Puncturevine
Morningglory**	
† For optimum dodder control, use the highest labeled rate of **Prowl H_2O** specified in the specific crop. [2] Not controlled in California ** Suppression	

Mode of Action

Prowl® H_2O herbicide is a meristematic inhibitor that interferes with the plant's cellular division or mitosis. This and/or other products with the meristematic inhibiting mode of action may not effectively control naturally occurring biotypes of some of the weeds listed on this label. A weed biotype is a naturally occurring plant within a given species that has a slightly different, but distinct, genetic makeup from other plants. Other herbicides with the meristematic inhibiting mode of action include other dinitroaniline herbicides, such as trifluralin. If naturally occurring meristematic inhibiting resistant biotypes are present in a field, **Prowl H_2O** and/or any other meristematic inhibiting mode of action herbicide should be tank mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action to ensure control.

Application Rate

Use rates for **Prowl H_2O** when used alone, in tank mix, or for sequential applications are given in **Crop-specific Information**. Use rates of this product vary by soil texture and organic matter. See **Table 3** for soil texture groupings used in this label.

Table 3. Soil Texture Groups

Coarse	Medium	Fine
sands loamy sands sandy loams	sandy clay loams* sandy clays loams silt loams silts	silty clay loams* silty clays clay loams clays
*Sometimes considered transitional soils and may be classified as either medium-texture or fine-texture soils.		
For **peat** and **muck** soils. **Prowl H_2O** may be used on peat and muck soils, but weed control may be inconsistent and/or reduced. Use maximum labeled use rate allowed in the specific crop.		

Application Timings

Prowl H_2O will provide most effective weed control when applied by ground or aerial equipment and subsequently incorporated into soil by rainfall, sprinkler irrigation, or mechanical tillage prior to weed seedling germination. **Prowl H_2O** can also be applied through chemigation, including flooded basin irrigation systems. **Prowl H_2O** may be applied preplant surface, preplant incorporated, surface incorporated, preemergence, early postemergence, postemergence incorporated (CULTI-SPRAY) or by layby treatment. See **Crop-specific Information** for specific application directions and restrictions by crop.

Preplant Surface Application. For use in minimum tillage or no-tillage production systems, apply **Prowl H_2O** alone or in tank mixes up to 45 days before planting. When making early preplant surface applications (15 to 45 days prior to planting), **Prowl H_2O** should be tank mixed or followed by a postemergence herbicide application. Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation after application is required to move this product into the upper soil surface where weed seeds germinate.

Preplant Incorporated Application. Apply **Prowl H_2O** and incorporate into the upper (1 inch to 2 inches) soil surface within 60 days of planting. Use an implement capable of giving uniform incorporation; two-pass incorporation usually results in a more consistent result.

Surface Incorporated Application. Uniformly apply **Prowl H_2O** as broadcast or banded treatment to soil surface underneath established trees and/or in ground areas between trees rows. Incorporate into upper (1 inch to 2 inches) soil surface using either rainfall, sprinkler irrigation, or shallow mechanical incorporation using an implement capable of giving uniform incorporation; two-pass mechanical incorporation usually results in a more consistent result.

Preemergence Surface Application. Broadcast treatment uniformly to the soil surface at planting and up to 2 days after planting. Rainfall, sprinkler irrigation, or shallow mechanical incorporation after application is required to move this product into the upper soil surface where weed seeds germinate. If adequate rainfall or irrigation does not occur, or soil crusting or soil compaction has occurred, and weed seedling emergence begins, a shallow cultivation or rotary hoeing or light harrow will improve performance. Make sure that crop seeds are below the tilled soil surface area.

Early Postemergence Application. Prowl H_2O must be applied prior to weed seedling emergence or in a tank mix with products that control the emerged weeds. Refer to **Crop-specific Information** for specific postemergence application instructions by crop.

Postemergence Incorporated Application (CULTI-SPRAY). Prior to application, crop must be cultivated in such a manner as to throw at least 1 inch of soil over the base of the crop plants. This will prevent direct contact of **Prowl H_2O** and the zone of brace root formation. **Prowl H_2O** must be applied broadcast with a ground sprayer when crop is at least 4 inches tall up to layby. Use drop nozzles if crop foliage will prevent uniform coverage of the soil surface within the rows. Thoroughly and uniformly incorporate **Prowl H_2O** treatments into the soil:

1. With a sweep-type or rolling cultivator set to provide thorough incorporation in the top 1 inch of soil, **or**
2. With adequate overhead irrigation water or rainfall. See **Crop-specific Information** (**CORN** and **GRAIN SORGHUM**) for more details on (CULTI-SPRAY) application.

Layby Application. Apply **Prowl H_2O** directly to the soil between rows as a directed spray following the last normal cultivation (layby). See **Crop-specific Information** for more details on layby application.

Split Application. Prowl H_2O may be applied preplant incorporated up to 60 days prior to planting and followed by a preemergence application at planting or up to 2 days after planting. The total amount of **Prowl H_2O** applied per acre per season cannot exceed the highest labeled rate for any given soil type. See **Crop-specific Information** for more details on split applications.

Fall Application. Prowl H_2O may be used in fall application programs in certain crops. See **Crop-specific Information** for details on fall application timing.

Spraying Instructions

Prowl H_2O may be applied using either water or sprayable fluid fertilizer (such as straight 32-0-0 or 28-0-0) as the spray carrier. Additionally, **Prowl H_2O** may be impregnated on dry bulk fertilizer. Sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier is **NOT** for use after crop emergence unless the typical fertilizer burn symptoms on the crop are acceptable.

Aerial Application

Uniformly apply in 5 or more gallons of water per acre. Exercise caution to minimize drift. **DO NOT** apply during periods of gusty winds or when wind conditions favor drifting. Spray drift can cause injury to sensitive crops. Use a flagman or an automatic mechanical flagging unit on the aircraft to avoid overlapping and possible crop injury.

Ground Application (Broadcast)

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in 10 or more gallons of water per acre or 20 or more gallons of liquid fertilizer per acre. Use sprayers equipped with appropriate nozzles that provide uniform and accurate spray distribution and minimize drift. Keep the bypass line on or near the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming. Nozzle and in-line screens must be no finer than 50 mesh. Application of **Prowl® H_2O herbicide** during periods of gusty winds may result in uneven applications. **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** postemergence in liquid fertilizers.

If liquid fertilizer/herbicide(s) mixture separates in the spray tank, clogged equipment and uneven application can result. Always predetermine the compatibility of **Prowl H_2O** alone or with other herbicides based on the following compatibility jar test:

1. Add 1 pint of fertilizer to a quart jar.
2. Add 1 to 4 teaspoon(s) of the dry flowable (DF), wettable powder (WP), aqueous solution (AS), flowable (F) or liquid (L) formulation (depending on mixing ratio required) to the liquid fertilizer. Determine the number of teaspoons of the formulation to add by the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{lbs or pts of product/acre}}{\text{gallons of fertilizer/acre}} \times 11.4 = \text{teaspoons of herbicide to add to 1 pint of fertilizer}$$

3. Close the jar and agitate until the herbicide(s) are evenly dispersed in the liquid fertilizer. If the materials do not disperse well, it may be necessary to slurry the chemicals in water before adding to the fertilizer.
4. After dispersing the materials, add appropriate number of teaspoons of **Prowl H_2O** to the jar and shake well. Add water soluble concentrate herbicides to the mixture last and agitate. Let the mixture stand for 30 minutes; then observe the results. Look for signs of separation: an oily layer or globules, sludge, flakes or other precipitates.
5. Evaluate compatibility.
   a. If the herbicide(s) and liquid fertilizer mixture does not separate, use this mixture in your spray tank.
   b. If the mixture separates but mixes readily with shaking, the mixture can be used provided that good agitation is maintained in the spray tank.
   c. If separation of the mixture occurs and agitation does not correct this problem, a compatibility agent is needed.
6. If the need for a compatibility agent is demonstrated, BASF recommends the following procedure: Using a clean quart jar, repeat step 1 above and add 1/2 teaspoon of the compatibility agent to the liquid fertilizer. Mix well and repeat steps 2, 3 and 4. If separation or precipitation occurs with the compatibility agent, **DO NOT** use **Prowl H_2O** with that specific liquid fertilizer.

Ground Application (Band)

Uniformly apply the broadcast equivalent rate and volume per acre. To determine:

$$\frac{\text{band width in inches}}{\text{row width in inches}} \times \text{broadcast rate per acre} = \text{band rate per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{band width in inches}}{\text{row width in inches}} \times \text{broadcast volume per acre} = \text{band volume per acre}$$

Ground Application (Dry Bulk Fertilizer)

Apply **Prowl H_2O**/dry bulk fertilizer mixtures only with ground equipment. **DO NOT** impregnate **Prowl H_2O** onto coated ammonium nitrate or limestone because these materials will not absorb the herbicide. Dry fertilizer blends containing mixtures of ammonium nitrate or limestone may be impregnated with **Prowl H_2O**. A minimum of 200 pounds of impregnated dry bulk fertilizer, excluding the weight of ammonium nitrate or limestone, must be applied per acre.

Use the following formula to determine the amount of **Prowl H_2O** to be impregnated on a ton of dry bulk fertilizer based on the rate of fertilizer to be applied per acre:

$$\frac{2000}{\text{pounds of dry fertilizer per acre}} \times \text{Prowl } H_2O \text{ (rate per acre)} = \text{Prowl } H_2O \text{ per ton of fertilizer}$$

To impregnate **Prowl H_2O** on bulk fertilizer, use a closed rotary-drum mixer or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender equipped with suitable spray equipment. Spray nozzles must be placed to provide uniform coverage of **Prowl H_2O** onto the fertilizer during mixing.

Apply the **Prowl H_2O**/dry bulk fertilizer mixture with an accurately calibrated dry fertilizer spreader. The **Prowl H_2O**/dry bulk fertilizer mixture must be spread uniformly on the soil surface.

Chemigation Application via Sprinkler Irrigation and Drip Irrigation Systems

Prowl H_2O may be applied as a chemigation treatment through sprinkler irrigation and drip irrigation systems. Refer to **Crop-specific Information** sections for individual crops. **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** via chemigation to crops unless specified in **Crop-specific Information** section.

Apply this product **ONLY** through a sprinkler irrigation system of the following type: center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move.

Apply this product **ONLY** through a drip irrigation system that has emitters above the soil surface.

DO NOT apply this product through any other type of sprinkler irrigation or drip irrigation system.

Uniform distribution of **Prowl H_2O**-treated irrigation water is the sole responsibility of the applicator and is required to avoid crop injury, lack of herbicide effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in the crop. If you have any questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

The system must be properly calibrated (with water only) to ensure that the amount of **Prowl H_2O** applied corresponds to the specified rate. Apply **Prowl H_2O** in 1/2 to 3/4 inch of water during the first sprinkler set (use at least 1 inch of water in the states of **New Mexico**, **Oklahoma** and **Texas**). BASF recommends that **Prowl H_2O** is mixed with water at a 1:1 ratio in the injection nurse tank to assist with product flowability. Maintain agitation in the injection nurse tank to keep a uniform herbicide suspension during application. When application is complete, flush the system with water.

Chemigation Instructions (for low-volume micro sprinklers)

Output of low-volume sprinkler equals 4 to 50 gallons per hour (gph) per emitter. Point of application **MUST** be above ground.

Irrigation system should run a sufficient amount of time prior to **Prowl® H_2O herbicide** injection to have all emitters functioning properly. After system is operating properly, length of injection should be such that at one period of time during the injection, the first and last emitters in the system contain **Prowl H_2O**-treated water. Add **Prowl H_2O** to the supply tank already filled with the volume of water required for the injection period. Maintain proper agitation in **Prowl H_2O** injection tank. Mix **Prowl H_2O** in clean water and inject down-line from filters. Following **Prowl H_2O** injection, flush system for a period of time sufficient to clear the line of **Prowl H_2O**. (If **Prowl H_2O** is applied during a normal irrigation cycle, make injection during the last stage.)

Chemigation Calibration (for low-volume micro sprinklers)

Calculation of use rate is based on wetted area around emitters - **NOT** on tree acres. To determine correct amount of **Prowl H_2O**, use the following formula:

1. Treated area per each emitter = A
   A = 3.14 x (radius x radius)
2. The area in square feet wet in each acre = B
   $$B = \frac{A \times \text{emitters/acre}}{144}$$
3. The total area (in square feet) wet by your system = C
   C = B x acres covered by system
4. Rate per treated acre of **Prowl H_2O** (based on length of control desired) = R

Amount of **Prowl H_2O** to inject = S

$$S = \frac{C}{43{,}560} \times R = \text{qts of } \textbf{Prowl } H_2O$$

Example:

If the average distance from emitter to perimeter of wetted area measured 1 inch below soil surface is 13 inches, then

A = 3.14 x (13 inches x 13 inches)
and A = 530.7 square inches

If there are 300 emitters per acre, then

$$B = \frac{530.7 \times 300}{144} \quad \text{and B = 1105.6 square feet wetted per acre}$$

If the system covers 20 acres, then
C = 1105.6 square feet per acre x 20 acres and
C = 22,112 square feet wetted by system

If the desired application rate per treated acre is 2.0 qts of **Prowl H_2O**, then

$$S = \frac{22{,}112}{43{,}560} \times 2.0 \quad \text{and} \quad S = 1.0 \text{ qt = amount of } \textbf{Prowl } H_2O \text{ to inject into the system}$$

Special Precautions for Chemigation

1. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
2. **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
3. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
4. Tail water (runoff water) from chemigation that contains **Prowl H_2O** should be recirculated and/or contained in the field in a cistern or holding reservoir from the initial application and/or used only on adjacent, approved crops for which **Prowl H_2O** is registered for this type of application.
5. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. It 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.
6. The sprinkler chemigation 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. In addition, 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. The sprinkler chemigation system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
8. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. All chemigation systems connected to public water systems must also follow restrictions listed in the preceding section titled **Chemigation**.

Applications via Flood, Flooded Basin, or Gravity Flow Irrigation Systems

Prowl® H_2O herbicide may be applied via flood, flooded basin, or gravity flow irrigation systems, but only to the following crops: bearing and nonbearing fruit and nut trees, bearing and nonbearing olive trees, bearing and nonbearing vineyards, nonbearing date palm, nonbearing fig trees, and alfalfa.

Use Instructions and Precautions for Flood, Flooded Basin, and Gravity Flow Irrigation

1. **Prowl H_2O** may be applied through flood, flooded basin, or gravity flow irrigation systems designed to uniformly distribute irrigation water along the soil surface. Solid set systems utilizing tall riser for overhead application are excluded.
2. Follow all label directions for **Prowl H_2O** regarding rates per acre, timing of application, and crop-specific restrictions and limitations.
3. **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
4. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
5. BASF recommends that **Prowl H_2O** is mixed with water at a 1:1 ratio in the injection nurse tank to assist with product flowability. Maintain agitation in the injection nurse tank to keep a uniform herbicide suspension during application. When application is complete, flush the system with water.
6. Systems using a gravity-flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide in the water at the head of the field downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity, such as a drop structure or weir box, to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow water.
7. Tail water (runoff water) from flood, flooded basin, or gravity flow irrigation that contains **Prowl H_2O** should be recirculated and/or contained in the field in a cistern or holding reservoir from the initial application and/or used only on adjacent approved crops for which **Prowl H_2O** is registered for this type of application.
8. Systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:
   - The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located in the irrigation pipe to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
   - The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent flow of fluids back toward the injection pump.
   - 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.
   - The system must contain a functional interlocking control to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump stops.
   - The irrigation pipe or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
   - Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) of effective design and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
   - Any alternative to the above safety devices must conform to the list of EPA-approved alternative devices.
9. Be sure to regularly measure the flow in the field to ensure the correct amount of **Prowl H_2O** is metered into the irrigation water and also regularly monitor to ensure that treated water is uniformly distributed across the field. Flow rates through metering devices and distribution of **Prowl H_2O** can vary with water temperature and speed of water flow across the field.
10. Uniform distribution of **Prowl H_2O**-treated irrigation water is the sole responsibility of the applicator and is required to avoid crop injury, lack of herbicide effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop.
11. If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Managing Off-target Movement

Spray Drift

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator and the grower. The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. It is the responsibility of the applicator to avoid spray drift onto nontarget areas.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops:

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the fixed wingspan or rotor blade diameter.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following spray drift reduction advisory information.

Information On Droplet Size

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

Controlling droplet size:

Volume. Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure. DO NOT exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When high 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 recommended practice. Significant deflection from the 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 or straight-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift. Apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Application Height

Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. 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. **DO NOT** apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy (for ground application).

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the upwind 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 droplets, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. Apply when wind speed is 2 to 10 mph at the application site. 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

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

Temperature Inversions

Applications shall not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing that causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions because of 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.

Sensitive Areas

This pesticide must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or nontarget crops or plants) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). **DO NOT** apply when wind conditions will allow the drift to adjacent, susceptible crops.

Additives

Spray adjuvants have little or no influence on performance of **Prowl® H_2O herbicide** when applications are made prior to weed emergence. However, several tank mixes with **Prowl H_2O** require adjuvants to improve burndown of emerged weeds. Therefore, surfactants, liquid fertilizer (28%, 30%, or 32% UAN [urea ammonium nitrate] or AMS [ammonium sulfate]), or crop oil concentrate (COC) may be used with **Prowl H_2O** tank mixes applied preplant, preemergence, or early postemergence to the crop. Follow the adjuvant directions on the tank mix partner's label. The adjuvants must contain ingredients accepted by the Environmental Protection Agency.

When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, BASF recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant.

Tank Mixing Information

Prowl H_2O may be applied in a tank mix or a sequential application with other herbicides registered for use in a given crop. Refer to the companion label for weeds controlled in addition to **Prowl H_2O** alone. Always perform a mixing test to check the compatibility of **Prowl H_2O** with all potential tank mix partners.

When using tank mixtures or sequential applications with **Prowl H_2O**, always read the companion product label(s) to determine the specific use rates by soil types, weed species, and weed or crop growth stage. In addition, follow all precautions and restrictions including state and local use restrictions that may apply to specific products. Always follow the most restrictive label.

Mixing Instructions

1. Fill tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water or liquid fertilizer and agitate. Prior to mixing **Prowl H_2O** or **Prowl H_2O** tank mixtures in liquid fertilizer, refer to appropriate label sections for specified uses in liquid fertilizer, application instructions, and compatibility determinations.

   NOTE: Prowl H_2O will **NOT** mix in high salt formulation fertilizers, such as 10-34-0. When utilizing high salt formulation fertilizers as the spray carrier, use **one** of the following:
   a. Pre-slurry **Prowl H_2O** in water prior to adding to tank; use 1:1 ratio of water to **Prowl H_2O**.
   b. Add water to fertilizer solution prior to adding **Prowl H_2O**. The amount of water should be equal to or greater than the amount of **Prowl H_2O** to be used.
2. **Prowl H_2O Alone**
   When using **Prowl H_2O** alone, add **Prowl H_2O** to the partially filled tank while agitating; then fill the remainder of the tank with water or liquid fertilizer.
3. **Prowl H_2O Tank Mixes**
   Add the tank mixture ingredients in the following order before adding **Prowl H_2O**:
   a. **Wettable Powder (WP) formulations.** Make a slurry of the WP in water (1:2 ratio). Add the slurry slowly into the partially filled tank while agitating.
   b. **Dry Flowable (DF)/Water-dispersible Granule (WDG) formulations.** Add the granules to the partially filled tank while agitating. Make a slurry of the granules in water before adding to liquid fertilizer.
   c. **Flowable (F) formulations.** Add the F formulation to the partially filled tank while agitating.
   d. Add **Prowl H_2O** to the partially filled tank while agitating.
   e. **Water-soluble Concentrate (WSC) formulations.** Add the WSC formulation to the partially filled tank while agitating.

f. **Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC) formulations.** Add the EC formulation to the partially filled tank while agitating.

Fill the remainder of the tank with water or liquid fertilizer while agitating.

4. Thorough and continuous sprayer-tank agitation **MUST** be maintained during mixing and spraying of **Prowl® H_2O herbicide**. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time, thorough agitation is essential to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed.

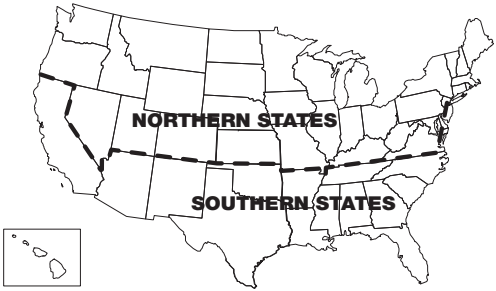
Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial spray cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions; then triple rinse the equipment before and after applying this product.

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** exceed the maximum labeled rate for any soil type.
- **Prowl H_2O** will not control established weeds. Destroy emerged weeds prior to application.
- **Prowl H_2O** is most effective in controlling weeds mechanically incorporated or when incorporated into the weed germination zone by adequate rainfall or overhead irrigation after application.
- When using tank mixtures with **Prowl H_2O**, always read the companion product label(s) to determine the specific use rates by soil types, weed species, and weed or crop growth stage. In addition, follow all precautions and restrictions including state and local use restrictions that may apply to specific products. Follow all precautions and restrictions on the labels of all products applied in combination with **Prowl H_2O**. Always follow the most restrictive label.
- In the event of a crop loss due to adverse weather conditions or other reasons, any crop registered for a preplant incorporated application of **Prowl H_2O** can be replanted without adverse effects the same year (see **Crop-specific Information** for exceptions). If replanting is necessary, **DO NOT** work the soil deeper than the treated zone.
- Refer to **Crop-specific Information** for crop-specific preharvest intervals and feeding and grazing restrictions.

Use Area



Rotational Crop Restrictions

- Use of **Prowl H_2O** in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors, such as arid conditions, make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible. Soil characteristics and environmental conditions which may contribute to crop stress that may be accentuated by the use of **Prowl H_2O** include: coarse soils, compaction, high salinity, eroded knolls/hilltops, cold and/or wet soils, drought, and heavy rainfall soon after application.
- When **Prowl H_2O** is used in tank mix or sequential combinations, refer to label of other herbicides for additional rotational crop restrictions.
- Following harvest of furrow-irrigated crops, thoroughly mix the soil by plowing or deep disking to minimize the potential for herbicide carryover to the following crop.
- Refer to **Crop-specific Information** for specific rotational restrictions when **Prowl H_2O** is applied to specific crops.
- **Restrictions for rotational cropping after the use of Prowl H_2O depend on the application use rate of Prowl H_2O in the primary crop. The user should thoroughly read the following restrictions to determine the rotational crops for the specific situation, according to application use rate. For field and row crops, see the table following.**

Orchard, Grove, and Vineyard Crops

In the growing season following application of **Prowl H_2O** to bearing fruit and nut trees, olive trees, or grapes, plant only those crops for which **Prowl H_2O** is labeled for preplant incorporated treatment or crop injury may occur. **DO NOT** rotate to other crops (except for nut crops, fruit trees, olive trees, or grapes) for 24 months following a **Prowl H_2O** application to bearing fruit or nut trees, olive trees, or grapes.

Field and Row Crops

Rotational Crops	States	Prowl® H_2O herbicide Rate (pts/A)	Rainfall + Irrigation Amount (inches) between Prowl H_2O application and rotational crop planting	Rotational Planting Interval (months) after Prowl H_2O application	
				Spring	Fall
All crops labeled for preplant incorporated application	All	> 4.0	—	the next growing season	
All other crops			—	24	
Cotton, Edible beans, Fruiting vegetables, Lentil, Peas, Peanut, Soybean, Sunflower	All	≤ 4.0	—	0	
Alfalfa stand establishment	All	≤ 4.0	> 12	6	
Wheat*, Barley*	Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming	≤ 3.2	—	4	
		> 3.2 but ≤ 4.0	> 12	4	
			< 12	12	14
	All other states	≤ 4.0	> 12	4	
			< 12	12	14
Proso millet, Grain sorghum, Annual or perennial grass crops or mixtures	Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota	≤ 4.0	—	18	20
	All other states	≤ 4.0	> 20	10	12
			< 20	18	20
Red beet, Spinach****	All	≤ 4.0	> 12	12	14
			< 12	18	20
Sugar beet**	Nebraska, and counties Goshen, Laramie, Platte in Wyoming	≤ 2.6	> 12 and only if cropland is under center pivot irrigation	10	14
		> 2.6 but ≤ 4.0		12	14
		≤ 4.0	< 12	18	20
	All other states and other counties in Wyoming	≤ 4.0	> 12	12	14
			< 12	18	20
All other crops	All	≤ 4.0	> 12	12	12
			< 12	18	20

* In dryland areas and/or areas where irrigation is necessary to produce the crop, **DO NOT** plant winter wheat or barley as a followcrop if crop failure/destruction occurs and land is fallowed during the summer.

** To ensure thorough mixing of soil before planting sugar beet, red beet, and spinach, land should be plowed using a moldboard plow to a depth of 12 inches.

Crop-specific Information

Crop Injury. Prowl® H_2O herbicide use may result in crop injury, loss or damage to certain crops under a number of conditions, including but not limited to agronomic, cultural, mechanical, and environmental. Numerous risks of loss or damage to certain crops may be associated with the use of **Prowl H_2O** even when directions for use are followed completely. The user or grower should take all such risks into consideration before deciding to apply the product. **BASF recommends testing on a small portion of the target crop to determine if damage is likely to occur.** Each grower who is considering the product for such use should test **Prowl H_2O** to determine its suitability. A grower should use **Prowl H_2O** only to the extent that, in his sole opinion, the benefit of **Prowl H_2O** use outweighs the potential injury to the grower's crop.

In addition, many factors can affect crop growth and/or yield, including but not limited to insects, diseases, weed competition, poor seed quality, improper planting depth, mechanical cultivation, poor weather (such as freezing or excessive wind, rain, heat, or cold), lack of or excessive moisture, crusting, fertility, or hardpans. Risk of loss or damage to crops may be associated with the use of **Prowl H_2O** and contribute to poor stands due to failure of crop to emerge, swelling of roots or other below-ground plant parts, less vigorous plant growth and development, and reduction in yield potential. **Prowl H_2O** may also cause injury to sensitive rotational crops.

ALFALFA
(grown for Forage, Hay, or Seed)

Prowl H_2O may be applied by ground; by air; by chemigation; by flood, flooded basin, and gravity flow irrigation systems; or on dry bulk fertilizer.

Use Methods, Timings and Rates

Established Alfalfa for Forage/Hay. Apply to established alfalfa grown for forage or hay (defined as alfalfa planted in the fall or spring which has gone through a first cutting/mowing). Apply in a single application or in sequential applications. Uniformly apply **Prowl H_2O** at a broadcast rate of 1.1 to 4.2 quarts per acre prior to weed germination. Applications can be made in the fall after the last mowing/cutting, during winter dormancy, in the spring, or between cuttings. Applications should be made prior to the alfalfa reaching 6 inches in regrowth.

Established Alfalfa Grown for Seed Production. Apply to established alfalfa grown for seed production (defined as alfalfa planted in the fall or spring which has gone through a summer season of cutting/mowing). Uniformly apply **Prowl H_2O** at a broadcast rate of 1.1 to 4.2 quarts per acre prior to weed emergence in **one** of the following ways:

- Apply to dormant established alfalfa.
- Apply before alfalfa exceeds 10 inches in height after first mowing/beating.
- When the alfalfa reaches 10 inches in height or if the alfalfa has been mowed/beaten 2 or more times, **Prowl H_2O must be applied with drop nozzles** directing the spray so that there is little to no contact with the foliage.

Seedling Alfalfa. Apply to seedling alfalfa grown for forage or hay (defined as alfalfa planted in the fall or spring which has **NOT** gone through a cutting/mowing). Uniformly apply **Prowl H_2O** at a broadcast rate of 1.1 to 2.1 pints per acre prior to weed germination. Applications can be made when the seedling alfalfa has reached the second trifoliate stage of growth. Applications should be made prior to the alfalfa reaching 6 inches in growth.

Chemigation Applications

Prowl H_2O may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Follow all directions, special instructions and precautions about chemigation in the **Spraying Instructions** section of this label.

Flood, Flooded Basin, and Gravity Flow Irrigation Systems

Prowl H_2O may be applied in flood, flooded basin, and gravity flow irrigation systems. Follow all directions, special instructions and precautions about flood, flooded basin, and gravity flow irrigation systems in the **Spraying Instructions** section of this label.

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** exceed 4.2 quarts of **Prowl H_2O** per acre in a single application.
- For multiple applications, **DO NOT** exceed a cumulative total of 4.2 quarts of **Prowl H_2O** per acre in any one crop season.
- **DO NOT** harvest alfalfa forage or hay less than **28 days** after applying 2.1 quarts or less of **Prowl H_2O**.
- **DO NOT** harvest alfalfa forage or hay less than **50 days** after applying more than 2.1 quarts of **Prowl H_2O**.
- **DO NOT** utilize the **28-day** preharvest interval for alfalfa hay more than once per cropping season.
- **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** less than 90 days prior to alfalfa harvest for seed.
- **Some stunting and chlorosis of the alfalfa may occur with postemergence applications.**
- **Applications made after the alfalfa exceeds 6 inches in height may result in poor weed control because of possible reduced spray coverage to the soil.**

ARTICHOKE

Prowl H_2O may be applied by ground or air.

Use Methods, Timings and Rates

With a single application, uniformly apply **Prowl H_2O** to artichoke up to 3.0 pints per acre as a broadcast spray to the soil surface at least 60 days prior to harvest, or uniformly apply **Prowl H_2O** to artichoke from 3.1 to 8.2 pints per acre as a broadcast spray to the soil surface at least 200 days prior to harvest. Application must be made pretransplant to artichoke, at no less than 1 to 2 days prior to transplanting.

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** apply postemergence over the top of or to foliage of artichoke because severe injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.0 pints per acre per season when utilizing the 60-day preharvest interval.
- If more than 3.0 pints per acre (up to 8.2 pints per acre) of **Prowl H_2O** is applied, **DO NOT** harvest artichoke until 200 days after application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8.2 pints per acre per season.
- **DO NOT** feed forage or graze livestock in treated fields.

ASPARAGUS

Prowl H_2O may be applied by ground or air.

Use Methods, Timings and Rates

Apply **Prowl H_2O** only to established asparagus or to newly planted crown asparagus. **DO NOT** apply to newly seeded asparagus. When applying to newly planted crown asparagus, assure crowns are fully covered with 2 to 4 inches of soil.

With a single application, uniformly apply **Prowl H_2O** to asparagus up to 8.2 pints per acre as a broadcast spray to the soil surface at least 14 days prior to the first spear harvest or after seasonal harvest is complete.

Application must be made prior to spear emergence or remove emerged spears prior to making the application. If asparagus is grown on sandy soils, **DO NOT** apply **Prowl® H_2O herbicide** at more than 2.4 pts/A.

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** apply postemergence over the top of emerged spears as severe injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8.2 pints per acre per season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days before harvest.
- **DO NOT** feed forage or graze livestock in treated fields.
- **DO NOT** apply by chemigation methods.

BEARING and NONBEARING FRUIT and NUT TREES

Prowl H_2O may be applied in the following individual crops within the fruit tree and tree nut crop groupings:

Citrus Fruit Crop Grouping	
calamondin citrus citron citrus hybrids grapefruit kumquat lemon	lime mandarin (tangerine) orange (sweet and sour) pummelo satsuma mandarin tangelo

Tree Nuts Crop Grouping		
almond beech nut Brazil nut butternut cashew	chestnut chinquapin filbert (hazelnut) hickory nut macadamia nut	pecan pistachio walnut

Pome Fruits Crop Grouping	Stone Fruits Crop Grouping
apple crabapple pear pear, oriental	apricot aprium cherry, sweet cherry, tart nectarine peach plum plum, chicksaw plum, Damson plum, Japanese plumcot pluot prune
Other Fruit Trees	
pomegranate	
date palm and fig* (nonbearing only)	

* Not for use in California except as directed in supplemental labeling

Prowl H_2O may only be applied by ground, chemigation, or flood, flooded basin and gravity flow irrigation systems.

Use Methods, Timings and Rates

Prowl H_2O may be applied either in a single application or sequentially with an interval of 30 days or more. Apply **Prowl H_2O** at between 2.0 to 6.3 quarts per acre depending on the grower's weed control program, level of weed infestation, and desired use strategy (see chart following) per application but not to exceed a total of 4.2 quarts/A per year in pome, stone and other fruit trees, and not to exceed a total of 6.3 quarts/A per year in citrus and nut trees.

Use Rate per Acre

Low Use Rate	2.0 quarts
High Use Rate	4.0 to 6.3 quarts

Ground Applications (Bearing)

Prowl H_2O may be applied **surface incorporated** or **(surface) pre-emergence**.

Apply **Prowl H_2O** as a broadcast or banded treatment using ground equipment before weed germination. Apply the spray directly to the ground beneath the trees and/or in areas between rows. **DO NOT** apply over the top of trees with leaves or buds or fruit. Contact by the spray mixture with leaves, shoots, or buds may cause injury.

Ground Applications (Nonbearing)

Prowl H_2O may be applied for preplant incorporated, preplant surface, surface incorporated or preemergence weed control in several nonbearing fruit and nut tree crops. **Prowl H_2O** may be used before or after transplanting the nonbearing crops.

Preplant surface. Prior to transplanting, uniformly apply with ground equipment. Avoid root contact with treated soil when placing transplants into the hole or injury may occur.

Preplant Incorporated. Uniformly apply **Prowl H_2O** prior to transplanting but before weeds germinate. Incorporate **Prowl H_2O** to a depth of 1 to 2 inches. Application and incorporation must be made prior to transplanting to avoid mechanical injury to the crop. Avoid root contact with treated soil when placing transplants into the hole or injury may occur.

Preemergence. Applications may be in a band or broadcast.

Chemigation Applications

Prowl H_2O may be applied through sprinkler irrigation and drip irrigation systems. Follow all directions, special instructions and precautions about chemigation in the **Spraying Instructions** section of this label. **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O**-treated irrigation water over top of trees with leaves or buds or fruit. Contact with leaves, shoots, or buds by spray mixture may cause injury.

Flood, Flooded Basin, and Gravity Flow Irrigation Systems

Prowl H_2O may be applied in flood, flooded basin, and gravity flow irrigation systems. Follow all directions, special instructions and precautions about flood, flooded basin, and gravity flow irrigation systems in the **Spraying Instructions** section of this label.

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.2 quarts of **Prowl H_2O** per acre per year in pome, stone and other fruit trees.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6.3 quarts of **Prowl H_2O** per acre per year in citrus and nut trees.
- **DO NOT** apply by air.

- **DO NOT** feed forage or graze livestock in treated groves or orchards.
- **DO NOT** apply within 1 day of harvest of citrus fruit.
- **DO NOT** apply within 60 days before harvest of pome and stone fruit or other tree fruit, and tree nuts.
- **DO NOT** apply to newly seeded nursery stock.

BEARING and NONBEARING GRAPE

Prowl® H_2O herbicide may be only applied by ground, chemigation, or flood, flooded basin and gravity flow irrigation systems.

Use Methods, Timings and Rates
Prowl H_2O may be applied either in a single application or sequentially with an interval of 30 days or more. Uniformly apply **Prowl H_2O** in bearing grape vineyards up to 6.3 quarts per acre depending on the grower's weed control program, level of weed infestation, and desired use strategy (see chart following).

Use Rate per Acre

Low Use Rate	3.2 quarts
High Use Rate	6.3 quarts

Prowl H_2O may be applied anytime after fall harvest, during winter dormancy, and in the spring.

Ground Applications (Bearing)
Prowl H_2O may be applied **surface incorporated** or **(surface) preemergence**.

Apply **Prowl H_2O** as a broadcast or banded treatment using ground equipment before weed germination. Apply the spray directly to the ground beneath the grape vines and/or in areas between rows. **DO NOT** apply over the top of grape vines with leaves or buds or fruit. Contact with leaves, shoots, or buds by the spray mixture may cause injury.

Ground Applications (Nonbearing)
Prowl H_2O may be applied for preplant incorporated, preplant surface, surface incorporated or preemergence weed control in nonbearing vineyards. **Prowl H_2O** may be used before or after transplanting.

Preplant surface. Prior to transplanting, uniformly apply with ground equipment. Avoid root contact with treated soil when placing transplants into the hole or injury may occur.

Preplant Incorporated. Uniformly apply **Prowl H_2O** prior to transplanting but before weeds germinate. Incorporate **Prowl H_2O** to a depth of 1 to 2 inches. Application and incorporation must be made prior to transplanting to avoid mechanical injury to the crop. Avoid root contact with treated soil when placing transplants into the hole or injury may occur.

Preemergence. Applications may be in a band or broadcast.

Nonbearing Grape

Newly Transplanted and One-year-old Grapevines:
- **DO NOT allow spray to contact** buds or leaves or leaf distortion may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply to newly transplanted vines until ground has settled and no cracks are present.

Chemigation Applications
Prowl H_2O may be applied through sprinkler irrigation and drip irrigation systems. Follow all directions, special instructions and precautions about chemigation in the **Spraying Instructions** section of this label. **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O**-treated irrigation water over the top of grape vines with leaves, or buds, or fruit.

Flood, Flooded Basin, and Gravity Flow Irrigation Systems
Prowl H_2O may be applied in flood, flooded basin, and gravity flow irrigation systems. Follow all directions, special instructions and precautions about flood, flooded basin, and gravity flow irrigation systems in the **Spraying Instructions** section of this label.

Restrictions and Limitations
- **DO NOT** apply over the top of grape vines with leaves, or buds, or fruit.
- **DO NOT** apply by air.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6.3 quarts per acre per year (a single growing season).
- **DO NOT** apply within 90 days before harvest of fruit.
- **DO NOT** feed forage or graze livestock in treated vineyards.

BEARING and NONBEARING OLIVE TREES

Prowl H_2O may be only applied by ground, chemigation, or flood, flooded basin, or gravity flow irrigation systems.

Use Methods, Timings and Rates
Apply **Prowl H_2O** in a single application or sequentially with an interval of 30 days or more. Uniformly apply **Prowl H_2O** at between 2.0 to 4.2 quarts per acre (depending on desired length of control, see chart following) per application, but not to exceed a total of 4.2 quarts/A per year in olive trees.

Use Rate per Acre

Low Use Rate	2.0 quarts
High Use Rate	4.2 quarts

Ground Applications
Prowl H_2O may be applied **surface incorporated** or **(surface) preemergence**.

Apply **Prowl H_2O** as a broadcast or banded treatment using ground equipment before weed germination. Apply the spray directly to the ground beneath the trees and/or in areas between rows. **DO NOT** apply over the top of trees with leaves, buds, or fruit. Contact with leaves, shoots, or buds by spray mixture may cause injury.

Chemigation Applications
Prowl H_2O may be applied through sprinkler and drip irrigation systems. Follow all directions, special instructions and precautions about chemigation in **Spraying Instructions** section of this label. **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O**-treated irrigation water over the top of trees with leaves, buds, or fruit.

Flood, Flooded Basin, and Gravity Flow Irrigation Systems
Prowl H_2O may be applied in flood, flooded basin, and gravity flow irrigation systems. Follow all directions, special instructions and precautions about flood, flooded basin, and gravity flow irrigation systems in the **Spraying Instructions** section of this label.

Restrictions and Limitations
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.2 quarts of **Prowl H_2O** per acre per year in olive trees.
- **DO NOT** apply by air.
- **DO NOT** feed forage or graze livestock in treated groves or orchards.
- **DO NOT** apply within 60 days before harvest of olives.
- **DO NOT** apply to newly seeded nursery stock.

BERMUDAGRASS
(and other perennial warm-season grasses)

Prowl® H_2O herbicide may be applied in fields of Bermudagrass (and other perennial warm-season grasses such as Bahiagrass, buffalograss, switchgrass, and others) grown for hay production and/or grown in pastures for livestock grazing.

Prowl H_2O may be applied by ground or chemigation, or by air.

Use Methods, Timings and Rates

Apply Prowl H_2O only to established (defined as planted in the fall or spring which has gone through a first cutting/mowing) **Bermudagrass and other perennial warm-season grasses when in winter dormancy**.

Apply **Prowl H_2O** prior to target weed germination. Uniformly apply at a broadcast rate of 1.1 to 4.2 quarts of **Prowl H_2O** per acre in a single application. **Prowl H_2O** may also be applied in two split applications, with 1/2 the seasonal application rate applied at the onset of winter dormancy followed by the other 1/2 the seasonal application rate applied just prior to spring greenup. **DO NOT** exceed a cumulative total of 4.2 quarts of **Prowl H_2O** per acre in any one crop season.

Use the higher application rate of **Prowl H_2O** where more dense infestations of targeted annual grasses and annual broadleaf weeds are anticipated or when a longer duration of residual weed control is desired.

Prowl H_2O may be applied in a sequential use program or as a tank mix with other registered herbicides that control emerged weeds.

Prowl H_2O may cause temporary injury to Bermudagrass and other perennial warm-season grass stands. Disease, extremely cold weather, drought, extensive frost heaving, low or high pH, or salinity may weaken stands and make the crop more susceptible to herbicidal injury.

Chemigation Applications

Prowl H_2O may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Follow all directions, special instructions and precautions about chemigation in **Spraying Instructions** section of this label.

Tank Mixes

Prowl H_2O may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for use in Bermudagrass and other perennial warm-season grass fields. BASF recommends testing **Prowl H_2O** tank mixes on a small portion of the target crop to determine if damage is likely to occur.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing Prowl H_2O with other pesticides, additives, or fertilizers.

Applications of postemergence herbicides may cause crop injury, such as stunting or chlorosis of Bermudagrass and other perennial warm-season grasses. Consult with your local BASF dealer regarding local tank mix options. Always perform a mixing test to check the compatibility of **Prowl H_2O** with all potential tank mix partners and fertilizers. Follow all precautions and restrictions on the labels of all products applied in combination with **Prowl H_2O**. Always follow the most restrictive label.

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** if surface water is present in the field.
- **DO NOT** exceed a cumulative total of 4.2 quarts of **Prowl H_2O** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** harvest grass hay until **60 days** after treatment with **Prowl H_2O**.
- **DO NOT** harvest for forage or allow livestock to graze grass until **45 days** after treatment with **Prowl H_2O**.
- Use only on grass grazing areas that are controlled/fenced and livestock are excluded for a minimum restriction period of 45 days after treatment with **Prowl H_2O**.
- Use of **Prowl H_2O** on rangeland is prohibited.
- Not for use on cool-season grasses.
- Not for use on sod production fields of Bermudagrass or other cool-season grasses.
- Not for use in California except as directed in supplemental labeling.

BRASSICA HEAD and STEM VEGETABLES

Prowl H_2O may only be applied to the following Brassica head and stem vegetables:
Broccoli
Brussels sprouts
Cabbage
Cauliflower

Prowl H_2O may be applied by ground or air.

Use Methods and Timings

Uniformly apply **Prowl H_2O** only by ground as a postemergence-directed application to transplanted or established direct-seeded Brassica head and stem vegetables.

With a single application, apply up to 2.1 pints per acre of **Prowl H_2O** to Brassica head and stem vegetables as a postemergence-directed spray between vegetable rows. Apply postemergence-directed to 2-leaf to 4-leaf vegetable transplants at 1 to 3 days after transplanting, or to the 2-leaf to 4-leaf stage of direct-seeded vegetable plants.

Apply **Prowl H_2O** as a postemergence-directed spray on the soil at the base of Brassica head and stem vegetable plants, beneath plants, and between rows. Avoid direct spray contact with foliage or stems because crop injury may occur. Be sure roots of transplants are established. Following the postemergence-directed spray and when sufficient rainfall or irrigation does not occur, mechanically incorporate to activate the herbicide. **Prowl H_2O** should be applied prior to weed germination. Emerged weeds will not be controlled by this treatment.

Use Rates

Postemergence-directed

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate (pts/A)
Coarse	1.0 to 1.5
Medium	1.5 to 2.1
Fine	1.5 to 2.1

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.1 pints per acre per season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 60 days before broccoli harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply within 70 days before cabbage or other Brassica head and stem vegetables harvest.
- **DO NOT** feed forage or graze livestock in treated fields.
- **DO NOT** apply via chemigation methods.
- Avoid overlapping spray patterns because crop injury can occur.
- Not for use in California except as directed in supplemental labeling.

CARROT

Prowl® H_2O herbicide may be applied by ground, air, or chemigation.

Use Methods, Timings and Rates

Preemergence. Make a single broadcast application by ground or by air or by chemigation at 2.0 pints per acre of **Prowl H_2O** as a postplant treatment prior to emergence of the crop and before weed germination. Apply as a preemergence treatment within 2 days after planting.

Layby. Prowl H_2O may be applied only by ground equipment at layby (last mechanical cultivation) at 2.0 pints per acre as a directed spray to the soil between rows. **Prowl H_2O** should be applied prior to weed germination. Emerged weeds will not be controlled by this treatment. **DO NOT** allow the spray to contact carrot plants or injury may occur. **DO NOT** apply layby applications by chemigation or by air.

Chemigation Applications

Prowl H_2O may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Follow all directions, special instructions and precautions about chemigation in the **Spraying Instructions** section of this label. **DO NOT** allow **Prowl H_2O**-treated irrigation water to contact carrot plants.

DO NOT apply tank mixtures through any type of irrigation system unless the label instructions on chemigation of all products are followed.

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 pints per acre per season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 60 days before harvest.
- **DO NOT** feed forage or graze livestock in treated fields.
- **DO NOT** apply as a broadcast spray over top of carrots or crop injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply layby applications by chemigation or by air.

CARROT GROWN FOR SEED PRODUCTION

Prowl H_2O may be applied only by layby with ground equipment.

Use Methods, Timings and Rates

Last Cultivation (Layby). Apply **Prowl H_2O** following the last normal mechanical cultivation (layby) at a rate of 1.0 to 4.0 pints per acre (on a broadcast basis). Uniformly apply as a directed spray to the soil between rows. **DO NOT** allow the spray to contact carrot plants or injury may occur. Use protective shields to avoid contact with carrot foliage. Use properly calibrated and accurate nozzles and equipment.

Layby applications can be applied to carrots previously treated with herbicides registered in/on carrots. Consult the labels of those herbicides for suggested treatments, rates to be used, and precautions or restrictions for use in carrots and for follow crop restrictions.

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** apply as a broadcast spray over top of carrots or crop injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply layby applications by chemigation or by air.
- **DO NOT** apply within 60 days before carrot seed harvest.
- **DO NOT** feed, forage or graze livestock in treated fields.
- **DO NOT** harvest carrots for food or feed use.

Special Crop Use Restrictions

The pesticide applicator, the producer of the crop, and the seed conditioner must be aware that use of this product according to this labeling is deemed a nonfeed/nonfood use. If the applicator of this pesticide is not the producer, the applicator should provide a copy of this labeling to the producer of the crop. Producers of this crop who use this product, or cause the product to be used on a field they operate, shall provide a copy of this pesticide label to the seed conditioner.

Consequently, no portion of this carrot seed crop, including but not limited to green chop, hay, pellets, meal, whole seed, cracked seed, roots, bulbs, foliage and seed screenings, may be used or distributed for food or feed purposes.

Processed carrot seed from a field treated with this product must bear a specific tag or conspicuous container labeling, or if shipped in bulk, on the shipment invoice or bill of lading, with the following statement: "Not for human consumption or animal feed." All seed screenings from seed processing shall be disposed of in such a manner that the screenings cannot be distributed or used for human food or animal feed purposes.

The seed conditioner shall keep records of screening disposal for three years from the date of disposal and shall furnish the records immediately upon request. Conditioner disposal records shall consist of documentation of on-farm disposal, disposal at a controlled dumpsite, incinerator, composter or other equivalent disposal site and shall include the lot numbers, amount of material disposed of, the grower(s), and the date of disposal.

CORN
(Field, Pop, Field Seed, Pop Seed, and Fresh Sweet)

Prowl H_2O may be applied by ground, air or chemigation. **Prowl H_2O** may be applied in conventional, minimum, or no-till as a preemergence, postemergence, or postemergence incorporated (CULTI-SPRAY) application in field corn.

Prowl H_2O may be applied in conventional tillage as a preemergence or postemergence application in field seed corn, popcorn, popcorn seed corn, and fresh sweet corn.

Regardless of tillage system, plant corn at least 1-1/2 inches deep and completely cover with soil.

In conventional tillage systems, plant into a seedbed that is firm and free of clods and trash. Use only where adequate tillage is practiced to provide good soil coverage of the corn seed.

In no-till systems, utilize a no-till planter that is capable of planting through crop residue. The use of no-till planters under conditions that do not allow good soil coverage of the corn seed can result in reduced crop stand or injury if **Prowl H_2O** contacts the germinating corn seed. Check equipment to ensure good seed coverage.

Additional Weeds Controlled. In addition to the weeds listed in **Table 2**, **Prowl H_2O** will control the following weeds in corn with CULTI-SPRAY application: wild proso millet and shattercane.

Use Methods and Timings

Preemergence. Apply after planting but before weeds germinate and crop emerges.

Postemergence. Apply postemergence until field corn is 30 inches tall (20 inches to 24 inches tall for pop, seed and fresh sweet corn) or in the V8 growth stage, whichever is more restrictive. If the corn canopy prevents applications from reaching the soil, use drop nozzles and apply as a directed spray.

CULTI-SPRAY. Apply **Prowl H_2O** alone or **Prowl H_2O** plus atrazine when field corn is at least 4 inches tall until last cultivation (layby). **Prowl H_2O** plus atrazine must be applied before the field corn reaches 12 inches in height.

DO NOT exceed 1.2 lbs ai per acre of atrazine, as specified on the atrazine label. Under situations of low rainfall or soil moisture, when deep germinating weeds such as shattercane or field sandbur are anticipated, mechanical incorporation will provide best results. If cultivation is needed after application and incorporation of **Prowl® H_2O herbicide**, the depth of cut should be no deeper than the depth of cut used to incorporate.

Chemigation Applications

Prowl H_2O may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Follow all directions, special instructions and precautions about chemigation in the **Spraying Instructions** section of this label.

Use Rates

Preemergence, Postemergence

Soil Texture	Organic Matter		
	< 1.5% (pts/A)	1.5% to 3.0% (pts/A)	> 3.0% (pts/A)
Coarse	2.0	3.0	3.0
Medium	3.0	3.0	4.0
Fine	3.0	4.0	4.0

CULTI-SPRAY (Field Corn ONLY)

Soil Texture	Southern States[1] (pts/A)	Northern States[1] (pts/A)
Coarse	1.5	2.0
Medium	2.0	3.0
Fine	3.0	3.0
[1] See **Restrictions and Limitations** for map of specific states.		

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** in reduced, minimum or no-till fresh sweet corn, seed corn or popcorn.
- **DO NOT apply Prowl H_2O in no-till in California.**
- **DO NOT** apply preplant incorporated.
- **DO NOT** apply postemergence in liquid fertilizer.
- Livestock can graze or be fed forage from treated corn after 21 days following application.
- **Prowl H_2O** may be applied sequentially in a single crop season as long as the total use rate applied in the crop season does not exceed the highest rate per acre for any given soil type.

COTTON

Prowl H_2O may be applied by ground, air, or by chemigation to cotton grown under conventional, minimum, stale seedbed, or no-till systems.

Additional Weeds Suppressed. In addition to the weeds listed in **Table 2**, **Prowl H_2O** will suppress Russian thistle in the state of Arizona.

Use Methods and Timings

1. **Preplant Surface.** Apply **Prowl H_2O** within 15 days of planting.
2. **Preplant Incorporated.** Apply **Prowl H_2O** within 60 days of planting and incorporate.
3. **Preemergence.** Apply **Prowl H_2O** at planting or up to 2 days after planting. Apply to a seedbed that is firm and free of clods.
4. **Preplant Incorporated followed by Preemergence.** Apply **Prowl H_2O** within 60 days of planting and incorporate. Apply overlay application of **Prowl H_2O** at planting or up to 2 days after planting. Total amount of **Prowl H_2O** applied per acre cannot exceed the highest labeled rate for a given soil type. Preplant incorporated and preemergence applications of **Prowl H_2O** may be applied with the labeled tank mix herbicide(s).
5. **Layby Application (at last cultivation).** Apply **Prowl H_2O** directly to the soil between rows as a directed spray following the last normal cultivation (layby). Layby applications can be applied in cotton previously treated with **Prowl H_2O** or any herbicide(s) registered for use in cotton. The total amount of **Prowl H_2O** applied per acre per season cannot exceed the highest labeled rate for a given soil type. Glyphosate-containing products may be applied with **Prowl H_2O** at layby in cotton with the **Roundup Ready®** gene. **DO NOT apply glyphosate-containing products at layby on non-Roundup Ready cotton.**
6. **Postemergence. Prowl H_2O** may be applied by ground or air as a broadcast over-the-top postemergence application in cotton. Not for use in California except as directed in supplemental labeling.

   Postemergence treatments are most effective in controlling weeds when adequate rainfall or overhead irrigation is received after application. Applications before weeds germinate or after clean cultivation to remove existing weeds are necessary because **Prowl H_2O** will not control weeds that are emerged at time of application. The use of a postemergence herbicide treatment is required to control emerged weeds.

   Prowl H_2O may be used alone or tank mixed with **Roundup PowerMAX® herbicide** (on **Roundup Ready® cotton** or **Roundup Ready Flex cotton**), **Roundup WeatherMAX® herbicide** (on **Roundup Ready cotton** or **Roundup Ready Flex cotton**) or **Ignite® herbicide** (on **LibertyLink® cotton**). When tank mixing **Prowl H_2O** with another herbicide product, always follow the most restrictive labeling. **DO NOT** tank mix and apply over-the-top postemergence with **Caparol® herbicide**, **Cotoran® herbicide**, **Dual® herbicide**, **Sequence® herbicide**, or **Staple® herbicide**.

   Dry ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 17 lbs/100 gallons of spray solution must be used when tank mixing **Prowl H_2O** with **Roundup PowerMAX** or **Roundup WeatherMAX**. Liquid AMS may also be used, but must be used at an equivalent rate to 17 lbs of dry weight AMS/100 gallons of spray solution. A nitrogen replacement should not be used with this tank mix unless specified as acceptable from BASF in writing. An appropriate mixing order is as follows: fill tank to at least 1/2 full with water; then add the following in order: AMS, **Prowl H_2O**, **Roundup® herbicide**; then fill the tank to capacity with water.

   Postemergence applications of Prowl H_2O on Roundup Ready cotton or Roundup Ready Flex cotton only

   Note: The instructions provided for the use of **Prowl H_2O** on **Roundup Ready cotton** or **Roundup Ready Flex cotton** are specific to and should only be used with varieties designated as **Roundup Ready cotton** or **Roundup Ready Flex cotton**.

   Consult and follow the **Roundup PowerMAX** or **Roundup WeatherMAX** labels for their respective rates, application methods, precautions and application timing restrictions.

   - **Roundup Ready cotton Tank mixing Prowl H_2O with Roundup PowerMAX or Roundup WeatherMAX (in water):** Apply **Prowl H_2O** broadcast postemergence over the top of cotton after cotton reaches the 4- to 5-leaf stage of growth. **DO NOT** apply prior to reaching the 4-leaf cotton stage or past the 5-leaf stage or significant crop injury and/or yield loss may occur.

- **Roundup Ready Flex cotton Tank mixing Prowl® H_2O herbicide with Roundup PowerMAX® herbicide or Roundup WeatherMAX® herbicide (in water):** Apply **Prowl H_2O** broadcast postemergence over the top of cotton after cotton reaches the 4-leaf stage of growth, but not after the 8-leaf stage of growth. Over-the-top applications made before the 4-leaf stage or after the 8-leaf stage of development may result in crop injury and/or yield loss.

Postemergence applications of Prowl H_2O on LibertyLink cotton

Note: The instructions provided for the use of **Prowl H_2O** on **LibertyLink cotton** are specific to and should only be used with varieties designated as **LibertyLink® cotton**.

Consult and follow the **Ignite** label for the respective rates, application method, precautions and application timing restrictions.

LibertyLink cotton

Tank mixing Prowl H_2O with Ignite (in water): Apply **Prowl H_2O** broadcast postemergence over the top of cotton after cotton reaches the 4-leaf stage of growth, but not after the 8-leaf stage of growth. Over-the-top applications made before the 4-leaf stage or after the 8-leaf stage of development may result in crop injury and/or yield loss.

Postemergence applications of Prowl H_2O ALONE to all cotton (in water)

Apply **Prowl H_2O** broadcast postemergence over the top of cotton after cotton reaches the 4-leaf stage of growth, but not after the 8-leaf stage of growth. Over-the-top applications made before the 4-leaf stage or after the 8-leaf stage of development may result in crop injury and/or yield loss.

Over-the-top postemergence applications of **Prowl H_2O** can be applied in cotton previously treated with at-planting soil applications of **Prowl H_2O** or any other soil-applied herbicide(s) registered for use in cotton. Consult the labels of those herbicides for suggested treatments, rates to be used, and precautions or restrictions for use in cotton and for followcrop restrictions. Follow the most restrictive label instructions when using products in combination with soil-applied **Prowl H_2O**.

Precautions: Postemergence applications of **Prowl H_2O** may cause temporary growth reduction and/or leaf discoloration or malformation of cotton following application.

DO NOT apply over the top in fluid fertilizer.

DO NOT apply in tank mix with any adjuvant, surfactant, oil, or other pesticide (except for cotton insecticides).

DO NOT apply in any manner except as described in this label or crop injury and/or yield reduction may occur.

DO NOT apply if cotton is under stress (including stress related to previous pesticide treatments, poor fertilization, environmental conditions and/or pest damage) at time of application. If cotton is under stress (including stress related to previous pesticide treatments, poor fertilization, environmental conditions and/or pest damage) at time of application, **Prowl H_2O** may retard cotton recovery and/or adversely affect yield.

7. **Fall Application. Prowl H_2O** may be applied for weed control in cotton in the fall, after October 15 (up to 140 days prior to planting cotton) in Arizona, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. Apply **Prowl H_2O** at the broadcast rate of 2.0 pints per acre on coarse or medium soils and 3.0 pints per acre on fine soils.

Chemigation Applications

Prowl H_2O may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Follow all directions, special instructions and precautions about chemigation in the **Spraying Instructions** section of this label.

Use Rates

Preplant, Preemergence, Layby

Soil Texture	Conventional or Minimal Tillage (pts/A)	No-till** (pts/A)
Coarse	1.0 to 2.0*	2.0
Medium	2.0	3.0
Fine	3.0	4.0

* **DO NOT exceed 1.6 pts/A on coarse-texture soils in California.**
** **DO NOT** use on soils with more than 3% organic matter.

Postemergence

Prowl H_2O Alone or in Tank Mix with Roundup PowerMAX, or Roundup WeatherMAX, or Ignite® herbicide

Soil Texture	Conventional, Minimum, or No Tillage (pts/A)
Coarse	1.0 to 2.0
Medium	1.5 to 2.0
Fine	2.0

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT apply Prowl H_2O in no-till in California.**
- **DO NOT** exceed the highest seasonal rate per acre for any given soil type.
- **DO NOT** exceed 2.0 pts/A of **Prowl H_2O** (0.95 lb active ingredient/A) when applied postemergence to cotton for any given soil type.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI) is **60 days** between the last **Prowl H_2O** application and harvest.
- In treated cotton fields, forage may be fed to or grazed by livestock.
- **DO NOT** exceed the maximum cumulative seasonal rate of 4.2 pts of **Prowl H_2O** per acre (2 lbs active ingredient/A) for combined preplant/preemergence and postemergence applications.

EDIBLE BEANS

Prowl H_2O may be applied to the following edible beans: dry (navy, great northern, red kidney, black, turtle, cranberry, small white type, guar), lima, snap, chickpeas (garbanzo beans), southern peas (cowpeas), and sweet lupins.

Prowl H_2O may be applied by ground or air.

Prowl H_2O may only be applied (fall) preplant surface or preplant incorporated in dry beans, lima beans, snap beans, and Southern peas (cowpeas). **Prowl H_2O** may be applied (fall) preplant surface or preplant incorporated or (spring) preplant surface in chickpeas (garbanzo beans). **Prowl H_2O** may be applied (fall) preplant surface or preplant incorporated or preemergence in sweet lupins.

Use Methods, Timings and Rates

Fall Applications

For use only in Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming). Apply **Prowl® H_2O herbicide** preplant surface or preplant incorporated (rainfall, irrigation or mechanically) in late fall prior to planting edible beans (chickpeas [garbanzo beans], dry beans [including navy, great northern, red kidney, black turtle, cranberry, small white type], lima beans, snap beans, Southern peas [cowpeas], and sweet lupins) the following spring. Apply **Prowl H_2O** in the late fall when soil temperatures are 45° F or below but before the ground freezes.

DO NOT apply when the air temperature is below 45° F.

Rainfall or irrigation is required for incorporation and activation. Unpredictable weed control can be expected because factors such as length of time between application and planting as well as uncontrollable weather factors will determine herbicide activity and longevity.

Use Rates (Fall)[1]

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate < 3% Organic Matter (pts/A)	Broadcast Rate > 3% Organic Matter (pts/A)
Coarse	2.0	2.0
Medium	2.5	3.0
Fine	3.0	3.0
[1] Use limited to certain states. Follow state-specific instructions and/or restrictions.		

Preplant Incorporated. Apply within 60 days of planting and incorporate.

Preemergence. Apply only to sweet lupins at planting or up to 2 days after planting. Apply to a seedbed that is firm and free of clods.

Use Rates

Preplant Incorporated, Preemergence

Soil Texture	Southern States[1] (pts/A)	Northern States[1] < 3% Organic Matter > 3% (pts/A)	
Coarse	1.5	2.0	2.0
Medium	2.0	2.5	3.0
Fine	3.0	3.0	3.0
[1] See **Restrictions and Limitations** for map of specific states.			

State-specific Instructions

Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, and Washington

Prowl H_2O may be applied to chickpeas grown in no-tillage and/or minimum tillage systems in Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, and Washington. Preplant surface applications must be made within 30 days of planting. Apply, but **DO NOT** exceed, 1.5, 2.0, and 3.0 pts/A of **Prowl H_2O** in coarse, medium, and fine texture soils, respectively. When planting, ensure that the seed furrow is fully closed because conditions that allow the seed furrow to inadequately close and/or allow **Prowl H_2O** to contact the seed may result in crop injury. Certain unfavorable environmental conditions, including cool temperatures, excessive moisture after application, and wet and/or compacted soil conditions, may result in delayed emergence and stunting with **Prowl H_2O** use in chickpeas. Adequate rainfall or irrigation after application prior to weed seedling germination will provide the most effective weed control. Herbicide performance from surface applications may be decreased compared to soil incorporated applications.

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

Prowl H_2O may be applied postplant preemergence only to chickpeas grown in conventional tillage systems in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Application must be made within 2 days of planting. Apply up to but not to exceed 1.5 pts/A. Apply to a firm seedbed free of clods. Soil conditions that cause poor seed furrow closure and coverage may result in delayed emergence and stunting of the crop. Under certain environmental conditions, including cool temperatures, excessive moisture after application and wet soil conditions may result in delayed emergence and stunting with **Prowl H_2O** use in chickpeas. Adequate rainfall or irrigation after application prior to weed seedling germination will provide the most effective weed control.

Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming

Apply **Prowl H_2O** by ground as a postplant preemergence treatment to dry beans grown under sprinkler irrigation in Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. Dry beans must have a minimum planting depth of 2 inches. Prior to applying **Prowl H_2O** to dry beans, growers should check with their local seed company or seed supplier for sensitive varieties and to verify the selectivity of **Prowl H_2O** on the grower's specific dry bean variety. **Prowl H_2O** applications made postplant preemergence to dry beans must be immediately followed by 0.50 to 0.75 inch water from overhead irrigation/rainfall. **Prowl H_2O** application must be made within 1 to 4 days of planting and up to, but not to exceed, 2.0 pts/A. Apply to a firm seedbed free of clods. Soil conditions that cause poor seed furrow closure and coverage may result in delayed emergence and stunting of the crop. **DO NOT** apply as a chemigation application. **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** in tank mix with **Permit® herbicide** or **Valor® herbicide** as a preemergence application to dry beans due to unacceptable crop response. Under certain environmental conditions including cool temperatures, excessive moisture after application and wet soil conditions may result in crop injury, delayed emergence, and/or stunting with **Prowl H_2O** use in dry beans. Adequate rainfall or irrigation after application prior to weed seedling germination will provide the most effective weed control.

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** feed lupin hay and forage or graze livestock in treated lupin fields.
- **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** more than once per cropping season.
- **DO NOT** apply in any type of irrigation system.

FALLOW

Prowl H_2O may be applied to fallow ground following crop harvest as a planned residual treatment to control labeled broadleaf and grass weeds as they germinate.

Prowl H_2O may be applied to fallow ground by ground, air, or chemigation.

Use Methods, Timings and Rates

Apply as a broadcast spray at rates up to, but not to exceed, 3.0 pts/A of **Prowl H_2O**. Emerged weeds will not be controlled by this treatment. **Prowl H_2O** must be applied with an adequate tank mix partner (i.e. glyphosate) to provide control of emerged weeds.

DO NOT make more than one application of **Prowl H_2O** during a single fallow period.

DO NOT apply **Prowl® H_2O herbicide** to fallow ground after July 1 if treated fields are to be planted the following spring to crops not labeled for preplant or preplant incorporated applications of **Prowl H_2O**.

There must be at least a 4-month interval between a **Prowl H_2O** fallow application and the rotational planting of any fall-seeded cereal crop. Otherwise, specific rotational crop intervals must be adhered to between a fallow application of **Prowl H_2O** and the planting of the following crop (see **Rotational Crop Restrictions** in the **Restrictions and Limitations** section of this label).

State-specific Instructions

In **Colorado**, **Idaho**, **Kansas**, **Montana**, **Nebraska**, **Nevada**, **Oregon**, **Utah**, **Washington**, and **Wyoming**, apply as a broadcast spray at rates up to, but not to exceed, 3.2 pts/A of **Prowl H_2O**.

FARMSTEAD

Apply **Prowl H_2O** as a broadcast spray at 2.1 qts/A for short-term (2 to 4 months) or at 4.2 qts/A for long-term (6 to 8 months) preemergence control of labeled broadleaf and grass weeds as they germinate on farmstead nonagricultural areas such as barnyards, lanes, driveways, machinery or implement yards, windbreaks, and nonagricultural fencerows or ditchbanks.

FRUITING VEGETABLES

Prowl H_2O may be applied to the following fruiting vegetables: eggplant, peppers (includes banana, bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking pepper, Jalapeño pepper, pimento, sweet pepper), tomato.

Prowl H_2O may be applied by ground or air.

Use Methods and Timings

Uniformly apply **Prowl H_2O** by ground or air as a broadcast preplant incorporated application or as a broadcast preplant surface application prior to transplanting fruiting vegetables.

Uniformly apply **Prowl H_2O** only by ground as a post-directed application to transplanted or established direct-seeded fruiting vegetables.

DO NOT apply prior to direct-seeded fruiting vegetables.

DO NOT apply postemergence over the top of or to foliage of fruiting vegetables because severe injury may occur. **Prowl H_2O** can be applied as a post-directed spray on the soil at the base of the plant, beneath plants, and between rows. Avoid direct contact with foliage or stems. Be sure roots of transplants are established. Following the post-directed spray and when sufficient rainfall or irrigation does not occur to activate the herbicide, mechanically incorporate at the time of blocking and thinning or at layby. **Prowl H_2O** should be applied prior to weed germination. Emerged weeds will not be controlled by this treatment.

Prowl H_2O may also be applied in fruiting vegetables transplanted to raised beds. Prior to transplanting, apply **Prowl H_2O** preplant nonincorporated in a band to the top of the pressed bed just prior to laying plastic. After transplanting, **Prowl H_2O** may also be applied in a band to the previously untreated row middles between the transplanted beds. For either of the banded applications to the bed or row middles, **DO NOT** overlap sprays and exceed the maximum broadcast use rate of **Prowl H_2O** on a per acre basis for the given soil texture.

Prowl H_2O applied at 2.0 to 3.0 pts/A may aid in the control or suppression of the following weeds when used as part of a comprehensive weed management program: black nightshade, hairy nightshade.

Use Rates

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate (pts/A)
Coarse	1.0 to 1.5
Medium	1.5 to 2.0
Fine	1.5 to 3.0

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.0 pints **Prowl H_2O** per acre per season.
- **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** within 21 days before harvest of tomatoes.
- **DO NOT** apply within 70 days before harvest of all other fruiting vegetables.
- Avoid root contact with **Prowl H_2O**-treated soil when placing transplants into furrow or hole or injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** plant lettuce within 6 months after a **Prowl H_2O** application if the rows were covered with plastic.

GARLIC

Prowl H_2O may be applied by ground, air or chemigation.

Use Methods and Timings

Preemergence. After planting but before crop and weeds emerge

Postemergence. 1st to 5th true-leaf growth stage

Split Application. At both preemergence and postemergence timings

Chemigation Applications

Prowl H_2O may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Apply between the 2nd and 9th true-leaf stage (2nd to 6th true-leaf stage **in California**). **DO NOT** irrigate in excess of 1/2 inch of water. Follow all directions, special instructions and precautions about chemigation in the **Spraying Instructions** section of this label.

Use Rates

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate (pts/A)
Coarse	1.5
Medium	2.0
Fine	3.0

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** exceed 3.0 pints per acre per crop.
- **DO NOT** apply within 60 days before harvest **in California** and within 45 days of harvest in all other states.
- **DO NOT** feed or graze these crops.

GRAIN SORGHUM

Prowl H_2O may be applied by ground or air.

Prowl H_2O may be applied as a postemergence incorporated (CULTI-SPRAY) application in grain sorghum grown in all states.

In addition, **Prowl H_2O** may be applied early postemergence in grain sorghum grown in states east of the Mississippi River and in Arizona, Arkansas, eastern Texas, Louisiana, and the Missouri bootheel.

Additional Weeds Controlled. In addition to the weeds listed in **Table 2**, **Prowl H_2O** as a CULTI-SPRAY application will control the following weeds in grain sorghum: wild proso millet and shattercane.

Use Methods and Timings

CULTI-SPRAY. Prowl® H_2O herbicide treatments can be applied from the 4-inch growth stage to as late as the last cultivation (layby) of grain sorghum. See specific directions for (CULTI-SPRAY) application under **Application Instructions**.

Early Postemergence. For use only in states east of the Mississippi River plus Arizona, Arkansas, eastern Texas, Louisiana, and the Missouri bootheel.

The seedbed should be firm and free of clods and trash. Use only where adequate tillage is practiced to provide good seed coverage. Plant grain sorghum at least 1-1/2 inches deep to ensure good seed coverage.

Use Rates

CULTI-SPRAY

Soil Texture	Southern States[1] (pts/A)	Northern States[1] (pts/A)
Coarse	1.5	2.0
Medium	2.0	3.0
Fine	3.0	3.0
[1] See **Restrictions and Limitations** for map of specific states.		

Early Postemergence

Soil Texture	Prowl H_2O (pts/A)
Coarse	**DO NOT USE**
Medium, Fine	2.0

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** in grain sorghum preplant incorporated or preemergence because serious crop injury can result.
- **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** in grain sorghum more than once per crop season.
- **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** as a CULTI-SPRAY treatment in grain sorghum planted in double-row beds.
- **DO NOT** replant grain sorghum if crop loss occurs.
- **DO NOT** apply in liquid fertilizer.
- Livestock can graze or be fed forage from **Prowl H_2O**-treated grain sorghum fields after 21 days following application.

GREEN ONIONS

Prowl H_2O may be applied to the following individual crops in the green onion crop subgroup: chives (fresh leaves), leeks, spring onions, scallions, Japanese bunching onions, green shallots, and green eschalots.

Prowl H_2O may be applied preemergence, postemergence, or split application by ground, air, or chemigation.

Use Methods, Timings and Rates

Uniformly apply 2.0 pints per acre of **Prowl H_2O** as a broadcast spray to the soil surface as preemergence spray or as a postemergence spray to the crop at the 2 to 3 true-leaf stage at least 30 days before harvest. If **Prowl H_2O** is to be applied sequentially as both a preemergence and postemergence spray, the preemergence spray must be applied 30 days prior to the postemergence spray. Onion seed must be fully covered by soil at planting. Injury may occur if onion seed is exposed to **Prowl H_2O**.

Chemigation Applications

Prowl H_2O may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Apply at 2 to 3 true-leaf stage at least 30 days before harvest. **DO NOT** irrigate in excess of 0.5 inch of water. Follow all directions, special instructions and precautions about chemigation in the **Spraying Instructions** section of this label.

Restrictions and Limitations

- Only apply **Prowl H_2O** preemergence to green onions grown on muck soils or on mineral soils with greater than 3% organic matter.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 pints per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.0 pints per acre per season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 30 days before harvest.
- **DO NOT** feed forage or graze livestock in treated fields.
- Not for use in California except as directed in supplemental labeling.

LENTIL and PEAS

Prowl H_2O may be applied to lentils and the following peas: dry, dwarf, edible-podded, English, garden, green, and pigeon.

Prowl H_2O may be applied by ground or air.

Use Methods and Timings

Prowl H_2O may be applied preplant surface or preplant incorporated in lentils and peas.

Preplant Surface and Preplant Incorporated (fall applications in Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming). Apply **Prowl H_2O** and incorporate (rainfall, irrigation or mechanically) in late fall prior to planting lentils or peas the following spring. Apply **Prowl H_2O** in the late fall when soil temperatures are 45° F or below but before the ground freezes.

DO NOT apply when the air temperature is below 45° F.

Rainfall or irrigation is required for incorporation and activation. Unpredictable weed control can be expected because factors such as length of time between application and planting as well as uncontrollable weather factors will determine herbicide activity and longevity.

Preplant Incorporated. Prowl H_2O may be applied within 60 days of planting. After application, rotary hoeing and shallow cultivation/tillage can be practiced without reducing weed control. Avoid tillage that will bring untreated soil to the surface.

Use Rates

Preplant Surface[1], Preplant Incorporated[1]

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate (pts/A)
Coarse	1.5
Medium	2.0
Fine	3.0
[1] Follow seasonal restrictions and/or state-specific instructions.	

State-specific Instructions

Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, and Washington

Prowl H_2O may be applied to lentils or peas (dry peas only) grown in no-tillage and/or minimum tillage systems in Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon and Washington. Preplant surface applications must be made within 30 days of planting. When planting, ensure that the seed furrow is fully closed because conditions that allow the seed furrow to inadequately

close and/or allow **Prowl® H_2O herbicide** to contact the seed may result in crop injury. Certain unfavorable environmental conditions, including cool temperatures, excessive moisture after application, and wet and/or compacted soil conditions, may result in delayed emergence and stunting with **Prowl H_2O** use in lentils or peas. Adequate rainfall or irrigation after application prior to weed seedling germination will provide the most effective weed control. Herbicide performance from surface applications may be decreased compared to soil incorporated applications.

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

Prowl H_2O may be applied postplant preemergence only to lentils or all peas grown in conventional tillage systems in **Idaho**, **Oregon** and **Washington**. Application must be made within 2 days of planting. Apply up to but not to exceed 1.5 pts/A. Apply to a firm seedbed free of clods. Soil conditions that cause poor seed furrow closure and coverage may result in delayed emergence and stunting of the crop. Under certain environmental conditions including cool temperatures, excessive moisture after application and wet soil conditions may result in delayed emergence and stunting with **Prowl H_2O** use in peas or lentils. Adequate rainfall or irrigation after application prior to weed seedling germination will provide the most effective weed control.

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT use in California.**
- **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** preemergence in peas unless otherwise noted in state-specific instructions.
- **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** more than once per cropping season.
- **DO NOT** apply to peas, lentils, pea or lentil forage, pea silage, pea hay, or pea straw grown for livestock feed.
- **DO NOT** apply in any type of irrigation system.
- Any crop registered for a preplant incorporated application of **Prowl H_2O** can be double cropped after peas.

MINT (Peppermint and Spearmint)

Prowl H_2O may be applied by ground or air.

Use Methods and Timings

Make a single broadcast preemergence application of **Prowl H_2O** to mint at 1.5 pints to 4.0 pints per acre, depending on soil texture (see chart following), to dormant established mint before weed germination. After a **Prowl H_2O** application, some temporary crop injury may be observed early in the growing season as mint breaks dormancy and begins to grow.

Prowl H_2O will not cause crop injury when applied according to the label under normal growing conditions. Nonuniform application may result in injury to crops, poor stands, or soil residues; conversely, uneven application may reduce weed control. Diseases, cold weather, excessive moisture, deep planting, low or high pH, salinity, or drought may weaken seedlings and plants and make them more susceptible to herbicidal damage.

Use Rates

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate (pts/A)
Coarse	1.5 to 2.0
Medium	2.0 to 4.0
Fine	2.0 to 4.0

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** to baby mint in the first year of growth and establishment.
- **DO NOT** apply to mint that has broken dormancy or crop injury may result. Application to mint that is near dormancy break can result in crop injury. Risk of crop injury increases the closer application is to mint dormancy break.
- **DO NOT** apply to mint stands that have been weakened by age, disease, cold weather, excessive moisture, or other factors that reduce crop vigor. Mint growing under stress is more susceptible to herbicidal damage.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.0 pints per acre per season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 90 days before harvest.
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze on treated spent hay or feed treated spent hay to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply this product on mint through any type of irrigation system.

ONIONS and SHALLOTS

Prowl H_2O may be applied to direct-seeded and transplanted dry bulb onions and dry bulb shallots.

Prowl H_2O may be applied by ground, air or chemigation.

Use Methods, Timings and Rates - Mineral Soils

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate (pts/A)
Coarse	1.5
Medium	2.0
Fine	3.0

In all states except California, apply **Prowl® H_2O herbicide** as a broadcast treatment when dry bulb onions or dry bulb shallots have 2 to 9 true leaves.

In California, apply **Prowl H_2O** only as a single application when dry bulb onions or dry bulb shallots have 2 to 6 true leaves.

Additional State-specific Instructions

Additional Use in Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska
Prowl H_2O may be applied sequentially in seeded dry bulb onions. Apply first application of **Prowl H_2O** at loop stage. Apply sequential application of **Prowl H_2O** early postemergence (2nd to 9th true-leaf stage). **DO NOT** exceed the maximum labeled rate for a given soil texture. **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** at loop stage through the 9th true-leaf stage if heavy rains are expected, or severe crop injury may result.

Additional Use in Colorado and the High Plains of Texas
For transplanted dry bulb onions only, apply and shallow incorporate (less than 2 inches deep) **Prowl H_2O** into preformed beds prior to transplanting.

Additional Use in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington
Apply **Prowl H_2O** as a broadcast treatment when dry bulb onions or dry bulb shallots are between the flag leaf to 9th true-leaf stage.

Prowl H_2O may be used at 3.0 to 4.0 pints per acre for dodder control on medium-texture and fine-texture soils.

DO NOT apply **Prowl H_2O** using chemigation at the dodder control rate.

Prowl H_2O may be applied in the fall or spring to the furrow area of land bedded in the fall in preparation for planting seed of dry bulb onions the following spring. Apply **Prowl H_2O** as a banded application at rates based on appropriate soil texture. Band width is 1/2 the width of the row spacing. Keep **Prowl H_2O** away from the area where dry bulb onion seed will be planted.

Harrow off tops of beds following **Prowl H_2O** furrow applications prior to planting dry bulb onions.

For selective weed control in the onion row, apply **Prowl H_2O** as a banded postemergence application to flag-leaf dry bulb onions at the labeled rates based on soil texture. Apply **Prowl H_2O** only once to the furrow area and once to the dry bulb onion row as a postemergence application.

Additional Use in Michigan
For mineral soils containing >10% organic matter, follow the directions for muck soils (see following).

Restrictions and Limitations
(Mineral Soils)
- **DO NOT** mechanically incorporate except as specified for use on dry bulb onions in Colorado and the Texas High Plains.
- **DO NOT** exceed 3.2 pints per acre per crop (except Idaho, Oregon, and Washington).
- **DO NOT** apply within 60 days before harvest in California and within 45 days before harvest in all other states.
- **DO NOT** feed or graze these crops.
- **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** preemergence through the loop stage if heavy rains are expected or severe crop injury may result. If irrigating immediately after **Prowl H_2O** application at the preemergence through loop stage, **DO NOT** irrigate in excess of 1/2 inch of water.

Use Methods, Timings and Rates - Muck Soils
Prowl H_2O may be applied sequentially on muck soils as follows:

Application Timing and Growth Stage	Rate (pts/A)
Preemergence through Loop Stage	4.0
Early Postemergence (2nd to 6th true-leaf stage)	4.0
Late Postemergence (6th to 9th true-leaf stage)	4.0

Restrictions and Limitations (Muck Soils)
- **DO NOT apply to muck soils in California.**
- **DO NOT** apply within 45 days before harvest.
- **DO NOT** feed or graze these crops.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 12.5 pints per acre per growing season on muck soils. To maximize crop safety, ensure good soil coverage during planting or transplanting and delay preemergence applications to the loop stage, if possible.
- **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** preemergence through the loop stage if heavy rains are expected or severe crop injury may result. If irrigating immediately after **Prowl H_2O** application at the preemergence through loop stage, **DO NOT** irrigate in excess of 1/2 inch of water.
- **DO NOT** plant sugar beets, red beets, spinach, winter wheat, or winter barley as rotational crops on muck soils for 12 months from the time of last application if more than 3.2 pints per acre of **Prowl H_2O** is applied to the onion crop.
- **If loss** of onion crop occurs, **DO NOT** replant any crop other than onions in muck soil during the same cropping year and **DO NOT** work the soil deeper than 2 inches.

Chemigation Applications
Prowl H_2O may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. **DO NOT** irrigate in excess of 1/2 inch of water. Follow all directions, special instructions and precautions about chemigation in the **Spraying Instructions** section of this label.

PEANUT

Prowl H_2O may be applied by ground, air, or chemigation.

DO NOT use in California.

Use Methods and Timings
Preplant Incorporated. Apply **Prowl H_2O** up to 60 days prior to planting and incorporate.

Preemergence. Apply **Prowl H_2O** at planting or up to 2 days after planting and before crop emergence. For peanuts grown under overhead irrigation or to prevent decreased crop pegging, adequate incorporation must be achieved by applying a minimum of 0.75 inch of overhead irrigation or rainfall within 48 hours of application.

Chemigation Applications
Prowl H_2O may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Follow all directions, special instructions and precautions about chemigation in the **Spraying Instructions** section of this label.

Use Rates

Region	Rate (pts/A)
New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas	1.0 to 2.0
Other peanut growing states*	2.0
*For heavy weed infestations, especially of Texas panicum, up to 3.2 pts/A of **Prowl® H_2O herbicide** can be used in Alabama, Florida or Georgia.	

PERENNIAL GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED PRODUCTION

Prowl H_2O may be applied to established (defined as planted in the fall or spring which has gone through a first cutting/mowing) warm-season perennial grasses (such as Bermudagrass, switchgrass, and others) and to established (6 or more tillers per plant) cool-season perennial grasses (such as Kentucky bluegrass, tall fescue, orchardgrass, perennial ryegrass, fine fescue, and others).

Prowl H_2O may be applied by ground or chemigation, or by air.

Use Methods, Timings and Rates

In warm-season perennial grasses, apply **Prowl H_2O** to postharvest grass during the fall or during winter dormancy or after the first seed harvest/cutting. **DO NOT** apply to warm-season perennial grasses after greenup in the spring prior to the first seed harvest/cutting. In cool-season perennial grasses, apply **Prowl H_2O** to postharvest grass during regrowth at the beginning of significant fall rains or in spring.

Apply **Prowl H_2O** prior to target weed germination. Uniformly apply at a broadcast rate of 2.1 to 4.2 quarts of **Prowl H_2O** per acre in a single application. **Prowl H_2O** may also be applied in two split applications, with 1/2 the seasonal application rate applied in the fall or winter followed by the other 1/2 the seasonal application rate applied in the spring. **DO NOT** exceed a cumulative total of 4.2 quarts of **Prowl H_2O** per acre in any one crop season.

In both warm-season and cool-season perennial grasses, use the higher application rate of **Prowl H_2O** where more dense infestations of targeted annual grasses, annual broadleaf, or volunteer grass seedlings are anticipated, or when a longer duration of residual weed control is desired. Excess grass straw and crop residue from the previous harvest should be evenly spread or removed by such methods as crew cutting, propane flaming, or open field burning (when local regulations allow) prior to **Prowl H_2O** application, or reduced weed control may result.

Prowl H_2O may be applied in a sequential use program or as a tank mix with other registered herbicides that control emerged weeds.

Prowl H_2O may cause temporary injury to perennial grass stands. Applications made in periods of cold temperatures that temporarily limit normal crop growth or in extended cold temperature periods that initiate winter dormancy in grass crops may result in crop injury. Diseases, extremely cold weather, drought, extensive frost heaving, low or high pH, or salinity may weaken stands and make them more susceptible to herbicidal damage.

Chemigation Applications

Prowl H_2O may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Follow all directions, special instructions, and precautions about chemigation in **Spraying Instructions** section of this label.

Additional Weeds Controlled

Prowl H_2O applied prior to weed germination will control annual bluegrass, volunteer fescue, and volunteer ryegrass in addition to the weeds listed in **Table 2. Weeds Controlled.**

Tank Mixes

Prowl H_2O may be tank mixed with **Outlook® herbicide** or with other herbicides labeled for use in perennial grasses grown for seed. BASF recommends testing **Prowl H_2O** tank mixes on a small portion of the target crop to determine if damage is likely to occur.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing Prowl H_2O with other pesticides, additives, or fertilizers.

Applications of postemergence herbicides may cause crop injury. Consult your local BASF dealer regarding local tank mix options. Always perform a mixing test to check the compatibility of **Prowl H_2O** with all potential tank mix partners. Follow all precautions and restrictions on the labels of all products applied in combination with **Prowl H_2O**. Always follow the most restrictive label.

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** apply if surface water is present in the field.
- **DO NOT** exceed a cumulative total of 4.2 quarts of **Prowl H_2O** per acre in any one crop season.
- **Some stunting and chlorosis of the perennial grasses may occur with postemergence applications.**
- **Applications made after the perennial grasses exceed 6 inches in height may result in poor weed control due to possible reduced spray coverage to the soil.**
- **DO NOT** harvest forage from treated fields of both warm-season and cool-season perennial grasses until **45 days** after application.
- **DO NOT** harvest hay from treated fields of both warm-season and cool-season perennial grasses until **60 days** after application.
- From treated fields of both warm-season and cool-season perennial grasses, **DO NOT** harvest seed within 90 days after application.
- The grass straw remaining after seed harvest of both warm-season and cool-season perennial grasses may be used as livestock bedding, and/or grazed by or fed to livestock. The grower must notify the seed processor that there is no pesticide tolerance on grass seed screenings; therefore, it cannot be used in livestock feed.
- Not for use in California except as directed in supplemental labeling.

POTATO

Prowl H_2O may be applied by ground, air, or chemigation.

Additional Weeds Controlled. In addition to the weeds listed in **Table 2**, **Prowl H_2O** will control stinging nettle in potatoes.

Use Methods and Timings

Preemergence. Apply **Prowl H_2O** after planting, but before potatoes and weeds emerge, or after dragoff.

Preemergence Incorporated. Apply **Prowl H_2O** and incorporate after planting but before potatoes and weeds emerge. Where dragoff is practiced, apply **Prowl H_2O** and incorporate before, at, or after dragoff, but before potatoes and weeds emerge. Care must be taken so that incorporation equipment does not damage seed pieces or elongating sprouts.

Early Postemergence. Apply **Prowl H_2O** from crop emergence to the 6-inch stage of growth. **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** postemergence if potatoes are under stress from cold/wet or hot/dry conditions or crop injury may occur.

Chemigation Applications

Prowl® H_2O herbicide may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Apply **Prowl H_2O** preemergence after planting, after dragoff, or early postemergence through sprinkler irrigation systems. Follow all directions, special instructions and precautions about chemigation in the **Spraying Instructions** section of this label.

Use Rates

Soil Texture	< 3% Organic Matter > 3% (pts/A)	
Coarse	1.5	1.5
Medium	2.0	3.0
Fine	3.0	3.0

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** apply to sweet potatoes or yams.
- **DO NOT** apply preplant.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application of **Prowl H_2O** per season.
- Application of **Prowl H_2O** on White Rose variety potatoes during or followed by cool and/or wet weather conditions may result in crop injury.

RICE

Prowl H_2O may be applied by ground or air.

Prowl H_2O may be applied to rice grown under conventional, reduced or minimum tillage systems, and under no-till systems (stale seedbed).

Additional Weeds Controlled. In addition to the weeds listed in **Table 2**, **Prowl H_2O** will control the following weeds in rice: junglerice and sprangletop.

Use Methods and Timings

Delayed Preemergence. Apply **Prowl H_2O** alone or with tank mix partner for delayed preemergence weed control in grain-drilled, dry-seeded rice. Apply **Prowl H_2O** alone or in tank mixture to levees after the levees are pulled and planted. The seedbed should be firm and free of clods and must be prepared to allow for good seed coverage. The use of a planter under conditions that do not allow good soil coverage of the rice seed can result in reduced stand or stunting if **Prowl H_2O** contacts germinating rice seed. Exposed seeds that come in contact with **Prowl H_2O** may be injured. Apply only when growing conditions favor vigorous rice growth. The seedbed should have adequate moisture for seed germination. **Not for use in grain-drilled, dry-seeded rice in California.**

Uniformly apply the specified rate of **Prowl H_2O** after rice planting and before rice emergence (spiking) and weed germination. Apply after the rice seed has absorbed water and germinated and after the soil has been previously sealed over the seed by at least 1 inch of rainfall or by irrigation (flush). If the soil has not been sealed by rain or flush, apply when 80 percent of germinated seeds have a primary root (radicle) or shoot at least 1/2-inch long. If there is insufficient moisture, BASF recommends flushing before **Prowl H_2O** application to supply moisture for root (radicle) initiation and for vigorous rice and weed growth.

If applied to soil prior to these conditions, or to cracked soil, stand reduction or stunting of rice may occur. Under some conditions, use of gibberellic acid-treated seed, heavy rainfall after application, or flushing after application may result in herbicide injury to rice. Rice can overcome moderate injury with appropriate cultural practices.

Because of the residual activity of **Prowl H_2O**, this treatment may be applied if rice is too small to maintain a flood on the field for weed control. However, proper water management practices must be followed for normal rice growth and activity of **Prowl H_2O**.

Early Postemergence. Apply **Prowl H_2O** as a tank mix partner in dry-seeded rice. Base applications on weed and crop size guidelines of the tank mix partner. **DO NOT** apply to fields with standing water. If necessary, fields may be flushed prior to treatment to produce vigorous rice and weed growth. Because soil and weeds must be completely exposed to spray coverage, no flood water should be on the field at the time of application. Cloddy soil, standing water (puddles) at the time of application, or cracks in the soil that form after application may result in reduced weed control. Because of residual activity of **Prowl H_2O**, this treatment may be applied if rice is too small to maintain a flood on the field for weed control. However, proper water management practices must be followed for normal rice growth and activity of **Prowl H_2O**.

Postemergence (California water-seeded rice only). As a component of a comprehensive weed management program, apply **Prowl H_2O** alone or tank mixed with a postemergence herbicide after water-seeded rice has reached the 4-leaf to 6-leaf stage (spike plus 3 to 5 true leaves). Applications made prior to the 4-leaf rice stage may result in crop injury.

Water-seeded rice must also be well-rooted/pegged (i.e. standing erect after the flood is removed) prior to application. **DO NOT** apply to rice that is leaning over and/or laying flat to the ground following flood removal since this is characteristic of a poorly established root system. Rice roots must be below the **Prowl H_2O**-treated soil zone. Injury, stunting, and/or stand reduction can occur if **Prowl H_2O** contacts the rice roots.

Fields must be completely drained and free of standing water (moist/saturated soil) prior to application. If the soil is saturated at the time of application, allow the soil surface to dry prior to restoring the permanent flood. **Prowl H_2O** requires alternate wetting/drying cycles to be activated. Weed control will be reduced if the soil surface is not allowed to dry out prior to restoration of the permanent flood. Resume normal water management practices following permanent flood restoration.

Prowl H_2O does not control weeds postemergence; therefore, **Prowl H_2O** must be tank mixed with a postemergence herbicide to control emerged weeds at the time of application.

Prowl H_2O will aid in the control or suppression of the following weeds when used as part of a comprehensive weed management program:

Barnyardgrass, early and late watergrass (including biotypes resistant to other herbicide modes of action, e.g. rice mimic), sprangletop, smallflower umbrella sedge*, redstem*

*Suppression only

In California water-seeded rice, **Prowl H_2O** may be applied with either aerial or ground application equipment. For aerial application, apply the specified rate of **Prowl H_2O** in 5 gallons to 10 gallons of water per acre. If applied as a tank mixture with another herbicide, make sure proper gallonage per acre per label directions (i.e. 10 to 15 with propanil) is used to ensure adequate coverage. To minimize drift, **DO NOT** apply during periods of wind greater than 10 mph, or when wind conditions favor drifting, or if there is a temperature inversion. BASF recommends that a flagman or an automatic mechanical flagging unit on the aircraft be used to avoid overlapping and possible crop injury.

For ground equipment, apply the specified rate of **Prowl® H_2O herbicide** in 10 gallons to 20 gallons of water per acre. If **Prowl H_2O** is applied as a tank mixture with another herbicide, make sure proper gallonage per acre per label directions (i.e. 20 to 30 for propanil) is used to ensure adequate coverage. Use a properly calibrated low-pressure (20 psi to 40 psi) sprayer equipped with appropriate nozzles to achieve uniform spray distribution and minimize drift. Keep the bypass line on or near the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming. Nozzle screens must be no finer than 50 mesh. **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** during periods of gusty winds or when wind velocity is greater than 20 mph.

Postemergence Tank Mixtures: To control emerged weeds at application, **Prowl H_2O** may be tank mixed with one of the following postemergence herbicides:

Clincher® herbicide
Grandstand® herbicide
Granite® SC herbicide
Regiment® herbicide
Strada® WG herbicide
Whip® 360 herbicide
propanil (e.g. **Super WHAM!® herbicide**)

When using tank mixtures with **Prowl H_2O**, always read the companion product label(s) and follow all precautions and restrictions. Always follow the most restrictive label.

Observe all restrictions regarding propanil-restricted zones.

Restrictions and Limitations (for water-seeded rice)

- **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** prior to the 4-leaf rice stage (spike plus 3 true leaves) or to rice that is not well-rooted/pegged. The rice must be standing erect after the flood is removed and prior to application.
- **DO NOT** apply to fields with standing water.
- **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply in liquid fertilizer.
- **DO NOT** spray target crop within 60 feet of sensitive crops (crops not listed on the **Prowl H_2O** label).
- **DO NOT** spray target crop within 60 feet of crops labeled for **Prowl H_2O** applications where the method of application, rate, or timing of spray application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate for any soil type in one season.
- **DO NOT** use water containing **Prowl H_2O** residues from rice cultivation to irrigate food or feed crops that are not registered for use with **Prowl H_2O**.

In case of a crop failure due to weather conditions or disease following treatment with **Prowl H_2O** alone or in a tank mixture, only drilled dry-seeded rice may be immediately replanted; however, the grower assumes all risks and consequences associated with replanting of rice because there is the potential for stand reduction or stunting. BASF recommends a 10% increase in seeding rate. Replant seed below the herbicide layer because reduced stand or stunting may occur if **Prowl H_2O** contacts germinating rice seed. **DO NOT** replant gibberellic acid-treated seed. **DO NOT** reapply **Prowl H_2O** alone or in a tank mixture.

DO NOT apply to stressed rice. Stress factors include cold or hot temperature extremes, excessive moisture or drought, problem soils, poor field drainage, or deep water after application.

Use Rates

Delayed Preemergence

Soil Texture	Rate (pts/A)
Sands, loamy sands	**DO NOT USE**
Sandy loams	1.5
Loams, silt loams, silts, sandy clay loams	2.0
Silty clay loams, clay loams, sandy clays, silty clays, clays	2.0

Early Postemergence

Soil Texture	Rate (pts/A)
Coarse	1.5
Medium	2.0
Fine	2.0

Postemergence in California Water-seeded Rice

Soil Texture	Rate (pts/A)
Coarse	1.5
Medium	2.0
Fine	2.0

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply in liquid fertilizer.
- **DO NOT** apply to rice fields if fields are used for fish production, especially catfish farming.
- **Prowl H_2O** may be applied to rice fields used for crayfish production.
- **DO NOT** use water containing **Prowl H_2O** residues from rice cultivation to irrigate food or feed crops that are not registered for use with **Prowl H_2O**.
- In case of a crop failure due to weather conditions or disease following treatment with **Prowl H_2O** alone or in a tank mixture, only drilled dry-seeded rice may be immediately replanted; however, the grower assumes all risks and consequences associated with replanting of rice because there is the potential for stand reduction or stunting. BASF recommends a 10% increase in seeding rate. Replant seed below the herbicide layer because reduced stand or stunting may occur if **Prowl H_2O** contacts germinating rice seed. **DO NOT** replant with gibberellic acid-treated seed. **DO NOT** reapply **Prowl H_2O** alone or in a tank mixture.
- **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** and then flush for germination.
- **DO NOT** apply to stressed rice. Stress factors include cold or hot temperature extremes, excessive moisture or drought, problem soils, poor field drainage, or deep water after application.
- **DO NOT** apply early preemergence nor preplant incorporated as severe rice injury is possible.

SOYBEAN

Prowl® H_2O herbicide may be applied by ground or air.

Prowl H_2O may be applied to soybeans grown under conventional, minimum, or no-till systems.

Additional Weeds Controlled. In addition to the weeds listed in **Table 2**, **Prowl H_2O** will control or reduce competition from the following weeds in soybeans: itchgrass and red rice. For specific rates for red rice and itchgrass management, see table at end of this section.

Use Methods and Timings

Fall Applied. Prowl H_2O may be surface applied or incorporated in the fall, after fall harvest and prior to ground freeze in states north of I-80 and the entire states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Texas. Fall applications of **Prowl H_2O** will not provide season-long weed control.

Preplant Surface. Apply **Prowl H_2O** within 15 days of planting. **Prowl H_2O** may be applied within 45 days of planting when used in a tank mix or applied sequentially with **Extreme® herbicide**, **Pursuit® herbicide**, or **Raptor® herbicide**.

Preplant Incorporated. Apply **Prowl H_2O** within 60 days of planting and incorporate.

Preemergence. Apply **Prowl H_2O** at planting or within 2 days after planting. Apply to a firm seedbed free of clods. **DO NOT** make applications of **Prowl H_2O** preemergence north of Interstate 80, except in the states of Indiana, Michigan and Ohio.

Use Rates

Fall Surface, Fall Incorporated,
Preplant Surface, Preplant Incorporated

Soil Texture	< 3% Organic Matter > 3% (pts/A)	
Coarse	1.5	2.0
Medium	2.5*	3.0
Fine**	3.0	3.0

* **DO NOT** exceed 2.1 pts for Southern states; see **Restrictions and Limitations** for map of specific states.
** For heavy clay soils, apply **Prowl H_2O** at the broadcast rate of 3.2 pints per acre.

Preemergence

Soil Texture	< 3% Organic Matter > 3% (pts/A)	
Coarse	1.5	1.5
Medium	2.0	2.0
Fine	2.0	2.5

Preplant Incorporated
Red Rice Control and Itchgrass Suppression

Soil Texture	Up to 3% Organic Matter[1] (pts/A)
Coarse	3.0
Medium	3.0
Fine	4.0

[1] **DO NOT** use on soils with more than 3% organic matter.

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** use **Prowl H_2O** in soybeans in California.
- Livestock can graze or be fed forage from treated soybean fields.
- **DO NOT** apply within 85 days before harvest.
- **DO NOT** exceed one application per crop season at the highest rate per acre for any given soil type and application method.

STRAWBERRY

Prowl H_2O may be applied by ground, air, or chemigation.

Use Methods and Timings

Stunting, reduced growth, or reduction in daughter plants may occur with use of Prowl H_2O in strawberries.

Uniformly apply 1.5 to 3.0 pints per acre of **Prowl H_2O** as a broadcast spray to the soil surface at pretransplant time or posttransplant time (must be within 7 days of transplanting of rootstock in the Pacific Northwest). However, in geographies where irrigation is used daily (frequently) after transplanting, **Prowl H_2O** should be applied just before the end of the watering regime to maximize the weed control benefits of **Prowl H_2O**. Extended periods of irrigation may reduce the residual control provided by **Prowl H_2O**.

However, **Prowl H_2O** applications to row middles between the beds are allowed. **DO NOT** apply post-transplant if new foliage from rootstock is exposed to spray area. A second application of 1.5 to 3.0 pints per acre of **Prowl H_2O** may be applied in a band to the soil between crop rows (or between the plastic beds) 35 days before harvest, but **DO NOT CONCENTRATE THE RATE** per acre into the treated area, and **DO NOT** allow spray to contact strawberry plants. The second application rate is based on per unit of treated area.

Prowl H_2O may also be applied to strawberries in fall or winter dormancy. Uniformly apply 1.5 to 3.0 pints per acre of **Prowl H_2O** as a broadcast spray to the soil surface prior to onset of new seasonal growth from strawberry crowns. **DO NOT** apply if new seasonal growth (leaves) has emerged or is exposed.

Prowl H_2O may also be applied to perennial strawberries after renovation. Uniformly apply 1.5 to 3.0 pints per acre of **Prowl H_2O** as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after renovation (mowing or other defoliation operation) when no foliage is exposed but prior to onset of new seasonal growth from strawberry crowns. **DO NOT** apply if new seasonal growth (leaves) has emerged or leaves are exposed.

Chemigation Applications

Prowl H_2O may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Follow all directions, special instructions and precautions about chemigation in the **Spraying Instructions** section of this label. **DO NOT** allow **Prowl H_2O**-treated irrigation water to contact strawberry plants.

Use Rates

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate (pts/A)
Coarse	1.5
Medium	2.0 to 2.5
Fine	2.5 to 3.0

Restrictions and Limitations
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.0 pints per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6.0 pints per acre per season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 35 days before harvest.
- **DO NOT** feed forage or graze livestock in treated fields.
- **DO NOT** plant lettuce within 6 months after a **Prowl® H_2O herbicide** application if the strawberry beds were covered with plastic.

Additional Use in Oregon and Washington in First Year Nonbearing Strawberries
Uniformly broadcast apply **Prowl H_2O** preemergence prior to transplanting strawberries. **DO NOT** harvest for food or feed any portion of the strawberry plant within 1 year (365 days) of **Prowl H_2O** application. **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** through any type of irrigation system or by air.

Broadcast Use Rate
First Year Nonbearing Strawberries

Soil Texture	< 3% Organic Matter > 3% (pts/A)	
Coarse	1.5 to 2.0	2.0 to 3.0
Medium	2.0 to 2.5	2.0 to 3.0
Fine	2.0 to 3.0	2.5 to 3.5

SUGARCANE

Prowl H_2O may be applied by ground or air.

Use Methods and Timings
Prowl H_2O may be applied preemergence through layby to plant or ratoon sugarcane. Although there may be adequate crop tolerance for postemergence applications at layby, the spray must be directed under the sugarcane canopy to obtain effective weed control.

Use Rates

Use Area	Broadcast Rate[1] (pts/A)
All states, except Hawaii	4.2 to 6.2
Muck soils (Florida only)	4.2 to 8.4
Hawaii	4.2 to 8.4

[1] Use the high rate if: heavy clay soils; no mechanical incorporation is planned; heavy weed populations are anticipated; itchgrass infestation is anticipated; no shaving is planned.

Additional Use as Fallow Ground Application only in Louisiana. Apply **Prowl H_2O** prior to weed germination for control of annual grasses such as itchgrass (Raoulgrass), seedling Johnsongrass and *Panicum* spp. in preplant fallow ground sugarcane. If necessary, control weeds that have emerged prior to application of **Prowl H_2O** with postemergence herbicides and/or mechanical cultivation.

After cultivation and forming the beds in the spring, apply **Prowl H_2O** at 2.6 qts/A using ground equipment. Sugarcane beds should be free of trash or clods at the time of application. If sufficient rainfall (1/2 to 3/4 inch) has not occurred within 7 days of application, perform a shallow incorporation (1 to 2 inches) with an additional pass of a Lilliston-type Lely **Roterra™** cultivator set to cut 2 or 3 inches deep. A minimum interval of 60 days between **Prowl H_2O** application and planting of sugarcane is required or crop injury may occur. After planting, apply **Prowl H_2O** to sugarcane preemergence through layby, but **DO NOT** exceed 12.5 pts/A of **Prowl H_2O** during one growing season.

Non-cropped Water Drainage Areas Application only in Louisiana. Apply **Prowl H_2O** prior to weed germination to non-irrigated, non-cropped water drainage areas (ditchbanks) adjacent to sugarcane fields. If necessary, control weeds that have emerged prior to application of **Prowl H_2O** with postemergence herbicides and/or mechanical cultivation.

Apply **Prowl H_2O** at 2.6 to 3.5 qts/A using ground equipment. **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** below the high water mark or when water is present in the drainage area (ditchbank). **DO NOT** exceed 12.5 pts/A of **Prowl H_2O** during one growing season.

Areas in Hawaii subject to high winds. For wind speeds between 10 to 20 mph, **DO NOT** apply in a manner that allows spray to drift from the application target site. Use drift-mitigating measures, such as lowering the spray boom; use coarse spray according to ASAE 572 definition for standard nozzles; use hooded or shielded sprayers; use spray drift retardants; or use any other measures known to control drift.

Restrictions and Limitations
- **DO NOT** exceed 12.5 pints of **Prowl H_2O** per acre in one growing season.
- **DO NOT** use less than 11 gallons of water as a carrier when applying **Prowl H_2O** for weed control.
- Ratoon sugarcane must be lightly shaved in early spring to remove the old stubble before incorporation over the line of sugarcane is possible. Carefully adjust equipment to incorporate without causing excessive damage to emerging shoots.
- **DO NOT** make aerial applications at close-in because complete and uniform coverage cannot be obtained.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply within 90 days before harvest.
- **DO NOT** graze treated fields or feed treated forage or fodder to livestock.

SUNFLOWER

Prowl H_2O may be applied by ground or air.

Plant sunflowers 1-1/2 inches to 2 inches deep and completely cover with soil.

Use Methods and Timings
Preplant Incorporated (Spring). In all states, apply within 60 days of planting and incorporate.

Preplant Incorporated (Fall Applications only in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota). Apply **Prowl H_2O** and immediately incorporate in late fall before planting sunflowers the following spring. Apply **Prowl H_2O** in the late fall when soil temperatures are 45° F or below but before the ground freezes. **DO NOT** apply when the air temperature is below 45º F. Before sunflower planting in the spring, fields treated with **Prowl H_2O** should receive at least one shallow additional incorporation. Spring incorporation should be at an angle to the last tillage operation.

Preemergence. Apply **Prowl® H_2O herbicide** at planting or up to 2 days after planting. Preemergence applications of **Prowl H_2O** to sunflowers may increase the likelihood of crop injury, especially when sunflowers are grown in stress situations, such as compacted soils. Decreased herbicide performance compared to preplant incorporated applications may also result from a preemergence application. If dry conditions with limited precipitation exist or unseasonably cool temperatures following planting are forecast, apply **Prowl H_2O** prior to planting and mechanically incorporate with tillage. **Prowl H_2O** may be applied preemergence in conventional tillage sunflowers, **except in the state of California**.

No-till Sunflowers. Prowl H_2O may be applied at 3.0 pts/A up to 30 days before planting (preplant) to immediately after planting (preemergence). **DO NOT** use in California.

Use Rates

Preplant Incorporated (Spring), Preemergence (Conventional Tillage)

Soil Texture	Southern States[1] (pts/A)	Northern States < 3% Organic Matter > 3% (pts/A)	
Coarse	1.5	2.0	2.0
Medium	2.0	2.5	3.0
Fine	3.0	3.0	3.0

[1] See **Restrictions and Limitations** for map of specific states.

Preplant Incorporated (Fall)[1]

Soil Texture	< 3% Organic Matter > 3% (pts/A)	
Coarse	2.5	2.5
Medium	3.0	3.5
Fine	3.5	3.5

[1] For use in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota only.

Restrictions and Limitations (All Tillage Types)

- **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** postemergence.
- **DO NOT** feed forage or graze livestock in treated sunflower fields.

TOBACCO

Prowl H_2O may be applied by ground only.

Use Methods and Timings

Preplant Incorporated. Apply and incorporate within 60 days of transplanting tobacco.

Applied according to directions and under normal growing conditions, **Prowl H_2O** will not harm transplanted tobacco. Under stress conditions for plant growth, such as cold/wet or hot/dry weather, **Prowl H_2O** can produce a temporary retardation of tobacco development.

Layby. Prowl H_2O may be applied as a directed spray following the last normal cultivation (layby), usually 4 to 6 weeks after transplanting tobacco. Apply **Prowl H_2O** in a 16-inch to 24-inch band between the crop rows. The spray should not contact tobacco plants.

Use Rates

Preplant Incorporated

Use Area	Soil Texture	Rate (pts/A)
Florida Georgia Maryland North Carolina South Carolina Virginia	Coarse	2.0
	Medium	
	sandy clay loams, loams	2.0
	silt loams, silts	2.5
	Fine	2.5
Other states	Coarse	2.0
	Medium	3.0
	Fine	3.0

Layby

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate (pts/A)
Coarse	1.5
Medium	2.0
Fine	2.0

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** apply as a broadcast spray or contact may cause malformed tobacco leaves.

WHEAT and TRITICALE

Prowl H_2O may be applied by ground, air or chemigation.

Prowl H_2O may be applied postemergence for weed control in fall-seeded, winter-seeded, or spring-seeded wheat or triticale.

Use Methods and Timings

Apply to a seedbed which is firm and free of clods and trash. The seedbed **MUST** be prepared to ensure good seed coverage by the soil and seed to soil contact. Use high quality seed. When applications of **Prowl H_2O** are intended to be made postemergence, plant seed at least 1/2-inch to 1-inch deep to avoid crop injury.

Uniformly apply **Prowl H_2O** as a postemergence treatment from the 1st-leaf stage of wheat or triticale until before the flag leaf is visible/emerged for weed control. Apply **Prowl H_2O** prior to weed germination. Emerged weeds will not be controlled by this treatment.

For control of established weeds, **Prowl H_2O** may be tank mixed with any postemergence herbicide registered for use in wheat or triticale. **Prowl H_2O** will provide residual control of the weeds listed in this label. Always perform a mixing test to check the compatibility of **Prowl H_2O** with all potential tank mix partners.

Use Rates

Soil Texture	Southern States[1] (pts/A)	Northern States[1] (pts/A)
Coarse	1.5 to 2.0	1.5
Medium	1.5 to 3.0	1.5 to 2.5
Fine	2.0 to 3.0	2.0 to 3.0
[1] See **Use Area** map in **Restrictions and Limitations**.		

In wheat stubble, **Prowl® H_2O herbicide** may be applied in the fall, spring or early summer during the fallow period following wheat harvest as a planned residual treatment to control labeled broadleaf and grass weeds. **Prowl H_2O** must be applied with an adequate tank mix partner (i.e. glyphosate) to provide control of emerged weeds. There must be at least a 4-month interval between a **Prowl H_2O** fallow application and the rotational planting of any fall-seeded cereal crop. Apply up to, but **DO NOT** exceed, 3 pints/acre of **Prowl H_2O** in any fallow application. **DO NOT** make more than one application of **Prowl H_2O** during a single fallow period prior to rotational planting of any fall-seeded cereal crops. Rotational crop restrictions must be adhered to when planting a rotational crop following a fallow application of **Prowl H_2O**.

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.0 pints of **Prowl H_2O** per season.
- **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** within 60 days before harvest of wheat or triticale grain or straw.
- **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** within 28 days before harvest of wheat or triticale hay.
- **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** within 11 days before harvest of wheat or triticale forage.

NOTE: If loss of grain crop occurs, any crop registered for **Prowl H_2O** preplant incorporated use may be replanted the same year without adverse effects. **DO NOT** replant wheat or triticale.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

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Uses with Other Products (Tank Mixes)
If this product is used in combination with any other product except as specifically recommended in writing by BASF, then BASF shall have no liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising out of its use in any such combination not so specifically recommended. To the extent consistent with applicable law, if used in combination recommended by BASF, the liability of BASF shall in no manner extend to any damage, loss, or injury not directly caused by the inclusion of the BASF product in such combination use, and in any event shall be limited to return of the amount of the purchase price of the product.

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Group 3 Herbicide

PROWL® H_2O

herbicide

For Use in Selected Crops

(See Table 1. Crop Uses)

Active Ingredient*:
pendimethalin: N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine 38.7%
Other Ingredients: 61.3%
Total: 100.0%
*1 gallon contains 3.8 pounds of pendimethalin formulated as an aqueous capsule suspension.
EPA Reg. No. 241-418

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/ PRECAUCIÓN

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 attached booklet for complete **First Aid**, **Precautionary Statements**, **Directions For Use**, **Conditions of Sale and Warranty**, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Precautionary Statements: Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals: CAUTION. Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

FIRST AID: If swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **If in eyes:** Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **If on skin:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **HOTLINE NUMBER:** Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Environmental Hazards: This product is toxic to fish. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. See attached booklet for complete Environmental Hazards including **Endangered Species Protection**.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. **Pesticide Storage: Prowl H_2O** freezes around 15° F and is stable under conditions of freezing and thawing. Product that has been frozen should be thawed and recirculated prior to use. **Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. Open dumping is prohibited. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label directions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. **Container Handling: Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container.** Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. **Refillable Container.** Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. See attached booklet for complete container handling directions including triple rinsing and pressure rinsing instructions.

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26 Davis Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Product of U.S.A.
81056050
NVA 2014-05-195-0548

Place Bulk Product Booklet/Label Here

BASF

The Chemical Company

Net Contents: 110 gallons

Refillable Container

EPA Establishment Number is indicated by box checked:

- [X] **241-MO-001 Hannibal**
- [ ] **68323-TX-001 Beaumont**
- [ ] **241-PR-002 Puerto Rico**
- [ ] **51036-GA-001 Sparks**
- [ ] **33270-IA-001 Eldora**
- [ ] **11773-IA-001 Webster City**
- [ ] **5905-IA-001 Des Moines**
- [ ] **070989-IA-001 Hampton**
- [ ] _____

Produced for*:
BASF Corporation, 26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

*Does not apply if the EPA Est. No. begins with 241, 51036, 68323, or 7969.

81050325
NVA 2010-05-099-0255

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STATE OF HAWAII
Department of Agriculture
ACCEPTED
LICENSE NO. 9131.94

Group	3	Herbicide

Supplemental Label

PROWL® H2O herbicide

For use in bearing and nonbearing bushberries

This supplemental label expires January 1, 2019, and must not be used or distributed after this date.

Active Ingredient*:
pendimethalin: N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine 38.7%
Other Ingredients: 61.3%
Total: 100.0%

*1 gallon contains 3.8 pounds of pendimethalin formulated as an aqueous capsule suspension.

EPA Reg. No. 241-418
CAUTION

Directions For Use

- It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- The supplemental labeling and the entire **Prowl® H_2O herbicide** container label, EPA Reg. No. 241-418, must be in possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read the label affixed to the container for **Prowl H_2O** before applying.
- Use of **Prowl H_2O** according to this labeling is subject to the use precautions and restrictions imposed by the label affixed to the container for **Prowl H_2O**.

Product Information

Prowl H_2O is a selective herbicide for controlling most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate. Refer to the **Prowl H_2O** container label for a complete list of weeds controlled.

Application Instructions

Prowl H2O may be applied to the following bearing and nonbearing bushberry crops:

Aronia berry

Blueberry, highbush

Prowl H_2O may only be applied by ground.

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Use Methods, Timings, and Rates

Prowl® H_2O herbicide may be applied in a single application or sequentially with an interval of 30 days or more. Apply **Prowl H_2O** at between 2.0 to 6.3 quarts per acre depending on the grower's weed control program, level of weed infestation, and desired use strategy (see chart following) per application but not to exceed a total of 6.3 quarts/A per year in bushberries.

Use Rate per Acre

Low Use Rate	2.0 quarts
High Use Rate	4.0 to 6.3 quarts

Ground Applications (Bearing)

Prowl H_2O may be applied **surface incorporated** or **(surface) preemergence**.

Apply **Prowl H_2O** as a broadcast or banded treatment using ground equipment before weed germination. Apply spray directly to the ground beneath the bushes and/or in areas between rows. **DO NOT** apply over the top of bushes with leaves, buds, or fruit. Contact by the spray mixture with leaves, shoots, or buds may cause injury.

Ground Applications (Nonbearing)

Prowl H_2O may be applied for preemergence weed control in nonbearing bushberry crops. **Prowl H_2O** may be used after transplanting the nonbearing crops.

Preemergence. Applications may be in a band or broadcast.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6.3 quarts of **Prowl H_2O** per acre per year in bushberries.
- **DO NOT** apply by air.
- **DO NOT** feed forage or graze livestock in treated field or planting.
- **Preharvest Interval** (PHI): 30 days.
- **DO NOT** apply to newly seeded nursery stock.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BASF MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND BASF'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED TO REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BASF AND THE SELLER DISCLAIM ANY LIABILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, EXEMPLARY, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

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000241-00418.20160128.**NVA 2016-04-195-0026**
Based on: NVA 2014-04-195-0139

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STATE OF HAWAII
Department of Agriculture
ACCEPTED
LICENSE NO. 9131.94

Group	3	Herbicide

Supplemental Label

PROWL® H2O herbicide

For use in bearing and nonbearing caneberries

This supplemental label expires January 1, 2019, and must not be used or distributed after this date.

Active Ingredient*:
pendimethalin: N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine 38.7%
Other Ingredients: 61.3%
Total: 100.0%

*1 gallon contains 3.8 pounds of pendimethalin formulated as an aqueous capsule suspension.

EPA Reg. No. 241-418
CAUTION

Directions For Use

- It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- The supplemental labeling and the entire **Prowl® H_2O herbicide** container label, EPA Reg. No. 241-418, must be in possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read the label affixed to the container for **Prowl H_2O** before applying.
- Use of **Prowl H_2O** according to this labeling is subject to the use precautions and restrictions imposed by the label affixed to the container for **Prowl H_2O**.

Product Information

Prowl H_2O is a selective herbicide for controlling most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate. Refer to the **Prowl H_2O** container label for a complete list of weeds controlled.

Application Instructions

Prowl H2O may be applied to the following bearing and nonbearing caneberry crops:

Blackberry	Raspberry, red
Raspberry, black	Raspberry, wild

Prowl H_2O may only be applied by ground.

Use Methods, Timings, and Rates

Prowl H_2O may be applied in a single application or sequentially with an interval of 30 days or more. Apply **Prowl H_2O** at between 2.0 to 6.3 quarts per acre depending on the grower's weed control program, level of weed infestation, and desired use strategy (see chart following) per application but not to exceed a total of 6.3 quarts/A per year in caneberries.

Use Rate per Acre

Low Use Rate	2.0 quarts
High Use Rate	4.0 to 6.3 quarts

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Ground Applications (Bearing)

Prowl® H_2O herbicide may be applied **(surface) preemergence**.

Apply **Prowl H_2O** as a broadcast or banded treatment using ground equipment before weed germination. Apply spray directly to the ground beneath the canes and/or in areas between trellised rows. **DO NOT** apply over the top of canes or primocanes with leaves, buds, or fruit. Contact by the spray mixture with leaves, shoots, or buds may cause injury.

Ground Applications (Nonbearing)

Prowl H_2O may be applied for preemergence weed control in nonbearing caneberry crops. **Prowl H_2O** may be used after transplanting the nonbearing crops.

Preemergence. Applications may be in a band or broadcast.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6.3 quarts of **Prowl H_2O** per acre per year in caneberries.
- **DO NOT** apply by air.
- **DO NOT** feed forage or graze livestock in treated field or planting.
- **Preharvest Interval** (PHI): 30 days.
- **DO NOT** apply to newly seeded nursery stock.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

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TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BASF AND THE SELLER DISCLAIM ANY LIABILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, EXEMPLARY, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

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Group	3	Herbicide

Supplemental Label

PROWL® H_2O herbicide

For use in safflower

This supplemental label expires March 1, 2018, and must not be used or distributed after this date.

Active Ingredient*:
pendimethalin: N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine 38.7%
Other Ingredients: 61.3%
Total: 100.0%

*1 gallon contains 3.8 pounds of pendimethalin formulated as an aqueous capsule suspension.

EPA Reg. No. 241-418

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

Directions For Use

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- Read the label affixed to the container for **Prowl H_2O** before applying.
- Use of **Prowl H_2O** according to this labeling is subject to the use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for **Prowl H_2O**.

Product Information

Prowl H_2O is a selective herbicide for controlling most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate. Refer to the **Prowl H_2O** container label for a complete list of weeds controlled.

Application Instructions

Prowl H_2O may be applied to safflower by ground or air.

Plant safflower 1-1/2 inches to 2-inches deep and completely cover with soil.

Use Methods and Timings

Preplant Incorporated. In all states, apply within 60 days of planting and incorporate.

Preplant Incorporated (Fall Applications Only in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota). Apply **Prowl H_2O** and immediately incorporate in late fall before planting safflower the following spring. Apply **Prowl H_2O** in the late fall when soil temperatures are 45° F or below but before the ground freezes. **DO NOT** apply when air temperature is below 45º F.

Before safflower planting in the spring, fields treated with **Prowl H_2O** should receive at least one shallow additional incorporation. Spring incorporation should be at an angle to the last tillage operation.

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Preemergence. Apply **Prowl® H_2O herbicide** at planting or up to 2 days after planting.

Preemergence application of **Prowl H_2O** to safflower may increase the likelihood of crop injury, especially when crops are grown in stress situations, such as compacted soils. Decreased herbicide performance compared to preplant incorporated applications may also result from a preemergence application. If dry conditions with limited precipitation exist or unseasonably cool temperatures following planting are forecast, apply **Prowl H_2O** before planting and mechanically incorporate with tillage. **Prowl H_2O** may be applied preemergence in conventional tillage safflower, **except in the state of California**.

No-till Safflower. Prowl H_2O may be applied at 3.0 pts/A up to 30 days before planting (preplant) to immediately after planting (preemergence). **DO NOT** use in California.

Use Rates

Preplant Incorporated or Preemergence (Conventional Tillage)

Soil Texture	Southern States[1] (pts/A)	Northern States[1] < 3% Organic Matter > 3% (pts/A)	
Coarse	1.5	2.0	2.0
Medium	2.0	2.5	3.0
Fine	3.0	3.0	3.0

[1] See **Restrictions and Limitations** on product container label for map of specific states.

Preplant Incorporated (Fall) Application[1]

Soil Texture	< 3% Organic Matter > 3% (pts/A)	
Coarse	2.5	2.5
Medium	3.0	3.5
Fine	3.5	3.5

[1] For use in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota only

Restrictions and Limitations (All Tillage Types)

- **DO NOT** apply **Prowl H_2O** postemergence.
- **DO NOT** exceed the highest rate per acre for any soil type.
- **DO NOT** feed forage or graze livestock in treated safflower fields.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

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