

GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

Fame

An Herbicide for Selective Post-Emergence Control of Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds and Woody Brush in: Rangeland and Permanent Pastures, Non-Cropland Areas including Industrial Sites, Non-Irrigation Ditch Banks, and Rights-Of-Way (Electrical Power Lines, Communication Lines, Pipelines, Roadsides and Railroads including Grazed Areas within these sites), Pine Plantations, Established Turf, including Sod Farms, Residential Lawns, Golf Courses, Recreational, Commercial and Public Turf Areas (Do Not Apply to St. Augustine Grass in the State of Florida.)

And For Selective Post-Emergence Control of Annual, Perennial Broadleaf Weeds and Volunteer Potatoes in Barley, Oats, Wheat, Field Corn, Sweet Corn, Grain Sorghum, Fallow Cropland, and On-Farm Non-Cropland.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester:	
((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester	26.2%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	73.8%
TOTAL:	100.0%

Contains petroleum distillates.
Acid equivalent: 1.6 lbs. a.i./gal. Fluroxypyr acid (18.5%).

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING / AVISO

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

See label booklet for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements,
Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

Not for Sale, Distribution, or Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York.

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC 

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-80
EPA Est. No. 70815-GA-002

Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 .	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

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

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or Viton ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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

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 thoroughly with soap and water before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then 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. Drift or run-off from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms and non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Do not make application of 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 State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or Viton >14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Fame is an herbicide for selective post-emergence control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and woody brush in rangeland and permanent pastures, pine plantations, and non-crop areas (including grazed areas within these sites) industrial sites, non-irrigation ditch banks, and rights-of-way (electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides and railroads). **Fame** also provides selective post-emergence control of perennial and annual broadleaf weeds and volunteer potatoes in on-farm non-cropland, fallow cropland, wheat, barley, or oats not under seeded with a legume, field corn, sweet corn and grain sorghum.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Fame contains chemicals classified in the Group 4 (synthetic auxins) herbicides. Some naturally occurring weed populations have been identified as resistant to these Group 4 herbicides. Selection of resistant biotypes, through repeated use of these herbicides in the same field, may result in control failures. A resistant biotype may be present if poor performance cannot be attributed to adverse weather conditions or improper application methods. If resistance is suspected, contact your local Sharda USA LLC representative for assistance.

There is potential risk of resistance development in some weeds against the herbicides that have been used repeatedly. While the development of resistance is well understood, it is not easily predicted. Therefore, herbicides must be used in conjunction with resistance management strategies in your area. Consult your local or State agricultural advisors for details. If weed resistance develops in your area, this product used alone may not continue to provide sufficient levels of weed control. If the reduced levels of control cannot be attributed to improper application timing, unfavorable weather conditions or abnormally high weed pressure, a resistant strain may have developed.

To reduce the potential for weed resistance, use this product in a rotation program with other classes of chemistry and modes of action. Always apply this product at the specified labelled rates and in accordance with the use directions. Do not use less than specified label rates alone or in tank mixtures. Do not use reduced rates of the tank mix partner. For optimum performance, scout fields carefully and begin applications when weeds are smaller rather than larger. If resistance is suspected, contact the local or State agricultural advisors.

AVOIDING DRIFT AND RUN-OFF TO SURFACE WATER OR ADJACENT LAND

To minimize off-site exposure and potential effects on non-target plants and aquatic organisms, **Fame** must be used strictly in accordance with the run-off and drift precautions below. The applicator is responsible for all spray drift produced during application and take all precautions to minimize off-target movement of spray during application. Using a coarser spray category nozzle set-up is the most desirable method for reducing spray drift, however, a drift control agent suitable for agricultural use can be used. If drift control agents are used, be sure to follow all applicable precautions and use directions on the manufacturer's label.

Avoiding Run-Off

This product may have a potential to run-off to surface water or adjacent land under certain conditions. To minimize water run-off, use vegetation filter strips or treatment setbacks along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands, etc., or on the downhill side of treated areas where run-off could occur.

Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift

Spray drift, even very small quantities of the spray that may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops whether dormant or actively growing. When making application of **Fame**, use low-pressure equipment capable of producing sprays of uniform droplet size with a minimum of fine spray droplets. Under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets that do not settle rapidly onto target vegetation may be carried a far distance from the treatment area. A drift control or spray thickening agent can be used with this product to improve spray deposition and minimize the potential for spray drift. Follow all use directions and precautions on the product label if this type of product is used.

AVOIDING INJURY TO NON-TARGET PLANTS

Ground Applications

To minimize spray drift, make applications of **Fame** in a spray volume of 5 or more gallons per acre using spray equipment designed to produce large-droplet, low pressure sprays per ASAE S-572 standard. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's recommendations for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height and pressure. Spot treatments should be applied only with a calibrated boom to prevent over application. Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

Aerial Applications

RESTRICTION: In non-cropland areas (including rights-of-way), **Fame** may be applied aerially only by helicopter. Do NOT apply this product to non-cropland areas using fixed-wing aircraft. This product may be applied to rangeland, permanent pastures and pine plantations using either fixed wing aircraft or helicopter equipment. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Rangeland, Permanent Pastures, and Pine Plantations

To minimize spray drift, make application of this product in a total spray volume of 3 or more gallons per acre. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Do not make applications when winds are below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for temperature inversion. Spray drift from aerial application can be minimized by applying a coarse spray as per USDA-ARS/PAASS at spray boom pressure no greater than 30 PSI; by using straight-stream nozzles directed straight back; and by using a spray boom no longer than 75% the wing span or 90% of rotor width for the aircraft. For fixed wing aircraft, maximum speed during application is limited to 140 mph and application height above the vegetation canopy should not exceed 10 feet. Spray pattern and droplet size distribution can be evaluated by applying sprays containing a water-soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape). Mechanical flagging devices may also be used.

Do not make application under conditions of a low level air temperature inversion. A temperature inversion is characterized by little or no wind and lower air temperature near the ground than at higher levels. The behavior of smoke generated by an aircraft mounted device or continuous smoke column released at or near site of application will indicate the direction and velocity of air movement. A temperature inversion is indicated by layering of smoke at some level above the ground and little or no lateral movement.

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator the grower. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
3. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Importance of 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** section of this label).

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** - Use the lower spray pressures specified for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. 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 nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length** - For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- **Application** - Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Do not make applications when winds are 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 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

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

Sensitive Areas

Only make applications when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). Avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) of **Fame** with crops other than those specified for treatment on this label since injury may occur.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Fame can be applied as a tank mix combination with other products at labeled use rates provided that the tank mixture product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and that the tank mixture is not prohibited on the tank mix product label. Before using **Fame**, ensure that the spray tank, lines and screens and filters are thoroughly clean.

Tank Mixing Precautions

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.
- Do not exceed application use rates listed on this label or the tank mixture partner label.
- Do not tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the tank mixture partner product label provides the maximum use rate that may be used. Always perform a compatibility test with any products to be used in tank mixture (see instructions below).
- When using injection equipment, note that 2,4-D amine concentrates are not compatible with undiluted **Fame** and cannot be mixed together in the same supply tank. However, 2,4-D ester is compatible with this product when using injection equipment.
- If packaged in water soluble packaging, do NOT tank mix with products containing boron or mix in equipment previously used to apply a mixture containing boron unless the tank and spray has been adequately cleaned. (Refer to the **Sprayer Clean-Up** section).

Compatibility Test for Tank Mixtures

Conduct a jar test prior to tank mixing with any product to ensure compatibility of **Fame** and other pesticides, fertilizers or carriers. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately ½ hour.

1. Add the proportional labeled amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water in a quart-sized glass jar. Add components of the tank mixture in the following sequence:
 - a. Wettable powders, dry flowables and water dispersible granules;
 - b. Liquid flowables (including suspo-emulsions and aqueous suspensions);
 - c. Emulsifiable concentrates (EC's, including **Fame**); and
 - d. Additives and adjuvants.
2. Thoroughly mix and let rest for at least 30 minutes.
3. If the mixture remains mixed or can be easily remixed, the mixture is considered physically compatible. If compatibility is confirmed, be sure to use the same tank mix sequence of adding components to the spray tank.
4. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination must not be used.

Tank Mixing Instructions

1. Fill the tank with ½ to ¾ of the required spray volume of water.
2. Add the proportional labeled amounts of the products to be used to the tank in the following sequence:
 - a. Wettable powders, dry flowables and water dispersible granules;
 - b. Liquid flowables (including suspo-emulsions and aqueous suspensions);
 - c. Add emulsifiable concentrates (EC's, including **Fame**);
 - d. Lastly add any additives and adjuvants; and
 - e. Add the remaining water.
3. Maintain agitation during tank mixture preparation and through application.
4. If agitation is stopped for any reason, tank mixture may settle. If settling occurs, the tank mixture must be resuspended before spraying. Resuspension may take longer and be more difficult than initial mixture process.

Sprayer Clean-Up

To avoid adverse crop response or crop injury to non-target crops, thoroughly clean and drain spray equipment used to make applications of **Fame** after each use. Cleaning should occur as soon as possible after application of **Fame**. All traces of **Fame** must be removed before equipment can be used on crops other than barley or wheat. Use the following procedure to clean the spray equipment:

1. Drain any remaining spray tank mixture with **Fame** from the spray tank and dispose of according to label disposal instructions.
2. Use a hose to spray down the interior surfaces of the tank with water. Flush booms, nozzles, hoses and tank with clean water for 10 minutes. Fill the spray tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes. Spray the mixture through the boom, hoses, and nozzles, and drain the tank completely. Rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, State, and Federal guidelines.
3. Remove and clean the nozzles and screens separately.
4. Repeat the above steps and thoroughly wash the outside of spray tank and the boom, if the spray tank equipment will be used on crops other than those labeled for use with **Fame**.
5. Dispose of all rinsate according to local, State, and Federal regulations.

NON-CROP USE - DIRECTIONS

Rangeland and Permanent Pastures

Non-Cropland Areas including Industrial Sites, Non-Irrigation Ditch Banks, and Rights-Of-Way

(Electrical Power Lines, Communication Lines, Pipelines, Roadsides and Railroads including Grazed Areas within these sites)

Pine Plantations

Established Turf, including Sod Farms, Residential Lawns, Golf Courses, Recreational, Commercial and Public Turf Areas

Refer to the individual use directions for additional restrictions, including maximum application rates.

Non-Crop Use Restrictions:

- **Arizona:** This product is NOT approved for use on plants grown for agricultural or commercial production (such as designated grazing areas).
- Do not contaminate water used for domestic purposes or irrigation ditches.
- Do not make application of **Fame** through any type of irrigation system (i.e., chemigation).
- Do not make application of **Fame** in or around greenhouses.
- Do not allow spray drift to come in contact with or apply this product directly to susceptible broadleaf plants or broadleaf crops, including but not limited to the following: alfalfa, canola, cotton, edible beans, grapes, lentils, lettuce, melons, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, safflower, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflower, tobacco and tomatoes or other vegetable crops, flowers, fruit trees, ornamentals, and shade trees.
- Do not store or handle other agricultural chemicals using this product's container.
- Do not make application of other agricultural chemicals or pesticides with equipment used to apply this product until the equipment has been thoroughly cleaned (refer to the **Sprayer Clean-Up** section under **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS** for details).
- Do not harvest grass for hay or silage from treated areas within 7 days of application.
- Animals to be slaughtered for meat must be removed from treated forage areas at least 2 days before slaughter.

Application Timing

Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled so be sure to make treatment to weeds that are actively growing. Weed control may be reduced and the risk of crop injury (at all stages of growth) may increase if extreme growing conditions (such as drought or near-freezing temperatures) occur before, at, or after application. Control may be decreased if weed plant foliage is wet at the time of treatment. Applications of this product are rain-fast within 1 hour after application.

Temperature and Herbicidal Activity

Fame herbicidal activity is influenced by weather conditions. Optimum activity requires that the plants are actively growing. The temperature range for optimum herbicidal activity is 55°F to 85°F. Reduced activity will result when temperatures are below 45°F or above 85°F. Frost before application (3 days) or shortly after (3 days) may reduce weed control and crop tolerance.

Application Rates

Typically, application use rates at the lower end of the labeled rate range will be sufficient for young, succulent growth of susceptible weed species. For less sensitive species, perennials, and under conditions where control is more difficult (such as plant stress conditions including, drought or extreme temperatures, dense weed stands and/or larger weeds), the higher use rates within the rate range will be necessary. Weeds in fallow land or other areas where competition from crops is not present will generally require higher rates for control or suppression.

Spray Coverage

Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Do not apply by broadcast application in less than 3 gals. of total spray volume per acre. For best results and to minimize spray drift, apply in a spray volume of 10 gals. or more per acre. As vegetative canopy and weed density increase, increase the spray volume to obtain equivalent weed control. Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, follow precautions under "**AVOIDING INJURY TO NON-TARGET PLANTS**".

Spot Treatments

To prevent misapplication, make spot treatments only with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers according to directions provided below.

Hand-Held Sprayers

Hand-held sprayers may be used for spot applications. Carefully apply the spray treatment uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Use rates in the table are based on an area of 1,000 sq. ft. Mix the amount of **Fame** corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 1 or more gals. of spray. To calculate the amount of **Fame** required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl. oz. or mL) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet, e.g., if the area to be treated is 3,500 sq. ft., multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. $3,500 \div 1,000 = 3.5$). An area of 1,000 sq. ft. is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Broadcast Rate	Fame per Gallon
$\frac{2}{3}$ pt./acre	0.25 fl. oz. (7.25 mL)
1 pt./acre	0.37 fl. oz. (11 mL)
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pts./acre	0.50 fl. oz. (14.5 mL)
2 pts./acre	0.74 fl. oz. (22 mL)
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pts./acre	1.0 fl. oz. (30 mL)

Management of Kochia Biotypes: Research has shown that many biotypes of kochia may exist within a single field and while kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to this product, typically all biotypes will be suppressed or controlled at the labeled rate of $\frac{2}{3}$ pt. per acre. A shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field may occur if this product is applied at rates lower than specified.

Best Resistance Management Practices: Extensive populations of dicamba tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions (such as Chouteau, Fergus, Liberty, Toole, and Treasure counties in the State of Montana). For optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia in these counties, apply **Fame** at a minimum rate of $\frac{2}{3}$ pt. per acre. In addition, rotate **Fame** with products that do not contain dicamba to minimize selection pressure. Use of these practices will preserve the use of **Fame** for control of dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes.

Broadleaf Weeds	Controlled -or- Suppressed	Application Rate (Pints per Acre)	Broadleaf Weeds	Controlled -or- Suppressed	Application Rate (Pints per Acre)
Amaranth, Spiny	S	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	Henbane	C	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Bedstraw (Cleavers)	C	$\frac{2}{3}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{3}$	Horsenettle	C	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Bindweed, Field	S	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	Horsetail, Field	S	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Blackberry	C	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	Horseweed (Marestail)	C	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buckwheat, Wild	S	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	Ironweed	C	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Buttercup, Hairy	C	$\frac{2}{3}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{3}$	Knapweed, Spotted*	C	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Carrot, Wild	C	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	Knotweed*	S	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Catsear	C	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	Kochia ^{1, 2, 3}	C	$\frac{2}{3}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{3}$
Chickweed	C	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lantana	C	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Clover, Hop	C	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	Lespedeza, Sericea ¹	C	$\frac{2}{3}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{3}$
Clover, White	C	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lettuce, Prickly	C	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cockle, White	C	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mallow, Common*	S	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Cocklebur	C	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mallow, Venice	C	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coffeeweed, Common	C	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Marshelder ¹	C	$\frac{2}{3}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{3}$
Croton, Tropic	C	$\frac{2}{3}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{3}$	Morningglory	C	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cudweed	S	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	Mullein, Common	S	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Dandelion	C	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mustard	S	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Dock, Curly	C	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nettle, Stinging*	C	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dogbane, Hemp	C	$\frac{2}{3}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{3}$	Nightshade Species	S	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Dogfennel	C	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Plantain, Buckhorn	S	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Geranium, Carolina	S	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	Plantain, Narrowleaf	S	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Goldenrod	C	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	Pennycress, Field	S	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Grape Species	C	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Primrose, Cutleaf	C	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

(continued)

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Fame for Non-Crop Uses (cont'd)					
Broadleaf Weeds	Controlled -or- Suppressed	Application Rate (Pints per Acre)	Broadleaf Weeds	Controlled -or- Suppressed	Application Rate (Pints per Acre)
Puncturevine*	C	1 ½	Sunflower	C	1 ½
Purslane, Common	C	¾ - 1 ½	Thistle, Musk	C	2 ¾
Ragweed	C	1 ½	Thistle, Yellow	S	2 ¾
Ragweed, Giant	C	2 ¾	Velvetleaf	C	1 ½
Ragweed, Western	C	1 ½	Vetch	C	1 ½
Spurge, Leafy	S	2 ¾			

*Not for this weed in California.
C = Control
S = Suppressed (means significant activity, but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control.)
¹Use the higher rates in the range listed to control these weeds.
²Includes biotypes that are herbicide-tolerant or resistant.
³For use on kochia, adding a methylated seed oil surfactant (i.e., MSO or ESO) at a rate of 1 to 2 qts./acre is recommended. Improved control for infestations of larger kochia plants at more advanced growth stages may be obtained by increasing the rate of this product to 1.5 to 2.0 pts./acre OR adding 1 to 2 qts. of 2,4-D (Weedone 638 Broadleaf Herbicide, Nufarm Weedone 650, Weedone LV4 EC Broadleaf Herbicide, Weedone LV6 EC) and 1 to 2 qts. of methylated seed oil per acre.

RANGELAND AND PERMANENT GRASS PASTURES

Make application of **Fame** when weeds are actively growing (but before bud stage of weed growth) as a sequential post-emergence broadcast treatment or as a single broadcast treatment using ground or aerial application equipment. Use a total spray volume of 5 or more gals. per acre for ground broadcast application or 3 or more gals. per acre by air. Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled.

Restrictions:

- Do not make application of more than 2 ¾ pts. of **Fame** per acre per year.
- Do not make application if injury to legumes cannot be tolerated as this product may injure or kill legumes. Legumes may be less sensitive to herbicide injury after plant growth is mature and seed has set.
- Do not allow meat animals to graze on treated forage within 2 days before slaughter.
- Do not harvest grass for hay or silage from treated areas within 7 days of application.
- Only forage grasses, wheat, barley, oats, field corn, sweet corn and grain sorghum may be planted in treated fields within 120 days following application of **Fame**.

Note: There are no grazing restrictions for livestock, including lactating or non-lactating dairy animals.

Tank Mixtures for Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures

For control of additional weeds and woody plants, **Fame** may be applied as a tank mix with other foliar-applied herbicides labeled for use on rangeland and permanent pastures. Refer to the **Tank Mixing Precautions** located under the **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**. When tank mixing, do not exceed listed application rates. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. Information regarding tank mixes containing either Relegate Selective Herbicide or Trooper 22K Herbicide are listed in the table below. Refer to the tank mix partner product label for use rate information.

Tank Mix	Rates	Additional Weeds / Brush Controlled	
Fame + Relegate Selective Herbicide	½ pt./acre + Refer to Relegate Selective Herbicide Product label	Buttercup, Hairy	Marshelder
		Croton	Ragweed
		Dogbane, Hemp	Sunflower
		Kochia	Thistle, Musk
		Lespedeza, Sericea	Vetch
Fame + Relegate Selective Herbicide	¾ pt./acre + Refer to Relegate Selective Herbicide Product label	Dandelion	Horseweed / Marestalk
		Dock, Curly	Ironweed
		Dogfennel	Lantana
		Goldenrod	Plantain
Fame + Relegate Selective Herbicide	1 pt./acre + Refer to Relegate Selective Herbicide Product label	Blackberry	Tropical Soda Apple
		Persimmon	Wax Myrtle
		Rose, Multiflora	

(continued)

Tank Mixtures for Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures (cont'd)			
Tank Mix	Rates	Additional Weeds / Brush Controlled	
Fame + Trooper 22K Herbicide	$\frac{3}{4}$ pt./acre + Refer to Trooper 22K Herbicide Product label	Bindweed, Field	Kochia
		Broomweed, Annual	Lespedeza, Sericea
		Buttercup, Hairy	Marshelder
		Cocklebur	Mullein
		Croton	Ragweed
		Dogbane, Hemp	Sneezeweed, Bitter
		Dogfennel	Sunflower
		Goldenrod	Thistle, Musk
		Horsenettle	Vetch
Fame + Trooper 22K Herbicide	$1 \frac{1}{4}$ pts./acre + Refer to Trooper 22K Herbicide Product label	Horseweed	
		Blackberry	Rose, Cherokee
		Locust	Rose, Macartney
		Plum, Wild	Rose, Multiflora
		Prickly Pear Cactus	Sumac

NON-CROPLAND AND PINE PLANTATIONS

(Includes the following sites and grazed areas within them: Industrial Sites, Non-Irrigation Ditch Banks, and Rights-Of-Way (Power Lines, Communication Lines, Pipelines, Roadsides and Railroads))

Make a broadcast application of **Fame** when weeds are small and/or actively growing using a rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pts. per acre (see the **Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Fame for Non-Crop Uses** table for specific rate information). **Fame** may be split applied in a single year as long as the total amount of this product applied does not exceed the maximum labeled rate of 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pts. per acre. For spot treatments, make application at rates and spray volumes equal to the broadcast application (see the **Spot Treatments** section).

Restrictions:

- Do not make application of **Fame** to pine plantations as an over-the-top broadcast treatment during active terminal growth (from initiation of budbreak/growth flush until seasonal terminal growth has hardened off and over-wintering buds have formed). Directed spray applications may be made to pine plantations during periods of active growth, avoid spray contact with actively growing foliage.
- Do not apply **Fame** to pine plantations in a tank mix unless the tank mix partner product is labeled for application using the desired method to control weed or brush in pines.

Tank Mixtures for Non-Cropland and Pine Plantations

When tank mixing, do not exceed the specified application rates listed for that use on each tank mix partner's label. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See the **Tank Mixing Precautions** located under the **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**. To improve control of pine species, shingle oak, red maple, red oak and other woody species, **Fame** may be applied as a tank mix with Tahoe 4E Herbicide, Tahoe 3A Herbicide, Razor Pro Herbicide or Trooper 22K Herbicide as indicated in the following table:

Tank Mix	Rates	Additional Brush / Trees Controlled	
Fame + Tahoe 4E Herbicide	32 - 42 fl. oz./acre + Refer to Tahoe 4E Herbicide Product label	Bay spp.	Water Oak
		Black Cherry	Willow Oak
		Dogwood	
Fame + Tahoe 3A Herbicide	32 - 42 fl. oz./acre + Refer to Tahoe 3A Herbicide Product label	Bay spp.	Water Oak
		Black Cherry	Willow Oak
		Dogwood	
Fame + Tahoe 3A Herbicide + Trooper 22K Herbicide	32 - 42 fl. oz./acre + Refer to Tahoe 3A and Trooper 22K Herbicide Product labels	Pine spp.	Shingle Oak
		Red Maple	Virginia Pine
		Red Oak	Water Oak
Fame + Razor Pro Herbicide	32 - 42 fl. oz./acre + Refer to Razor Pro Herbicide Product label	Dogwood	Pine spp.
		Gallberry	Wax Myrtle

ESTABLISHED TURF

(Including Sod Farms, Residential Lawns, Golf Courses, Recreational, Commercial and Public Turf Areas.)

If considering using **Fame** on a turf species not listed in this label, conduct a crop safety test by treating a small area at the labeled rate. To determine if the treatment is safe for use on the target turf species, observe the test area for 30 days of normal growing conditions and if any signs of herbicidal injury are seen, then do not use this product.

Fame may be used on the below established turfgrass species:

Bahiagrass (<i>Paspalum notatum</i> var. <i>saurae parodyi</i>)	Fescue, sheeps (<i>Festuca ovina</i>)
Bentgrass (<i>Agrostis</i> spp.) ¹	Fescue, tall (<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>)
Bermudagrass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) ²	Fescue, tall (in warm season areas) (<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>) ³
Bluegrass, Kentucky (<i>Poa pratensis</i>)	Ryegrass, perennial (<i>Lolium perenne</i>)
Centipedegrass (<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i>) ³	Zoysiagrass (<i>Zoysia japonica</i>) ³
Fescue, chewing (<i>Festuca rubra</i> var. <i>commutata</i>)	Zoysiagrass (<i>Zoysia tenuifolia</i>) ³
Fescue, creeping red (<i>Festuca rubra</i>)	St. Augustinegrass (<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>) ^{1,3}

¹Do NOT use more than 1 ½ pts. per acre on warm season turf species. Do NOT use this product on warm season turfgrasses while they are transitioning from winter dormancy to active growth in late winter or early spring as spring green-up can be significantly delayed. To control winter annual broadleaf weeds, warm season turfgrass species (except St. Augustinegrass) may be treated with up to 1 ½ pts. per acre if warm season turfgrasses are completely dormant when applying treatments.

²On bermudagrass, make application only at the ¾ pt. per acre rate and *only if some injury can be tolerated.*

³**Do NOT apply this product to St. Augustinegrass in the State of Florida.** When applying to St. Augustinegrass in states other than Florida, do not make treatments between April 1st and October 31st and do not apply more than ¾ pt. of this product per acre.

Typically, the application use rates at the lower end of a rate range will provide sufficient control when applied to susceptible weed species with young, succulent growth. Use the higher use rates within the rate range when making application to less sensitive species, perennials, and under conditions where control is more difficult (e.g., when plants are stressed due to drought or extreme temperatures, in dense weed stands and/or the weeds are larger). Higher rates will also be needed to control or suppress weeds not experiencing competition from other vegetation.

Restrictions:

- Do not make application of more than 2 ½ pts. of **Fame** per acre per year.
- Do not use **Fame** on golf course putting greens or tees.
- Do not make additional treatments within 4 weeks of a previous application in order to minimize the potential for grass injury.
- When applying to newly seeded turf, make 2 or 3 cuttings before applying **Fame**.
- Do not use grass clippings for mulch; or use compost of grass clippings during season of treatment.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Fame for Established Turf							
Weeds	Controlled -or- Suppressed	Application Rate		Weeds	Controlled -or- Suppressed	Application Rate	
		Pints per Acre	Fluid Ounces per 1,000 Sq. Ft.			Pints per Acre	Fluid Ounces per 1,000 Sq. Ft.
Bedstraw, Catchweed	C	¾ - 1	0.25 - 0.38	Knotweed, Prostrate	C	2 ½	0.9
Bindweed, Field	C	1 - 1 ½	0.38 - 0.5	Lespedeza, Common	C	1 - 1 ½	0.38 - 0.5
Burnweed, American	C	1 - 1 ½	0.38 - 0.5	Matchweed	C	2 ½	0.9
Burweed, Lawn	C	1 - 1 ½	0.38 - 0.5	Medic, Black	C	1 - 1 ½	0.38 - 0.5
Buttonweed, Virginia	C	1 - 1 ½	0.38 - 0.5	Plantain, Broadleaf	C	2 ½	0.9
Catsear, Common	C	1 - 1 ½	0.38 - 0.5	Plantain, Buckhorn	C	2 ½	0.9
Chickweed	C	1 - 1 ½	0.38 - 0.5	Purslane, Common	C	¾ - 1	0.25 - 0.38
Cinquefoil, Oldfield	C	1 - 1 ½	0.38 - 0.5	Sida, Southern	C	1 - 1 ½	0.38 - 0.5
Clover, Hop	C	2 ½	0.9	Speedwell, Slender	C	1 - 1 ½	0.38 - 0.5
Clover, White	C	1 - 1 ½	0.38 - 0.5	Spurge, Spotted	C	2 ½	0.9
Dandelion, Common	C	2 ½	0.9	Strawberry, Wild	C	1 - 1 ½	0.38 - 0.5
Deadnettle, Purple	C	¾ - 1	0.25 - 0.38	Velvetleaf	C	1 - 1 ½	0.38 - 0.5
Dollarweed	S	1 - 2 ½	0.38 - 0.9	Veronica Species	S	1 - 2 ½	0.38 - 0.9
Henbit	C	2 ½	0.9	Woodsorrel, Common	C	1 - 1 ½	0.38 - 0.5
Ivy, Ground	C	1 - 1 ½	0.38 - 0.5	Woodsorrel, Yellow	C	1 - 1 ½	0.38 - 0.5

C = Control

S = Suppressed (means significant activity, but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control.)

Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled so be sure to make application to weeds that are actively growing. Weed control may be reduced if extreme growing conditions (such as drought or near-freezing temperatures) occur before, at, or following application. Control may be decreased if target plant foliage is wet at the time of application. Treatments of **Fame** are rainfast within 1 hour after application.

IMPORTANT: Spring green-up can be significantly delayed in warm season turfgrasses if **Fame** is applied when the grasses are transitioning from winter dormancy to active growth in late winter or early spring. Warm season turfgrass species (except St. Augustinegrass) may be treated with up to 1 ½ pts. of **Fame** per acre to control winter annual broadleaf weeds during winter if they are completely dormant when the applications are made.

Make application of **Fame** only to turfgrasses that are well established as a ground broadcast treatment or spot treatment using calibrated equipment designed to provide uniform coverage. Avoid overlapping of the spray pattern that could result in higher than the specified application rates.

Standard Volume Broadcast Applications: Apply in a total spray volume of 20 or more gals. of total spray volume per acre (0.5 or more gals. of spray per 1,000 sq. ft.). Spray volumes up to 200 gals. per acre may be used in situations where complete and uniform application must be assured (e.g., when **Fame** is tank mixed with foliar fertilizers).

Low Volume Broadcast Applications: Apply in 5 to 20 gals. of total spray mix per acre (¼ to ½ gal. spray per 1,000 sq. ft.) using low pressure and application equipment capable of delivering a uniform spray droplet. Adding a non-ionic surfactant at a rate of ¼ to ½ pt. per acre is suggested to improve spray coverage, with the higher rate of surfactant used for lower rates of this product and lower spray volumes.

Spot Treatments - Only make application using a calibrated boom sprayer or with a hand sprayer using the following directions:

- When using hand-held sprayers for spot applications, be sure to uniformly apply a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table below are based on an area of 1,000 square feet.
- Mix the amount of this product corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 1 or more gals. of spray. To calculate the amount of this product required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl. oz. or mL) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet. An area of 1,000 sq. ft. is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards (strides) in size. For example: If the area to be treated is 3,500 sq. ft., multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. 3,500 ÷ 1,000 = 3.5).

Fame Broadcast Rate Conversions for Spot Treatments on Established Turf	
Broadcast Rate	Fame per Gallon
¾ pt./acre	0.25 fl. oz. (7.25 mL)
1 pt./acre	0.37 fl. oz. (11 mL)
1 ½ pts./acre	0.50 fl. oz. (14.5 mL)
2 pts./acre	0.74 fl. oz. (22 mL)
2 ½ pts./acre	0.92 fl. oz. (28 mL)

Established Turf Tank Mixtures

To control additional weeds, **Fame** may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for post-emergence use on turfgrasses. See the **Tank Mixing Precautions** located under the **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**. When tank mixing, do not exceed the specified application rates. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

CROP USE AND ON-FARM NON-CROPLAND USES - DIRECTIONS

Volunteer Potatoes in Barley, Oats, and Wheat

Field Corn

Sweet Corn

Grain Sorghum

Fallow Cropland

On-Farm Non-Cropland

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Acres

Refer to the individual crop use directions for additional restrictions, including maximum application rates.

Crop Use and On-Farm Non-Cropland Use Restrictions:

- Do not contaminate water used for domestic purposes or irrigation ditches.
- Do not make application of **Fame** through any type of irrigation system (i.e., chemigation).
- Do not allow spray drift to come in contact with or apply this product directly to susceptible broadleaf plants or broadleaf crops, including but not limited to the following: alfalfa, canola, cotton, edible beans, grapes, lentils, lettuce, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflower, tobacco, and tomatoes.
- If replanting is required within 120 days after application, plant only crops listed on this label or Federally approved supplemental labeling.

Application Timing

Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled so be sure to make application to weeds that are actively growing. Weed control may be reduced and the risk of crop injury (at all stages of growth) may increase if extreme growing conditions (such as drought or near-freezing temperatures) occur prior to, at, or following application. Control may be decreased if target plant foliage is wet at the time of application. Treatments of this product are rain-fast within 1 hour after application.

Temperature and Herbicidal Activity

Herbicidal activity of **Fame** is influenced by weather conditions. Optimum activity requires plants that are actively growing. The temperature range for optimum herbicidal activity is 55°F to 75°F. Reduced activity will occur when temperatures are below 45°F or above 85°F. Frost before application (3 days) or shortly after (3 days) may reduce weed control and crop tolerance.

Application Rates

Typically, application rates at the lower end of the rate range will provide sufficient control for young, succulent growth of susceptible weed species. For less sensitive species, perennials, and under conditions where control is more difficult (plant stress conditions such as drought or extreme temperatures, dense weed stands and/or larger weeds), the higher rates within the rate range will be needed. Weeds in fallow land or other areas where competition from crops is not present will generally require higher rates for control or suppression.

Spray Coverage

Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. For best results and to minimize spray drift, apply in a spray volume of 5 gals. or more per acre by ground and 3 or more gals. of total spray volume per acre by air. As vegetative canopy and weed density increase, increase the spray volume to obtain equivalent weed control. Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, follow precautions under **"AVOIDING INJURY TO NON-TARGET PLANTS"**.

Adjuvants

To improve weed control, a high-quality adjuvant labeled for use on growing crops may be used. An adjuvant can optimize herbicidal activity when applications are made at lower carrier volumes, under conditions of cool temperature, low relative humidity or drought, or to small, heavily pubescent kochia.

Spot Treatments

To prevent misapplication, spot treatments must be applied only with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers according to directions provided below.

Hand-Held Sprayers

Hand-held sprayers may be used for spot applications. Carefully apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table are based on an area of 1,000 sq. ft. Mix the amount of **Fame** corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 1 or more gals. of spray. To calculate the amount of **Fame** required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl. oz. or mL) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet, e.g., if the area to be treated is 3,500 sq. ft., multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. $3,500 \div 1,000 = 3.5$). An area of 1,000 sq. ft. is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Fame Broadcast Rate Conversions for Spot Treatments on Crop Use and On-Farm Non-Cropland Use	
Broadcast Rate	Fame per Gallon
3/5 pt./acre	0.25 fl. oz. (7.25 mL)
1 pt./acre	0.37 fl. oz. (11 mL)
1 1/5 pts./acre	0.50 fl. oz. (14.5 mL)

Management of Kochia Biotypes: Research has shown that many biotypes of kochia may exist within a single field and while kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to this product, typically all biotypes will be suppressed or controlled at the labeled rate of 3/5 pt. per acre. A shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field may occur if this product is applied at rates lower than what is specified on the label.

Best Resistance Management Practices: Extensive populations of dicamba tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions (such as Chouteau, Fergus, Liberty, Toole, and Treasure counties in the State of Montana). For optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia in these counties, apply **Fame** at a minimum rate of 3/5 pt. per acre. In addition, rotate **Fame** with products that do not contain dicamba to minimize selection pressure. Use of these practices will preserve the utility of **Fame** for control of dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Fame for on Crop Use and On-Farm Non-Cropland Use			
Broadleaf Weeds	Controlled -or- Suppressed	Broadleaf Weeds	Controlled -or- Suppressed
Bedstraw (Cleavers)	C	Kochia*	C
Bindweed, Field	S	Lettuce, Prickly	C
Bindweed, Hedge	C	Mallow, Common	S
Buckwheat, Wild	S	Mallow, Venice	C
Canola, Volunteer	S	Marshelder	S
Chickweed	C	Morningglory	C
Clover, White	C	Mustard Species	S
Cocklebur	C	Nightshade Species	S
Coffeeweed	C	Pennycress, Field	S
Devils Claw	S	Potato, Volunteer	S
Dogbane, Hemp	C	Puncturevine	C
Flax, Volunteer	C	Purslane, Common	C
Grape Species	C	Ragweed, Common	C
Horsetail, Field	S	Sunflower	C
Horseweed (Marestail)	S	Thistle, Russian	S
Jimsonweed	C	Velvetleaf	C
Knotweed*	S		

*Includes biotypes that are herbicide-resistant or tolerant.
C = Control
S = Suppressed (means significant activity, but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control.)

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS

To control listed broadleaf weeds, apply treatment as a post-emergence broadcast spray to actively growing wheat, barley or oats from the 2-leaf stage up to and including flag leaf emergence (Zadoks scale 39). Because only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled, be sure to make application when weeds are actively growing but before weeds are 8 inches tall or vining. For perennial weeds (such as Canada thistle), apply when the majority of the basal leaves have emerged from the soil up to bud stage to obtain season-long control. To suppress volunteer potatoes, make application before potato plants are 4 inches tall.

Broadcast Application Rates

For a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed, see the **Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Fame for on Crop Use and on Farm Non-Cropland Use** section.

- **For seedlings of susceptible species less than 4 inches tall:** Make application of ½ pt. per acre.
- **For seedlings of susceptible species 4 to 8 inches tall or vining:** Make application of ¾ pt. per acre.
- **For volunteer potatoes:** Make application of 1 ¼ pts. per acre.

Kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS-resistant biotypes) will be controlled using the ½ pt. per acre rate. However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperature, a rate of ¾ pt. per acre will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. For more consistent control of small kochia, apply when the plants are at least 1 inch tall. Use a rate of ¾ pt. per acre for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (refer to the above **Management of Kochia Biotypes** section).

Spot Applications

Spot treatments may be made using rates and spray volumes equivalent to a broadcast application (see the above "**Spot Treatments**" section).

Restrictions:

- Do not make application of more than 1 ½ pts. (21.3 fl. oz.) of **Fame** per acre per growing season.
- Do not make application within 40 days prior to harvesting grain and straw or within 14 days prior to cutting hay.
- Do not harvest treated forage or allow livestock to graze treated areas within 7 days of application.
- The risk of crop injury at all stages of growth and poor weed control is increased if the application is made and extreme growing conditions (such as drought or near freezing temperatures) occur prior to, at, and following the application.

FIELD CORN

Make application as a broadcast or band treatment to field corn up to, and including, 5 fully exposed leaf collars (the V5 growth stage) using a rate of $\frac{3}{8}$ pt. per acre. Application of **Fame** may be made to field corn beyond the V5 growth stage only as a directed spray using drop nozzles (Refer to the **Crop Tolerance Precaution** below). Make application when broadleaf weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall. To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the weed's basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage. If wild buckwheat is present, apply before vining stage of growth. Make application of **Fame** alone or in tank mix combination with a labeled herbicide before planting to control emerged weeds in no-till or burndown situations.

- **Pre-Plant Application (Suppression):** Make application of $\frac{3}{8}$ pt. per acre prior to planting when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall. For best results, leave soil undisturbed and plant field corn 2 weeks following application.
- **Post-Emergence Application (Suppression):** Make application of $\frac{3}{8}$ pt. per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall.
- **Pre-Plant and Post-Emergence Application (Control):** To control heavy populations of volunteer potato, a pre-plant application of $\frac{3}{8}$ pt. per acre of **Fame** may be followed by a post-emergence application of $\frac{3}{8}$ pt. per acre.

Crop Tolerance Precaution: Crop injury (stem curvature, stunting and brace root injury) may result with some corn hybrids or lines when application of **Fame** is made as a broadcast treatment. Hybrids or lines that are susceptible to phenoxy injury may also be susceptible to injury from **Fame**.

Tank Mixtures for Field Corn

Application of **Fame** may be made alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for post-emergence application in field corn unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. See the **Tank Mixing Precautions** located under the **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. To improve weed control (especially in hot, dry conditions), use a high quality adjuvant.

Restrictions:

- Do not make application of more than 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pts. (21.3 fl. oz.) of **Fame** per acre per crop season.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per crop season.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply less than 90 days before harvest of grain and stover.
- Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 47 days of application.
- Do not make broadcast treatments to field corn with 6 fully exposed leaf collars (V6 growth stage).

SWEET CORN

Make application as a broadcast or band treatment to sweet corn up to, and including, 4 fully exposed leaf collars (the V4 growth stage) using a rate of $\frac{3}{8}$ pt. per acre. **Fame** may be applied to sweet corn beyond the V4 growth stage only as a directed spray using drop nozzles (refer to the **Crop Tolerance Precaution** below). Make application when broadleaf weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall. To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the weed's basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage. If wild buckwheat is present, apply before vining stage of growth. Make application of **Fame** alone or in tank mix combination with a labeled herbicide before planting to control emerged weeds in no-till or burndown situations.

- **Pre-Plant Application (Suppression):** Make application of $\frac{3}{8}$ pt. per acre prior to planting when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall. For best results, leave soil undisturbed and plant sweet corn 2 weeks following application.
- **Post-Emergence Application (Suppression):** Make application of $\frac{3}{8}$ pt. per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall.
- **Pre-Plant and Post-Emergence Application (Control):** To control heavy populations of volunteer potato, a pre-plant application of $\frac{3}{8}$ pt. per acre of **Fame** may be followed by a post-emergence application of $\frac{3}{8}$ pt. per acre.

Crop Tolerance Precaution: Crop injury (stem curvature, stunting and brace root injury) may result with some corn hybrids or lines when **Fame** is applied as a broadcast treatment. Hybrids or lines that are susceptible to phenoxy injury may also be susceptible to injury from **Fame**. For further information, consult current sweet corn company herbicide management guidelines.

Tank Mixtures for Sweet Corn

Fame may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for post-emergence application in sweet corn unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. Refer to the **Tank Mixing Precautions** located under the **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Using Spray Adjuvants in Tank Mixes

When making application of **Fame** alone, spray adjuvants are not recommended because using an adjuvant may increase effectiveness on weeds but can also reduce selectivity to the crop, particularly under conditions of plant stress such as drought or cold temperatures. Be sure to follow all manufacturer guidelines if a tank mix partner requires the addition of an adjuvant.

Restrictions:

- Do not make application of more than 1 ½ pts. (21.3 fl. oz.) of **Fame** per acre per crop season.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per crop season.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply less than 90 days before harvest of grain and stover or 31 days before harvesting ears.
- Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 31 days of application.
- Do not broadcast apply to sweet corn with 5 fully exposed leaf collars (V5 growth stage).
- Unless possible crop injury is acceptable, do NOT apply this product with crop oil concentrates, petroleum-based oils or methylated seed oils.

GRAIN SORGHUM (MILO)

Make application as a pre- or post-emergence broadcast treatment to grain sorghum (Milo) using a rate of ¾ pt. of **Fame** per acre. Make application when broadleaf weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall. To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the weed's basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage. If wild buckwheat is present, apply before vining stage of growth.

- **Pre-Emergence Burndown or No-Till Application:** Make a broadcast application of **Fame** to emerged weeds after planting but prior to grain sorghum emergence.
- **Post-Emergence Application:** Make a broadcast application of **Fame** between the 3-leaf and 7-leaf growth stages. From the 8-leaf to boot stage, use drop nozzles and directed spray ONLY. To reduce the potential for crop injury, drop nozzles must direct the spray toward the soil surface to avoid spray contact with grain sorghum foliage.
- **Post-Emergence Application:** To control heavy weed populations, a pre-emergence application of **Fame** may be followed by a post-emergence application.

Tank Mixtures for Grain Sorghum (Milo)

Application of **Fame** may be made alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for post-emergence application in grain sorghum (Milo) unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. Refer to the **Tank Mixing Precautions** located under the **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. To improve weed control (especially in hot, dry conditions), use a high quality adjuvant.

Restrictions:

- Do not make application of more than 1 ½ pts. (21.3 fl. oz.) of **Fame** per acre per crop season.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per crop season.
- Do not make application after the boot stage.
- Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 40 days of application.
- Do not apply in combination with an herbicide that contains metsulfuron methyl.

MILLET GROWN FOR GRAIN, FORAGE OR HAY

Make application of **Fame** as a post-emergence broadcast treatment to established millet using ground equipment or by air. Make application to new millet plantings from the 2 true leaf stage to just before early boot stage of growth. The potential for injury may be increased if applications are made during or after the boot stage. Make application when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 4 inches tall or vining. For control of late-emerging Canada thistle or kochia, a pre-harvest treatment may be made after grass seed is fully developed. Post-harvest treatments in the fall may be made to actively growing Canada thistle after the majority of basal leaves have emerged. Less consistent control may result if Canada thistle is at the bud stage or later or kochia greater than 8 inches tall is treated.

Broadcast Application Rates

For a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed, see the **Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Fame for on Crop Use and on Farm Non-Cropland Use** section.

- **For seedlings of susceptible species less than 4 inches tall:** Make application of ½ pt. per acre.
- **For seedlings of susceptible species 4 to 8 inches tall or vining:** Make application of ¾ pt. per acre.

Kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS-resistant biotypes) will be controlled using the ½ pt. per acre rate. However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperature, a rate of ¾ pt. per acre will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. For more consistent control of small kochia, apply when the plants are at least 1 inch tall. Use a rate of ¾ pt. per acre for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (refer to the above **Management of Kochia Biotypes** section).

A single retreatment may be made a minimum of 14 days following the first treatment.

Tank Mixtures for Millet

Application of **Fame** may be made alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for post-emergence application in millet unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. Refer to the **Tank Mixing Precautions** located under the **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Restrictions:

- Do not make application of more than 1 ½ pts. (21.3 fl. oz.) of **Fame** per acre per crop season.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per crop season.
- Do not make application during boot, flowering, or seed development stages if grass crop is to be harvested for seed.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply within 14 days of harvesting millet hay or within 40 days of harvesting millet grain and straw.
- Animals to be slaughtered for meat must be removed from treated forage areas at least 2 days before slaughter.

GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED, FORAGE OR HAY

Fame may be applied for broadleaf weed control in the following Grasses Grown for Seed, Forage or Hay: Bermudagrass, Bluegrass (perennial and annual), Bromegrass, Fescue, Hay Grazer, Orchardgrass, Ryegrass (perennial and annual), Redtop Cane, Sorghum, Sorghum-Sudan, Sudan, Sudex, and Timothy. **Fame** may be applied for broadleaf weed control in the following Grasses Grown for Hay or Forage: Sorghum and Triticale.

Make application of **Fame** as a post-emergence broadcast treatment by air or using ground equipment. A second treatment may be made a minimum of 14 days following the first application. Make application to established grasses in the Spring when weeds are actively growing and before weeds are 8 inches tall. Only emerged weeds at the time of application will be controlled. New plantings of grass crops may be treated for the 2-true leaf stage of growth prior to early boot stage.

Broadcast Application Rates

For a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed, see the **Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Fame for on Crop Use and on Farm Non-Cropland Use** section.

- **For seedlings of susceptible species less than 4 inches tall:** Make application of ½ pt. per acre.
- **For seedlings of susceptible species 4 to 8 inches tall or vining:** Make application of ¾ pt. per acre.

Kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS-resistant biotypes) will be controlled using the ½ pt. per acre rate. However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperature, a rate of ¾ pt. per acre will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. For more consistent control of small kochia, apply when the plants are at least 1 inch tall. A rate of ¾ pt. per acre should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (refer to the above **Management of Kochia Biotypes** section).

A single retreatment may be made a minimum of 14 days following the first treatment.

Tank Mixtures for Grasses Grown For Seed, Forage or Hay

Application of **Fame** may be made alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for application in grasses grown for seed, forage or hay unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. See the **Tank Mixing Precautions** located under the **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Restrictions:

- Do not make application of more than 1 ¼ pts. (21.3 fl. oz.) of **Fame** per acre per crop season.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** Do not harvest grass for hay or silage from treated areas within 7 days of application.
- Animals to be slaughtered for meat must be removed from treated forage areas at least 2 days before slaughter.
- There are no grazing restrictions for lactating or non-lactating dairy animals.

Broadcast Application Rates of Fame in Grasses Grown For Seed, Forage or Hay	
Species or Weed Size*	Fame Pts./Acre
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 4 inches tall ¹	½
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining	¾

*See the above **Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Fame** table for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.
¹Kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS-resistant biotypes) will be controlled using the ½ pt. per acre rate. However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperature, a rate of ¾ pt. per acre will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. For more consistent control of small kochia, apply when the plants are at least 1 inch tall. Use a rate of ¾ pt. per acre for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (see the above **Management of Kochia Biotypes** section).

POST-EMERGENCE BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN POME FRUIT

(All Crops from Crop Group 11 Including Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Oriental Pear, Pear and Quince)

Make application of **Fame** at the rates indicated in the table below as a uniform broadcast post-emergence treatment using ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre. Avoid contact with tree foliage by applying when air temperatures are between 50°F to 80°F and there is no wind. If **Fame** comes in contact with the tree foliage, leaves and affected portions of the tree may show symptoms or die but the remainder of the tree will remain healthy.

Tank Mixtures for Pome Fruit

Application of **Fame** may be made alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for post-emergence application in pome fruit unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. Refer to the **Tank Mixing Precautions** located under the **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Restrictions:

- Do not make application of more than 2 ¾ pts. of **Fame** per acre per year.
- Do not make more than 1 application per year.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** Do not harvest within 14 days of application.
- Do not make application during bloom.
- Do not make application to trees less than 4-years-old.

Broadcast Application Rates of Fame for Pome Fruit					
Weeds	Controlled -or- Suppressed	Application Rate (Pints per Acre)	Weeds	Controlled -or- Suppressed	Application Rate (Pints per Acre)
Amaranth, Spiny	S	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	Knotweed, Leafy	S	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
Bedstraw (Cleavers)	C	$\frac{3}{8}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	Kochia ^{1,2,3}	C	$\frac{3}{8}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Bindweed, Field	S	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	Lantana	C	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
Blackberry	C	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	Lespedeza, Sericea ¹	C	$\frac{3}{8}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Buckwheat, Wild	S	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	Lettuce, Prickly	C	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Buttercup, Hairy	C	$\frac{3}{8}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	Mallow, Common	S	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
Carrot, Wild	C	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	Mallow, Venice	C	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Catsear	C	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	Marshelder ¹	C	$\frac{3}{8}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Chickweed	C	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	Morningglory	C	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Clover, Hop	C	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	Mullein, Common	S	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
Clover, White	C	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	Mustard	S	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
Cockle, White	C	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	Nettle, Stinging	C	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Cocklebur	C	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	Nightshade Species	S	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
Coffeeweed	C	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	Plantain, Buckhorn	S	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
Croton, Tropic	C	$\frac{3}{8}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	Plantain, Narrowleaf	S	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
Cudweed, Field	S	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	Pennycress	S	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
Dandelion	C	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	Primrose, Cutleaf	C	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Dock, Curly	C	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	Puncturevine	C	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Dogbane, Hemp	C	$\frac{3}{8}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	Purslane, Common	C	$\frac{3}{8}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Dogfennel	C	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	Ragweed, Common	C	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Geranium, Carolina	S	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	Ragweed, Giant	C	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
Goldenrod	C	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	Ragweed, Western	C	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Grape Species	C	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	Spurge	S	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
Henbane	C	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	Sunflower	C	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Horsenettle	C	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	Thistle, Musk	C	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
Horsetail, Field	S	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	Thistle, Yellow	S	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
Horseweed (Marestail)	C	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	Velvetleaf	C	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Ironweed	C	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	Vetch	C	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Knapweed, Spotted	C	2 $\frac{3}{8}$			

C = Control
S = Suppressed (means significant activity, but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control.)
¹To control these weeds, use the higher rates in the range listed.
²Includes biotypes that are herbicide-resistant or tolerant. Apply when weeds are 1 to 4 inches tall for best results.
³To control larger and more advanced kochia, make application 1.5 to 2.0 pts. of this product, or tank mix with 1 to 2 qts. per acre of 2,4-D (Weedone 638 Broadleaf Herbicide, Nufarm Weedone 650, Weedone LV4 EC Broadleaf Herbicide, Weedone LV6 EC) and 1 to 2 qts. per acre of methylated seed oil. For best results, make application during the 1- to 4-leaf stage of growth (before vining).

FALLOW CROPLAND

To control susceptible broadleaf weeds and volunteer potatoes in fallow cropland, make application of $\frac{3}{8}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ pts. of **Fame** as a single broadcast treatment using ground or aerial equipment. Make application when weeds are less than 8 inches tall or not vining and actively growing. If weeds are under stress from drought or extreme temperatures, control may be reduced. For light to moderate weed infestations and under good growth conditions, use the lower rates listed. For moderate to heavy infestations and to compensate for less than ideal growth conditions, use the higher rates listed.

Tank Mixtures for Fallow Cropland

Application of **Fame** may be made alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for application in fallow cropland unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. Refer to the **Tank Mixing Precautions** located under the **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Restriction:

- Do not plant any crops within 120 days of application.

ON-FARM NON-CROPLAND

To control susceptible broadleaf weeds in on-farm non-cropland areas (fencerows, building perimeters, around irrigation equipment and on-farm private roadways), make application of $\frac{3}{4}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pts. of **Fame** as a single broadcast or spot treatment. Make application when weeds are less than 8 inches tall or not vining and actively growing. For spot treatments, apply at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application (see the **Spot Treatments** section).

Tank Mixtures for On-Farm Non-Cropland

Application of **Fame** may be made alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for application in fallow cropland unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. See the **Tank Mixing Precautions** located under the **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Restriction:

- Do not plant any crops within 120 days of application.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) ACRES

To control susceptible broadleaf weeds in CRP Acres, make application of $\frac{3}{4}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pts. of **Fame** as a single broadcast treatment using ground or aerial equipment. Make application when weeds are less than 8 inches tall or not vining and actively growing. For spot treatments, make application at rates and spray volumes equal to broadcast application (see the **Spot Treatments** section).

Restrictions:

- Grazing or haying of treated CRP acres is prohibited.
- Do not use on CRP acres that are under seeded with desirable legumes, clovers, or other sensitive broadleaf plants.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store above 10°F or warm and agitate before use.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling:

[Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less):] Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ 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. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

[Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons):] Nonrefillable container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

[Refillable Container (greater than five gallons):] Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

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

Sharda USA LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Sharda USA LLC, MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Sharda USA LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SHARDA USA LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

Sharda USA LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of Sharda USA LLC.

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Fame

GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

OPEN HERE

An Herbicide for Selective Post-Emergence Control of Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds and Woody Brush in: Rangeland and Permanent Pastures, Non-Cropland Areas including Industrial Sites, Non-Irrigation Ditch Banks, and Rights-Of-Way (Electrical Power Lines, Communication Lines, Pipelines, Roadsides and Railroads including Grazed Areas within these sites), Pine Plantations, Established Turf, including Sod Farms, Residential Lawns, Golf Courses, Recreational, Commercial and Public Turf Areas (Do Not Apply to St. Augustine Grass in the State of Florida.)

And For Selective Post-Emergence Control of Annual, Perennial Broadleaf Weeds and Volunteer Potatoes in Barley, Oats, Wheat, Field Corn, Sweet Corn, Grain Sorghum, Fallow Cropland, and On-Farm Non-Cropland.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: (4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester	26.2%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	73.8%
TOTAL:	100.0%

Contains petroleum distillates.

Acid equivalent: 1.6 lbs. a.i./gal. Fluroxypyr acid (18.5%).

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING / AVISO

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

See label booklet for complete Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.

Not for Sale, Distribution, or Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York.

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.• Do not give any liquid to the person.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS WARNING / AVISO

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

Manufactured For: Sharda USA LLC, 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19707
EPA Reg. No. 83529-80 EPA Est. No. 70815-GA-002 Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store above 10°F or warm and agitate before use.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling:

[Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less):] Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ 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. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

[Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons):] Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

[Refillable Container (greater than five gallons):] Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER.