

Specimen Label



Herbicide

*Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

For broadleaf weed control in field corn and soybeans

Active Ingredients

flumetsulam: N-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-5-methyl-
1,2,4-triazolo-[1,5a]-pyrimidine-2-
sulfonamide.....

80.0%

Inert ingredients.....

20.0%

Total

100.0%

Contains 0.8 pounds of flumetsulam per pound of product.

U.S. Patents 4,954,163 and 4,818,273

EPA Reg. No. 62719-277

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION PRECAUCION

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

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Harmful If Absorbed Through The Skin • Causes Eye Irritation

Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

First Aid

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

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

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

Environmental Hazards

Do not 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 disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Flumetsulam has been identified in groundwater sampling from a field research site under vulnerable conditions. There is the possibility that flumetsulam may leach through soil to groundwater, especially, where soils are coarse and groundwater is near the surface.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions.

Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies elsewhere on this label. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.

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

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

Directions for Use

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

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Handling Precautions if Product is Packaged in Water Soluble

Packets: Do not remove water soluble packet from overpack except for immediate use. Do not allow water soluble packet to come into contact with water prior to use. Do not handle water soluble packet with wet hands or wet gloves. Carefully reseal package containing unopened water soluble packets and protect package from moisture.

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

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

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

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

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

Storage and Disposal

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

Storage: Store in original container only. In case of leak or spill, contain material with absorbent materials and dispose as waste.

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

Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Container Disposal for Water Soluble Packaging: Dispose of outer container and overpack for water soluble packets in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

General Information

Python* WDG herbicide is a selective product for broadleaf weed control in field corn and soybeans. Python WDG may be applied as a preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence treatment in corn and soybeans. Python WDG may be applied with water, liquid fertilizer, or impregnated on dry bulk fertilizer. Absorption of Python WDG occurs through both shoot and root uptake. Susceptible weeds exposed to Python WDG stop growing and either die or remain non-competitive with the crop. Python WDG provides residual control of weeds that may emerge after application. Because uptake and translocation of Python WDG involves uptake by both roots and/or shoots, adequate soil moisture is necessary for optimal herbicidal activity.

When applications are made under adverse (dry or cold) conditions or when less susceptible species are treated, reduced activity may be observed and weeds may be suppressed and not controlled. Weed suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population, size, and/or vigor) as compared to an untreated area.

The level of control can be improved by applying Python WDG under favorable growing conditions (i.e., adequate moisture and warmer temperature), and by using a higher rate in the specified rate range.

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

General Use Precautions

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas.

Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specific minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

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

Do not use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate this product.

Product must be used in a manner, which will prevent back-siphoning in wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates.

Safe Pesticide Handling Procedures

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid over filling the spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on soil at a single spot in the field or at the mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess spray solution and apply on approved crop site.
- Triple rinse the container in which product was purchased. Add the rinsate to the spray mix.

- **Sprayer Cleanup:** To avoid injury to or exposure of non-target crops, thoroughly clean and drain spray equipment used to apply Python WDG after use. Cleaning should occur as soon as possible after application of Python WDG. Spraying equipment should be cleaned after use with Python WDG by the following procedure:

1. Drain any remaining Python WDG from the spray tank and properly apply on land to be planted to a crop recommended on this label or dispose of according to local, state and federal guidelines.
2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank. Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water for 10 minutes and dispose of according to local, state and federal guidelines. Fill the tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes. Spray part of the mixture through the hoses, boom, and nozzles and drain the tank. All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state, and federal guidelines.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately.
4. If the spray equipment will be used on crops other than field corn or soybeans, repeat steps 1 and 2 again and thoroughly wash the spray mixture from the outside of spray tank and the boom.

Maximum Application Rate

- Do not exceed the maximum application rate of 1.4 ounces of Python WDG (0.07 lb of flumetsulam active ingredient) per acre per growing season.
- Do not exceed 0.07 lb per year cumulative application of the active ingredient flumetsulam if using in sequential or tank mix applications with other products.
- Postemergence applications of Hornet* herbicide, Scorpion* III herbicide, Accent Gold herbicide, or any other herbicide containing flumetsulam, may be made to corn following a soil application of Python WDG, provided that the total amount of flumetsulam does not exceed 0.07 lb a.i. per acre per growing season. (See table below to calculate cumulative flumetsulam amount per growing season.)

Examples: 2.4 ounces of Hornet and 3 ounces of Hornet WDG contains 0.035 lb of flumetsulam, 4 ounces of Scorpion III contains 0.023 lb of flumetsulam, 2.9 ounces of Accent Gold contains 0.035 lb of flumetsulam.

Other Flumetsulam-Containing Herbicides:

Herbicide	Unit of Measure	Flumetsulam (lb a.i./unit of measure) [†]
Hornet	1 ounce	0.0145
Hornet WDG	1 ounce	0.0116
Python WDG	1 ounce	0.05
Scorpion III	1 ounce	0.0058
Accent Gold	1 ounce	0.012
Broadstrike*+Dual®	1 pint	0.025
Bicep Magnum TR® herbicide	1 pint	0.0113
Broadstrike SF+Dual	1 pint	0.031
Broadstrike+Treflan*	1 pint	0.031

[†] **Maximum total active ingredient of flumetsulam allowed per growing season = 0.07 lb/acre**

Application Restrictions

- Use of this product in Suffolk and Nassau counties in the state of New York is prohibited.
- **Preharvest interval:** An interval of at least 85 days is required between application of Python WDG and harvest.
- Do not apply Python WDG to sweet corn or popcorn.
- Do not use as a preemergence treatment on peat or muck soils as reduced weed control will result.
- Use the lowest end of the application rate range in the use directions on treatment sites where soils have a sand or loamy sand texture throughout the soil profile.
- Do not apply to areas where the soil pH is greater than 7.8 as this may result in unacceptable crop injury.
- Do not apply to soils containing greater than 5% organic matter if the soil pH is below 5.9 as reduced weed control will result.
- Do not graze or feed treated soybean forage, hay or straw to livestock.
- Do not make applications when air temperature is near freezing or when freezing conditions are expected for several days following application.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of chemigation system.
- **Aerial Application:** Do not aerially apply Python WDG unless otherwise specified on approved supplemental labeling.
- **Avoid all direct or indirect contact with non-target plants.** Do not apply near desirable vegetation and allow adequate distance between target area and desirable plants to minimize exposure.
- **Do not apply under conditions, which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing Python WDG to non-target areas. To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:**
 - Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.
 - Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces or frozen or snow covered ground.
 - Do not apply to soils when saturated with water.
 - Do not use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat non target crops unless at least 1/2 inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.
- **Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift to non target sites. To minimize spray drift to non target areas:**
 - Use low pressure application equipment capable of producing a large droplet spray.
 - Do not use nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.
 - Minimize drift by using sufficient spray volume to ensure adequate coverage with large droplet size sprays.
 - Keep ground-driven spray boom as low as possible above the target surface.
 - Do not apply when wind is gusting or wind speed exceeds 15 mph as uneven spray coverage and drift may result.

Application Precautions

- Uneven application or uneven incorporation of Python WDG can result in erratic weed control or crop injury.
- **Corn Only:** Use of Python WDG on soils with less than 1.5% O.M. may result in crop injury. Apply to fields that contain soils with less than 1.5% O.M. only if the risk of crop injury is acceptable.
- **Corn Only:** If any herbicide with ALS (acetolactate synthase) inhibition mode of action such as Pursuit, Preview, Canopy, Classic, Scepter, or Squadron herbicide, etc., was applied the previous year, apply Python WDG to corn only if the rotational restrictions to corn for the preceding product have been met.

- **Corn or soybeans** growing in calcareous soils or on soils with historically high salt content (soil test results for salinity indicating electrical conductivity greater than 1.0 mmho/cm) may exhibit chlorosis and/or stunting resulting from reduced availability of iron or other micro nutrients essential for normal crop vigor and growth. The presence of soil-active herbicides, such as Python WDG may cause additional stress under these conditions resulting in enhanced leaf chlorosis and/or crop stunting. This added stress may retard crop recovery, especially under conditions of limited rainfall. In fields which contain calcareous or high salt content soils and/or have a history of causing iron chlorosis in soybeans, growers should plant soybean varieties with known tolerance to iron deficient soils or plant "IR" or "IMR" designated varieties, commonly referred to as "imidazolinone resistant" corn hybrids. On these type soils, the likelihood of crop injury can also be reduced by using the lower end of the recommended rate range for the soil type and/or by applying Python WDG 10-14 days prior to planting.

Adverse Weather Conditions

- Extended cold wet conditions (soil temperature below 50°F and excessive rainfall with wet soil conditions) following preemergence application of Python WDG to field corn, which persist during germination and early crop development, may result in crop injury. Injury symptoms, which include yellowing of leaves and/or crop stunting, are usually temporary and affected corn plants usually recover without affecting yield.
- Dry weather following preplant surface or preemergence applications of Python WDG may reduce effectiveness. If sufficient activating rainfall or overhead irrigation does not occur within 7 to 10 days following application, incorporate the herbicide lightly into the soil using a rotary hoe, harrow, or shallow cultivation. Use a preplant incorporated application if furrow irrigation is used or when dry weather is expected following application.

Soil Insecticide Precautions for Soil Applications of Python WDG:

When Python WDG is soil applied for broadleaf weed control in corn:

- Soil applied organophosphate insecticides should be applied in a T-band or a band to avoid potential crop injury.
- Soil insecticides from other classes of chemistry may be applied in-furrow, T-banded, or banded.
- Terbufos (Counter insecticide products) or phorate (Thimet insecticide products) should not be used.

Use With Other Tank Mix or Sequential Products

- Corn previously treated with Python WDG that is stressed or damaged by conditions such as cold weather, hail, drought, water saturated soil, disease, or insects should not be treated with Accent, Beacon, Permit, Exceed, Basis, Basis Gold, Accent Gold, or Hornet herbicides, or other herbicides with ALS inhibition mode of action as further crop injury may result.

Use With Genetically Modified Corn Varieties

- If an "IR" or "IMR" designated hybrid (commonly referred to as "imidazolinone resistant") is planted, any organophosphate insecticide, including Counter or Thimet, can be applied according to label directions without increasing the likelihood of injury to corn from Python WDG. The adverse interaction between Counter or Thimet insecticides and Python WDG **does not** occur in corn hybrids identified as "IR" or "IMR". This adverse interaction **can** occur in imidazolinone tolerant "IT", "PT" hybrids which are considered as "standard" hybrids regarding this effect. "IR" or "IMR" hybrids may also be planted to

reduce injury to corn from Python WDG on soils with less than 1.5% organic matter or pH greater than 7.8.

Other Precautions and Restrictions

- **Corn Planting Depth:** When using Python WDG, corn must be planted at least 1 1/2 inches deep.
- **Hybrid Seed Production:** Corn inbred lines grown for hybrid seed production may be injured by Python WDG. Inbred lines should be thoroughly tested for crop tolerance before treating large acreage. While growers are not prohibited from using Python WDG on seed corn, **Dow AgroSciences will not accept responsibility for crop injury arising from the use of Python WDG on field corn grown for seed.**

Mixing Instructions

To insure a uniform spray mixture, continuous agitation is required during mixing and spraying. Apply within 24 hours after mixing. If product is allowed to settle, thoroughly agitate to resuspend the mixture before spraying.

Spray Preparation (Python WDG Alone):

Python WDG is a water dispersible granule formulation. Thorough mixing is required.

1. Fill the tank with 1/2 of the total amount of water or liquid fertilizer required for the load. For use with liquid fertilizer, follow "Liquid Fertilizer Mixing Instructions" below.)
2. Start agitation system.
3. Add required amount of Python WDG directly to the spray tank while agitating. If product is packaged in water soluble packets, add the required number of water soluble packets by opening the overpack and adding the soluble packet (product in transparent film) directly into the spray tank while agitating. **(See special pre-mixing instructions below for use of water soluble packaging in liquid fertilizer solutions).** Water soluble packets will float on the surface until the water soluble film dissolves and releases the product. Handling packets with hands should be minimized. **Important: Do not open water soluble packets.**
4. Continue agitation and complete filling the tank while the packets dissolve.
5. Before spraying, make sure packets have completely disintegrated and product is thoroughly mixed with water. Depending on the water temperature and the degree of agitation, the packet and product should be completely dispersed within 5 minutes from the time they were added to the water.
6. Use in-line screens that are no finer than 50 mesh (100 mesh is finer than 50 mesh).

Acres Treated per Package at Specified Rate:

Python WDG (oz/acre)	Acres per Package		
	Acres/6 lb Plastic Jug	Acres/ 4 oz Packet Unit	Acres per Individual 1-oz packet
0.80	120	5.0	1.25
0.89	108	4.5	1.12
1.00	96	4.0	1.0
1.14	84	3.5	0.88
1.25	77	3.2	0.8
1.33	72	3.0	0.75

To calculate the number of water soluble packets for your spray mix:

1. Determine the number of acres to be treated.
2. Divide the number of acres to be treated by the acres per 6 lb plastic jug or water soluble packet that corresponds to the desired rate. The rate table above indicates the number of acres that a given package size (6 lb plastic jug, single PVA unit containing 4 1-oz packets, or individual 1 oz packet) will treat.

Sample Calculations:

- If the desired application rate for a coarse-textured soil is 0.89 oz/acre, acres/packet = 4.5.
- Assuming 17 acres to be treated, 17 acres divided by 4.5 acres/packet = 3.8 packets.

Note: If the resulting number of packets is not a whole packet, round up or down to the nearest whole number of packets and check to make sure that the resulting number of acres/packet falls within the desired rate range for the application.

- 17 acres divided by 4 packets = 4.25 acres/packet, which is within the range of 4.0 to 5.0 acres per packet for a coarse-textured soil.

Python WDG in Tank Mix

Python WDG may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; (2) tank mixing with Python WDG is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product; and (3) the tank mix combination is compatible as determined by a "jar test" described in the "Tank Mix Compatibility Testing" section. See "Tank Mixing Precautions" below.

Vigorous, continuous agitation during mixing, filling and throughout application is required for all tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the most effective agitation in spray tanks. To prevent foaming in the spray tank, avoid stirring or splashing air into the spray mixture.

Mixing Order for Tank Mixes: Fill the spray tank to 1/4 to 1/3 of the total spray volume required with water or liquid fertilizer solution. Start agitation. Add different formulation types in the order indicated below, allowing time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product. Allow extra mixing and dispersion time for dry flowable products.

Add different formulation types in the following order: Python WDG (slurried if mixing water soluble packets with liquid fertilizer) and other dry flowables; wettable powders; aqueous suspensions, flowables and liquids. Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to 3/4 of total spray volume. Then add emulsifiable concentrates and any solutions.

Finish filling the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling and throughout application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be resuspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Settled material may be more difficult to resuspend than when originally mixed.

Tank Mixing Precautions:

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

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

Premixing of Dry and Flowable Formulations: Dry and flowable formulations may be premixed with water (slurried) and added to the spray tank through a 20-35 mesh screen. This procedure assures good initial dispersion of these products in liquid fertilizer or water.

Line screens in the spray tank should be no finer than 50 mesh (100 mesh is finer than 50 mesh.)

Application Methods

Spray Application

Apply Python WDG in sufficient spray volume to provide uniform coverage using only properly calibrated ground equipment. Apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 40 gallons per acre using low pressure (20 to 40 pounds per square inch). Maintain sufficient agitation during mixing and spraying to ensure a uniform spray mixture. To ensure thorough coverage when applying to minimum or no-till soybeans or field corn, apply in a total spray volume of 20 or more gallons per acre.

Band Application: Calculate the amount of herbicide needed for band treatment by the formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Amount needed per acre of field}$$

Application in Liquid Fertilizer

Python WDG may be added directly to liquid fertilizer in spray tanks, provided there is vigorous agitation. Premix or slurry with water if inadequate sprayer agitation is a concern. Python WDG in water soluble packets must be premixed or slurried with water prior to mixing with liquid fertilizer. Do not attempt to dissolve water soluble packets in liquid fertilizer. The film used in water soluble packaging is not soluble in liquid fertilizer solutions. To slurry or pre-mix Python WDG, use a minimum of 1/2 pint of water for each packet or 4 oz of product. Make sure Python WDG is completely and uniformly dispersed in water and then add to the spray tank or induction system through a 20-35 mesh screen. Add any rinsate to the spray mixture.

When necessary, a compatibility agent should be used to ensure that Python WDG mixes properly. The use of an appropriate compatibility agent is especially important when tank mixing Python WDG and other dry flowables, wettable powders, flowables, liquids, aqueous suspensions, or solutions with emulsifiable concentrates in liquid fertilizer. If the emulsifiable concentrate formulation rises to the surface of the fertilizer as an oil ("oils out"), the oil may combine with the wettable powder, flowable, or suspension to form oily curds (viscous phase) which are difficult to disperse. A jar test, utilizing relative proportions of the tank mix ingredients is recommended prior to mixing with a large quantity of liquid fertilizer.

Application with Dry Bulk Fertilizer

Dry bulk fertilizer may be impregnated or coated with Python WDG. Application of dry bulk fertilizer impregnated with Python WDG provides weed control equal to the same rates of Python WDG applied in liquid carriers. Follow label recommendations for Python WDG regarding rates per acre, crops, special instructions, cautions and special precautions. Apply 200 to 700 pounds of the fertilizer/herbicide mixture per acre. Apply the mixture uniformly to the soil with properly calibrated equipment immediately after blending. Uniform application of the herbicide/fertilizer mixture is essential to prevent possible crop injury. Non-uniform application may also result in unsatisfactory weed control. In areas where conventional tillage is practiced, a shallow incorporation of the mixture into the soil may improve weed control.

Most dry fertilizers can be used for impregnation with Python WDG. When coated ammonium nitrate and/or limestone are used alone, do not impregnate with Python WDG. These materials will not absorb the herbicide. Blends containing a mixture of ammonium nitrate and/or limestone as part of the fertilizer mixture can be impregnated.

Compliance with all Federal and State regulations relating to blending pesticide mixtures with dry bulk fertilizer, registration, labeling and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company offering the fertilizer and chemical mixture for sale.

Impregnation: Python WDG must be premixed with water to form a slurry prior to impregnation of dry bulk fertilizer. For best results, use a minimum of 1/2 pint of water for each packet or 4 oz of product. Make sure Python WDG is completely and uniformly dispersed in water. Then add sufficient water to adjust the total volume of the mixture to deliver a spray volume of at least 6 pints per ton of fertilizer. Nozzles used to spray the Python WDG onto the fertilizer should be placed to provide uniform spray coverage. Use any closed drum, belt, ribbon or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender.

Calculate amounts of Python WDG by the following formula:

$$\frac{2,000}{\text{lb/acre of fertilizer}} \times \text{lb/acre of Python WDG} = \text{Pounds of product per ton of fertilizer}$$

Note: Thoroughly clean dry fertilizer blending equipment prior to use with other herbicides. It is important to clean the blender, herbicide spray tank, and spraying apparatus thoroughly. Rinse the sides of the blender and the herbicide tank with water. Then, impregnate the rinsate onto a load of dry fertilizer intended for an approved crop. Use a maximum rate of 1 gallon of rinsate per ton of fertilizer. Follow with 1 to 2 loads of unimpregnated fertilizer in the blender before switching herbicides. The fertilizer application equipment must be empty, clean, and dry before applying any material to crops other than corn or soybeans.

Rotational Crop Restrictions

When tank mixing with other herbicides, follow the crop rotation restrictions on the label of each product used.

The following rotational crops may be planted at the indicated interval following application of Python WDG:

Crop	Interval (Months)
soybeans, corn (Field, Silage, Seed)	0
alfalfa, dry beans, lima beans, peas, peanuts, barley, oats, rye, snap beans (1), sweet potatoes, wheat	4
rice	6
seeding of cover crops (2), forage grasses (3), popcorn, tobacco	9
grain sorghum, potatoes	12
cotton, sunflower, sweet corn (4)	18
sugar beets, canola, and all other crops	26 (5)

Note: Within table, numbers in parentheses (-) refer to the following Specific Rotational Crop Requirements.

Specific Rotational Crop Requirements:

- Do not plant snap beans grown for commercial seed production.
- The following cover crops may be planted for establishment of Federal Conservation Reserve Programs and Agricultural Reserve Programs no sooner than 9 months following application of Python WDG: **legumes** including alfalfa, clovers, crownvetch, birdsfoot trefoil, and lespedeza; and **grasses** including big bluestem, little bluestem, switchgrass, Russian wildrye, green needle, smooth brome grass, Garrison creeping foxtail, canary grass, orchardgrass, intermediate wheatgrass, tall wheatgrass, crested wheatgrass, western wheatgrass, and Indian grass. Some stand reduction or temporary stunting of legume seedlings is possible. However, **Dow AgroSciences will not** accept responsibility for any crop injury or stand failure of these seeded crops following use in corn or soybeans and the subsequent 9 month rotational crop restriction. Additionally, Dow AgroSciences will not accept responsibility for any crop injury or stand failure of native grasses as a result of inadequate seedbed preparation, erratic germination, lack of seedling vigor, or plant stress from unfavorable environmental conditions.
- Do not plant forage grasses grown for commercial seed production.
- Certain sweet corn varieties** may be planted 10 1/2 months following soil applications of up to 1.0 oz/acre of Python WDG. This interval applies only to the following varieties of sweet corn grown for processing: Beretta, Bingo, Bonus, Challenger, Chase, Cornucopia, Crisp'N Sweet 710, Crisp'N Sweet 710A, DMC 20-04, DMC 20-10, DMC 20-35, Eliminator, Empire (GH 2759), Excalibur, Excellency, GH 0937, GH 2628, GH 2683, GH 2684, GH 2690, GG 5, GG 22, GG 23, GG 40, GG 43, GG 222, GG 243, GG 246, GG 255, GG 520, GG 539, HM 701, Lumina, Reveille, Reward, Rival, Shaker, Sprint, Tribune, Viking, and Zenith. The rotational interval for those sweet corn varieties not listed is 18 months.
- Rotation to sugar beets, canola, and all other crops requires a 26 month rotational interval and a successful field bioassay.

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

Soil Textures and Application Rates

Where rates are based on coarse-, medium-, or fine-textured soils, it is understood that soil textural classes are generally categorized as follows:

Coarse	Medium	Fine
Sand, Loamy Sand, Sandy Loam	Loam, Silt, Silt Loam	Silty Clay Loam, Sandy Clay, Sandy Clay Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay, Clay

Weed Control in Field Corn and Soybeans

Soil Applied Treatments For Weed Control In Field Corn And Soybeans

Python WDG may be soil applied as a preplant incorporated, preplant surface, or preemergence treatment. **Note:** Emerged soybeans are not tolerant to rates of Python WDG recommended for soil applied treatments. Treatments at soil applied rates made after soybeans have emerged (at-cracking or later) will result in severe crop injury.

Tank Mixing: Python WDG may be tank mixed with other products registered for preplant incorporated, preplant surface, or preemergence weed control in corn or soybeans, unless the tank mix combination is prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. When tank mixing, do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

Broadcast Application Rates For Control Of Broadleaf Weeds Listed Below:

Python WDG will not control known ALS resistant biotypes of weeds listed below.

Note: Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to "Directions for Specific Weeds" below.

Soil Texture	Python WDG (oz/acre)	Soil Texture	Python WDG (oz/acre)
Coarse	0.8 - 0.89	Coarse	0.89 - 1.0
Medium or Fine	0.89 - 1.0	Medium or Fine	1.14 - 1.33
Broadleaf Weeds Controlled at the Above Rates carpetweed chickweed goosefoot henbit lambsquarters, common mallow, Venice mustard, wild pigweed, redroot pigweed, smooth pigweed species purslane, common shepherd's purse sida, prickly spurge, nodding spurge, spotted thistle, Russian velvetleaf waterhemp species (2)		Broadleaf Weeds Controlled at the Above Rates beggarweed, Florida (3) carpetweed chickweed cocklebur, common (3), (4) goosefoot henbit horseweed (marestail) jimsonweed (3) kochia (1) ladythumb lambsquarters, common mallow, Venice morningglory sp. (1), (4) mustard, wild nightshade species (3) pigweed species pigweed, redroot pigweed, smooth poinsettia, wild puncturevine purslane, common pusley, Florida ragweed, common (3) ragweed, giant (1) shepherd's purse sicklepod (3), (4) sida, prickly smartweed, Pennsylvania spurge, nodding spurge, spotted sunflower, common (3) thistle, Russian velvetleaf waterhemp species (2) wormwood, biennial (1)	
Within soil texture class, use the higher rate on soils with >3% organic matter. Do not apply more than 14 days before planting. (See Application Restrictions under General Information.)		Within soil texture class, use the higher rate on soils with >3% organic matter. On medium and fine textured soils, for best results, early preplant applications may be made up to 30 days before planting. On coarse textured soils, do not apply more than 14 days before planting. (See Application Restrictions under General Information.)	

Directions for Specific Weeds:

1. **Partial control:** Consistent control of these weeds may also require a tank mixture with another soil-applied herbicide or the sequential application of a postemergence herbicide.
2. **Waterhemp:** For improved control of waterhemp, apply Python WDG in tank mix combination with the appropriate labeled rate of a surface applied herbicide such as Dual II Magnum herbicide (in corn and soybeans) or a soil applied dinitroaniline herbicide such as Treflan herbicide or pendimethalin (Pendimax* 3.3 herbicide) (in soybeans only).
3. **Control of light to moderate infestations:** The level of control provided by Python WDG on cocklebur, jimsonweed, common ragweed, Florida beggarweed, common sunflower, nightshade, and sicklepod can vary depending on weed density and soil or environmental conditions. Control of moderate to heavy infestations of these weeds may be variable with satisfactory control of higher populations dependent on consistent soil moisture. Consistent control of these weeds may also require a tank mixture with another preemergence herbicide or the sequential application of a postemergence herbicide (e.g., control of moderate to heavy infestations of nightshade will be improved by applying Python WDG in tank mix combination the appropriate labeled rate of a surface-applied acetanilide product such as Dual II Magnum, Surpass, Harness, or Frontier herbicide).
Sicklepod (Soybeans Only): Where sicklepod infestations are present, up to 1.33 oz per acre of Python WDG may be used on all soil textures.

Control of cocklebur, morningglory, jimsonweed, common ragweed, Florida beggarweed, common sunflower, nightshade, and sicklepod may be improved by adhering to the following procedures:

- Thoroughly till moist soil to destroy germinating and emerged weeds.
 - Apply the upper end of the rate range allowed for the soil texture and organic matter content to be treated.
 - Plant crop immediately after the last tillage. If Python WDG is to be applied preemergence, apply at planting or immediately afterwards.
 - If available, sprinkle-irrigate within 2 days after application. Apply 1/2 to 1 inch of water, depending on soil texture.
 - Weed control may be decreased if irrigation or rainfall does not occur within 7 to 10 days after planting and application. Under these conditions, emerged weeds may be controlled by a uniform shallow cultivation or rotary hoeing.
4. **Soybeans Only:** In mid-Atlantic, mid-South, and Southeastern regions of the U.S. where cocklebur, morningglory species and sicklepod infestations are present, apply Python WDG at 1.25 to 1.33 oz/acre on all soil textures.

Specific Use Directions For Soil Applied Treatments In Corn and Soybeans:

Tank Mixing: If a broader spectrum of weed control is needed, Python WDG may be tank mixed with another registered herbicide that controls weeds not controlled by Python WDG. This product may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; (2) tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product; and (3) the tank mix combination is compatible as determined by a "jar test" described in the "Tank Mix Compatibility Testing" section.

1. **Preplant Incorporated Application:** For best results, apply and incorporate Python WDG from 0 to 30 days before planting field corn or soybeans. Preplant incorporated treatments may be applied in water, liquid fertilizer, or dry fertilizer. Uniformly incorporate the herbicide treatment into the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed.

Note: For preplant surface application or preemergence application to field corn or soybeans or spike stage application to field corn, adequate soil moisture is required for optimum herbicidal activity. For surface applications, rainfall, or overhead sprinkler irrigation is necessary to move Python WDG into the weed germination zone. The amount of rainfall or irrigation required following application depends on existing soil moisture, soil texture, and organic matter content. Sufficient water to moisten the soil to a depth of 2 inches is generally adequate. If adequate soil moisture is not received within 7 to 10 days after a surface application, shallow cultivate to control established weeds and move the herbicide into the weed germination zone. When adequate soil moisture is received following dry conditions, performance may vary by weed species and the depth of the weed root system in the soil.

2. **Preplant Surface Applied:** For best results, Python WDG alone and in certain tank mixtures may be applied up to 30 days before planting. If weeds are present at the time of treatment, apply Python WDG in a tank mix combination with a non-selective or contact herbicide such as glyphosate (Glyphomax* herbicide, Glyphomax Plus herbicide or Roundup UltraMAX herbicide), Gramoxone Extra herbicide, or Touchdown herbicide (see minimum-tillage or no-tillage instructions below). Python WDG may provide suppression of annual grasses if there is sufficient rainfall to move the herbicide into the soil prior to weed germination. Timely subsequent rainfall is required for optimal herbicidal activity. To the extent possible do not move treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished.
3. **Preemergence Application:** Apply at the time of planting or after planting field corn or soybeans, but prior to weed emergence.

Specific Use Directions For Burndown Applications in Minimum Tillage or No-Tillage Application In Corn and Soybeans:

When used either alone or in combination in a burndown application, Python WDG with crop oil concentrate, will control or suppress the following weeds: marehail, common chickweed, field pennycress, mustard species. See Specific Use Directions 1 and 2 which follow.

1. **Python WDG plus glyphosate (Glyphomax, Glyphomax Plus, or Roundup UltraMAX), Gramoxone Extra, or Touchdown:** In minimum-tillage or no-tillage situations where soybeans or corn are planted directly into a cover crop, stale seedbed, or previous crop residues, Python WDG may be tank mixed with contact or non-selective herbicides such as glyphosate (Glyphomax, Glyphomax Plus or Roundup UltraMAX), Gramoxone Extra, or Touchdown. Apply in 10 to 60 gallons of water or liquid fertilizer per acre with ground equipment. Add a nonionic surfactant at 1 to 2 quarts/100 gallons diluted spray.

Application Timing: Apply before, during (behind the planter), or after planting, but before the crop emerges.

Gramoxone Extra: See the label for Gramoxone Extra for weeds controlled, recommended rates for specific weeds, and application instructions. Do not apply combinations containing Gramoxone Extra in suspension type fertilizers as the activity of the active ingredient paraquat will be reduced.

Glyphomax, Glyphomax Plus, Roundup UltraMAX or Touchdown: Refer to the respective product label for weeds controlled, recommended rates for specific weeds, and application instructions.

- Python WDG plus 2,4-D:** For burndown control of susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds prior to planting soybeans or corn in reduced tillage systems, Python WDG may be applied in tank mix combination with a 2,4-D herbicide labeled for this use. Apply Python WDG in a tank mix with 1.0 to 2.0 pints per acre of a 3.8 pounds a.e. per gallon 2,4-D amine or ester and apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of carrier per acre. When tank mixing with 2,4-D, read and follow the manufacturer's label for applicable use directions, application timing, precautions, and limitations before use. **This tank mixture will not control emerged grasses.** Python WDG may provide suppression of annual grasses if there is sufficient rainfall to move the herbicide into the soil prior to weed germination. Timely subsequent rainfall is required for optimal herbicidal activity.

For soybeans, planting of the crop should be delayed a minimum of 15 to 30 days following application to avoid potential crop injury from 2,4-D residues in the soil. Follow the recommended rates, specific planting delays, and other use precautions and limitations on the label of the 2,4-D product used.

Specific Use Directions For Soil Applied Treatments In Corn Only:

- Spike Stage Application (Corn Only):** Apply with water as the carrier from corn emergence (ground cracking stage) up to 2 inches in height (before the first leaf is unfurled). **Precaution:** During corn emergence, do not apply with liquid fertilizer as severe crop injury may result.
- Reduced Rates Of Python WDG with Triazine-Containing Pre-Mix Products (for use only in CO, IA, IL, IN, KS, OH, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD, WI):** Reduced rates of Python WDG may be tank mixed with labeled rates of triazine-containing pre-mix herbicides including, but not limited to Axiom, Bicep II, Bicep II Magnum, Bicep Lite II, Bicep Lite II Magnum (except Bicep Magnum TR), Surpass 100, FulTime, Harness Xtra, Guardsman, and Extrazine registered for soil-applied weed control in corn. When tank mixing, do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels. These combinations can provide improved control of certain broadleaf weeds not consistently controlled by these triazine pre-mix products. When properly applied under normal growing conditions, these tank mixes should provide consistent control of velvetleaf, lambsquarters, pigweed species, waterhemp, and triazine "resistant" varieties (triazine tolerant biotypes) of these species. When tank mixing, do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

Rates of Python WDG in Tank Mix with a Triazine Pre-mix Products:

Soil Organic Matter	Python WDG (oz/acre)
< 3.0%	0.8
> 3.0%	0.89 – 1.0

On soils with less than 3% organic matter, tank-mix Python WDG at 0.8 oz/acre with a label rate of the triazine pre-mix product. On soils with greater than 3% organic matter, tank-mix Python WDG at 0.89 – 1.0 oz/acre with a label rate of the triazine pre-mix product. Refer to the "Mixing Instructions" and "Application Methods" sections to determine the amount of Python WDG or water soluble packets and total spray volume required for the acreage to be treated.

Python WDG Followed By Postemergence Treatments

- Corn:** Broadleaf weeds not controlled by soil applications of Python WDG may be controlled with sequential postemergence herbicide products such as Hornet, Scorpion III, or Accent Gold (See "General Use Precautions" section to determine maximum allowable use rates). Other postemergence herbicide alternatives for use following soil application of Python WDG include Banvel, Clarity, Exceed, 2,4-D, Marksman, Buctril, Beacon, or other postemergence herbicides registered for use on corn (unless prohibited by the label). Follow each manufacturer's label for weeds controlled, applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations before use.
- Soybeans:** Broadleaf weeds not controlled by soil applications of Python WDG in soybeans may be controlled with a sequential postemergence herbicide products such as FirstRate* herbicide Frontrw* herbicide, Basagran, Blazer, Cobra, Galaxy, Reflex, Flexstar, Classic, Storm, or other postemergence herbicides registered for use on soybeans (unless prohibited by the label). For enhanced control of sicklepod, FirstRate herbicide can be applied postemergence following application of Python WDG. Follow the manufacturer's labels for application rates, weeds controlled, additional use directions, precautions, and limitations before use.

Python WDG as a Foundation Herbicide in Roundup Ready Soybeans

Python WDG at 0.8 to 1.33 oz/acre can be used as a foundation soil herbicide in a planned sequential program with any glyphosate formulation labeled for use in Roundup Ready soybeans including Glyphomax, Glyphomax Plus, Roundup UltraMAX, or Touchdown herbicide. Use of Python WDG as a soil foundation to control or suppress key broadleaf weeds listed in the soil applied section of this label will allow more optimal timing of a glyphosate postemergence treatment. In addition, because of the residual weed control provided by Python WDG, subsequent post emergence herbicide applications may be unnecessary.

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Replaces Label: D02-039-002

EPA accepted 01/07/2000 and 08-15-2001

Revisions:

EPA-accepted copy dated August 15, 2001

Changes by amendment EPA-accepted 08-15-01:

1. Revised First Aid statements in accordance with PR Notice 2000-3.
2. Added "Terms and Conditions of Use" section allowing user to return the product unopened if terms in Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies sections are unacceptable.
3. General Use Precautions: Added Hornet WDG to list of flumetsulam-containing herbicides.
4. Rotational Crop Restrictions: (a) Shortened rotational interval for snap beans (raised for processing only) to 4 months; (b) Added seeding of cover crops and forage grasses (not for commercial seed production) to 9 month rotational interval; (c) Revised Specific Rotational Crop Requirements foot notes to address additions to Rotational Crop Restrictions table by adding footnotes for snap beans, cover crops and forage grasses; and (d) Revised sweet corn varieties that may be planted 10.5 months after Python WDG.
5. Weed Control in Field Corn and Soybeans: Updated brand name references to tank mix products.