CHLORSULFURON	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
METSULFURON-METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

DEXTRESS™ DUO

Contains chlorsulfuron and metsulfuron methyl, the active ingredients used in Finesse® Cereal and Fallow Herbicide.

For Use on Wheat, Barley, Triticale and Fallow
Dry Flowable

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**(% by weight)**
Chlorsulfuron	62.5%
Metsulfuron Methyl	12.5%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	25.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 0.75 lb. active ingredient per pound (Chlorsulfuron 0.625 lb. and Metsulfuronmethyl 0.125 lb.).

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-388

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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 below for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

FIRST AID	
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall at **1-844-685-9173** for emergency medical treatment information.	

For Chemical Emergency: Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident, Call CHEMTREC Day or Night Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

Dextress™ Duo is not manufactured, or distributed by FMC Corporation, seller of Finesse®.

Manufactured for:
Atticus, LLC
940 NW Cary Parkway, Suite 200
Cary, NC 27513

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco or using the toilet. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Waterproof or chemical-resistant gloves made of material such as: Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Natural Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Polyethylene, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, Viton ≥ 14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks

Discard clothing and other absorbent material that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exists, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

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.

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment break-down.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- 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

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

This product is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This product may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of this product from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

WINDBLOWN SOIL PARTICLES ADVISORY

This product has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying this product if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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.

Dextress Duo must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label, or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA.

Always read the entire label, including the Limitation of Warranty and Liability. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Atticus, LLC will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically directed by Atticus, LLC.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR par 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 4 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Waterproof or chemical-resistant gloves made of material such as: Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Natural Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Polyethylene, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, Viton ≥ 14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Dextress Duo is registered for use on land dedicated to the long-term production of wheat, barley, or triticale. **Dextress Duo** is a dry-flowable granule that controls weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, triticale and fallow.

Dextress Duo is mixed in water or may be slurried in water then added directly into liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. A surfactant needs to be used in the spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label.

Dextress Duo is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

Dextress Duo controls weeds by both preemergence and postemergence activity. For best preemergence results, apply **Dextress Duo** before weed seeds germinate. Use sprinkler irrigation or allow rainfall to move **Dextress Duo** 2" to 3" deep into the soil profile.

For best postemergence results, apply **Dextress Duo** to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the weed spectrum and size of weeds at the time of application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- weed spectrum and infestation density
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Dextress Duo is absorbed through the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds.

For preplant and preemergence weed control, rainfall is needed to move **Dextress Duo** into the soil. Weeds will generally not emerge from preplant and preemergence applications. In some cases, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge a few days after application, but growth then ceases, and leaves become chlorotic three to five days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive.

One to three weeks after postemergence application to weeds, leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies. In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. Death of leaf tissue will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive. Postemergence weed control may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 6 hours after application.

Dextress Duo provides the best control of weeds in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not provide satisfactory control. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

The herbicidal action of **Dextress Duo** may be less effective on weeds stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture, drought stress), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices that increase weed stress. In these cases, tank mix **Dextress Duo** with other registered herbicides (including 2,4-D or MCPA) to aid in control. 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, restrictions, and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflicts with this **Dextress Duo** label, DO NOT use in a tank mixture with **Dextress Duo**.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply to frozen ground where surface runoff may result.
- Do not apply to snow-covered ground.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field or mixing/loading station.
- Do not apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate other cropland.
- Do not use in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saguache counties of Colorado.
- Do not use less than 0.2 oz./acre (0.0078 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0016 lb. metsulfuron-methyl) of **Dextress Duo** preplant, preemergence or postemergence.
- Wherever **Dextress Duo** is used on land previously treated with long residual herbicides containing chlorsulfuron (Glean® XP herbicide), metsulfuron-methyl (Ally® XP herbicide), thifensulfuron-methyl + tribenuron-methyl + metsulfuron-methyl (Ally® Extra SG herbicide (with Totalsol® soluble granules)), triasulfuron (Amber® Custom-Pak™ herbicide) or other longer residual herbicides with the same mode of action, you must read the rotational guidelines on both labels and follow the one with the longest interval stated for your situation before choosing to rotate to crops other than wheat or barley.
- To reduce the potential for movement of treated soil due to wind erosion, do not apply to powdery, dry, or light sandy soils until they have been stabilized by rainfall, trashy mulch, reduced tillage or other cultural practices. Injury to adjacent crops may result when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than the cereal grains listed on this label.

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- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
  - Do not apply, drain, or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
  - Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, er tennis courts.
- For all applications with products containing these active ingredients do not exceed 0.0625 oz. (0.0039 lb. ai) of metsulfuron-methyl per acre and 0.37 oz. (0.0231 lb.) chlorsulfuron per acre in a year.

PRECAUTIONS

- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
  - Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
  - Carefully observe sprayer cleanup instructions, both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat or barley.

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Ensure that all operation employees accurately measure pesticides.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid over-filling of spray tank.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates or uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Dextress Duo, which contains the active ingredients chlorsulfuron and metsulfuron methyl, is a group 2 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different sites of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance. The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).
- Apply full rates of **Dextress Duo**, for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your Atticus, LLC representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your Atticus, LLC representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOAs have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple sites of action. Products with multiple active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a site of action other than Group 2 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
  - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
  - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
  - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with other sites of action as a foundation in a weed control program.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative sites of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 2 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two applications of **Dextress Duo**, and any other Group 2 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different site of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to- control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed- free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields, during and after harvest to reduce weed seed production.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target

pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems m your area.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

Dextress Duo is measured using the **Dextress Duo** volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank ¼ to ⅓ full of water (If using liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see **Tank Mixtures** sections for additional details).
2. While agitating, add the required amount of **Dextress Duo**.
3. Continue agitation until the **Dextress Duo** is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the **Dextress Duo** is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. **Dextress Duo** needs to be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply **Dextress Duo** spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If **Dextress Duo** and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the **Dextress Duo** in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the **Dextress Duo**.

DO NOT use **Dextress Duo** with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

APPLICATION METHOD

Ground Application

To obtain optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles.

When using flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 3 GPA. When using flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 GPA, flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 psi. For 40" nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacings, use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

With hollow-coned (Raindrop® RA) nozzles, DO NOT use less than 20 GPA and overlap nozzles 100%. Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

Aerial Application

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 1 to 5 GPA. Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

When applying **Dextress Duo** by air in areas near sensitive crops, use solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back.

Chemigation

DO NOT apply **Dextress Duo** through any type of irrigation system.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's specifications for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy.

Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to the crop.

DO NOT make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or under weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. Continuous agitation is required to keep **Dextress Duo** in suspension.

Before Spraying Dextress Duo

Spray equipment must be cleaned before **Dextress Duo** is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the 6 steps outlined below.

At the End of the Day

When multiple loads of **Dextress Duo** are applied, it is advised that at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses be flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits from accumulating in the application equipment.

After Spraying Dextress Duo and before Spraying Crops Other Than Wheat Barley, Triticale, or Fallow

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of **Dextress Duo** as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal. of household ammonia* (containing at least 3% active ingredient) for every 100 gal. of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing ammonia* and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.

6. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) specified on this label. DO NOT exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

*Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a cleaner, which dissolves and removes sulfonylurea herbicide residues can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

Notes:

- **Caution:** DO NOT use chlorine bleach with ammonia, as dangerous gases will form. DO NOT clean equipment in an enclosed area.
- Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is advised prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
- When **Dextress Duo** is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures need to be examined and the most rigorous procedure needs to be followed.
- In addition to this cleanout procedure, all preapplication cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products need to be followed as per the individual labels.
- Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of **Dextress Duo** and applications of other pesticides to **Dextress Duo**-sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is advised that a sprayer be dedicated to **Dextress Duo** to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use one-half swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles** - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce the effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

HANDHELD TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

BOOM-LESS GROUND APPLICATIONS:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA).

USE SITE-SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS

WHEAT, BARLEY, AND TRITICALE APPLICATIONS

Precautions:

- Wheat, barley, and triticale varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. Atticus, LLC advises that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of **Dextress Duo** to a small area.
- Temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur if **Dextress Duo** is applied when the crop is stressed by severe weather conditions (such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures), disease or insect damage, low fertility, applications to coarse soils, or when applied in combination with surfactant and high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

Preplant and Preemergence

Crop/Use	Application Timing	Use Rate[1] (Oz./Acre)	Application Instructions
Winter Wheat	**Preplant** (before winter wheat is planted)	0.2 – 0.5	Apply **Dextress Duo** at labeled rates (before winter wheat is planted).
Winter wheat (TX, OK, KS, NE, & SD)	**Preplant**	0.2 – 0.5	Preplant application at 0.2 - 0.5 oz./A may be shallow incorporated into the top 1 inch of soil.
Winter Wheat	**Preemergence** (after planting but before winter wheat emerges)	0.2 – 0.5	Apply **Dextress Duo** at labeled rates (after planting but before winter wheat emerges).
Winter Wheat (WY, MT, ND, & MN)	**Preemergence**	0.2 – 0.3	DO NOT exceed 0.3 oz. per acre preemergence.
Spring Wheat (Except Durum and Wampum varieties)	**Preplant or Preemergence**	0.2 – 0.5	Apply **Dextress Duo** at labeled rates in spring wheat (except Durum wheat and Wampum variety of Spring Wheat).
Spring Wheat (WY, MT, ND, SD, & MN)	**Preplant or Preemergence**	0.2 – 0.3	DO NOT exceed 0.3 oz. per acre preplant or preemergence.

Tank Mix

Dextress Duo can be tank mixed with other products registered for preplant/preemergence use in wheat including products with the active ingredient glyphosate. In the case of tank mixes with other herbicides, 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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflict with this **Dextress Duo** label, DO NOT use in a tank mixture with **Dextress Duo**.

Precautions:

- Crop injury may result when preemergence or preplant incorporated applications of **Dextress Duo** are made to wheat seeded less than 1" deep.
- Crop injury may result if **Dextress Duo** is used where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied or is intended for use as an in-furrow treatment.

(continued)

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Cary, NC 27513

Restrictions:

- Do not apply **Dextress Duo** preplant or preemergence on durum or Wampum wheat, barley, or triticale.
- Do not apply preemergence or preplant incorporated to late fall plantings when cold and/or dry weather can cause delayed seedling emergence and/or stress to seedling plants. Under these conditions, wait until crop has emerged and is showing good vigor before making a postemergence treatment.
- **Winter Wheat**
  - **Preplant, Preplant (TX, OK, KS, NE, & SD) or Preemergence:**
    - **Maximum Dextress Duo per Single Application:** 0.5 oz./acre (0.0195 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0039 lb. metsulfuron-methyl)
    - **Maximum Dextress Duo per year:** 0.5 oz./acre (0.0195 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0039 lb. metsulfuron-methyl)
  - **Preemergence (WY, MT, ND, & MN):**
    - **Maximum Dextress Duo per Single Application:** 0.3 oz./acre (0.0117 lb. chlorsulfuron,0.0023 lb. metsulfuron-methyl)
    - **Maximum Dextress Duo per year:** 0.3 oz./acre (0.0117 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0023 lb. metsulfuron-methyl)
- **Spring Wheat**
  - **Preplant or Preemergence:**
    - **Maximum Dextress Duo per Single Application:** 0.4 oz./acre (0.0156 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0031 lb. metsulfuron-methyl)
    - **Maximum Dextress Duo per Year:** 0.4 oz./acre (0.0156 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0031 lb. metsulfuron-methyl)
  - **Preplant or Preemergence (WY, MT, ND, SD, & MN):**
    - **Maximum Dextress Duo per Single Application:** 0.3 oz./acre (0.0117 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0023 lb. metsulfuron-methyl)
    - **Maximum Dextress Duo per year:** 0.3 oz./acre (0.0117 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0023 lb. metsulfuron-methyl)
- **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:** 1
- **Minimum Treatment Interval (Days):** N/A
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (Days):** 45 (for grain)
- Do not apply **Dextress Duo** preemergence on listed cereals if the seed has germinated and has started to emerge above the soil surface.
- Do not use **Dextress Duo** preemergence on listed cereals that have been planted into dry soil ("dusted in") or on very coarse, uneven seedbeds.

[1]See **Table 1. Use Rate Conversions** for equivalent lbs. ai

Postemergence

Dextress Duo may not be used within 60 days of crop emergence if an organophosphate insecticide was used as an in-furrow treatment or crop injury may result.

In areas where late fall or winter cold weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe (such as the Pacific Northwest and Northern plains), to avoid crop injury due to cold weather, DO NOT make applications during the 1 to 4-leaf stage of wheat, barley, or triticale. The combined effects of herbicide stress plus cold weather stress can result in greater crop injury than either stress factor alone.

Crop/Use	Application Timing	Use Rate[1] (Oz./Acre)	Application Instructions
Wheat & Barley	**Postemergence** (After 1-leaf stage but before boot stage)	0.2 – 0.4	DO NOT apply **Dextress Duo** during the boot stage or early heading stage, as crop injury may result. Apply **Dextress Duo** at labeled rates to wheat or barley any time after the crop is in the 1-leaf stage, but before boot stage. Apply **Dextress Duo** at labeled rates to triticale any time after the crop is in the 2-3 leaf stage but before the flag leaf is visible.
Wheat, Barley, Triticale (Pacific Northwest & Northern Plains)	**Postemergence** (After the 4-leaf stage but before boot stage)	0.2 – 0.4	
Triticale (Areas other than Pacific Northwest & Northern Plains)	**Postemergence** (After the 2-3 leaf stage but before the flag leaf is visible)	0.2 – 0.4	

Precautions:

- For ground applications applied postemergence to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA could improve weed control under these conditions.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply to wheat, barley, or triticale undersown with legumes and grasses, as injury to the forages will result.
- Wherever **Dextress Duo** is used on land previously treated with chlorsulfuron (Glean® XP herbicide), metsulfuron-methyl (Ally® XP herbicide), thifensulfuron-methyl + tribenuron-methyl + metsulfuron-methyl (Ally® Extra SG herbicide (with Totalsol® soluble granules)), traisulfuron (Amber® Custom-Pak™ herbicide) or other longer residual herbicides with the same mode of action, read the rotational guidelines on both labels and follow the one with the longest interval stated for your situation before choosing to rotate to crops other than wheat or barley.
- **Maximum Dextress Duo per Single Application:** 0.4 oz./acre (0.0156 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0031 lb. metsulfuron-methyl)
- **Maximum Dextress Duo per Year:** 0.4 oz./acre (0.0156 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0031 lb. metsulfuron-methyl)
- **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:**
  - **Wheat & Barley:** 2
  - **Wheat, Barley, Triticale (Pacific Northwest & Northern Plains):** 1
  - **Triticale (Areas other than Pacific Northwest & Northern Plains):** 1
- **Minimum Treatment Interval (Days):** 14
- **Pre-Harvest Interval, Days:** 45 (for grain)

[1]See **Table 1. Use Rate Conversions** for equivalent lbs. ai

Manufactured for:
Atticus, LLC
940 NW Cary Parkway, Suite 200
Cary, NC 27513

FALLOW APPLICATIONS

Crop/Use	Application Timing	Dextress Duo Rate[1] (oz./Acre)	Application Information
Fallow	N/A	0.2 – 0.4	**Dextress Duo** may be used as a fallow treatment and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow. Apply **Dextress Duo** at 0.2 - 0.4 oz. per acre in the spring through the fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

Tank Mixes

In the case of tank mixes with other herbicides, 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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflict with this **Dextress Duo** label, DO NOT use in a tank mixture with **Dextress Duo**.

Restrictions:

- **Maximum Dextress Duo per Single Application:** 0.4 oz./acre (0.0156 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0031 lb. metsulfuron-methyl)
- **Maximum Dextress Duo per Year:** 0.4 oz./acre (0.0156 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0031 lb. metsulfuron-methyl)
- **Maximum number of Applications per Year:** 2
- **Minimum Treatment Interval (Days):** 1
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (Days):** N/A

[1]See **Table 1. Use Rate Conversions** for equivalent lbs. ai

BORDER APPLICATIONS

Crop/Use	Application Timing	Use Rate[1] (oz./Acre)	Application Information
Border Area (Field border areas & Fence Lines)	N/A	0.2 – 0.5	**Dextress Duo** may be used for control of broadleaf weeds in field border areas and fence lines. Apply **Dextress Duo** at 0.2 - 0.5 oz./ acre.

Restrictions:

- **Maximum Dextress Duo per single application:** 0.5 oz./acre (0.0195 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0039 lb. metsulfuron-methyl)
- **Maximum Dextress Duo per year:** 0.5 oz./acre (0.0195 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0039 lb. metsulfuron-methyl)
- **Maximum number of applications per year:** 2
- **Minimum Treatment Interval (Days):** 1
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (Days):** N/A

[1]See **Table 1. Use Rate Conversions** for equivalent lbs. ai

TABLE 1. USE RATE CONVERSIONS

Dextress Duo	Active Ingredient Equivalent	
Rate (Oz./Acre)	Chlorsulfuron (lb. ai/Acre)	Metsulfuron-Methyl (lb. ai/Acre)
0.2	0.0078	0.0016
0.3	0.0117	0.0023
0.4	0.0156	0.0031
0.5	0.0195	0.0039

SURFACTANTS – ALL CROPS

Unless otherwise specified, add a nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 0.125% - 0.5% v/v (0.5 - 2 qt./100 gal. of spray solution).

The higher rate of surfactant is particularly effective with spray volumes of 5 gallons per acre (GPA) or less and when using low rates of **Dextress Duo**. Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or Atticus, LLC representative for a listing of specified surfactants.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

DO NOT use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for surfactant.

WEEDS CONTROLLED – ALL CROPS

See the **Wheat, Barley, and Triticale Applications; Fallow Applications; and Border Applications** tables for more information regarding application timing, use rates and application information.

Dextress Duo effectively controls the following weeds when applied at 0.2 – 0.3 (0.0078 – 0.0117 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0016 – 0.0023 lb. metsulfuron-methyl):			
Blue Mustard	Curly dock	Mayweed chamomile	Smallseed falseflax+
Broadleaf dock	Cutleaf evening primrose	Miner's lettuce	Smooth pigweed+
Bur beakchervil	False chamomile	Pineappleweed	Tansymustard*^
Bur buttercup (testiculate)	Field pennycress	Prickly lettuce+^	Treacle mustard (bushy wallflower)
Carolina geranium	Flixweed*^+	Prostrate pigweed	Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)
Chickweed (common+, jagged, mouseear)	Groundsel	Plains coreopsis	Virginia pepperweed
Conical catchfly	Hempnettle	Purslane	White cockle
Corn spurry	Henbit	Redstem filaree	Wild mustard+
Cow cockle	Lady's thumb	Redroot pigweed+	Wild carrot
	Lambsquarters+	Sheperd's purse	

Dextress Duo effectively controls the following weeds when applied at 0.3 – 0.4 (0.0117 – 0.0156 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0023 – 0.0031 lb. metsulfuron-methyl):			
Annual bluegrass*^	Canada thistle*^	Kochia*^+	Sunflower^+
Annual ryegrass*^	Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)	Pennsylvania smartweed*	Vetch^
Annual sowthistle	Corn gromwell*^	Persian darnel*^	Volunteer corn^
Bedstraw*^	Dove foot geranium	Prickly poppy (pinnate)	Wild buckwheat^
Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome)*^	Green foxtail (pigeongrass)*+	Russian thistle*^+	Wild radish^
	Knotweed (prostrate)*^	Speedwell (common ivyleaf)*	Yellow foxtail*^+

Dextress Duo effectively controls the following weeds when applied prior to winter wheat emergence only at 0.5 (0.0195 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0039 lb. metsulfuron-methyl):		
Annual ryegrass*^+	Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome) *^+	Volunteer corn^

*when used as directed, weeds are suppressed and/or controlled. Weed suppression is a visible reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as compared to an untreated area. Degree of suppression will vary with rate used, size of weeds, and environmental conditions following treatment.

^see the **Specific Weed Instructions** section for more information regarding controlling and suppressing these weeds.

+Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. See **Tank Mixtures, Specific Weed Instructions,** and **Weed Resistance** sections of this label for additional information.

SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS

Annual Bluegrass/Annual Ryegrass

Dextress Duo Preplant or Preemergence: Apply **Dextress Duo** at 0.5 oz./acre (0.0195 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0039 lb. metsulfuron-methyl) preplant or after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges.

or

Apply **Dextress Duo** at 0.5 oz./acre (0.0195 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0039 lb. metsulfuron-methyl) preplant or after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges followed by a sequential application of metribuzin in the fall once the wheat has reached the 4 to 5-leaf stage of growth and the annual grassy weeds are in the 1 to 3-leaf stage of growth. Refer to the product containing the active ingredient metribuzin label for specific rates and use instructions.

or

For improved control in the Pacific Northwest, apply a tank mix of **Dextress Duo** at 0.3 - 0.4 oz./acre (0.0117 – 0.0156 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0032 – 0.0031 lb. metsulfuron-methyl) plus Diuron (Karmex® DF herbicide) at labeled rates preemergence to bluegrass or ryegrass. One-half to 1" of rainfall is needed to move the herbicides into the weed root zone prior to bluegrass or ryegrass emergence. Refer to the product containing the active ingredient diuron label for specific rates and use 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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflict with this **Dextress Duo** label, DO NOT use in a tank mixture with **Dextress Duo**.

Dextress Duo Postemergence: Apply a tank mix of **Dextress Duo** at 0.2 - 0.4 oz./acre (0.0078 – 0.0156 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0016 – 0.0031 lb. metsulfuron-methyl) and metribuzin at labeled rates postemergence to the crop and grassy weeds when wheat has reached the 4 to 5-leaf stage of growth and the grassy weeds have reached the 1 to 3-leaf stage of growth. Refer to the product containing the active ingredient metribuzin for rates and specific use instructions.

Note: See **Bromus species (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome)** section for additional information on the use of metribuzin.

Bedstraw

Apply **Dextress Duo** at 0.4 oz./acre (0.0156 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0031 lb. metsulfuron-methyl). For postemergence treatments, apply before bedstraw is over 2" long; use 2 qt. of surfactant per 100 gal. of spray solution.

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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflict with this **Dextress Duo** label, DO NOT use in a tank mixture with **Dextress Duo**.

Bromus Species (Cheat, Downy Brome, Japanese Brome)

Best suppression of these grasses is achieved by applications of **Dextress Duo** with metribuzin either in tank mixtures or as sequential treatments.

Additional information may be available in a metribuzin supplemental label for winter wheat, barley, and fallow.

Allow for adequate rainfall (½" - 1") to move **Dextress Duo** and metribuzin into the weed root zone before weeds germinate and develop an established root system. Lack of adequate rainfall following application will result in reduced performance.

To avoid the risk of cold weather-related crop injury and lack of performance, apply metribuzin before winter dormancy of the crop and grassy weeds. Excessive rainfall immediately after application may result in crop injury. DO NOT tank mix **Dextress Duo** plus metribuzin with any other pesticide other than surfactants specified on either the **Dextress Duo** or metribuzin labels. Apply only to metribuzin-approved varieties, see metribuzin label for listing of sensitive wheat and barley varieties.

Preemergence/Sequential Applications: Apply **Dextress Duo** at 0.5 oz./acre (0.0195 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0039 lb. metsulfuron-methyl) preemergence after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges. A sequential application of metribuzin may be applied at label rates in the fall once the wheat has reached the 4 to 5-leaf stage of growth and the annual grassy weeds are in the 1 to 3-leaf stage of growth. Refer to the product containing the active ingredient metribuzin for rates and specific use instructions.

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington: Apply **Dextress Duo** at 0.4 - 0.5 oz./acre (0.0156 – 0.0195 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0031 – 0.0039 lb. metsulfuron-methyl) after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges.

If suppression of bromegrass is not satisfactory following the preemergence application of **Dextress Duo**, apply a sequential treatment of metribuzin at lower rates in the fall when the crop is in the 2-leaf to 3 tiller stage or at higher rates after winter wheat has at least 4 tillers, 2 inches of secondary root systems throughout the field and actively growing. Refer to the product containing the active ingredient metribuzin label for specific rates and use instructions.

Postemergence Tank-Mix Applications: Apply a tank mix of **Dextress Duo** at 0.2 - 0.4 oz./acre (0.0078 – 0.0156 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0016 – 0.0031 lb. metsulfuron-methyl) and metribuzin at label rates for postemergence applications to the crop and grassy weeds when wheat has reached the 4 to 5-leaf stage of growth and the grassy weeds have reached the 1 to 3-leaf stage of growth.

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington: where broadleaf weeds and bromegrass are the problem, apply a tank mix of **Dextress Duo** at 0.3 - 0.4 oz./acre (0.0117 – 0.0156 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0032 – 0.0031 lb. metsulfuron-methyl) and metribuzin at lower rates in the fall when wheat or barley is in the 2-leaf to 3-tiller stage or use **Dextress Duo** at 0.3 - 0.4 oz. (0.0117 – 0.0156 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0032 – 0.0031 lb. metsulfuron-methyl) and metribuzin at higher rates when wheat or barley has at least 4 tillers, 2 inches of secondary root systems throughout the field and actively growing. For best results, make application before bromegrass is in the 2 to 3 leaf stage. Refer to the product containing the active ingredient metribuzin label for specific rates and use 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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflict with this **Dextress Duo** label, DO NOT use in a tank mixture with **Dextress Duo**.

Canada Thistle

Apply **Dextress Duo** with surfactant after the majority of thistles have emerged and while they are small (rosette stage to 4" – 6" tall) and actively growing. For maximum long-term effect, yearly treatment may be required.

Corn Gromwell

Apply **Dextress Duo** at 0.4 oz. (0.0156 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0031 lb. metsulfuron-methyl) per acre and apply postemergence to the crop when weeds are small and actively growing.

Flixweed, Tansy Mustard

For best results, tank mix **Dextress Duo** with 2,4-D or MCPA (esters or amines) and apply postemergence when weeds are actively growing.

Foxtail/Pigeongrass (Green and Yellow) (MT, ND, SD AND WY)

Apply **Dextress Duo** at 0.4 oz. (0.0156 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0031 lb. metsulfuron-methyl) per acre in the fall or spring for suppression of these foxtail species. Application before the foxtail germinates is preferred.

After emergence, best results are obtained if application is made before the foxtail is more than 1" tall or beyond the 2-leaf stage. ½" to 1" of rainfall is needed to move **Dextress Duo** into the weed root zone before the foxtail reaches the 3-leaf stage.

Kochia, Russian Thistle, Prickly Lettuce

For best results, **Dextress Duo** may be applied postemergence in the spring. Apply when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing. Use **Dextress Duo** in a tank mix with the active ingredient dicamba (including Banvel® herbicide/Clarity® herbicide) and/or 2,4-D and 2 qt. surfactant per 100 gal. of spray solution.

Persian Darnel (MT, ND, SD AND WY)

Apply **Dextress Duo** at 0.4 oz. (0.0156 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0031 lb. metsulfuron-methyl) per acre in the fall or spring for suppression of Persian darnel. Application before the Persian darnel germinates is preferred.

After emergence, best results are obtained if application is made before the Persian darnel is beyond the 2-leaf stage. ½" to 1" of rainfall is needed to move **Dextress Duo** into the weed root zone before the Persian darnel reaches the 3-leaf stage.

Prostrate Knotweed

For best results, apply **Dextress Duo** preemergence at 0.3 - 0.4 oz. (0.0117 – 0.0156 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0032 – 0.0031 lb. metsulfuron-methyl) per acre to knotweed in the fall.

For postemergence treatments, tank mix **Dextress Duo** at 0.3 - 0.4 oz. (0.0117 – 0.0156 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0032 – 0.0031 lb. metsulfuron-methyl) per acre with 2,4-D, MCPA, or dicamba containing products registered for this use (including Banvel herbicide/Clarity herbicide) and surfactant. Apply to small, actively growing plants (no more than 4 true leaves). For maximum postemergence control, knotweed plants need to remain actively growing for 3 to 4 days following application. Refer to the product containing diuron for specific rates and use instructions.

Sunflower

For best results, apply **Dextress Duo** after the majority of sunflowers have emerged and are small (not more than 2" tall) and are actively growing. Add surfactant at 2 qt. per 100 gal. of spray solution.

If **Dextress Duo** is applied preemergence, make application in early spring to allow for timely and adequate rainfall to move **Dextress Duo** into the weed root zone before weeds germinate and develop an established root system.

Note: In areas of high rainfall, fall applications may not provide adequate residual control of sunflowers.

Deep-germinating sunflowers that emerge after a spring treatment may not be controlled.

Vetch

For best results, apply **Dextress Duo** postemergence at 0.4 oz. (0.0156 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0031 lb. metsulfuron-methyl) per acre plus label rates of 2,4-D or MCPA (amine or ester) and surfactant.

Volunteer Corn

Apply to emerged volunteer com up to 18" in height. For best results, make **Dextress Duo** application at 0.5 oz. (0.0195 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0039 lb. metsulfuron-methyl) per acre preplant or prior to winter wheat emergence. After wheat has emerged, applications are limited to 0.4 oz. (0.0156 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0031 lb. metsulfuron-methyl) per acre.

Wild Buckwheat

For best results, apply **Dextress Duo** preemergence at 0.4 oz. (0.0156 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0031 lb. metsulfuron-methyl) per acre to wild buckwheat in the fall or early spring.

For postemergence applications, tank mix **Dextress Duo** at 0.4 oz. (0.0156 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0031 lb. metsulfuron-methyl) per acre with 2,4-D, MCPA, or dicamba products registered for this use (including Banvel herbicide/Clarity herbicide) and surfactant. Apply after the majority of seedlings have emerged and are actively growing.

Note: In certain situations, 0.3 oz. (0.0117 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0023 lb. metsulfuron-methyl) of **Dextress Duo** may provide acceptable control of Wild buckwheat. Consult local Atticus, LLC directions for additional information.

Wild Radish

For best results, apply **Dextress Duo** at 0.3 - 0.4 oz. (0.0117 – 0.0156 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0023 – 0.0031 lb. metsulfuron-methyl) per acre postemergence.

TANK MIXTURES

Dextress Duo may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, or liquid fertilizer.

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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflict with this **Dextress Duo** label, DO NOT use in a tank mixture with **Dextress Duo**.

Since tank-mix partners can interfere with **Dextress Duo** dispersion in the spray solution, it is advised that **Dextress Duo** be slurried in a separate container before adding it to the tank mix. **Dextress Duo** must be in suspension in the spray tank before adding companion products.

Tank Mixture	Instructions
Dextress Duo + 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester) (See tank mix partner product)	**Dextress Duo** can be used as a tank-mix treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides (ester formulations provide best results) after weeds have emerged. For best results, use 0.2 - 0.4 oz. (0.0078 – 0.0156 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0016 – 0.0031 lb. metsulfuron-methyl) of **Dextress Duo** per acre; add 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at label rates. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 0.5 - 1 qt. per 100 gal. of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. DO NOT add a surfactant when **Dextress Duo** plus 2,4-D or MCPA is applied with liquid fertilizer. Apply **Dextress Duo** plus MCPA after the 3 to 5-leaf stage but before boot stage. Apply **Dextress Duo** plus 2,4-D after tillering but before boot stage (refer to the appropriate 2,4-D manufacturer's label). Applying a tank mixture of **Dextress Duo**, 2,4-D, or MCPA and liquid fertilizer when temperatures are below freezing or when the crop is stressed from cold weather just prior to winter dormancy can result in foliar burn and/or crop injury.
Dextress Duo + Dicamba (See tank mix partner product)	**Dextress Duo** may be tank mixed with products containing the active ingredient dicamba (including Banvel herbicide) at label rates. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 0.5 - 1 qt. per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury.
Dextress Duo + Diuron (See tank mix partner product)	In areas where annual bluegrass, annual ryegrass, corn gromwell, green foxtail (pigeongrass) and wild buckwheat are the main weed problems, apply diuron (Karmex DF herbicide) at label rates plus 0.3 - 0.4 oz. (0.0117 – 0.0156 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0023 – 0.0031 lb. metsulfuron-methyl) per acre **Dextress Duo** preemergence. For best results between ½" and 1" of rainfall is needed within 1 to 2 weeks after application. Follow all restrictions and use instructions on the diuron labels.
Summer Fallow (CO, KS, NE, NM, OK, SD, TX, WY): **Dextress Duo** + Diuron (See tank mix partner product)	**For summer fallow (CO, KS, NE, NM, OK, SD, TX, WY):** apply diuron (Karmex DF herbicide or Direx® 4L herbicide) at label rates to wheat stubble or fallow in a tank mix with **Dextress Duo** at 0.2 - 0.3 oz. (0.0078 – 0.0117 lb. chlorsulfuron, 0.0016 – 0.0023 lb. metsulfuron-methyl) per acre. Add a Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) at 1 - 2% v/v or a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25 - 0.5 % v/v. Glyphosate products plus AMS may also be added as needed. When using glyphosate products that contain a built-in adjuvant system, add a NIS at 0.25% v/v. Allow at least 90 days after application before planting winter wheat. Refer to the tank mix partners for rates and use instructions.

(continued)

Tank Mixture	Instructions
Dextress Duo + Fluroxypyr (See tank mix partner product)	**Dextress Duo** may be tank mixed with fluroxypyr-containing herbicides for improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) and other broadleaf weeds at label rates. 2,4-D and MCPA herbicides may be tank mixed with **Dextress Duo** plus fluroxypyr.

With Other Broadleaf Control Products

For improved control of broadleaf weeds, **Dextress Duo** can be tank mixed with other herbicides registered on wheat, barley and triticale including fluroxypyr + clopyralid (Widematch® herbicide), carfentrazone-ethyl (Aim® EC herbicide), pyrasulfotole + bromoxynil (Huskie® herbicide) or bicyclopyrone + bromoxynil (Talinor™ herbicide).

With Grass Control Products

For improved control of grass weeds, **Dextress Duo** can be tank mixed with other grass control herbicides registered on wheat, barley and triticale including pinoxaden (Axial® XL herbicide), clodinafop-propargyl (Discover® NG herbicide), flucarbazone-sodium (Everest® 3.0 herbicide) or pyroxsulam (PowerFlex® herbicide).

Weed control antagonism generally does not occur when tank mixing herbicides. However, Atticus, LLC advises that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, Agricultural dealer, or Atticus, LLC representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of **Dextress Duo** and the grass product to a small area.

With Insecticides

Dextress Duo may be tank mixed with insecticides registered for use on wheat, barley, and fallow. However, under certain conditions (drought or cold stress while crop is in the 2- to 4-leaf stage), tank mixtures or sequential treatments of **Dextress Duo** and organophosphate insecticides may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when there are wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures just prior to or soon after treatment. Read and follow directions on companion product labels and limit first use to a small area. If no symptoms of crop injury appear, larger acreage can be treated.

Insecticide Tank Mix Restrictions:

- DO NOT apply **Dextress Duo** within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result.
- DO NOT use **Dextress Duo** plus malathion, as crop injury may result.
- In the Pacific Northwest, DO NOT use **Dextress Duo** with products containing the active ingredient chlorpyrifos, as crop injury may result.

With Fungicides

Dextress Duo may be tank mixed with other fungicides whenever the proper timing for herbicide and fungicide treatments coincide.

With Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer Solution

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing **Dextress Duo** in fertilizer solution. If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with **Dextress Duo** and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label).

Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer Solution Tank Mix Restrictions:

- DO NOT add surfactant when using **Dextress Duo** in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.
- DO NOT use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.
- DO NOT use low rates of liquid fertilizer solution as a substitute for surfactant.
- If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult local specifications for details on surfactant addition.

GRAZING

There are no grazing restrictions on **Dextress Duo**.

CROP ROTATION

Before using **Dextress Duo**, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, DO NOT treat all of your wheat, barley, or fallow acres at the same time.

MINIMUM ROTATION INTERVALS*

Minimum rotation intervals are determined by the rate of breakdown of **Dextress Duo** applied. **Dextress Duo** breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, soil temperature and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase **Dextress Duo** breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow **Dextress Duo** breakdown.

Of these three factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture need to be monitored regularly when considering rotating to other crops.

*The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last **Dextress Duo** application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

SOIL pH LIMITATIONS

Dextress Duo may not be used on fields having a soil pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond those specified in the rotation table, and under certain conditions, could injure wheat or barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of **Dextress Duo**. **Dextress Duo** may not be used on soils with a pH below 5.0, as additional crop stress from low pH and aluminum toxicity may result in crop injury.

Checking Soil pH

Before using **Dextress Duo**, determine the soil pH of the field. To obtain a representative pH value, take several samples from different areas of the field between 0" and 4" deep and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on advised soil sampling procedures.

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BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table), or if the soil pH is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table, or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop or crops you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with **Dextress Duo**. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips.

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local state agricultural extension service for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, OAT AND TRITICALE – ROTATION INTERVALS

Location	Soil Ph[1]	Application Rate[2] (Oz./A)	Minimum Rotation Interval (Months)		
			Wheat/Rye/ Triticale*	Oat	Barley
AL, AR, DE, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MO, MS, NC, NE, NJ, NM, OH, OK, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA	7.9 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	0	10	10
	7.9 or lower	0.5	4	10	16
CO, NE (Panhandle), Southeastern WY	7.9 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	0	10	10
ID, OR, WA, MT, ND, SD, and WY (except Southeastern WY)	6.5 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	0	10	10
	6.6 to 7.9	0.2 - 0.4	0	10	16

[1]See the **Maximum Use Rates** and **Soil pH Limitations** sections of this label.
[2]See **Table 2. Use Rate Conversions** for equivalent lb. ai.
*For Durum wheat and Wampum variety of Spring Wheat, follow the rotation intervals listed under Barley.

OTHER CROPS – ROTATION INTERVALS – NON-IRRIGATED LAND

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate[1] (oz./A)	Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Rotation intervals (months)
State	County or area					
Colorado	E. of Continental Divide	Field corn, Millets	7.4 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	20	11
			7.5 - 7.9	0.2 - 0.4	45	36
		Grain Sorghum	7.5 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	45	36
			7.6 - 7.9	0.2 - 0.4	60	48
		Sulfonylurea-resistant (Bolt® Technology) soybeans**	7.9 or lower***	0.2 - 0.5	+	4
		Sulfonylurea-resistant (STS® & Sulfonylurea ready) Soybeans**	7.5 or lower***	0.2 - 0.4	+	4^
		Grain Sorghum	7.2 or lower	0.2 - 0.3	+	4^
			7.3 – 7.5***	0.2 - 0.3	+	8^
Idaho*	Northern (Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Koontenai, Latah, Lewis, and Nez Perce counties)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	50	36
Kansas	All areas	Field corn, Millets	7.4 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	20	11
			7.5 - 7.9	0.2 - 0.4	45	36
		Sulfonylurea-resistant (Bolt Technology) soybeans**	7.9 or lower***	0.2 - 0.5	+	4
		Sulfonylurea-resistant (STS & Sulfonylurea ready) soybeans**	7.5 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	+	4^
	Central (Generally E. of Highway 183, W. of the Flinthills)	Grain sorghum, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	0.2 - 0.5	25	14
	W. Central and Western (generally W. of Highway 183 to the western edge of Grant, Kearny, Logan, Rawlings, Stevens, Thomas, and Wichita counties)	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	21	14
			7.6 - 7.9	0.2 - 0.4	42	26
		Soybeans	7.5 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	40	24
			7.6 - 7.9	0.2 - 0.4	60	36

(continued)

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Location		Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate[1] (oz./A)	Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Rotation intervals (months)
State	**County or area**					
Kansas *(continued)*	Far Western (In the last tier of counties along the KS/CO border: Cheyenne, Greeley, Hamilton, Morton, Sherman, Stanton, and Wallace)	Grain sorghum, Soybeans	7.5 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	36	26
			7.6 - 7.9	0.2 - 0.4	60	48
	Western (W. of hwy 183)	Grain sorghum	7.2 or lower	0.2 - 0.3	+	4^
			7.3 - 7.5***	0.2 - 0.3	+	6^
	Eastern (E. of hwy 183)	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	+	4^
Nebraska	All areas	Field corn, Millets	7.4 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	20	11
			7.5 - 7.9	0.2 - 0.4	45	36
		Sulfonylurea-tolerant (Bolt Technology) soybeans**	7.9 or lower***	0.2 - 0.5	+	4^
		Sulfonylurea-tolerant (STS & Sulfonylurea ready) soybeans**	7.5 or lower***	0.2 - 0.4	+	4^
	S. Central (Franklin, Nuckolls, Thayer, and Webster counties)	Grain sorghum, soybeans	7.9 or lower	0.2 - 0.5	25	14
	Western counties (Chase, Dundy, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Perkins, Phelps, and Red Willow)	Grain sorghum, soybeans	7.5 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	40	24
			7.6 - 7.9	0.2 - 0.4	60	36
	Panhandle (Deuel, Garden, and Sheridan counties and all counties W. to the WY border)	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	45	24
	Western (W. of hwy 183)	Grain sorghum	7.2 or lower	0.2 - 0.3	+	4^
			7.3 - 7.5***	0.2 - 0.3	+	6^
	Eastern (E. of hwy 183)	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	+	4^
Oklahoma	All areas	Field Corn, Millets	7.4 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	20	11
			7.5 - 7.9	0.2 - 0.4	45	36
		Sulfonylurea-tolerant (Bolt Technology) soybeans**	7.9 or lower***	0.2 - 0.5	+	4
		Sulfonylurea-tolerant (STS & Sulfonylurea ready) soybeans**	7.5 or lower***	0.2 - 0.4	+	4^
	East of Panhandle	Grain sorghum, Cotton, Mung beans, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	0.2 - 0.5	25	14
	Panhandle	Grain sorghum	7.2 or lower	0.2 - 0.3	+	4^
			7.3 - 7.5***	0.2 - 0.3	+	6^
			Up to 7.9	Up to 0.4	30	25
	All areas except Panhandle	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	+	4^
Oregon*	Northeastern counties (Baker, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	50	36
	West of the Cascades	Ryegrass (annual and perennial), Crimson Clover	6.5 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	20	9
		Red Clover, Snap Beans	6.5 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	40	15
		Field Corn	6.5 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	60	22

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Location		Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate[1] (oz./A)	Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Rotation intervals (months)
State	**County or area**					
Texas	All areas	Field Corn, Millets	7.4 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	20	11
			7.5 - 7.9	0.2 - 0.4	45	36
		Sulfonylurea-tolerant (BOLT technology) soybeans**	7.9 or lower***	0.2 - 0.5	+	4
		Sulfonylurea-tolerant (STS & Sulfonylurea Ready) soybeans**	7.5 or lower***	0.2 - 0.4	+	4^
	Eastern counties (see below)	Grain sorghum, Cotton, Mung beans, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	0.2 - 0.5	25	14
	The Eastern counties are: Archer, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Camp, Cass, Clay, Colin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Franklin, Grayson, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Montague, Morris, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrent, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood, Young					
	Central counties (see below)	Cotton,	7.9 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	25	14
		Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower	0.5	46	26
	The Central counties are: Baylor, Callahan, Eastland, Foard, Hardeman, Haskell, Knox, Shackelford, Stephens, Throckmorton, Wilbarger					
	Panhandle	Grain sorghum	7.2 or lower	0.2 - 0.3	+	4^
			7.3 - 7.5***	0.2 - 0.3	+	6^
	All areas except Panhandle	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	+	4^
Washington*	Eastern (Asotin, Columbia, Garfield, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman)	Pea (dry)	6.5 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	35	24
		Lentils	6.5 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	50	36
Wyoming	Southeastern counties (Platte, Goshen, and Laramie)	Field corn, Millets	7.4 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	20	11
			7.5 - 7.9	0.2 - 0.4	45	36
		Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	45	36
			7.6 - 7.9	0.2 - 0.4	60	48

Note: DO NOT plant sorghum grown for hybrid seed production.

[1]See **Table 2. Use Rate Conversions** for equivalent lb. ai.

*In Idaho, Oregon & Washington for peas and lentils, a field bioassay is required if soil pH is above 6.5

Sulfonylurea-resistant (BOLT Technology, Sulfonylurea Ready (SR) & STS) soybeans are varieties that have a high degree of crop non-sensitivity to ALS inhibiting and/or sulfonylurea herbicides. Consult seed provider for confirmation. Under certain conditions (such as drought, prolonged cold weather, pH variability in the fields) temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur to above listed soybeans with sulfonylurea non-sensitive traits planted after **Dextress Duo applications.

***Where a CATASTROPHIC CROP LOSS has occurred after a **Dextress Duo** application due to a natural disaster (such as freezing weather, hail damage, insect damage, disease damage), grain sorghum can be planted at 4 months where the soil pH is 7.3 to 7.5 or sulfonylurea-resistant (STS & Sulfonylurea Ready) soybeans can be planted at 4 months where the soil pH is 7.5 to 7.9. These crops will have some level of temporary discoloration and/or crop injury if planted at this reduced interval after **Dextress Duo** application. This potential damage and yield loss is accepted by the grower due to the critical need to get a crop planted after this emergency. Growers not willing to accept this level of potential early season crop injury and yield loss need to follow the standard rotational guidelines in the table above, in some cases, this injury may be severe and may affect the crop growth, development, and yield. The severity of the injury increases with higher pH levels, higher applied **Dextress Duo** rate, drier soil conditions after **Dextress Duo** application and prior to planting the rotational crop, and the shorter the rotational interval.

^These intervals may also be used for irrigated land. These intervals DO NOT apply to crops grown for seed.

+Rotation intervals are based on normal precipitation/irrigation amounts. If in a water deficit such as a drought, extend rotation intervals until cumulative rainfall/irrigation reaches the normal range.

OTHER CROPS – ROTATION INTERVALS – IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED LAND

State	Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate[1] (oz./A)	Rotation Interval[2] (months)
AL, AR, DE, GA, IL, IN, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NC, NJ, OH, PA, SC, TN, VA, WV	sulfonylurea-resistant (BOLT technology) Soybeans*	7.9 or lower	0.2 - 0.5	4
	sulfonylurea-resistant (STS & Sulfonylurea Ready) soybeans*	7.9 or lower	0.2 - 0.5	6
	Grain Sorghum, Cotton, Soybeans, Field Corn, Rice	7.9 or lower	0.2 - 0.5	18
	Grain sorghum	7.5 or lower	0.2 - 0.4	4

[1]See **Table 2. Use Rate Conversions** for equivalent lb. ai.

[2]Rotation intervals are based on normal precipitation/irrigation amounts. If in a water deficit such as a drought, extend rotation intervals until cumulative rainfall/irrigation reaches the normal range. These intervals DO NOT apply to crops grown for seed.

*Sulfonylurea-resistant (BOLT Technology, Sulfonylurea Ready, & STS) soybeans are varieties that have a high degree of crop non-sensitivity to ALS inhibiting and/or sulfonylurea herbicides.

Consult seed provider for confirmation. Under certain conditions (such as drought, prolonged cold weather, pH variability in the fields) temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur to above listed soybeans with sulfonylurea non-sensitivity traits planted after **Dextress Duo** applications.

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ROTATION INTERVAL TO SOYBEANS WITH THE HIGH-OLEIC SOYBEAN PLENISH® TRAIT

Minimum Rotation Intervals

Labelled crops may be planted at specified time intervals following application of labelled rates of **Dextress Duo**. Soybeans with the high-oleic (PLENISH) trait can be planted 6 months after a labelled application of **Dextress Duo**, where soil pH is 7.9 or lower.

OTHER CROPS – ROTATION INTERVALS – IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED LAND

State	Crop	Soil pH	Application Rate[1] (oz./A)	Rotation Interval[2] (months)
All Registered States	Soybeans with the high-oleic (Plenish) Trait*	7.9 or lower	0.2 - 0.5	6

[1]See **Table 2. Use Rate Conversions** for equivalent lb. ai.

[2]Rotational intervals are based on normal precipitation/irrigation amounts. If in a water deficit such as a drought, extend rotation intervals until cumulative rainfall/irrigation reaches the normal range. These intervals do not apply to crops grown for seed. Under certain conditions (such as drought, prolonged cold weather, pH variability in fields), temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur to soybeans with the high-oleic (Plenish) trait planted after **Dextress Duo** applications.

*Sulfonylurea-resistant (BOLT Technology, Sulfonylurea Ready, & STS) soybeans are varieties that have a high degree of crop non-sensitivity to ALS inhibiting and/or sulfonylurea herbicides.

TABLE 2. USE RATE CONVERSIONS

Dextress Duo Rate (Oz./A)	Chlorsulfuron (lb. ai/A)	Metsulfuron-methyl (lb. ai/A)
0.2	0.0078	0.0016
0.3	0.0117	0.0023
0.4	0.0156	0.0031
0.5	0.0195	0.0039

IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION FOR PRODUCTS REFERENCED IN THIS LABEL

Product Name	Active Ingredient(s)	EPA Registration Number
Aim® EC herbicide	Carfentrazone-ethyl	279-3241
Ally® Extra SG herbicide (with Totalsol® soluble granules)	Thifensulfuron-methyl + Tribenuron-methyl + Metsulfuron-methyl	279-9603
Ally® XP herbicide	Metsulfuron-methyl	279-9575
Amber® Custom-Pak™ herbicide	Traisulfuron	100-768
Axial® XL herbicide	Pinoxaden	100-1256
Banvel® herbicide	Dicamba	66330-276
Clarity® herbicide	Dicamba	7969-137
Direx® 4L herbicide	Diuron	66222-54
Discover® NG herbicide	Clodinafop-propargyl	100-1173
Everest® 3.0 herbicide	Flucarbazone-sodium	66330-429
Glean® XP herbicide	Chlorsulfuron	279-9600
Huskie® herbicide	Pyrasulfotole + Bromoxynil	264-1023
Karmex® DF herbicide	Diuron	66222-51
PowerFlex® HL herbicide	Pyroxsulam	62719-643
Talinor™ herbicide	Bicyclopyrone + Bromoxynil	100-1570
Widematch® herbicide	Clopyralid + Fluroxypyr	62719-512

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a tightly closed container in a cool, dry place. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the 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:

Bag: Nonrefillable outer bag. Do not reuse or refill the outer bag. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Plastic Container: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. 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 and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

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LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE. Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If these terms and conditions are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.
CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, injury, and other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application (including misuse), the presence of other materials, weather conditions, and other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of ATTICUS, LLC. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.
DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, ATTICUS, LLC makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond statements on this label. **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither ATTICUS, LLC the manufacturer, nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use, handling, application, storage, or disposal of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use, handling, application, or storage of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid.

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