

This information is for promotional purposes only. Space considerations may require information to be omitted.
 Always refer to the actual package for complete label verbiage. This product may not yet be available or approved for sale or use in your area.

METSULFURON METHYL GROUP 2 HERBICIDE



AZION™

XP



Contains metsulfuron-methyl, the active ingredient used in Ally® XP and Escort® XP.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	(% by weight)
Metsulfuron methyl: Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	60.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	40.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-342

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.

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Take off contaminated clothing. ▪ Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. ▪ Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. ▪ Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. ▪ Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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)**

Azion™ XP is not manufactured, or distributed by FMC Corporation or Bayer Environmental Science, sellers of Ally® XP and Escort® XP.



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and waterproof gloves made of Barrier Laminate; Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Polyethylene Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils and Viton ≥ 14 mil. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Waterproof gloves made of Barrier Laminate; Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Polyethylene Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils and Viton ≥ 14 mil

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

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.

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 (40CFR 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, including a spill or equipment breakdown.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

Metsulfuron methyl is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical 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 weeks 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 metsulfuron methyl 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

Azion XP 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 **Azion XP** 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 in your State 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 these 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 that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, including plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves made of Barrier Laminate; Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils; Polyethylene Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils and Viton ≥ 14 mil

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Non-crop industrial weed control, selective weed control in turf (industrial, unimproved only), and weed control in pastures and rangeland are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Use **Azion XP** on land primarily dedicated to the production of wheat, barley, fallow, pasture and rangeland.

Azion XP can be used on wheat, barley, fallow, pasture, and rangeland in most states. Check your state extension or Dept. of Agriculture before use to be certain **Azion XP** is registered in your state. **Azion XP** is not registered for use in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande and Saquache counties of Colorado.

Azion XP is a dry-flowable granule that controls weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, fallow, pasture, and rangeland grasses. **Azion XP** is mixed in water or can be preslurried in water and added to liquid nitrogen carrier solutions and applied as a uniform spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label. **Azion XP** is non-corrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.



Azion XP controls weeds by postemergence activity. For best results, apply **Azion XP** to young, actively growing weeds. The use rates depend upon the weed spectrum and size of weeds at application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following factors:

- Weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- Weed size at application
- Environmental condition at and following treatment

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Azion XP is absorbed through the foliage of broadleaf weeds, rapidly inhibiting their growth. Leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic from 1 to 3 weeks after application and the growing point subsequently dies.

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

Azion XP may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (i.e.: extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may be sensitive to treatment with **Azion XP** under otherwise normal conditions. Treatment of such varieties may injure crops.

In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated in weeds; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to **Azion XP**.

Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application.

IMPORTANT RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT USE ON FOOD OR FEED CROPS EXCEPT AS DIRECTED BY THIS LABEL.** Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if the restrictions listed below are not followed.
- **DO NOT** apply **Azion XP** (except as specified), or 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 product may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- **DO NOT** contaminate any body of water, including irrigation water.
- Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds.
- Spraying and mixing equipment used with **Azion XP** must not be used for subsequent applications to food or feed crops with the exception of pastures, rangeland, and wheat, as low rates of **Azion XP** can kill or severely injure most food or feed crops.
- **DO NOT** make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or under weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of the label.
- **DO NOT** discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field or mixing/loading station.
- **DO NOT** apply **Azion XP** through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** use **Azion XP** with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

Azion XP must be used only in accordance with directions on this label. Atticus, LLC. will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of **Azion XP** in any manner not specified by Atticus, LLC. User assumes all risks associated with such non-directed use.

TANK MIXES

Azion XP may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for the use sites described in this label. Use only those tank mix partners which are labeled for the appropriate use site. When tank mixing, use the most restrictive label limitations for each of the products being used in the tank mix.

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.

PESTICIDE HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

- 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 overfilling of spray tank.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's directions for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc. 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 the crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shutoff spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid crop injury.

NOTE: Continuous agitation is required to keep **Azion XP** in suspension.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water (if using liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, refer to the Tank Mixtures sections for additional details).
2. While agitating, add the required amount of **Azion XP**.
3. Continue agitation until the **Azion XP** is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the **Azion XP** is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. **Azion XP** must 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 reagituate before using.
7. Apply **Azion XP** spray mixture with 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If **Azion XP** and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, preslurry the **Azion XP** in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of **Azion XP**.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment must be cleaned before **Azion XP** is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in "At the End of the Day" section of this label.

At the End of the Day

When multiple loads of **Azion XP** are applied, 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 flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.



To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of **Azion XP** 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* (contains 3% active) 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 minutes. 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 cleaning agent 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 alternate-strength ammonia solution or a Atticus, LLC approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or an Atticus, LLC representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

Notes:

1. **Attention: DO NOT** use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gasses will form. **DO NOT** clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-clean aerial spray tanks prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When **Azion XP** is tank mixed with other pesticides, examine all required cleanout procedures and follow the most rigorous procedure.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, follow all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products as per the individual labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of **Azion XP** and applications of other pesticides to **Azion XP** sensitive crops during the same spray season, use a sprayer that is dedicated to **Azion XP** to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft 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 ½ 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.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height specified by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- 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.

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 ADVISORIES

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets which are consistent with pest control objectives. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.**

A droplet size classification system describes the range of droplet sizes produced by spray nozzles. The American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) provide a Standard that describes droplet size spectrum categories defined by a number of reference nozzles (fine, coarse, etc.).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – GROUND APPLICATION

- **Nozzle Type** – Select a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. The use of low-drift nozzles will reduce drift potential.
- **Pressure** – The lowest spray pressures specified for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, using a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure results in the coarsest droplet spectrum.
- **Flow Rate/Orifice Size** – Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – AIRCRAFT

- **Nozzle Type** – Solid stream, or other low drift nozzles produce the coarsest droplet spectra.
- **Number of Nozzles** – Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum
- **Nozzle Orientation** – Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles including solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.
- **Pressure** – Selecting the pressure that produces the coarsest droplet spectrum for a particular nozzle and airspeed reduces spray drift potential. For some nozzle types including solid streams, lower pressures can produce finer droplet spectra and increase drift potential.

BOOM LENGTH (AIRCRAFT), AND APPLICATION HEIGHT

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** – The boom length must not exceed ¾ of the wing or rotor length – longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height (aircraft)** – Applications made at the lowest height that are consistent with pest control objectives and the safe operation of the aircraft will reduce the potential for spray drift.
- **Application Height (ground)** – Applications made at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives, and that allow the applicator to keep the boom level with the application site and minimize bounce, will reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind, and reduce spray drift potential.



WIND

Drift potential is lowest when applications are made in light to gentle sustained winds (2-10 mph), which are blowing in a constant direction. Many factors, including droplet size and equipment type also determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator is expected to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

Setting up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for droplet evaporation can reduce spray drift potential. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which may cause small-suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground, or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. Smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are minimizing drift potential, and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, that it is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

SENSITIVE AREAS

Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of 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 Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **Azion XP** is a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **Azion XP** and other Group 2 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Rotate the use of **Azion XP** or other Group 2 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your Atticus, LLC or at 984-465-4800.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Azion XP may be used as a 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 in your area.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: CROPS

For use on Wheat, Barley, Fallow, Pastures and Rangeland

Highlights

- For selective postemergence broadleaf weed control in winter and spring crops of wheat and barley, fallow, pastures, and rangeland.
- For land primarily dedicated to production of wheat, barley, pasture or rangeland (see Crop Rotation section for information).
- May be applied by ground or by air.
- Use rates are 1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai) per acre in wheat and barley.
- Use rates are 1/10 to 4/10 oz. (0.0038 to 0.015 lb ai) per acre as broadcast treatment in pasture or rangeland. Spot treatments allow up to 3/4 oz. (0.028 lb ai) per acre.
- No grazing restrictions on wheat, barley, pasture or rangeland.
- Applied one time per year, **Azion XP** can be used in wheat and barley as follows:
 - o In dryland crops – apply from 2-leaf stage, but before boot, except on Durum and Wampum varieties.
 - o In Durum and Wampum varieties, apply only with 2,4-D at tillering stage but before boot.
 - o In irrigated crops – apply at tillering stage but before boot.
 - o As a harvest aid treatment with surfactant (or with 2,4-D + surfactant, or with Glyphosate containing herbicides) during dough stages up to 10 days before harvest.
- Apply one time per year to pasture or rangeland for annual weed and selective perennial weed and brush control in several varieties of pasture grasses (also see section on Application Timing).
- Consult label text for complete instructions. Always read and follow label Directions for Use.



APPLICATION INFORMATION

Use Rates

Wheat (including durum), Barley and Triticale

Apply 1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai) **Azion XP** per acre to wheat, barley or triticale. Make one application per year.

Harvest Aid

Apply 1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai) **Azion XP** per acre in combination with 2,4-D or glyphosate containing products to aid in dry down of many broadleaved weeds, thereby aiding grain harvest.

Fallow

Apply **Azion XP** at 1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai) per acre.

Pasture and Rangeland

Apply 1/10 to 1 oz. (0.0038 to 0.038 lb ai) **Azion XP** per acre as a broadcast treatment to pasture and rangeland. For spot applications, use 1 oz. per 100 gal. of water. **DO NOT** exceed 1 2/3 oz (0.062 lb ai) **Azion XP** per acre.

Application Timing

Dryland Wheat, Barley and Triticale (Except Durum or Wampum Variety)

Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before boot. Make one application per year.

Durum and Wampum Variety Spring Wheat

Make applications after the crop is tillering but before boot. Make one application per year. Application to durum and wampum varieties must be made in combination with 2,4-D.

Irrigated Wheat and Barley

Make applications after the crop begins tillering but before boot. Delay first post-treatment irrigation for at least 3 days after treatment. **DO NOT** exceed 1 inch of water. Make one application per year.

Wheat and Barley – Harvest Aid

Make applications after the crop has reached the hard dough stage but no later than 10 days before harvest. See section on Harvest Aid tank mixtures.

Fallow

Azion XP may be used as a fallow treatment, in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

DO NOT apply during boot or early heading, as crop injury may result.

Pasture Grasses

Azion XP may be used on some native grasses including bluestems and grama, and on other pasture grasses including bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, fescue and timothy. Specific application information on several of these pasture grasses follows:

Pasture Grass	Minimum Time from Grass Establishment to Azion XP Application
Bermudagrass	2 months
Bluegrass, Bromegrass, and Orchardgrass	6 months
Timothy	12 months
Fescue	24 months

Fescue Precautions and Restrictions:

Note that **Azion XP** may temporarily stunt fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, observe the following precautions and restrictions:

PRECAUTIONS:

- Tank mix **Azion XP** with 2,4-D.
- Use the lowest labeled rate for target weeds.
- Use surfactant at ½ to 1 pt. per 100 gal. of spray solution (1/16 to 1/8% v/v).
- Make an application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** use a surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
- **DO NOT** use more than 1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai)/A **Azion XP** per year.

The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with **Azion XP**.

Timothy Precautions and Restrictions

Timothy must be at least 6" tall at application and be actively growing. Applications of **Azion XP** to timothy under any other conditions may cause crop yellowing and/or stunting. To minimize these symptoms, observe the following precautions and restrictions:

PRECAUTIONS:

- Tank mix **Azion XP** with 2,4-D.
- Use the lowest labeled rate for target weeds.
- Use surfactant at ½ pt. per 100 gal. (1/16% v/v).
- Make applications in the later summer or fall.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
- **DO NOT** use more than 1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai)/A **Azion XP** per year.

Application of Azion XP to Pensacola bahiagrass, ryegrass (Italian or perennial) and Garrison's creeping foxtail may cause severe injury to and /or loss of pastures.

Other Pasture and Rangeland Grasses: Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using **Azion XP** on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to a small area. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season. Broadleaf pasture species including alfalfa and clover are highly sensitive to **Azion XP** and will be severely stunted or injured by **Azion XP**.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Unless otherwise directed, treat when weeds are less than 4" tall or in diameter and are actively growing.

Effectiveness may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 4 hours after application.



Cereals, Pasture, Rangeland, and Fallow

1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai/A) per acre

Blue/purple Mustard*	Miners Lettuce
Bur Buttercup (testiculate)	Pigweed (redroot, smooth, tumble)
Coast Fiddleneck (tarweed)	Plains Coreopsis
Common Chickweed	Prickly Lettuce*
Common Purslane	Russian Thistle*
Conical Catchfly	Shepherd's Purse
Cowcockle	Smallseed Falseflax
False Chamomile	Smartweed (green, ladythumb, pale)
Field Pennycress (fanweed)	Snow Speedwell
Filaree	Tansymustard*
Flixweed*	Treacle Mustard (Bushy Wallflower)
Groundsel (common)	Tumble/Jim Hill Mustard
Henbit	Volunteer Sunflower
Kochia*	Waterpod
Lambsquarters (common, slimleaf)	Wild Mustard
Mayweed Chamomile	

Additional Weeds in Pasture/Rangeland Only

1/10 to 2/10 oz. (0.0038 to 0.0075 lb ai/A) per acre

Bitter Sneezeweed	Dandelion
Buttercup	Marestail
Carolina Geranium	Plantain
Common Broomweed	Wild Garlic*
Common Mullein	Woolly Croton*
Curly Dock	

2/10 to 3/10 oz. (0.0075 to 0.0113 lb ai/A) per acre

Annual Marshelder	Horsemint (beebalm)
Blackeyed Susan	Musk Thistle*
Buckbrush **	Pensacola Bahiagrass*
Burclover	Purple Scabious
Common Yarrow	Western Snowberry**
Dogfennel	Wild Carrot

4/10 oz. (0.015 lb ai/A) per acre

Serecia Lespedeza*	
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WEEDS SUPPRESSED **

Cereals, Pasture, Rangeland, and Fallow

1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai/A) per acre

Canada Thistle*	Knotweed (prostrate)*
Common Sunflower*	Sowthistle (annual)*
Corn Gromwell*	Wild Buckwheat*

BRUSH SUPPRESSED**

3/10 oz. (0.0113 lb ai/A) per acre

Blackberry	Multiflora Rose*
Dewberry	

WEED/BRUSH SUPPRESSED WITH SPOT APPLICATION

(Pasture/Rangeland Only)

1 oz. (0.038 lb ai/A) per 100 gal. of water

Blackberry*	Dewberry*
Canada Thistle*	Multiflora Rose*

* See the Specific Weed Problems section

** Weed suppression is a reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as visually compared to an untreated area. The degree of suppression varies with the rate used, the size of the weeds, and the environmental conditions following treatment.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Note: Thorough spray coverage of all weed species listed below is very important.

Blue Mustard, Flixweed, and Tansymustard: For best results, apply **Azion XP** tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA in the spring after the majority of thistles have emerged and are small (rosette stage to 6" elongating stems) and actively growing. The application will inhibit the ability of emerged thistles to compete with the crop.

For Spot applications to Canada Thistle in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

Corn Gromwell and Prostrate Knotweed: Apply **Azion XP** plus surfactant when weeds are actively growing, are no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage. Tank mixing 2,4-D or MCPA with **Azion XP** can improve results.

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use **Azion XP** in a tank mix with Dicamba and 2,4-D, or bromoxynil and 2,4-D. **Azion XP** must be applied in the spring when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details).



Sunflower (common/volunteer): Apply either **Azion XP** plus surfactant or **Azion XP** plus 2,4-D or MCPA after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are 2" to 4" tall and are actively growing. Use spray volumes of at least 3 gal by air or 5 gal by ground (10 gal by ground in pastures).

Wild Buckwheat: For best results, apply **Azion XP** plus 2,4-D or MCPA when plants have no more than 3 true leaves (not counting the cotyledons). If plants are not actively growing, delay treatment until environmental conditions favor active weed growth.

Musk Thistle: Apply **Azion XP** at 2/10 to 3/10 oz (0.0075 to 0.0114 lb ai) per acre in the spring or early summer prior to flowering or in the fall after newly emerged plants have reached the rosette stage of growth. Fall applications must be made before the soil freezes.

Multiflora Rose: For best control, apply **Azion XP** as a broadcast application when multiflora rose is less than 3' tall. Application must be made in the spring, soon after multiflora rose is fully leafed.

For spot applications in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 qts per 100 gals of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

Blackberry and Dewberry: For spot applications in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 qts per 100 gals of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense strands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

Pensacola bahiagrass control in established Bermudagrass pasture:

Apply **Azion XP** at 3/10 oz (0.0113 lb ai) per acre plus surfactant. Apply after green-up in the spring but before bahiagrass seedhead formation. Application must be made when moisture is sufficient to enhance grass growth. **Azion XP** is very effective for removal of bahiagrass from bermudagrass pastures. In highly infested pastures, the use of **Azion XP** can clear the areas of useful forage until the bermudagrass has time to cover the area. Therefore, **Azion XP** treatments must be spread out over a period of years. **DO NOT** apply to an entire farm or ranch in one year. Fertilization (particularly with nitrogen and potassium) and/or replanting may accelerate the process of reestablishment of bermudagrass.

Under heavy bahiagrass pressure, grazing pressure, or adverse weather conditions (heat and drought), bahiagrass regrowth may occur.

Restriction: DO NOT use **Azion XP** for the control of common or Argentine bahiagrass.

Also, **Azion XP** must not be applied in liquid fertilizer solutions for Pensacola bahiagrass control, as poor control and/or regrowth may occur.

Serecia lespedeza: Apply **Azion XP** at 4/10 oz (0.015 lb ai) per acre plus a surfactant at 1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of total spray solution. For best results, make applications to serecia lespedeza beginning at flower bud initiation through the full bloom stage of growth.

Restriction: **DO NOT** make applications if drought conditions exist at intended time of application.

Wild Garlic: Apply 1/10 to 2/10 oz (0.0038 to 0.0075 lb ai) per acre of **Azion XP** in the early spring when wild garlic is less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth.

Woolly Croton: Apply 1/10 to 2/10 oz (0.0038 to 0.0075 lb ai) per acre of **Azion XP** in the late spring or early summer at preemergence through 2 true leaf stage.

SURFACTANTS

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Applications of **Azion XP** must include either a nonionic surfactant or a crop oil concentrate. In addition, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used. Consult local fact sheets, technical bulletins and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with **Azion XP** select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40CFR 1001).

Antifoaming agents may be needed. Consult your Ag dealer or applicator for a listing of surfactants.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply 0.06 to 0.5% v/v (1/2 to 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution). See Tank Mixtures section for additional information.
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Exceptions: On all spring wheat and spring or winter barley use ½ to 1 quart per 100 gallons.

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallon spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- Use 2 quarts/acre of a high quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) including 28N or 32%N, or 2 pounds/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 quarts/acre UAN or 4 pounds/acre AMS under arid conditions.
- DO NOT** use liquid nitrogen fertilizer as the total carrier solution.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated previously.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Restriction: DO NOT use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for surfactant.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing **Azion XP** in fertilizer solution.

Azion XP must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the **Azion XP** is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

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. Add surfactant at ¼ pt. per 100 gal. of spray solution (0.03% v/v).

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or an Atticus, LLC representative for specific information before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with **Azion XP** and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible. (See manufacturer's label.) **DO NOT** add surfactant when using **Azion XP** in tank mix with 2,4-D ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

Note: In certain areas east of the Mississippi river unacceptable crop response may occur with use of straight or dilute nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions where cold temperatures or widely fluctuating day/night temperatures exist. In these areas consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or an Atticus, LLC representative for specific information before using nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions.

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur can increase crop response.

Restrictions: DO NOT use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant. **DO NOT** use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

GROUND APPLICATION

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

For flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 gallons per acre (GPA), flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or equivalent), and pressure of at least 30 pounds per square inch (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 "raindrop RA" nozzles, use at least 30 GPA and ensure that nozzle spray patterns overlap 100%. For flat-fan nozzle, use at least 3 GPA for applications to wheat or barley. Use at least 10 GPA for application to pasture or rangeland.

Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.

Wheat, Barley and Fallow – Use 1 to 5 GPA. Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah.

Pasture and Rangeland- Use 2 to 5 GPA.

When applying **Azion XP** by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields. See the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

TANK MIXTURES

Azion XP may be tank mixed with other suitable registered Herbicides to control weeds listed under Weeds Suppressed, weeds resistant to **Azion XP**, or weeds not listed under Weeds Controlled. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions and warnings for any companion products before using these tank mixtures. If those directions conflict with this label, **DO NOT** tank mix that product with **Azion XP**.

Tank Mixtures in Cereals (Wheat, Barley and Triticale)

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)

Azion XP can be used as a tank-mix treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA (ester formulations provide best results) Herbicides after weeds have emerged. For best results, use 1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai) of **Azion XP** per acre; add 2,4-D or MCPA Herbicides to the tank at ¼ to ½ lb. active ingredient. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at ½ to 1 qt. per 100 gal. of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury.

Apply **Azion XP** plus MCPA after the 3- to 5-leaf stage but before boot (with Durum and Wampum varieties **DO NOT** apply before tillering). Apply **Azion XP** plus 2,4-D after tillering (refer to appropriate 2,4-D manufacturer's label), but before boot.

With Dicamba

For best results, apply **Azion XP** at 1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai) per acre; add 1/16 to 1/8 lb. active ingredient dicamba. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at ½ to 1 qt. per 100 gal. of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Also refer to dicamba labels for application timing and restrictions.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) and Dicamba

Azion XP may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of dicamba and 2,4-D. Observe all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on labels of all products used.

Make applications at 1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai/A) of **Azion XP** + 1/16 – 1/12 pound active ingredient dicamba + 4-6 oz. active 2,4-D Ester or Amine per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Add 1-2 pts. Of surfactant to the 3-way mixture, where necessary, as deemed by local instructions. Use of additional surfactant may not be needed with the higher phenoxy rates and ester phenoxy formulations. Consult the specific 2,4-D or dicamba label, or local instructions for more information.

Apply this 3-way combination to winter wheat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node). In spring wheat (including Durum wheat) apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

DO NOT apply this 3-way mixture at high rates more than once a year or more than twice per year at the low rates.

With Bromoxynil

Azion XP may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley, or fallow. For best results, add bromoxynil containing Herbicides to the tank at 3 to 6 oz. active ingredient per acre.

With Fluroxypyr

For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall), Russian thistle, mustard species, and wild buckwheat, **Azion XP** may be tank mixed with labeled rate of fluroxypyr.

With Fluroxypyr + 2,4-D ester

For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall), Russian thistle, mustard species, and wild buckwheat, **Azion XP** may be tank mixed with labeled rates of fluroxypyr + 2,4-D ester.

With Fluroxypyr + MCPA ester

For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall), Russian thistle, mustard species, and wild buckwheat, **Azion XP** may be tank mixed with labeled rates of fluroxypyr + MCPA ester.

With Sulfosulfuron

Azion XP can be tank mixed with sulfosulfuron for improved control of weeds in wheat.

With Carfentrazone

Azion XP can be tank mixed with carfentrazone for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With Clopyralid, 2,4-D + Clopyralid, Clopyralid + MCPA Ester or Fluroxypyr + Clopyralid

Azion XP can be tank mixed with Clopyralid, 2,4-D + Clopyralid, Clopyralid + MCPA Ester or Fluroxypyr + Clopyralid for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With Tribenuron-methyl

Azion XP may be tank mixed with Tribenuron-methyl based on local information.

With Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl

Azion XP may be tank mixed with Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl based on local information.

With Grass Control Products

Tank mixtures of **Azion XP** and grass control products may result in poor grass control. Consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, agricultural dealer, or an Atticus, LLC. Representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of **Azion XP** and the grass product to a small area.

With Sodium Hypochlorite

Azion XP may be tank mixed with sodium hypochlorite for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With Clodinafop-propargyl

Azion XP may be tank mixed with Clodinafop-propargyl for improved control of weeds in spring wheat.

With Flucarbazone-sodium

Azion XP may be tank mixed with Flucarbazone-sodium for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With Insecticides and Fungicides

Azion XP may be tank-mixed or used sequentially with insecticides and fungicides registered for use on cereal grains.

However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of **Azion XP** with organophosphate insecticides may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury.

The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after applications.

Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.

Restrictions: DO NOT apply **Azion XP** within 60 days of crop emergence where organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result. **DO NOT** use **Azion XP** plus Malathion, as crop injury will result.



With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing **Azion XP** in fertilizer solution.

Azion XP must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the **Azion XP** is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

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. Add surfactant at ½ pt. – 1 qt. per 100 gal. of spray solution (0.06-0.25% v/v) based on local directions.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or an Atticus, LLC representative for specific directions before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with **Azion XP** and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label). **DO NOT** add surfactant when using **Azion XP** in tank mix with 2,4-D ester of MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

Note: In certain areas east of the Mississippi river unacceptable crop response may occur with use of straight or dilute nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions where cold temperatures or widely fluctuating day/night temperatures exist. In these areas consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or an Atticus, LLC representative for specific directions before using nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions.

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur can increase crop response.

Restrictions: DO NOT use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant. **DO NOT** use with liquid fertilizer solutions with pH less than 3.0.

Tank Mixtures in Harvest Aid

A tank mix of **Azion XP** plus 2,4-D and surfactant, or glyphosate containing products, will typically aid in dry down of many broadleaved weeds, thereby aiding grain harvest. Postemergence applications must be made to actively growing weeds after the crop is in the hard dough stage. If weeds are not dry within 10 days after application, delay harvest until weeds are dry.

See weeds listed in Weeds Controlled chart of this label.

With 2,4-D

Use 1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai) **Azion XP** plus ¼ to ½ active ingredient 2,4-D per acre on moderate weed infestations; higher rates of 2,4-D may be used on large weeds if permitted by the 2,4-D brand labeling. Include 1 to 2 qts surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution.

In addition to the weeds listed in the Weeds Controlled chart of this label, the 2,4-D combination will also dry down common cocklebur, marehail, puncturevine and common and wild sunflower. In areas where 2,4-D use is restricted, apply **Azion XP** with surfactant only; however, this treatment may be less effective.

With Glyphosate Containing Products

Use 1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai/A) **Azion XP** plus the locally specified rate of glyphosate containing products (refer to the glyphosate label for maximum seasonal rate). **Azion XP** requires the use of adjuvant for optimum activity. Consult the glyphosate label or local directions for the amount of adjuvant to include.

Tank Mixtures in Fallow

Azion XP may be used as a fallow treatment, and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow. If those directions conflict with this label, **DO NOT** tank mix that product with **Azion XP**. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions and warnings for any companion products before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

Tank Mixtures in Pastures or Rangeland

Azion XP can be applied in a tank-mix combination with 2,4-D, + Picloram, Picloram, 2,4-D, Dicamba, or 2,4-D + Dicamba in states where these products are labeled for postemergence control of the following weeds:

Annual marshelder	Common ragweed
Burclover	Giant ragweed
Carolina horsenettle	Prickly lettuce
Common cocklebur	Sunflower
Common milkweed	Western ragweed

For best results, apply **Azion XP** at 1/10 to 2/10 oz (0.0038 to 0.0075 lb ai) per acre with one of the following products:

Product	
2,4-D, + Picloram	See product label
Picloram	See product label
2,4-D + Dicamba	See product label
Triclopyr BEE	See product label
2,4-D	See product label
Dicamba	See product label
2,4-D + Dicamba	See product label

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing **Azion XP** in fertilizer solution.

Azion XP must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g. 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the **Azion XP** is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

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. Add surfactant at ¼ pt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.03% v/v).

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or an Atticus, LLC representative for specific directions before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with **Azion XP** and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label). **DO NOT** add surfactant when using **Azion XP** in tank mix with 2,4-D ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

Restrictions: DO NOT use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant. **DO NOT** use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

AZION XP WITH MCPA, 2,4-D AND/OR DICAMBA FOR SUPPRESSION OF WINTER ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS IN WINTER WHEAT TO BE GRAZED OUT IN THE STATES OF TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, NEW MEXICO AND KANSAS

Product Information

Azion XP can be tank mixed with MCPA, 2,4-D and/or dicamba for suppression of winter annual broadleaf weeds in winter wheat to be grazed out and not harvested for grain, in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Kansas.

Directions for Use

For the suppression of winter annual broadleaf weeds (including henbit and mustards) in winter wheat in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Kansas, **Azion XP** at 0.05 (1/20) ounce (0.00188 lb ai) per acre must be tank mixed with MCPA, 2,4-D and/or dicamba at label rates. Winter annual broadleaf weeds must be less than 1" tall or in the rosette stage for suppression. Add an Atticus, LLC specified nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 1 to 2 qts. Per 100 gal. of spray solution (0.25 to 0.5% v/v).



Azion XP can also be tank mixed at this rate with approved insecticides. This treatment can be applied by ground or air. However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of **Azion XP** with organophosphate insecticides may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas. **DO NOT** use **Azion XP** plus Malathion as crop injury will result.

Rotation Intervals for Crops in Non-irrigated Land Following Use of Azion XP at 0.05 (1/20) Ounce (0.00188 lb ai) Per acre on Wheat That Will be Grazed Out

Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
Sorghum, Grain	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
Cotton	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
Alfalfa	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions	22
Beans, Dry	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions	22

Rotation Intervals for crops not covered above following the use of Azion XP at 0.05 (1/20) ounce (0.0018 lb ai) per acre on wheat that will be grazed out.

The minimum rotation interval is 22 months with at least 18" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- To any crop not listed in the rotation intervals table above
- If the soil pH is not in the specified range

To rotate to a crop at an interval shorter than directed, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to rotate to that crop. See section Field Bioassay in the EPA approved **Azion XP** label for further information.

IMPORTANT RESTRICTIONS

DO NOT use this treatment for harvested grain. This treatment is for use on winter wheat that will be grazed out.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

Azion XP suppresses weeds by postemergence activity. For best results, apply **Azion XP** to young, actively growing weeds. The degree and duration of suppression at 1/20 ounce (0.0018 lb ai) per acre may depend upon the following factors:

- Weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- Weed size at application
- Environmental condition at and following treatment

Refer to the **Azion XP** and tank mix partner labels for additional use directions, restrictions, rotational crop intervals and precautions. The most restrictive provision on the applicable label shall apply. Read and follow all manufacturer label directions for the companion herbicides. If those directions conflict with this label, **DO NOT** tank mix the herbicide with **Azion XP**.

GRAIN SORGHUM

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Use **Azion XP** on irrigated or dryland grain sorghum in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas (North of I-20).

Application Rates: Apply **Azion XP** at 1/20 oz. (0.00188 lb ai) per acre plus ¼ lb. active ingredient 2,4-D amine per acre. **DO NOT** use surfactant or crop oil.

Crop Stage: For optimum performance and crop safety, apply **Azion XP** plus 2,4-D amine when grain sorghum is 3 to 15 inches in height. If sorghum is taller than 10 inches to the top of the canopy, use drop nozzles and keep spray off the foliage. Apply only before the boot stage. Read and follow all other use instructions, restrictions and precautions on companion herbicide labels.

Sorghum varieties vary in sensitivity to 2,4-D amine. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D amine. Contact seed company and Local County Extension Service for this information.

Pest Stage: Application of **Azion XP** plus 2,4-D amine must be made when all or a majority of the weeds have germinated and emerged. For best results, spray when weeds are less than 6 inches tall.

Weeds Controlled with Tank Mix of Azion XP plus 2,4-D Amine:

- Pigweed Species
- Puncture Vine
- Velvetleaf

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Azion XP may be applied to grain sorghum by properly calibrated ground or aerial equipment.

Ground Application: Apply uniformly by ground with a properly calibrated low pressure (20-40 PSI) boom sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles. Use 10-30 GPA with ground equipment.

Aerial Application: Use orifice discs, cores and nozzle types and arrangements that will provide for optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 2 to 5 GPA. **DO NOT** apply during inversion conditions, when winds are gusty, or when other conditions will favor poor coverage and/or drift.

Azion XP can be used on either dryland or irrigated grain sorghum. If application is made to irrigated sorghum, delay first post-treatment irrigation for at least 3 days after treatment. The first post-treatment irrigation must not exceed 1".

Use cultivation prior to **Azion XP** + 2,4-D amine treatment to cover exposed brace roots of grain sorghum to minimize injury from 2,4-D amine.

PRECAUTION

- Temporary crop yellowing and/or stunting may occur soon after application, especially when crop is under stress conditions.

RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT** use on grain sorghum grown for seed production or syrup. **DO NOT** use on forage sorghum.
- DO NOT** use for forage or silage within 30 days of application.
- DO NOT** include surfactant or crop oil to the tank mix.
- DO NOT** exceed 1/20 oz (0.00188 lb ai) per acre per application.
- DO NOT** exceed 1/20 oz (0.00188 lb ai) per acre per year.
- DO NOT** exceed one (1) application per year.
- DO NOT** apply this treatment under cold, wet weather conditions or to grain sorghum growing under stress caused by weather, insects or disease as crop injury may result.
- DO NOT** apply to long season grain sorghum varieties or grain sorghum that is planted after July 1, as crop injury or delayed maturity may occur.
- Azion XP** must be used with 2,4-D; in areas where 2,4-D use is restricted, follow requirement of the restriction. If 2,4-D use is prohibited, **DO NOT** use **Azion XP** on grain sorghum.

CROP ROTATION

Before using **Azion XP**, carefully consider your crop rotation plants and options. For rotational flexibility, **DO NOT** treat all of your wheat, barley, triticale or fallow, pasture or rangeland acres at the same time.

Minimum Rotational Intervals

Minimum rotational intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of **Azion XP** applied. **Azion XP** breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase **Azion XP** breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow **Azion XP** 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 must be monitored regularly when considering crop rotations.

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

Soil pH Limitations

DO NOT use Azion XP on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, Azion XP could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of Azion XP.

Checking Soil pH

Before using Azion XP, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0" to 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult your local extension publications for additional information on specific soil sampling procedures.

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.

Field Bioassay

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 Azion XP. 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 agricultural dealer or an Atticus, LLC representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

ROTATION INTERVALS FOR CEREALS

All Areas – Following Use of Azion XP at 1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai) per Acre

Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
Winter and Spring Wheat	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	1
Durum Wheat, Barley, Spring/Winter Oat	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10

ROTATION INTERVALS FOR CROPS IN NON-IRRIGATED LAND

Following use of Azion XP at 1/10 oz. (0.0038 lb ai) per acre on Wheat, Barley, Triticale or Fallow

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Intervals (months)
State	County or Area				
Colorado	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso Millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		IR Corn	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		STS Soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
Idaho	Southern Idaho	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Statewide	Peas, Lentils, Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
		Condiment Mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment Mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas	7.4 or higher	28	34
Kansas	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Central and Western Kansas (west of the Flint Hills)	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		IR Corn	7.9 or lower	15	4
	Central Kansas; generally E of Hwy. 183 and W of the Flint Hills	Soybeans	7.9 or lower	15	12
		STS Soybeans	7.9 or lower	15	4
Western Kansas, W. of Hwy. 183	Soybeans	7.5 or lower	22	22	
		7.6-7.9	33	34	
Montana	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn	7.9 or lower		
		Alfalfa (hay only)	7.6-7.9	No restrictions	34
			7.5 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
Nebraska	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		IR Corn	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		STS Soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
	Generally W. of Hwy. 77 and E of the Panhandle	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Soybeans	7.5 or lower	22	22
7.6-7.9	33		34		
New Mexico	Statewide	Grain sorghum Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Eastern New Mexico	Cotton (dryland Only)	7.9 or lower	30	22

(continued)



ROTATION INTERVALS FOR CROPS IN NON-IRRIGATED LAND (cont.)

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Intervals (months)
State	County or Area				
North Dakota	W. of Hwy. 1	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower, Soybean, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	22	22
	E. of Hwy. 1	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower, Soybean, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	34	34
Oklahoma	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		IR Corn STS Soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Panhandle	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
	E. of the Panhandle	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	25	14
Oregon	Statewide	Condiment mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Peas, Lentils, Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
South Dakota	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Soybean, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	S. of Hwy. 212 & E. of the Missouri River, & S. of Hwy. 34 & W. of Missouri River.	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	13	12
	Generally E. of Missouri River & S. of Hwy. 14, & W. of Missouri River	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
Texas	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Soybean, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Panhandle	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
	N. Central Texas*	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
Cotton (dryland only)		7.9 or lower	25	14	
* The counties of N. Central Texas are: Archer, Baylor, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Callahan, Camp, Cass, Clay, Collin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Eastland, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Foard, Franklin, Grayson, Hardeman, Haskell, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Knox, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Montague, Morris, Nafarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwall, Shackelford, Somervell, Stephens, Tarrant, Throckmorton, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wilbarger, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood, Young					
Washington	Statewide	Peas, Lentils, Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
		Condiment mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas	7.4 or higher	28	34
Utah	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
Wyoming	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Southern Wyoming	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
	Southern Wyoming (Goshen, Laramie, and Platte counties only)	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Northern Wyoming	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn	7.9 or lower	22	22

Rotation Intervals not covered above- The minimum rotation interval is 34 months with at least 28" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- To any major field crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table)
- If the soil pH is not in the specified range
- If the use rate applied is not specified in the table
- Or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than specified, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to that crop. A field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

RECRIPPING INTERVALS FOR GRASSES ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

Whenever **Azion XP** has previously been used in wheat, barley, triticale or fallow, the following grasses may be planted after the intervals specified in the tables below. **DO NOT** plant grass and legume mixtures as injury to the legume may occur.

Bentgrasses	Green needlegrass	Prairie sandreed	Wild ryegrasses – Beardless, Russian
Blue grama	Green sprangletop	Sand dropseed	Wheatgrasses – Crested, Intermediate, Pubescent,
Bluestems – Big, Little, Plains, Sand, WW Spar	Indian ricegrass	Sheep fescue	Slender, Streambank, Tall, Thickspike, Western
Buffalograss	Lovegrasses – Sand, Weeping	Sideoats grama	
Galleta	Orchardgrass (excluding Paiute)	Switchgrass	

ROTATION INTERVALS

MN, MT, ND, SD and Northern WY:

Soil pH	Use Rate ounces/Acre (lb ai/A)	Minimum Interval for Planting Grasses
7.5 or lower	1/10 (0.0038 lb ai)	4 months (all grasses)
7.6 to 7.9	1/10 (0.0038 lb ai)	4 months (Wheatgrasses only)

AR, CO, ID, KS, LA, NE, MN, OK, OR, TX, UT, WA, Southern WY:

Soil pH	Use Rate ounces/Acre (lb ai/A)	Minimum Interval for Planting Grasses
7.9 or lower	1/10 (0.0038 lb ai)	2 months (all grasses)

GRAZING

There are no grazing restrictions on **Azion XP**.

Treated vegetation may be cut for forage or hay.

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following precautions and restrictions:

PRECAUTIONS

- Wheat and barley varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. 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 **Azion XP** to a small area.
- Under certain conditions including heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after **Azion XP** applications, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. **Azion XP** must not be applied to wheat or barley that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage or crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2 to 5 leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.
- The combined treatment effects of **Azion XP** postemergence preceded by preemergence wild oat Herbicides may cause crop injury to spring wheat when crop stress (soil crusting, planting too deep, prolonged cold weather, or drought) causes poor seedling vigor.
- In the Pacific Northwest, to prevent cold weather-related crop injury, avoid making applications during winter months when weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe.
- **DO NOT** apply to wheat, barley or pastures undersown with legumes, as injury to the forage may result.
- 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 immediately adjacent crops may occur when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than cereal grains or pasture/rangeland.
- For ground applications applied to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheat tract areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA must improve weed control under these conditions.
- Preplant or preemergence applications of 2,4-D made within 2 weeks of planting spring cereals may cause crop injury when used in conjunction with early postemergence applications of **Azion XP**. For increased crop safety, delay **Azion XP** treatment until crop tillering has begun.

RESTRICTIONS

- Coveralls, shoes plus socks must be worn if cutting within 4 hours of treatment.
- **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 grasses grown for seed.
- **DO NOT** apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate crops other than wheat and barley.
- **DO NOT** apply to frozen ground as surface runoff may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply to snow-covered ground.
- **DO NOT** plant grass and legume mixtures following previous use of **Azion XP** in wheat, barley, triticale or fallow as injury to the legume may occur.

NON-CROP USE DIRECTIONS

CONIFER PLANTATIONS, HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS, PASTURES, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP), AND UNCULTIVATED AGRICULTURAL AREAS DIRECTLY ADJACENT TO TREATED PASTURES OR RANGELAND

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Azion XP is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray. **Azion XP** controls many annual and perennial weeds and woody plants in non-crop areas, conifer and hardwood plantations. **Azion XP** may also be used on pastures, or CRP as well as selected uncultivated agricultural areas (fence rows, farmyards, and rights-of-way) directly adjacent to treated pastures or rangeland, where grazing or harvesting for animal feed may occur.

Azion XP may be used for general weed and brush control and for the control of certain noxious weeds on noncrop sites, ditch banks or dry drainage ditches and for selective weed control in certain types of unimproved turf grass. **DO NOT** use on irrigation ditches. **Azion XP** can also be used for controlling and suppressing undesirable weeds and hardwoods in conifer plantations and weeds in hardwood plantations.

Azion XP controls weeds and woody plants primarily by post emergent activity. Although **Azion XP** has preemergence activity, best results are generally obtained when **Azion XP** is applied to foliage after emergence or dormancy break. Generally, for the control of annual weeds, **Azion XP** provides best results when applied to young, actively growing weeds. For the control of perennial weeds, applications made at the bud/bloom stage or while the target weeds are in the fall rosette stage may provide the best results. The use rate depends upon the weed species and size at the time of application.

The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- Weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- Weed size at application
- Environmental conditions of and following treatment
- Soil pH, soil moisture, and soil organic matter



Azion XP may be applied on conifer and hardwood plantations and non-crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by the collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low-lying sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps, and bogs after water has receded as well as seasonally dry food deltas.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 ounces (0.15 lb ai) **Azion XP** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water including lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams and canals.
- **DO NOT** use on irrigation ditches.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Azion XP is absorbed primarily through the foliage of plants, and by the roots to a lesser degree. Plant cell division is generally inhibited in sensitive plants within a few hours following uptake. Two to 4 weeks after application, leaf growth slows followed by discoloration and tissue death. The final effects on annual weeds are evident about 4 to 6 weeks after application. The ultimate effect on perennial weeds on woody plants occurs in the growing season following application.

Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of **Azion XP** while cold dry conditions may reduce or delay activity. Weeds and brush hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled.

One to two inches of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation (enough to wet the top 2-3 inches of soil profile) may be needed to move **Azion XP** into the weed root zone before the next flush of weeds emerge. The amount of moisture required for sufficient activation increases with crop or weed residue and for finer textured soils. Without sufficient rainfall or sprinkler irrigation to move **Azion XP** into the weed root zone, weeds that germinate after treatment will not be controlled.

Application of **Azion XP** provides the best control in vigorously growing grasses that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin grass may not be as satisfactory. However, a grass canopy that is too dense at application can intercept a spray and reduce weed control.

Azion XP is safe to grasses under normal conditions. However, grasses that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (i.e.: extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices may be injured by applications of **Azion XP**. In addition, different species of grass may be sensitive to treatment with **Azion XP** under otherwise normal conditions. Application of **Azion XP** to these species may result in injury.

Use a surfactant to enhance the control of susceptible plants, except where noted. Apply at a minimum rate (concentration) of ¼% volume/volume (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution) or at the manufacturer's specified rate. Use only EPA approved surfactants containing at least 80% active ingredient. Certain types of surfactants, including those incorporating acetic acid (i.e., LI-700), may not be compatible with **Azion XP** and may result in decreased performance. Certain surfactants may not be suitable for use on desirable plants including turf and conifers, listed on this label. Consult the surfactant manufacturer's label for appropriate uses.

Weed and brush control may be reduced if rainfall, snowfall or sprinkler irrigation occurs within 4 hours following application.

AGRICULTURAL USES

CONIFER PLANTATIONS

Application Information

Use **Azion XP** for the control of many species of weeds and deciduous trees on sites where conifers are growing or are to be planted. Apply by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only). Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" for a listing of susceptible species.

Application Timing

Apply **Azion XP** after weeds have emerged or after undesirable hardwoods have broken winter dormancy and have reached the point of full leaf expansion.

Conifer Site Preparation

Application Before Transplanting

After consulting the "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" tables, apply the rates of **Azion XP** specified for the most difficult to control species on the site.

Southeast – Apply up to 4 ounces (0.15 lb ai) per acre for loblolly and slash pines. Transplant the following planting season.

Northeast and Lake States – Apply up to 2 ounces (0.075 lb ai) per acre for red pine. Transplant the following planting season. Apply up to 2 ounces (0.075 lb ai) per acre for black, white and Norway spruce. Transplant the following spring.

West – Apply up to 2 ounces (0.075 lb ai) per acre prior to planting Douglas fir, Sitka Spruce, Western Red Cedar, Western Hemlock, Ponderosa Pine, and Grand Fir in the Coast Rangeland and western slope of the Cascades in Oregon and Washington. These conifer species listed can be planted anytime after application. Other conifer species can be planted providing the user has prior experience indicating acceptable tolerance to **Azion XP** soil residues.

Without prior experience, plant other species on a small scale to determine selectivity before large-scale plantings are made as unacceptable injury may occur. Atticus, LLC will not assume responsibility for injury to any conifer species not listed on this label.

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS

For broader spectrum control, use the following products in combination with **Azion XP**.

Glyphosate

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces (0.038 to 0.075 lb ai) of **Azion XP** with labeled rate of Glyphosate per acre. Refer to the product container for a list of species controlled.

Imazapyr

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces (0.038 to 0.075 lb ai) of **Azion XP** with labeled rate of Imazapyr per acre. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following the application. This combination controls ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, hophornbeam, persimmon, oaks (red, white and water), sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, and suppresses blackberry, dogwood, elms, myrtle dahoon, hickories, and red maple.

Glyphosate + Imazapyr

Tank mix ½ to 1 ounce (0.0188 to 0.038 lb ai) of **Azion XP** with labeled rate of Glyphosate and Imazapyr per acre. Slash and loblolly pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. This combination controls cherry, dogwood, elms, oaks (red and water), persimmon, sassafras, sweetgum and suppresses hickory.

Hexazinone

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces (0.038 to 0.075 lb ai) of **Azion XP** per acre with hexazinone at the rates specified on the container for various soil textures. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. Refer to the product container for a list of species controlled.

Metsulfuron + Sulfometuron

Tank mix ½ to 1 ½ ounces (0.0188 – 0.056 lb ai) of **Azion XP** with labeled rate of metsulfuron + sulfometuron per acre for herbaceous weed control. Refer to the product container and the "Weeds Controlled" section of this label for a listing of the weeds controlled. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. Tank mix 2 ounces (0.075 lb ai) of **Azion XP** with labeled rate of metsulfuron + sulfometuron per acre for herbaceous weed control and early spring suppression of bull thistle and Canada thistle in the Coast Rangeland and western slope of the Cascade Mountains. Douglas Fir may be transplanted at least 90 days following application.

RELEASE—HARDWOOD CONTROL AND SUPPRESSION

Use **Azion XP** for application over the top of established slash and loblolly pine to control the species listed in "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" section of this label. Apply 1 to 4 ounces (0.038 to 0.15 lb ai) per acre to control the species indicated, including kudzu.

Tank Mix Combinations

For broader spectrum control, use the following products in combination with **Azion XP**.



Imazapyr

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces (0.038 to 0.075 lb ai) of **Azion XP** with labeled rate of imazapyr per acre for application to loblolly pine. Refer to the imazapyr label regarding the use of surfactants and the appropriate application timing with respect to the age and development stage of the pines. This combination controls ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, hophornbeam, oaks (red, white and water), sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species and suppresses blackberry, dogwood, elms, myrtle dahoon, hickories, persimmon, and red maple.

Hexazinone

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces (0.038 to 0.075 lb ai/A) of **Azion XP** with Hexazinone at the rates specified on the container for various soil textures. This combination may be applied to loblolly and slash pines.

RELEASE—HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL

Azion XP may be applied to transplanted loblolly and slash pine for the control of herbaceous competition. Consult the "Weeds Controlled" for a listing of the susceptible species and specific application rates. Best results are obtained when **Azion XP** is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence.

Tank Mix Combinations

For broader spectrum control, use the following products in combination with **Azion XP**.

Imazapyr

Tank mix ½ to 1 ounce (0.0188 to 0.038 lb ai) of **Azion XP** with labeled rate of Imazapyr per acre. The tank mix may be used on loblolly pine.

Sulfometuron

Tank mix ½ to 1 ½ ounces (0.0188 – 0.056 lb ai) of **Azion XP** with labeled rate of sulfometuron per acre. Best results are obtained when **Azion XP** is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence. This tank mix may be used on loblolly and slash pine.

Hexazinone

Tank mix ½ to 1 ounce (0.0188 to 0.038 lb ai/A) of **Azion XP** with hexazinone at the rates specified on the container for various soil textures. This combination may be applied to loblolly and slash pines.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS—CONIFER PLANTATIONS ONLY

- Applications of **Azion XP** made to conifers that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, disease, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock or other stresses may injure or kill the trees.
- Applications of **Azion XP** made for herbaceous release must only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- **Azion XP** applications may result in damage and mortality to other species of conifers when they are present on sites with those listed in the preceding directions for conifer plantations.

RESTRICTIONS – CONIFER PLANTATIONS ONLY

- **DO NOT** apply **Azion XP** to conifers grown as ornamentals.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 ounces **Azion XP** (0.15 lb ai) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 ounces **Azion XP** (0.15 lb ai) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS

Application Information

Use **Azion XP** at rates of up to 2 ounces (0.075 lb ai) per acre for the control of many weed species on sites where yellow poplar is growing or is to be planted, and on sites where red alder is to be planted. Apply by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only). Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" section of this label for a listing of susceptible species.

Application Timing

Azion XP may be applied as a site preparation treatment prior to planting red alder or yellow poplar. As a prior to planting site preparation treatment for red alder, **Azion XP** may be tank mixed with other Herbicides labeled for this use.

Azion XP may also be applied over-the-top of planted yellow poplar seedlings after the soil has settled around the root system, but before the seedlings have broken dormancy (prior to bud break).

Release—Herbaceous Weed Control

Azion XP may be applied to yellow poplar for the control of herbaceous competition. Consult the "Weeds Controlled" for a listing of the susceptible species and specific application rates. Best results are obtained when **Azion XP** is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence.

Tank Mix Combinations

Tank mix ½ ounce (0.0188 lb ai/A) of **Azion XP** with labeled rate of hexazinone as specified on the package label for "RELEASE – HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL" in pine plantations in the eastern U.S. Follow the hexazinone label directions regarding altering the application rate by soil texture.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS—HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS ONLY

- Application of hexazinone and **Azion XP** made to yellow poplar that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, disease, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock or other stresses may injure or kill the seedlings.
- Applications of **Azion XP** made for release must only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- Careful consideration must be given by an experienced and knowledgeable forester to match the requirements of yellow poplar and/or red alder to conditions of the site. Treatment of yellow poplar and/or red alder planted on a site inadequate to meet its requirements may injure or kill the seedlings.

RESTRICTIONS – HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS ONLY

- **DO NOT** use a surfactant for applications made over the tops of trees.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 ounces **Azion XP** (0.075 lb ai) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 ounces **Azion XP** (0.075 lb ai) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.



PASTURE RANGELAND AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR GRASS ESTABLISHMENT IN PASTURE, RANGELAND AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

Use **Azion XP** for the suppression or control of broadleaf weeds to aid in the establishment of the following perennial native or improved grasses planted in pasture, rangeland or acres enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP):

Blue grama
Bluestems – big, little, plains, sand, WW spar
Buffalo grass
Green sprangletop
Indian grass
Klein grass
Love grasses – atherstone, sand, weeping, wilman
Orchard grass
Sideoats grama
Switch grass – Blackwell
Wheat grasses – bluebunch, crested, intermediate, pubescent, Siberian, Slender, Streambank, Tall, thickspike, western
Wild rye grass – Russian

Consult with the Natural Resources and conservation Service or other local experts concerning planting techniques and other cultural practices to maximize potential for grass establishment.

Due to the inability of newly planted grass stands to sufficiently compete with weeds, and the severity of weed pressure in new grass stands, performance from **Azion XP** may not always be satisfactory. An additional Herbicide application or mowing may be needed.

Use Rates and Application Timing for Grass Establishment in Pasture, Rangeland and CRP

Preplant (prior to planting) or Preemergence (after planting but before grass emergence)

Apply **Azion XP** preplant or preemergence at 1/10 ounce (0.0038 lb ai)/acre on all labeled grasses except orchard grass and Russian wild rye grass. **DO NOT** apply **Azion XP** preplant or preemergence to orchard grass and Russian wild rye grass as severe crop injury may result.

Early Postemergence to New Plantings

Apply **Azion XP** at 1/10 ounce (0.0038 lb ai)/acre, plus a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 2 to 4 pints/100 gallons of spray solution on all labeled grasses anytime after grass emergence. **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

Because grass species differ in time of emergence, apply only after majority of grasses are in the 3 to 4 leaf stage.

Postemergence to stands with 1-5 leaf grasses planted the previous season

Apply **Azion XP** at 1/10 ounce (0.0038 lb ai)/acre plus a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 2 to 4 pints/100 gallons of spray solution, on all labeled grasses when the majority of the grasses have one or more leaves. **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1/10 oz **Azion XP** (0.0038 lb ai) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1/10 oz **Azion XP** (0.0038 lb ai) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR ESTABLISHED GRASSES IN PASTURE, RANGELAND AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

Use Rates for Established Pastures, Rangeland and CRP

Apply 1/10 to 1 ounce (0.0038 – 0.038 lb ai) of **Azion XP** per acre as a broadcast application to established grasses in pasture rangeland and CRP. For spot application, use 1 ounce (0.038 lb ai/A) per 100 gallons of water. **DO NOT** apply more than 1 2/3 ounces (0.063 lb ai) of **Azion XP** per acre per year.

Application Timing – Established Pastures, Rangeland and CRP

Azion XP may be applied to established native grasses including bluestems and grama, and on other established pasture grasses including bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, fescue and timothy that were planted the previous growing season (or earlier) and are fully tillered, unless otherwise directed on this label. Specific application timing information on several of these grass species follows:

Pasture Grass	Minimum time from grass establishment to Azion XP application
Bermudagrass	2 months
Bluegrass, bromegrass, and orchardgrass	6 months
Timothy	12 months
Fescue	24 months

Fescue Precautions and Restrictions:

Note that **Azion XP** may temporarily stunt fescue, cause yellowing or seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, observe the following precautions and restrictions:

PRECAUTIONS:

- Tank mix **Azion XP** with 2,4-D
- Use the lowest specified rate for target weeds
- Use a non-ionic surfactant at ½ to 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution (1/16 to 1/8% v/v)
- Make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall
- The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with **Azion XP**.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** use more than 4/10 oz. (0.015 lb ai)/A of **Azion XP** per application.
- **DO NOT** use more than 4/10 oz. (0.015 lb ai)/A of **Azion XP** per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
- **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

Timothy Precautions and Restrictions:

Timothy must be at least 6" tall at application and be actively growing. Applications of **Azion XP** to timothy under any other conditions may cause crop yellowing and/or stunting. To minimize these symptoms, observe the following precautions and restrictions:



PRECAUTIONS:

- Tank mix **Azion XP** with 2,4-D
- Use the lowest specified rate for target weeds.
- Use a non-ionic surfactant at ½ pint per 100 gallons.
- Make application in the late summer or fall.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** use more than 4/10 oz. (0.015 lb ai)/A of **Azion XP** per application.
- **DO NOT** use more than 4/10 oz. (0.015 lb ai)/A of **Azion XP** per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
- **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

Application of **Azion XP** to Pensacola bahiagrass, ryegrass (Italian or perennial) and Garrison's creeping foxtail may cause severe injury to and /or loss of pastures.

Other Pasture and Rangeland Grasses: Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using **Azion XP** on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to a small area. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season. Broadleaf pasture species including alfalfa and clover are highly sensitive to **Azion XP** and will be severely stunted or injured by **Azion XP**.

WEEDS AND BRUSH CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED IN PASTURES, RANGELAND AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

Unless otherwise directed, treat when weeds are less than 4" tall or in diameter and are actively growing.

Before using **Azion XP**, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, **DO NOT** treat all of your pasture, rangeland or CRP acres at the same time.

1/10 OUNCE (0.0038 LB AI) AZION XP PER ACRE

Bitter sneezeweed	Common Purslane	Cutleaf evening primrose*‡	Common chickweed	Flixweed*
Marestail	Smallseed falseflax	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard	Russian thistle*	Wild mustard
Blue/purple mustard*	Conical catchfly	Dandelion	Common mullein	Groundsel (common)
Mayweed chamomile	Smartweed (green, ladythumb, pale)	Volunteer sunflower*	Shepherd's purse	Wild sunflower*‡
Broomweed, common	Corn gromwell*‡	Canada thistle*‡	False chamomile	Henbit
Miners lettuce	Snow speedwell	Plantain	Waterpod	Woolly croton*
Bur buttercup (testiculate)	Cowcockle	Carolina geranium	Field pennycress (fanweed)	Kochia*
Pigweed (redroot, smooth, tumble)	Tansymustard*	Prickly lettuce*	Wild buckwheat*‡	Lambsquarters (common, slimleaf)
Buttercup	Curly dock	Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)	Filaree	
Plains coreopsis	Treacle mustard (Bushy Wallflower)	Prostrate knotweed*‡	Wild garlic*	

2/10 OUNCE (0.0075 LB AI) AZION XP PER ACRE

Annual marshelder	Musk thistle*	Burclover Scotch thistle*	Dogfennel
Horsemint (beebalm)	Buckbrush‡	Common yarrow	Wild carrot
Blackeyed-Susan	Purple scabious	Western snowberry‡	

3/10 to ½ OUNCE (0.0113 TO 0.0188 LB AI) AZION XP PER ACRE

Annual sowthistle	Rough fleabane	Cocklebur	Wild lettuce	Multiflora rose*‡
Pensacola bahiagrass*	Chicory	Silky crazywood (locoweed)	Goldenrod	Pennsylvania smartweed
Aster	Seaside arrowgrass	Corn cockle	Wood sorrel	
Redstem filaree	Clover	Sweet clover	Maximillion sunflower	
Bittercress	Sericea lespedeza*	Crown vetch	Yankee weed	

½ to 1 OUNCE (0.0188 TO 0.038 LB AI) AZION XP PER ACRE

Black henbane	Broom snakeweed	Common crupina	Dyer's woad	Halogeton
Honeysuckle	Plumeless thistle	Spotted knapweed*	Wild caraway	
Blackberry	Buckhorn plantain	Dewberry	Gorse	
Multiflora rose and other wild roses*	Rosering gaillardia	Teasel	Yucca*‡	

1 OUNCE (0.038 LB AI) AZION XP PER ACRE

Bull thistle	Scouringrush	Houndstongue	Salsify	Poison hemlock
Rush skeletonweed*‡	Gumweed	St. Johnswort	Perennial Pepperweed	Whitetop (hoary cress)
Field bindweed‡	Snowberry	Common tansy	Western salsify	Purple loosestrife

*See the Specific Weed Problems section of this label.

‡Weed suppression is a reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as visually compared to an untreated area. The degree of suppression varies with the rate used, the size of the weeds, and the environmental conditions following treatment.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** use more than 1 2/3 oz (0.05 lb ai) of **Azion XP** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** use more than 1 2/3 oz (0.05 lb ai) of **Azion XP** per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

SPOT APPLICATIONS FOR THE SUPPRESSION‡ OF WEEDS AND BRUSH**APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR SPOT APPLICATIONS**

Use **Azion XP** for the suppression of the following undesirable weed and brush species growing in pastures, rangeland or CRP using spot applications. Spot applications may be made by using equipment including back pack sprayers or hand sprayers. **Azion XP** must be applied as a spray to the foliage and stems. The application volume required will vary with the height and density of the brush and the application equipment used. Regardless of the application volume and equipment used, thorough coverage of the foliage and stems is necessary to optimize results. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage. Add a non-ionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 2-4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Use Rates for Spot Application

Mix 1 ounce (0.038 lb ai/A) of **Azion XP** per 100 gallons of water.

Application Timing for Spot Applications

Make a foliar application of the specified rate of **Azion XP** during the period from full leaf expansion in the spring until the development of full fall coloration.



Weed and Brush Species Suppressed with Spot Applications

Blackberry‡ Dewberry‡
Canada Thistle*‡ Multiflora Rose‡

*See the Specific Weed Problems section.

‡Weed and brush suppression is a reduction in weed and brush competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as visually compared to an untreated area. The degree of suppression varies with the rate used, the size of the weeds, and the environmental conditions following treatment.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Note: Thorough spray coverage of all weed species listed below is very important.

Blue/Purple Mustard, Flixweed, and Tansymustard: For best results, apply **Azion XP** tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA postemergence to mustards, but before bloom.

Broom Snakeweed: For best results, apply **Azion XP** at ½ ounce (0.0188 lb ai)/acre in the fall. Applications of **Azion XP** in the spring will provide suppression only.

Canada Thistle: For suppression with broadcast applications, apply either **Azion XP** or **Azion XP** plus 2,4-D or MCPA in the spring after the majority of thistles have emerged and are small (rosette stage to 6" elongating stems) and actively growing. The application will inhibit the ability of emerged thistles to compete with grass.

For suppression with spot applications, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leaved.

Corn Gromwell, Cutleaf Evening Primrose and Prostrate Knotweed: Apply **Azion XP** when weeds are actively growing, are no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage. Tank mixing 2,4-D or MCPA with **Azion XP** can improve results.

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use **Azion XP** in a tank mix with Dicamba and 2,4-D. **Azion XP** must be applied in the spring when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing.

Multiflora Rose: For control with broadcast applications, apply **Azion XP** at ½ ounce (0.0188 lb ai) per acre as a broadcast application. For control with foliar applied spot applications, apply **Azion XP** at 1 ounce (0.038 lb ai/A) per 100 gallons of water.

For suppression with broadcast applications, apply **Azion XP** at rates of 3/10 up to ½ ounce (0.0113 to 0.0188 lb ai) per acre. Applications must be made in the spring, soon after multiflora rose is fully leafed and is less than 3 feet tall.

For control with Spotgun Basal Soil Treatment, prepare a spray suspension of **Azion XP** by mixing 1 ounce (0.038 lb ai/A) per gallon water. Mix vigorously until the **Azion XP** is dispersed and agitate periodically while applying the spray suspension. Apply the spray preparation with an exact delivery handgun applicator. Apply at the rate of 4 ml for each 2 feet of rose canopy diameter. Direct the treatment to the soil within 2 feet of the stem union. When treating large plants and more than one delivery is required, make applications on opposite sides of the plant.

Make applications from early spring to summer.

Musk Thistle, Scotch Thistle: Apply **Azion XP** at 2/10 to ¾ ounce (0.0075 to 0.028 lb ai) per acre in the spring or early summer prior to flowering or in the fall after newly emerged plants have reached the rosette stage of growth. Certain biotypes of Musk and Scotch Thistles are less sensitive to **Azion XP** and may not be controlled with **Azion XP** rates less than ¾ ounce (0.028 lb ai) per acre. Consult with your local Atticus, LLC representative, dealer or applicator for specific use rate and tank mix directions for your area. Fall applications must be made before the soil freezes.

Pensacola bahiagrass control in established Bermudagrass pasture: Apply **Azion XP** at 3/10 ounce (0.0113 lb ai) per acre after green-up in the spring but before bahiagrass seedhead formation. Application must be made when moisture is sufficient to enhance grass growth.

Azion XP is very effective for removal of bahiagrass from bermudagrass pastures. In highly infested pastures, the use of **Azion XP** can clear the areas of useful forage until the bermudagrass has time to cover the area. Therefore, **Azion XP** treatments must be spread out over a period of years. **DO NOT** apply to an entire farm or ranch in one year. Fertilization (particularly with nitrogen and potassium) and/or replanting may accelerate the process of reestablishment of bermudagrass.

Under heavy bahiagrass pressure, grazing pressure, or adverse weather conditions (heat and drought), bahiagrass regrowth may occur.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** use **Azion XP** for control of common or Argentine bahiagrass.
- **DO NOT** use **Azion XP** in liquid fertilizer solutions for Pensacola bahiagrass control as poor control and/or regrowth may occur.

Rush skeletonweed: For best results, apply **Azion XP** at 1 ounce (0.038 lb ai) per acre with labeled rate of dicamba and labeled rate of 2,4-D.

Sericea lepedeza: For best results, apply **Azion XP** at 4/10 to ½ ounce (0.015 to 0.0188 lb ai) per acre beginning at flower bud initiation through the full bloom stage of growth. Consult with your local Atticus, LLC representative, dealer or applicator for specific use rate directions for your area. **DO NOT** make applications if drought conditions exist at intended time of application.

Spotted Knapweed: For best results, apply **Azion XP** at ½ ounce (0.0188 lb ai) per acre with labeled rate of dicamba and labeled rate of 2,4-D.

Sunflower (wild or volunteer): Apply either **Azion XP** or **Azion XP** plus 2,4-D or MCPA after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are 2" to 4" tall and are actively growing. Use spray volumes of at least 3 gallons by air or 10 gallons by ground.

Wild Buckwheat: For best results, apply **Azion XP** plus 2,4-D or MCPA when plants have no more than 3 true leaves (not counting cotyledons). If plants are not actively growing, delay treatment until environmental conditions favor active weed growth.

Wild Garlic: Apply 1/10 to 2/10 ounce (0.0038 to 0.0075 lb ai) per acre of **Azion XP** in the early spring when wild garlic is less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth.

Woolly Croton: Apply 1/10 to 2/10 ounce (0.0038 to 0.0075 lb ai) per acre of **Azion XP** in the late spring or early summer from cotyledon through 2 true leaf stage.

Yucca: For best results, apply **Azion XP** at ½ to ¾ ounce (0.0188 to 0.028 lb ai) per acre plus 2,4-D, dicamba, dicamba plus 2,4-D, or Triclopyr BEE from two weeks before blooming to two weeks after blooming.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Unless otherwise directed on this label, **Azion XP** applications must include either a crop oil concentrate or a nonionic surfactant. In addition, ammonium nitrogen fertilizer can be used unless specifically prohibited by tank mix partner labeling. Consult your local Atticus, LLC Representative prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with **Azion XP**, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001).

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
- MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v (0.5 gallons per 100 gallons spray solution) if specifically noted on adjuvant product labeling.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Nonionic Surfactants (NIS)

- Apply at 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons spray solution) or 0.5% under arid conditions.
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLD) greater than 12.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- Use 2 quarts/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), including 28%N or 32%N, or 2 pounds/acre of a spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 quarts/acre UAN or 4 pounds/acre AMS under arid conditions.



Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by Atticus, LLC. Consult your local Atticus, LLC representative before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

Exceptions: (1) On Fescue pastures use ½ to 1-pint non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons; (2) on Timothy pastures use ½ pint non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

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

GROUND APPLICATION

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

For flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 gallons per acre (GPA), flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 pounds per square inch (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 "Raindrop RA" nozzles, use at least 30 GPA and ensure that nozzle spray patterns overlap 100%.

For flat-fan nozzles, use at least 10 GPA for broadcast applications to pasture, rangeland or CRP.

Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage. Use a minimum of 2 GPA. In Idaho, Oregon and Washington, use a minimum of 3 GPA.

When applying **Azion XP** by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields. See the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

TANK MIXTURES

With Insecticides and Fungicides

Azion XP may be tank-mixed or used sequentially with insecticides and fungicides registered for use on pastures, rangeland or CRP. However, under certain conditions (drought stress or cold weather), tank mixes or sequential applications of **Azion XP** with organophosphate insecticides (including parathion) may produce temporary grass yellowing or, in severe cases, grass injury.

The potential for grass injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application.

Test these tank mixtures in a small area before treating large areas. **DO NOT** use **Azion XP** plus Malathion, as grass injury will result.

With Herbicides

Azion XP may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed under Weeds Suppressed, weeds resistant to **Azion XP**, or weeds not listed under Weeds Controlled. Read and follow all manufacturer's label directions for the companion herbicide. If those directions conflict with this label, **DO NOT** tank mix the herbicide with **Azion XP**.

Herbicide Tank Mixtures for Pastures or Rangeland

For postemergence control of the following weeds in pastures or rangeland:

Annual marshelder	Carolina horsenettle	Common milkweed	Giant ragweed
Burclover	Common cocklebur	Common ragweed	Western ragweed

Apply **Azion XP** at 1/10 to 1 ounce (0.0038 to 0.038 lb ai) per acre in a tank mix with one of the following products. Refer to companion herbicide labels to confirm that the product is labeled for control of the weeds listed above and is registered for use in your state.

Product	Rate (ounce product/A)
2,4-D + Picloram	Refer to product label
Picloram	Refer to product label
Dicamba + 2,4-D	Refer to product label
Triclopyr BEE	Refer to product label

Product	Rate (ounce a.i./A)
2,4-D	Refer to product label
Dicamba	Refer to product label
2,4-D + Dicamba	Refer to product label

Herbicide Tank Mixtures for CRP

Preplant

Azion XP may be tank mixed with glyphosate as a pre-plant (prior to the planting of CRP grasses) treatment to control broadleaf and grassy weeds. When using a glyphosate tank mix, allow at least 7 days after application before planting grasses. Refer to glyphosate containing product fact sheets and labels for all use instructions, label rates, weed control claims, and precautions.

Postemergence

For best weed control performance in CRP, use **Azion XP** in a tank mix with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best) or dicamba.

Azion XP can be tank mixed with 2,4-D at ¼ pound a.i./A for all labeled grasses larger than the 5-leaf stage. For fully tillered stands, up to ½ pound a.i./A of 2,4-D may be used. A spray adjuvant may be added. However, the addition of spray adjuvant may increase the chance of grass injury.

Azion XP can also be tank mixed with dicamba. Use not more than 1/8 to ¼ pound a.i./A of dicamba plus **Azion XP** after majority of grasses are in the 3-leaf stage. In established grasses (2nd year stands), use not more than ¼ to ½ pound a.i./A dicamba plus **Azion XP**. A spray adjuvant may be added. However, the addition of spray adjuvant may increase the chance of grass injury.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing **Azion XP** in fertilizer solution.

Azion XP must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the **Azion XP** is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary grass yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer (between 5% and 50% of the spray solution volume) in the spray solution, the addition of a non-ionic surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at ¼ pint per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.03% v/v).

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer (greater than or equal to 50% of the spray solution volume) in the spray solution, adding spray adjuvant(s) increases the risk of grass injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or an Atticus, LLC representative for specific directions before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with **Azion XP** and liquid nitrogen fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label). **DO NOT** add spray adjuvants when using **Azion XP** in tank mix with 2,4-D ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions greater than 5% of the spray volume.



The use of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions greater than 5% of the spray volume with **Azion XP** rates greater than 0.5 ounce (0.0188 lb ai)/acre may cause grass injury.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for spray adjuvants.
- **DO NOT** use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.
- **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.
- **DO NOT** use **Azion XP** plus Malathion, as grass injury will result.

CROP ROTATION

Before using **Azion XP**, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, **DO NOT** treat all of your pasture, rangeland or CRP acres at the same time.

Minimum Rotational Intervals

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

Of these 3 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 must be monitored regularly when considering crop rotations.

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

Soil pH Limitations

DO NOT apply **Azion XP** on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, **Azion XP** could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of **Azion XP**.

Checking Soil pH

Before using **Azion XP**, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0" to 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on specific soil sampling procedures.

Bioassay

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop or grass species/variety not listed in 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.

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop(s) or grass(es) you plant to grow the following year in fields previously treated with **Azion XP**. Crop or grass response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) or grass(es) grown in the test strips.

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local Agricultural dealer or an Atticus, LLC representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

Grazing/Haying

There are no grazing or haying restrictions for **Azion XP**. Coveralls, shoes plus socks must be worn if cutting within 4 hours of treatment.

Rotation Intervals in Pasture, Rangeland or CRP for Overseeding and Renovation

Location	Crop or Grass Species	Maximum Azion XP Rate on Pasture (ounce/acre)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV	Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, sweet clover, bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass, tall fescue	1/10 to 3/10 (0.0038 to 0.0113 lb ai/A)	4
	Wheat (except durum)	1/10 to 3/10 (0.0038 to 0.0113 lb ai/A)	1
	Durum, barley, oat	1/10 to 3/10 (0.0038 to 0.0113 lb ai/A)	10
All states not included above	Red clover, white clover and sweet clover	1/10 to 2/10 (0.0038 to 0.0075 lb ai/A)	12
	Bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass	1/10 to 2/10 (0.0038 to 0.0075 lb ai/A)	6
	Tall Fescue	1/10 to 2/10 (0.0038 to 0.0075 lb ai/A)	18
	Wheat (except durum)	1/10 to 2/10 (0.0038 to 0.0075 lb ai/A)	1
All areas with soil pH of 7.5 or less	Russian wildrye	1/10 to 1/2 (0.0038 to 0.0188 lb ai/A)	1
	Green needlegrass, switchgrass, sheep fescue	1/10 to 1 (0.0038 to 0.038 lb ai/A)	1
	Meadow brome, smooth brome, alta fescue, red fescue, meadow foxtail, orchardgrass, Russian wildrye, timothy	1/10 to 1 (0.0038 to 0.038 lb ai/A)	2
All areas with soil pH of 7.9 or less	Alkali sacaton, mountain brome, blue grama, thickspike wheatgrass	1/10 to 1 (0.0038 to 0.038 lb ai/A)	1
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass	1/10 to 1/2 (0.0038 to 0.0188 lb ai/A)	2
	Western wheatgrass	1/10 to 1 (0.0038 to 0.038 lb ai/A)	2
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass, big bluestem	1/10 to 1 (0.0038 to 0.038 lb ai/A)	3
AL, AR, FL, GA, KS, KY, LA, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV, with soil pH of 7.0 or less	STS soybeans	1/10 to 2/10 (0.0038 to 0.0075 lb ai/A)	6
	Field corn	1/10 to 2/10 (0.0038 to 0.0075 lb ai/A)	12



NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

Application Information

Use **Azion XP** for general weed control on private, public and military lands as follows: Uncultivated areas (including airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas – non-crop producing (including farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, soil bank land, barrier strips); industrial sites – outdoor (including lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms). Also use for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

1/3 to 1/2 Ounce (0.0124 to 0.0188 lb ai) of Azion XP Per Acre

Annual sow thistle	Cocklebur	False chamomile	Plantain	Tumble mustard
Aster	Common chickweed	Fiddleneck tarweed	Redroot pigweed	Wild carrot
Bahiagrass	Common groundsel	Field pennycress	Redstem filaree	Wild garlic
Beebalm	Common purslane	Flix weed	Rough fleabane	Wild lettuce
Bittercress	Common yarrow	Goldenrod	Shepherd's-purse	Wild mustard
Bitter sneezeweed	Conical catchfly	Lambsquarters	Silky crazyweed (locoweed)	Woolly Croton
Blackeyed Susan	Corn cockle	Marestail/horseweed ****	Smallseed falseflax	Wood sorrel
Blue mustard	Cow cockle	Maximillion sunflower	Smooth pigweed	Yankee weed
Bur buttercup	Crown vetch	Miners lettuce	Sweet clover	
Chicory	Dandelion	Pennsylvania smartweed	Tansymustard	
Clover	Dogfennel	Plains coreopsis	Treacle mustard	

1/2 to 1 Ounce (0.0188 to 0.038 lb ai) of Azion XP Per Acre

Blackberry	Common crupina	Gorse	Musk thistle***	Seaside arrowgrass
Black henbane	Common sunflower	Halogeton	Oxeye daisy	Sericea lespedeza
Broom snakeweed	Curly dock	Henbit	Plumeless thistle	Tansy ragwort
Buckhorn plantain	Dewberry	Honeysuckle	Prostrate knotweed	Teasel
Bull thistle	Dyer's woad	Multiflora rose and other wild roses	Rosering gaillardia	Wild caraway

1 to 2 Ounces (0.038 to 0.075 lb ai) of Azion XP Per Acre

Common mullein	Houndstongue	Poison hemlock	Salsify	Whitetop (hoary cress)
Common tansy	Lupine	Purple loosestrife	Snowberry	Wild iris
Field bindweed**	Old world climbing fern	Purple scabious	St. Johnswort	
Greasewood	(Lygodium)	Scotch thistle	Sulphur cinquefoil	
Gumweed	Perennial pepperwood	Scouringrush	Western salsify	

1-1/2 to 2 Ounces (0.056 to 0.075 lb ai) of Azion XP Per Acre

Canada thistle**	Duncecap larkspur	Tall larkspur	Yellow toadflax**
Dalmation toadflax**	Russian knapweed**	Wild parsnip	

3 to 4 Ounces (0.113 to 0.15 lb ai) of Azion XP Per Acre

Kudzu

* Apply fall through spring.

** Suppression, which is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. Apply as a full coverage spray for best performance.

*** Certain biotypes of musk thistle are more sensitive to **Azion XP** and may be controlled with rates of 1/4 to 1/2 ounce (0.01 to 0.018 lb ai) per acre. Treatments of **Azion XP** may be applied from rosette through bloom stages of development.

**** Certain biotypes of marestail/horsetail are less sensitive to **Azion XP** and may be controlled by tank mixes with Herbicides with a different mode of action.

PROBLEM WEED CONTROL

For broader spectrum control and for use on certain biotypes of broadleaf weeds, which may be resistant to **Azion XP** and herbicides with the same mode of action, use the following tank mixes.

Dicamba + 2,4-D

Weed	Rate of Azion XP ounces per acre (lb ai/A)	Rate of Dicamba (fl oz/acre)	Rate of 2,4-D (fl oz/acre)
Kochia control	1/2 (0.0188 lb ai)	see product label	see product label
Spotted knapweed control	1/2 (0.0188 lb ai)	see product label	see product label
Rush skeleton weed suppression	1 (0.038 lb ai)	see product label	see product label

NON-CROP SITES

Application Information

Use **Azion XP** for general weed control on private, public and military lands as follows: Uncultivated areas (including airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas, etc.); uncultivated agricultural areas – non-crop producing (including farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, soil bank land, barrier strips, etc.); industrial sites – outdoor (including lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms, etc.). Also use for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds.

Consult the "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" tables to determine the appropriate application rate.

Azion XP may be applied in tank mixture with other Herbicides labeled for use on non-crop sites. Fully read the labels and follow all the directions and restrictions on each label.

Applications may be made by ground or air. Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage of the target vegetation with the application equipment being used.

Application Timing

For best results, **Azion XP** must be applied postemergence to young, actively growing weeds. Applications may be made at any time of the year, except when the ground is frozen.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** use more than 4 oz (0.15 lb ai) of **Azion XP** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** use more than 4 oz (0.15 lb ai) of **Azion XP** per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.



GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS

Following an application of **Azion XP** to non-crop areas, the treated sites may be replanted with various species of grasses at the intervals specified below.

For soils with a pH of 7.5 or less, observe the following replant intervals:

Species	Rate Azion XP ounces per acre (lb ai/A)	Replant Interval (months)
Brome, Meadow	½ - 1 (0.0188 + 0.038 lb ai)	2
	1-2 (0.038-0.075 lb ai)	3
Brome, Smooth	½ - 1 (0.0188 + 0.038 lb ai)	2
	1-2 (0.038-0.075 lb ai)	4
Fescue, Alta	½ - 1 (0.0188 + 0.038 lb ai)	2
	1-2 (0.038-0.075 lb ai)	4
Fescue, Red	½ - 1 (0.0188 + 0.038 lb ai)	2
	1-2 (0.038-0.075 lb ai)	4
Fescue, Sheep	½ - 1 (0.0188 + 0.038 lb ai)	1
	1-2 (0.038-0.075 lb ai)	4
Foxtail, Meadow	½ - 1 (0.0188 + 0.038 lb ai)	2
	1-2 (0.038-0.075 lb ai)	4
Green Needlegrass	½ - 2 (0.0188-0.075 lb ai)	1
Orchard grass	½ - 1 (0.0188-0.038 lb ai)	2
	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	4
Russian Wild rye	½ - 1 (0.0188-0.038 lb ai)	1
	1 (0.038 lb ai)	2
	2 (0.075 lb ai)	3
Switch grass	½ - 1 (0.0188-0.038 lb ai)	1
	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	3
Timothy	½ - 1 (0.0188 - 0.038 lb ai)	2
	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	4
Wheatgrass, Western	½ - 1 (0.0188 - 0.038 lb ai)	2
	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	3

For soils with a pH of 7.5 or greater, observe the following replant intervals:

Species	Rate Azion XP ounces per acre (lb ai/A)	Replant Interval (months)
Alkali Sacaton	½ - 1 (0.0188 - 0.038 lb ai)	1
	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	3
Bluestem, Big	½ - 2 (0.0188-0.075 lb ai)	3
Brome, Mountain	½ - 1 (0.018 - 0.038 lb ai)	1
	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	2
Gamma, Blue	½ - 2 (0.0188-0.075 lb ai)	1
Gamma, Sideoats	½ (0.0188 lb ai)	2
	>1/2 (0.0188 lb ai)	>3
Switch grass	½ (0.0188 lb ai)	2
	>1/2 (0.0188 lb ai)	>3
Wheatgrass, Thickspike	½ - 2 (0.0188-0.075 lb ai)	1
Wheatgrass, Western	1 - 2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	2
	½ - 1 (0.0188 - 0.038 lb ai)	3

The listed intervals are for applications made in the spring to early summer. Because **Azion XP** degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made in the late summer or fall must consider the intervals as beginning in the spring following treatment.

Testing has indicated that there is considerable variation in response among the species of grasses when seeded into areas treated with **Azion XP**. If species other than those listed above are to be planted into areas treated with **Azion XP**, a field bioassay must be performed, or previous experience may be used, to determine the feasibility of replanting treated sites.

TURF, INDUSTRIAL (UNIMPROVED ONLY)

Application Information

Use **Azion XP** for selective weed control in unimproved industrial turf where certain grasses are well established and desired as ground cover and for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds in turf.

In addition to conventional spray equipment, **Azion XP** may also be applied with invert emulsion equipment. When using an invert emulsion, mix the prescribed rate of **Azion XP** in the water phase.

Consult the "Weeds Controlled" table to determine which weeds will be controlled by the following directions.

Turf Type	Rate of Azion XP ounces/acre (lb ai/A)
Fescue and Bluegrass	¼ to ½ (0.0094-0.0188 lb ai)
Crested Wheatgrass and Smooth Brome	¼ to 1 (0.0094 - 0.038 lb ai)
Bermudagrass	¼ to 2 (0.0094 - 0.075 lb ai)



Application Timing

Applications may be made at any time of the year, except when the soil is frozen.

When a spring application is made on fescue or bluegrass, a second application may be made during the summer after full seedhead maturation.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION—INDUSTRIAL TURF ONLY

- An application of **Azion XP** may cause temporary discoloration (chlorosis) of the grasses. Use the lower specified rates for minimum discoloration.
- With fescue and bluegrass, sequential applications made during the same or consecutive growth period (i.e., spring and fall) may result in excessive injury to turf.
- Excessive injury may result when **Azion XP** is applied to turf that is under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures (winter injury) or poor fertility.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** use **Azion XP** on bahiagrass.
- **DO NOT** use more than 2 ounces (0.075 lb ai) per acre of **Azion XP** per application.
- **DO NOT** use more than 2 ounces (0.075 lb ai) per acre of **Azion XP** per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

GROWTH SUPPRESSION AND SEEDHEAD INHIBITION

(Chemical Mowing)

Application Information

Use **Azion XP** for growth suppression and seedhead inhibition in well-established fescue and bluegrass turf at the use rate of ¼ to ½ ounce (0.0094 – 0.0188 lb ai) per acre.

Application Timing

Application may be made after at least 2 to 3 inches of new growth has emerged until the appearance of the seed stalk.

Fescue Precautions and Restrictions:

Azion XP may temporarily stunt tall fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, observe the following precautions and restrictions:

PRECAUTIONS:

- Tank mix **Azion XP** with 2,4-D.
- Use the lowest specified rate for target weeds.
- Use a non-ionic surfactant at ½ to 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution.
- Make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall.
- The yields from the first cutting may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with **Azion XP**.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** use more than 4/10 ounce (0.015 lb ai) per acre of **Azion XP** per application.
- **DO NOT** use more than 4/10 ounce (0.015 lb ai) per acre of **Azion XP** per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** use a surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
- **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

NATIVE GRASSES

Use **Azion XP** for weed control and suppression in the establishment and maintenance of native grasses. It may be used where blue grama, bluestems (big, little, plains, sand, ww spar) bromegrasses (meadow), buffalograss, green sprangletop, metsulfuron, kleingrass, lovegrasses (atherstone, sand, weeping, wilman), orchardgrass, sideoats grama, switchgrass (Blackwell), wheatgrass (bluebunch, intermediate, pubescent, Siberian, slender streamband, tall, thickspike, western), and Russian wildrye are established. It may also be applied over these species in the seedling stage, except for orchardgrass and Russian wildrye.

Application Information

Apply **Azion XP** at the rate of 1/10 ounce (0.0036 lb ai) per acre for the control and suppression* of bur buttercup (testiculate), common purslane, common sunflower*, cutleaf evening primrose*, flixweed*, lambsquarters* (common and slimleaf), marestalk*, pigweed (redroot and tumble), snow speedwell, tansymustard* and tumble mustard (Jim Hill mustard).

*Suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. Degree of suppression will vary with the size of weed and environmental conditions following treatment.

Application Timing

For established grasses, apply when weeds are in the seedling stage.

For grasses in the seedling stage, apply preplant or preemergence where the soil (seedbed) has been cultivated.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS—NATIVE GRASSES

- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. Consult your state experimental station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of **Azion XP** to a small area. Components in a grass seed mixture will vary in tolerance to **Azion XP**, so the final stand may not reflect the seed ratio.
- Under certain conditions including heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after **Azion XP** application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. **Azion XP** must not be applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soils, disease, or insect damage as grass injury may result. Severe winter stress drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** use more than 1/10 oz (0.0038 lb ai) per acre of **Azion XP** per application.
- **DO NOT** use more than 1/10 oz (0.0038 lb ai) per acre of **Azion XP** per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

BRUSH CONTROL

Application Information

Use **Azion XP** for the control of undesirable brush growing in non-crop areas. Applications may be made by air, high volume ground application, low volume ground application, and ultra-low volume ground application. Except as noted for multiflora rose, **Azion XP** must be applied as a spray to the foliage.

The application volume required will vary with the height and density of the brush and the application equipment used. Generally, aerial applications will require 15 to 25 gallons of water per acre; high volume ground application will require 100 to 400 gallons of water per acre; and low volume ground application will require 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre; and ultra-low volume ground application will require 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre.

Regardless of application volume and equipment used, thorough coverage of the foliage, particularly the terminal growing points, is necessary to optimize results.



BRUSH SPECIES CONTROLLED

Species	High-Volume Rate ounces/100 gallons (lb ai/A)	Broadcast Rate (ounces/acre) (lb ai/A)
Ash	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 - 0.113 lb ai)
Aspen	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 - 0.113 lb ai)
Black Locust	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 - 0.113 lb ai)
Blackberry	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 - 0.113 lb ai)
Camelthorn	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 - 0.113 lb ai)
Cherry	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 - 0.113 lb ai)
Cottonwood	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	2-3 (0.075 - 0.113 lb ai)
Eastern Red Cedar	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	2-3 (0.075 - 0.113 lb ai)
Elder	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	2-3 (0.075 - 0.113 lb ai)
Elm	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 - 0.113 lb ai)
Firs	3 (0.113 lb ai)	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)
Hawthorn	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 - 0.113 lb ai)
Honeysuckle	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	½-1 (0.0188 - 0.038 lb ai)
Mulberry	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	2-3 (0.075 - 0.113 lb ai)
Multiflora Rose	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 - 0.113 lb ai)
Muscadine (Wild Grape)	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	2-3 (0.075 - 0.113 lb ai)
Oaks	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 - 0.113 lb ai)
Ocean Spray (<i>Holodiscus</i>)	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	2-3 (0.075 - 0.113 lb ai)
Osage Orange	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	2-3 (0.075 - 0.113 lb ai)
Red Maple	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	2-3 (0.075 - 0.113 lb ai)
Salmonberry	½-1 (0.0188 - 0.038 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 - 0.113 lb ai)
Snowberry	½-1 (0.0188 - 0.038 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 - 0.113 lb ai)
Spruce (Black and White)	3 (0.113 lb ai)	2-3 (0.075 - 0.113 lb ai)
Thimbleberry	½-1 (0.0188 - 0.038 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 - 0.113 lb ai)
Tree of Heaven (<i>Ailanthus</i>)	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)	1-2 (0.038 - 0.075 lb ai)
Tulip Tree	½-1 (0.0188 - 0.038 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 - 0.113 lb ai)
Wild Roses	½-1 (0.0188 - 0.038 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 - 0.113 lb ai)
Willow	½-1 (0.0188 - 0.038 lb ai)	1-3 (0.038 - 0.113 lb ai)

For low volume and ultra-low volume ground applications, mix 4 to 8 ounces (0.15 to 0.3 lb ai/A) of **Azion XP** per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Application Timing

Make a foliar application of the specified rate of **Azion XP** during the period of full leaf expansion in the spring until the development of full fall coloration on the deciduous species to be controlled. Coniferous species may be treated at anytime during the growing season.

Tank Mix Combinations

Azion XP may be tank mixed with any product labeled for noncrop brush control at the application rates specified on the companion product's label for the pests specified on the product's companion label. Read and follow the label instructions of both products when tank mixing. Follow the most restrictive limitations of any of the products labels being tank mixed.

Low Rate Applications

Imazapyr

Combine 1 to 2 ounces (0.038 to 0.075 lb ai) of **Azion XP** with labeled rate of imazapyr per acre and apply as a broadcast spray. For aerial applications, use a minimum of 15 gallons per acre spray volume. In addition to species listed above controlled by **Azion XP**, this combination controls black gum, hophornbeam, sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, dogwood, myrtle dahoon, hickories, and persimmon.

Picloram + imazapyr

Combine 1 to 1 ½ ounce (0.038 to 0.056 lb ai/A) of **Azion XP** with labeled rate of imazapyr and labeled rate of Picloram per 100 gallons of water. Apply as a high volume spray. This tank mix controls cherry, elms, box elder, maples, hackberry, redbud, ash, oaks (including shingle oak), black locust and sassafras.

Picloram is a restricted use pesticide

Spotgun Basal Soil Treatment

For control of multiflora rose, prepare a spray suspension of **Azion XP** by mixing 1 ounce (0.038 lb ai/A) per gallon of water. Mix vigorously until the **Azion XP** is dispersed and agitate periodically while applying the spray suspension.

Apply the spray preparation with an exact delivery handgun applicator. Apply at the rate of 4 milliliters for each 2 feet of rose canopy diameter. Direct the treatment to the soil within 2 feet of stem union. When treating large plants and more than one delivery is required, make applications on opposite sides of the plant.

Make applications from early spring to summer.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS—NON-CROP BRUSH ONLY

When using tank mixtures of **Azion XP** with companion Herbicides, read and follow all the use instructions, application rates, warnings and precautions appearing on the labels. Follow the most restrictive label instruction for each of the Herbicides used.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Spraying and mixing equipment used with **Azion XP** must not be used for subsequent application to food or feed crops with the exception of pastures, rangeland and wheat, as low rates of **Azion XP** can kill or severely injure most food or feed crops.

The selected sprayer must be equipped with an agitation system to keep **Azion XP** suspended in the spray tank.

Use a sufficient volume of water to thoroughly cover the foliage of undesirable weeds, generally 10 to 40 gallons per acre. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will deliver a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to desired plants.

Refer to the brush control section of this label for information unique to that particular use.



PRECAUTIONS

- Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to **Azion XP** may injure or kill most crops. Injury may be more severe when crops are irrigated. **DO NOT** apply **Azion XP** when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light, and sandy soils are known to be prevalent in the area being treated.
- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops. Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, to surfaces paved with materials including asphalt or concrete, or to soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of **Azion XP**. **DO NOT** treat frozen soil. Treated soil must be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for **Azion XP** movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- Spraying and mixing equipment used with **Azion XP** must not be used for subsequent application to food or feed crops with the exception of pastures, rangeland, and wheat, as low rates of **Azion XP** can kill or severely injure most food or feed crops.
- Applications of **Azion XP** to pastures, rangeland or CRP undersown with legumes may cause injury to the legumes. Legumes in a seeding mixture may be severely injured or killed following an application of **Azion XP**.
- When used as directed, there are no grazing or haying restrictions for use rates of 1 2/3 ounces (0.062 lb ai) per acre and less (see RESTRICTIONS section for grazing restrictions at higher use rates).

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** exceed 8 ounces of **Azion XP** (0.3 lb ai) per 100 gallons of spray solution for low volume and ultra-low volume ground applications.
- **DO NOT** exceed 3 ounces of **Azion XP** (0.1125 lb ai) per 100 gallons of spray solution for high volume ground applications.
- **DO NOT** exceed 3 ounces of **Azion XP** (0.1125 lb ai) per acre per application for broadcast applications.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply to irrigated land where the tailwater will be used to irrigate crops.
- **DO NOT** apply to snow-covered ground.
- **DO NOT** use **Azion XP** in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos
- **DO NOT** use **Azion XP** in California.
- **DO NOT** use on **Azion XP** grasses grown for seed.
- When making application at use rates of 1 2/3 to 3 1/3 ounces (0.063 to 0.125 lb ai) per acre, wait 3 days after treatment to cut forage grasses for hay, fodder or green forage and feeding to livestock, including lactating animals (there are no grazing restrictions for use rates of 1 2/3 oz (0.063 lb ai)/acre or less).
- **DO NOT** 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 product may be washed or moved into contact with their roots, as injury or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result.

TURF AND ORNAMENTAL USE DIRECTIONS

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Azion XP is for use on Ornamental Turf, including Lawns, Parks, Cemeteries, and Golf Courses (Fairways, Aprons, Tees and Roughs). This product may also be used on Sod Farms.

Azion XP controls the following perennial and annual weedy grasses:

Annual Sowthistle	Common Groundsel	False Chamomile	Plantain	Treacle Mustard
Aster	Common Mullein	Fiddleneck Tarweed	Prickly Lettuce	Tumble Mustard
Bittercress	Common Purslane	Field Pennycress	Prostrate Knotweed	Virginia Buttonweed
Blue Mustard	Common Sunflower	Flixweed	Redroot Pigweed	Wild Carrot
Buckhorn	Common Yarrow	Goldenrod	Redstem Filaree	Wild Celery
Bur Buttercup	Conical Catchfly	Henbit	Shepherdspurse	Wild Garlic
Canada Thistle	Cow Cockle	Hoary Cress (whitetop)	Smallseed Flaxweed	Wild Lettuce
Carolina Geranium	Crown Vetch	Kochia	Smooth Pigweed	Wild Mustard
Chicory	Curly Dock	Lambsquarters	Spurge (prostrate)	Wild Onion
Clover (white)	Dandelion	Miners Lettuce	Sweet Clover	Wood Sorrel (oxalis)
Common Chickweed	Dog Fennel	Pennsylvania Smartweed	Tansy Mustard	

For use only on Kentucky Bluegrass, fine Fescue, Bermudagrass and St. Augustine grass turf areas.

PRECAUTIONS:

- Use lower rates for minimum chlorosis of the turf.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** use more than 1 oz (0.0375 lb ai) of **Azion XP** per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** use more than 2 ounces (0.15 lb ai) of **Azion XP** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** retreat with **Azion XP** within 4 weeks.
- **DO NOT** apply to turf less than 1 year old.
- **DO NOT** plant ornamentals including shrubs, and trees in treated areas for at least 1 year after the last application, or bedding plants for at least 2 years.
- **DO NOT** apply **Azion XP** to turf under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures, high temperatures of above 85°F on cool season grasses, or poor fertility as injury may result.
- **DO NOT** use on bahiagrass where it is the desired turf, as severe injury may result.

IMPORTANT

Addition of non-ionic surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25 percent by volume (1 qt/gal) provides maximum performance, but may temporarily increase chlorosis of the turf.

Allow one week between the application of **Azion XP** and other control (pesticide containing) products. (This guideline can be relaxed where severe insect or disease attack requires immediate treatment).

DO NOT USE ON FOOD OR FEED CROPS. Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following: **DO NOT** apply **Azion XP** (except as directed) or 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.

When overseeding, wait 2 months (8 weeks) after application. **DO NOT** apply to any body of water including streams, irrigation water or wells. **DO NOT** apply where runoff water may flow onto agricultural land, as injury to crops may result.

DO NOT allow spray drift onto adjacent crops or other desirable plants or trees as injury may occur.

Follow these practices to minimize drift:

- Stop spraying if wind speed becomes excessive. Spray drift can occur at wind speeds less than 10 mph. If sensitive plants are downwind, extreme caution must be used. **DO NOT** spray if winds are gusty.
- High temperatures, drought and low relative humidity increase the possibility of harmful spray drift. Caution must be used when these conditions are present and sensitive plants are nearby.
- Use large droplet size sprays to minimize drift.
- Use spray pressures of 35 psi or less when applying this product.



HOW TO USE

Use spray volumes of 20 to 80 gal/acre and pressures of 25 to 35 psi at the following rates of **Azion XP** for the weeds listed below:

0.125 to 0.25 oz. (0.0047 to 0.0094 lb ai) AZION XP/ACRE

Ryegrass (greens)

0.25 to 0.33 oz. (0.0094 to 0.124 lb ai) AZION XP/ACRE

Bittercress	Chickweed	Creeping Beggarweed	Ground Ivy (Fall)	Redstem Filaree
Blue Mustard	Chicory	Dandelion	Parsley-piert	Spurweed
Bur Buttercup	Clover (white)	Field Pennycress	Prostrate Spurge	Wild Carrot

0.33 to 0.5 oz. (0.124 to 0.0188 lb ai) AZION XP/ACRE

Annual Sowthistle	Ground Ivy (Spring*)	Prickly Lettuce	Smooth Pigweed	Wild Celery
Aster	Henbit	Ragweed	Smallseed Falseflax	Wild Garlic
Carolina Geranium	Lambsquarters	Redroot Pigweed	Sweet Clover	Wild Lettuce
Common Yarrow	Lespedeza	Ryegrass (fairways)	Tansy Mustard	Wild Onion
Crown Vetch	Miners Lettuce	Seedling Dogfennel	Treacle Mustard	Woodsorrels (oxalis)
Florida Betony	Plantain	Shepherdspurse	Tumble Mustard	

0.25 to 0.75 oz. (0.0094 to 0.028 lb ai) AZION XP/ACRE

Bahiagrass*

0.5 to 1 oz. (0.0188 to 0.038 lb ai) AZION XP/ACRE

Brazil Parsley	Common Groundsel	Dogfennel	Hoarycress (whitetop)	Prostrate Knotweed
Buckhorn Plantain	Common Purslane	Dollarweed*	Kochia	Sida (southern)
Canada Thistle**	Common Sunflower	Florida Pusley	Pennsylvania Smartweed	Virginia Buttonweed***
Curly Dock	Crabgrass	Foxtail	Plantain	Wild Mustard

* A repeat application may be required in 4 to 6 weeks.

** Suppression only involving a visual reduction in competition compared to an untreated area.

*** Controls seedling Virginia Buttonweed. Suppression only of more mature plants. Repeat application may be required in 4 to 6 weeks.

The required amount of **Azion XP** must be added when the spray tank is half full of water and, with agitator running, add the proper amount of product. Finish adding the required amount of water. Continuous agitation is required to keep the product in suspension.

Spray preparations of **Azion XP** may degrade in acid solutions if not used in 24 hours; it is stable in alkaline solutions. Thoroughly reagituate before using.

Tank mixes with other registered Herbicides must be tested for compatibility before full scale mixing. Use mechanical or bypass agitation to thoroughly mix the spray suspension. It is not necessary to premix **Azion XP** with water in a separate container prior to adding it to the spray tank. This product must always be added to the tank first, before any other Herbicides or adjuvants.

Use on Kentucky Bluegrass and Fine Fescue

Apply 0.25 to 0.5 oz. (0.0094 to 0.0188 lb ai) of **Azion XP** per acre for control of the listed weeds. **DO NOT** exceed 0.5 oz. (0.0188 lb ai) per acre within a 9-months period.

Use on St. Augustinegrass, Bermudagrass and Zoysiagrass (Meyers and Emerald)

Apply 0.25 to 1.0 oz. (0.0094 to 0.038 lb ai) **Azion XP** per acre for weed control. Some chlorosis or stunting of the turfgrass may occur following application.

Bahiagrass Control

For the selective control of Bahiagrass in Bermudagrass turf, use 0.25 to 0.75 oz. (0.0094 to 0.028 lb ai) of **Azion XP** per acre. Use the higher rates of the range on Argentine, Common and Paraguayan Bahiagrass. Apply a repeat treatment in 4 to 6 weeks if necessary. Some chlorosis or stunting of the Bermudagrass may occur following the application.

Use on Centipedegrass

Apply 0.25 to 0.5 oz. (0.0094 to 0.0188 lb ai) of **Azion XP** per acre for weed control. Some chlorosis or stunting of the turfgrass may occur following the application.

IMPORTANT

Addition of a nonionic surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25% by volume (1 qt/100 gals) provides maximum performance, but may temporarily increase chlorosis of the turf.

Allow one week between the application of **Azion XP** and other control (pesticide-containing) products. (This guideline can be relaxed where a severe insect or disease attack requires immediate treatment.)

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 must 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:

For plastic containers ≤ 5 gallons: 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 and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

For plastic containers > 5 gallons: 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. Recap and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.



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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