Supplemental Labeling

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Python® WDG

EPA Reg. No. 62719-277

Aerial Application for Early Pre-Plant Burndown Weed Control in Soybeans or Field Corn and Postemergence Control of Teaweed (Prickly Sida) in Soybeans

ATTENTION

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read the label affixed to the container for Python® WDG herbicide before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions.
- Except as described in this supplemental labeling, use of Python WDG is subject to all precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Python WDG.

Directions for Use

Early Pre-Plant Burndown Weed Control in Soybeans or Field Corn
Aerially apply Python WDG at 0.8 to 1 oz per acre in combination with 2,4-D, glyphosate, glufonsinate, or other herbicides labeled for aerial application for burndown and/or residual weed control in the fall or early spring prior to planting corn or soybeans. In the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia and Wisconsin: Refer to the Product Bulletin entitled "Tank Mixes of Python WDG for Early Pre-Plant Burndown Weed Control Prior to Planting Soybeans or Field Corn" available from your local Dow AgroSciences sales representative.

Postemergence Control of Teaweed (Prickly Sida) in Soybeans
Aerially apply Python WDG at 0.125 oz per acre for postemergence control of prickly sida in soybeans. If a postemergence application of Python WDG is made following a previous preemergence application of Python WDG, check to make sure that the cumulative rate of 0.07 lb of flumetsulam per acre per year is not exceeded. One ounce of Python WDG contains 0.050 lb of flumetsulam. A postemergence application of Python WDG at 0.125 oz per acre contains 0.00625 lb of flumetsulam. **Note:** Do not use liquid fertilizer as total carrier for postemergence application.

Postemergence Weed Control: Apply to actively growing weeds. Unfavorable conditions such as drought, or near freezing temperatures before, at, or following application, may result in reduced weed control. The degree of control will depend upon weed susceptibility and growing conditions at the time of treatment.

Postemergence Cultivation: For best results, do not cultivate within 10 days before or after application.

Postemergence Application Timing: Applications may be made to soybeans from the first to the fifth trifoliate leaf stage of growth. Apply when teaweed has no more than two true leaves (2-inch maximum height). Weeds too large for optimum control will be suppressed, but may recover after two to three weeks. For best results, do not spray at the cotyledon stage. Do not apply if rainfall is expected within 6 hours after application.

Transient leaf yellowing and/or growth reduction (stunting) of soybeans may occur following application of Python WDG. These effects will be evident for five to seven days after application to soybeans under stress. Under favorable growing conditions, the crop will quickly recover.

Postemergence Application Rate: Apply Python WDG at 0.125 oz per acre (single application only). Refer to the rate table in Application and Mixing section of the product label to determine the number of water soluble packets for acreage to be treated.

Postemergence Use of Surfactants: Include a non-ionic surfactant with postemergence applications of Python WDG in soybeans at 0.25% volume/volume (1 quart per 100 gallons). Use a good quality surfactant with at least 80% active ingredient (of which at least 50% is actual non-ionic surfactant). Under extremely dry growing conditions, use of an agriculturally approved sprayable liquid fertilizer together with the non-ionic surfactant may enhance control. Use 28%, 30%, or 32% urea ammonium nitrate at 2.5% volume/volume (2.5 gallons per 100 gallons). **Note:** Do not use liquid fertilizer solutions or suspensions as the total carrier because excessive crop injury may occur. Use only EPA approved surfactants for use on food crops.

Postemergence Tank Mixing: Apply Python WDG alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for postemergence application in soybeans unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited on the label for Python WDG or on the label of the tank mix product. When Python WDG is tank mixed with a companion herbicide, follow all applicable use directions, precautions, restrictions and limitation listed on the manufacturer's label.

Tank mix Python WDG with products for postemergence grass control such as Assure, Fusilade 2000 or Poast that will not affect the performance of Python WDG; however, the performance of the grass control product may be adversely affected through herbicide antagonism. For best results, delay application of postemergence grass control products for three days after applying Python WDG. **Note:** Python WDG is not recommended as a postemergence application tank mix partner with Classic due to risk of crop injury.

Early Pre-Plant Burndown and Postemergence Application Directions
Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage. To minimize spray drift, apply Python WDG in a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons or more per acre. Increase spray volume when there is a heavy weed pressure or dense crop foliage.

Spray Drift Management
The interaction of 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.

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

Controlling Droplet Size:
- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height: Do not make applications at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the tallest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Avoid applications below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

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

Sensitive Areas: Apply Python WDG only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

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