Specimen Label

Restricted Use Pesticide

Because pronamide has produced tumors in laboratory animals, this product is for retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision, and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

Dow AgroSciences™

Kerb® 50-W

Herbicide

®Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

For use on: alfalfa, apple, apricot, artichoke (globe), birdsfoot trefoil, blackberry, boysenberry, blueberry, cherry, clover, crown vetch, endive, escarole, grape, head lettuce, nectarine, peach, pear, plum, prune, radicchio greens, raspberry, rhubarb, sainfoin, winter peas, woody ornamentals, nursery stock of ornamentals, and Christmas trees

Active Ingredient	
pronamide: 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl) benzamide	50%
Other Ingredients	50%
Total	100%

EPA Reg. No. 62719-397

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing or loading

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

When handlers use enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meet the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

First Aid

If swallowed: Call a Poison Control Center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a Poison Control Center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for treatment advice.
Note: Have the product container or label with you when calling a Poison Control Center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

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

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies elsewhere on this label. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

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

Directions for Use

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

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

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

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

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

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

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place but not below 32°F (0°C). Do not remove package from container except for immediate use.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable rigid containers 5 gallons/50 lb or less:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

Triple rinse or pressure 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 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Nonrefillable nonrigid containers:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available, or dispose in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal:
Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Nonrefillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal/50 lb:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.
Triple rinse or pressure 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 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tan or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Precautions

Kerb® 50-W herbicide is formulated as a wettable powder containing 50% active ingredient packaged in a 1 lb water-soluble pouch. Kerb 50-W is effective for the control of a wide range of grasses and certain broadleaf weeds. The product is a soil active herbicide with uptake by sensitive weeds occurring through the roots. Before using this herbicide for a specific crop use, study the following general use information that provides important instructions for the safe and effective application of the product.

Use Restrictions: Hand-spray applications of pronamide are only permitted to ornamentals and nursery stock of ornamentals.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system except as specified in Dow AgroSciences supplemental labeling.

Spray Drift Management (Aerial Application)

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The potential for spray drift is determined by the interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where certain states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information** section.

Aerial Spray Drift Advisory Information

This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements..

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

Controlling Droplet Size:

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

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 largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Avoid application below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must 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 apply during a temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. The presence of inversion conditions can be indicated by ground fog. However, if fog is not present, the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator can also identify inversion conditions. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas: Apply this pesticide 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).

Weed Spectrum

Kerb 50-W may be used for both preemergence and early postemergence control of winter annual and perennial grasses and chickweed and for preemergence control only of certain other broadleaf weeds and certain other grasses listed.

Weeds Controlled Both Preemergence and Early Postemergence

barley, foxtail	*Hordeum jubatum*
barley, volunteer	*Hordeum vulgare*
bentgrass	*Agrostis species*
bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*
bluegrass, bulbous	*Poa bulbosa*
bluegrass, kentucky	*Poa pratensis*
brome, downy (cheatgrass)	*Bromus tectorum*
chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
chickweed, mouse-ear	*Cerastium vulgatum*
fescue, tall	*Festuca arundinaceae*
goatgrass, jointed	*Aegilops cylindrica*
oat, volunteer	*Avena sativa*
oat, wild	*Avena fatua*
orchardgrass	*Dactylis glomerata*
quackgrass	*Agropyron repens*
rye, volunteer	*Secale cereale*
ryegrass, Italian	*Lolium multiflorum*
ryegrass, perennial	*Lolium perenne*
velvetgrass	*Holcus lanatus*
wheat, volunteer	*Triticum aestivum*

Weeds Controlled Only Preemergence

barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
canarygrass	*Phalaris canariensis*
carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*
crabgrass, large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
dodder, field	*Cuscuta campestris*
foxtail, yellow	*Setaria lutescens*
goosefoot, nettleleaf	*Chenopodium murale*
goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*
henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
knotweed, prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*
lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
lovegrass	*Eragrostis diffusa*
mallow, little (cheeseweed)	*Malva parviflora*
morningglory, annual	*Ipomoea purpurea*
mustard, wild	*Brassica kaber*
nettle, burning	*Urtica urens*
nightshade, black	*Solanum nigrum*
nightshade, hairy	*Solanum sarrachoides*
panicum, fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*
radish, wild	*Raphanus sativus*
rocket, London	*Sisymbrium irio*
shepherdspurse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
smartweed, pale	*Polygonum lapathifolium*
sorrel, red (from seed)	*Rumex acetosella*
tomato, volunteer	*Solanum esculentum*

Note: The weed species controlled by Kerb 50-W are dependent on the rate used, specific crop culture involved, and the associated conditions of temperature, soil type and moisture availability. Refer to specific crop use directions for weed species controlled.

Dosage

The rate of Kerb 50-W required will vary depending on the crop culture involved and weed species to be controlled. See specific crop use directions for all dosage instructions. All dosage instructions listed in this label are in terms of pounds of product or active ingredient per broadcast acre. For banded application, reduce the amount of Kerb 50-W used per acre according to the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width (in inches)}}{\text{Row Width (in inches)}} \times \text{Rate per Acre Broadcast} = \text{Amount Needed per Acre for Band Application}$$

Timing and Application

Unless specific directions are given under the crop to be treated, apply Kerb 50-W in the fall or early winter, when temperatures do not exceed 55°°F, **but prior to freeze-up**. Best weed control results occur when Kerb 50-W is applied preemergence to the weeds and when application is followed by rainfall or irrigation to move the product into the root zone of the germinating weeds.

Mix Kerb 50-W thoroughly in clean water at the required concentration and apply uniformly as a spray. For ground application, use a conventional low-pressure herbicide sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles spaced and calibrated to uniformly deliver 20 to 50 gallons of spray per acre. For aerial applications apply in a coarse droplet spray at 5 to 10 gallons per acre. Accurately calibrate spray equipment prior to each use.

Compatibility with Other Pesticides

Kerb 50-W is compatible with most commonly used agricultural pesticides, crop oil concentrate and adjuvants. When preparing tank mixes, consult spray compatibility charts or State Cooperative Extension Service Specialists prior to actual use.

Note: Kerb 50-W is compatible with boron and crop oil concentrate; however, the water-soluble pouches must be completely dissolved before adding spray oils or products containing boron to spray mixtures.

Effect of Soil Type, Moisture and Temperature

Kerb 50-W is most active in coarse to medium textured soils of low organic matter and relatively inactive in peat or muck soils or mineral soils high in organic matter content at rates specified in this label. Herbicidal activity is best in soils containing less than 4 percent organic matter. Use in soils with higher organic matter may result in inconsistent or incomplete weed control.

The herbicidal activity of Kerb 50-W is mainly through root absorption in sensitive weed species. Rain, melting snow or irrigation is **essential** following treatment to move Kerb 50-W into the root zone of germinating weeds.

Under field conditions, Kerb 50-W will remain relatively stable with little loss of herbicidal activity when soil temperatures are less than 55°°F. As soil temperatures increase, degradation of the active ingredient takes place. Kerb 50-W may degrade rather quickly if left exposed on the soil surface in warm weather. If Kerb 50-W is applied when air temperatures exceed 85°F, the treatment must be soil incorporated to a shallow depth (top two to three inches) or watered into the soil as soon as possible.

Cultural Considerations

For best results apply Kerb 50-W to a trash-free soil surface. Clean cultivation before application is preferable, but not necessary. To obtain optimum weed control in areas not clean cultivated, the area to be treated must be free of surface litter (dead or decaying crop and weed debris, mowing clippings, etc.). Trash-free areas create ideal conditions for rapid movement of Kerb 50-W into the weed root zone following rain or irrigation.

Rotation Crop Planting Information

Follow the directions given below when rotation crops will be planted to areas previously treated with Kerb 50-W:

Waiting Period in Days before Planting the Crops Indicated (1):

Amount of Kerb 50-W Applied per Planted Acre	Root and Tuber Vegetables	Legume Vegetables and Cotton	Brassica Leafy Vegetables, Cucurbits, Fruiting Vegetables and Bulb Vegetables	Leafy Vegetables (except Brassica Vegetables), Crop Group 4 (2)	Cereal Grains
1.0 lb	90	90	90	30	365
2.0 lb	90	90	120	30	365
3.0 lb	90	120	180	30	365
4.0 lb	90	150	210	30	365

(1) There are no plant back restrictions for Kerb 50-W when rotating to artichokes, grapes, berry fruits, pome fruits or stone fruits.
(2) Crop Group 4 as defined under 40CFR 180.41.

Whether Kerb 50-W is bed-topped, banded or broadcast, the beds must be knocked down and the field cross-disced before rotation crops other than artichokes, head lettuce, endive, radicchio or escarole are planted.

Where the Kerb 50-W treatment is to be followed by a rotation crop within 180 days of application, bed-topped or banded applications are suggested.

Artichoke (Globe)

California (Only)

Precautions
Kerb 50-W is a selective herbicide for the control of susceptible weeds in either established (ratoon) or transplanted globe artichokes.

Weeds Controlled
Kerb 50-W is effective at 4 to 8 lb of product (2 to 4 lb active ingredient) per treated acre for the preemergence control of the following weeds:

barley, volunteer
bluegrass, annual
chickweed, common
chickweed, mouse-ear
foxtail, yellow
goosefoot, nettleleaf
henbit
knotweed, prostrate
mallow, little (cheeseweed)
mustard, wild
nettle, burning
nightshade, hairy
oat, volunteer
oat, wild
ryegrass, italian
wheat, volunteer

Kerb 50-W Rate (Per Broadcast Acre)[1]				
Crop	**Weeds**	**Dependable Rainfall or Overhead Irrigation**	**Less Dependable Rainfall or Furrow Irrigation**	**Comments**
globe artichokes (established ratoon)	susceptible annual grasses, volunteer grains and broadleaf weeds	4 lb	Do not apply	sandy soils, sandy loams and silt loams
		8 lb	Do not apply	silt, silty clay loams, clay loams and clay soils
globe artichokes (newly transplanted crowns)	susceptible annual grasses, volunteer grains and broadleaf weeds	4 lb	Do not apply	all soil types except peat and muck soils

[1] Dosage instructions listed on this label are in terms of pounds Kerb 50-W per acre broadcast application. For banded treatments down artichoke rows or between rows, reduce the amount of Kerb 50-W used per acre according to the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width (in inches)}}{\text{Row Width (in inches)}} \times \text{Rate per Acre Broadcast} = \text{Amount Needed per Acre for Band Application}$$

Dosage and Timing
Established Ratoon Artichokes
Apply Kerb 50-W in a single postemergence application to the crop after tillage operations are completed and shoot regrowth of the artichokes has occurred. Apply Kerb 50-W preemergence to the weeds and before new artichoke leaves are greater than 14 to 16 inches long. Apply Kerb 50-W in a banded treatment over the crop row at the rate of 4 to 8 lb of product per broadcast acre (see dosage rate for soil type in chart). A second application of Kerb 50-W at the same rate may be applied 60 days or more prior to harvest in a banded treatment directed to the untreated soil surface between the artichoke rows after the ditching operation is completed later in the season.

Transplanted Artichoke Crowns
Apply Kerb 50-W in a single application after transplanting the crowns but before new shoots have developed 3 to 4 new leaves. Apply Kerb 50-W preemergence to the weeds and banded over the crop row at the rate of 4 lb of product per broadcast acre. Do not use higher rates of Kerb 50-W than 4 lb per acre in one season. A second application of Kerb 50-W at the same rate may be applied 60 days or more prior to harvest in a banded treatment directed to the untreated soil surface between the artichoke rows after the ditching operation is completed later in the season.

Application
Kerb 50-W may be applied by aircraft or ground sprayer for preemergence control of susceptible grasses and broadleaf weeds in established ratoon artichokes or transplanted artichoke crowns.

Aerial: Mix the specified amount of Kerb 50-W in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for aerial application. Avoid drift to all other crops and non-target areas.
Ground: Mix the specified amount of Kerb 50-W in clean water and apply uniformly with a ground sprayer in 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre. Reduce dosage and volume accordingly for banded treatments. Use a standard low pressure herbicide sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles that give uniform spray distribution.

Moisture and Irrigation Requirements
Moisture is necessary to activate Kerb 50-W in the soil and move it into the root zone of germinating weeds. In artichoke culture natural rainfall or supplementary overhead irrigation within 1 to 3 days after the application of Kerb 50-W is essential for effective weed control. For best results use overhead sprinkler irrigation equipment to irrigate the field with 1 to 2 inches of water after application of Kerb 50-W.

Effect of Soil Type
Do not apply Kerb 50-W to highly organic or muck soils because herbicidal activity is lowered significantly in these soils. Follow dosage rates suggested in the dosage instruction chart according to the soil type for established and transplanted artichokes.

Rotation Crops
Artichokes are generally long-term perennial crops. In the event that artichokes are discontinued and a rotational crop will be planted within one year where Kerb 50-W was applied at the rate of 4 lb of product per acre, follow the rotational crop requirements specified in the General Information section of this label under Rotational Crop Planting Information.

Artichoke - Specific Use Restrictions

- Do not apply more than 4 lb/acre active ingredient (8 lb/acre of Kerb 50-W) to established artichokes or more than 2 lb/acre active ingredient (4 lb/acre of Kerb 50-W) to newly transplanted artichokes or make more than one "in-row" application per season.
- Do not harvest artichokes within 60 days of final application.
- Do not make more than one application to the artichoke row per season. Do not make more than one application to the untreated soil between the rows per season.

Blackberry/Boysenberry/Raspberry

(Oregon and Washington Only)

Precautions

Kerb 50-W is a selective herbicide for fall and winter applications to established blackberries, boysenberries and raspberries for both preemergence and postemergence control of certain winter annual and perennial grasses.

Dosage

Kerb 50-W may be applied at the rate of 2 to 6 lb of product (1 to 3 lb active ingredient) per acre broadcast application. The rate will depend on the weed species present and the soil texture of the site being treated. Follow the weed control instructions listed in the chart below:

Lb of Kerb 50-W Per Broadcast Acre[1]		
Weeds Controlled	**Dependable Rainfall or Overhead Irrigation[2]**	**Comments**
bluegrass, annual	2 – 4	Use low rates on light
quackgrass	4 – 6	to medium soils and high
ryegrass, perennial	4 – 6	rates on heavy soils

[1] Dosage rates specified are in pounds of Kerb 50-W per acre broadcast application. Reduce rates accordingly for banded applications.

[2] For effective weed control, rainfall or overhead irrigation is essential following the application of Kerb 50-W.

Crop Tolerance

Established cane fruit are tolerant to specified rates of Kerb 50-W. Newly transplanted blackberries, boysenberries and raspberries must be well rooted and transplanted for at least 3 months prior to the application of Kerb 50-W.

Timing and Application

Apply Kerb 50-W only during the fall or winter months. For optimum results, apply Kerb 50-W during November or December. Do not make applications when the ground is frozen. Mix the specified amount of Kerb 50-W in clean water and apply uniformly with a low pressure ground sprayer in 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre.

Blackberry/Boysenberry/Raspberry - Specific Use Restrictions

- Do not apply more than 3 lb/acre active ingredient (6 lb/acre of Kerb 50-W) or make more than one application of Kerb 50-W per season.

Blueberry

Precautions

Kerb 50-W is a selective herbicide for fall and winter applications to established blueberries for both preemergence and postemergence control of winter annual and perennial grasses and chickweed and preemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds.

Dosage Instructions

Kerb 50-W may be applied at the rate of 2 to 4 lb of product (1 to 2 lb active ingredient) per acre broadcast application. The rate will depend on the weed species present. Follow the weed control rates specified in the chart below:

Weeds Controlled	**Lb Kerb 50-W Per Acre[1] Dependable Rainfall or Overhead Irrigation[2]**
bluegrass, annual brome, downy (cheatgrass) chickweed oat, wild sorrel, red (from seed)	2
bentgrass bluegrass, Kentucky fescue, tall orchardgrass quackgrass ryegrass, perennial velvetgrass	4

[1] Dosage rates specified are in lb of Kerb 50-W per acre broadcast application. Reduce rates accordingly for banded applications.

[2] For effective weed control, rainfall or overhead irrigation is essential following the application of Kerb 50-W.

Crop Tolerance

Established blueberry plants are tolerant to specified rates of Kerb 50-W. Do not apply Kerb 50-W to newly transplanted blueberries until roots are well established.

Timing and Application

Apply Kerb 50-W in a single application during the fall or early winter months, but prior to soil freeze-up and snow cover. Optimum herbicidal activity occurs when applications are made under cool temperature conditions (55°°F or less) and are followed by rainfall or overhead irrigation.

Mix the specified amount of Kerb 50-W in clean water and apply uniformly with a low pressure ground sprayer in 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre.

Blueberry - Specific Use Restrictions

- Do not apply more than 2 lb/acre active ingredient (4 lb/acre Kerb 50-W) or make more than one application of Kerb 50-W per year.

Alfalfa, Clover, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Crown Vetch and Sainfoin Grown for Forage and Seed

Precautions

Kerb 50-W is a selective herbicide for fall or winter applications to alfalfa, clover, birdsfoot trefoil, crown vetch and sainfoin for both preemergence and postemergence control of susceptible winter annual and perennial grasses and for preemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds.

Dosage

Kerb 50-W may be applied at the rate of 1 to 4 lb of product (0.5 to 2 lb active ingredient) per broadcast acre application. The required rate will depend on the weed species present as well as the type of irrigation used or the dependability of rainfall following application. The effective rate will be higher in low rainfall areas or where furrow irrigation is used than in areas of dependable rainfall or where overhead irrigation is practiced. Follow the weed control instructions given in the chart below for fall or winter applications of Kerb 50-W:

Lb Kerb 50-W Per Broadcast Acre		
Weeds Controlled	**Dependable Rainfall or Overhead Irrigation**	**Low Rainfall or Furrow Irrigation**
Apply preemergence or postemergence to these weeds: barley, foxtail bluegrass, annual brome, downy (cheatgrass) chickweed grain, volunteer oat, wild ryegrass, Italian	1 - 1.5	1.5 – 2
bluegrass, Kentucky orchardgrass ryegrass, perennial	1.5 – 2	2 - 3
quackgrass	2 – 3	3 – 4
Apply preemergence only to these weeds: sorrel, red (from seed)	1.5 – 2	2 - 3
mustard, wild radish, wild rocket, London shepherdspurse	3	4

Note: For control of spring germinating cheatgrass and dodder, refer to specific instructions under Spring Use Directions for Established Alfalfa.

Timing and Application
Apply Kerb 50-W during the fall or winter months. Optimum herbicidal activity occurs when applications are made under cool temperature conditions **(55°to 60°F)** and are followed by rainfall or overhead irrigation. Applications must be made **before soil freeze-up**.

Applications may be made postemergence to established, actively growing or dormant forage legumes or to new plantings after the legume has reached the trifoliate leaf stage. In established forage legume stands, applications must be made after the last cutting when the weather and soil temperatures are cool. In fall seeded forage legumes, applications must be made after legumes have reached the trifoliate leaf stage. In spring-seeded forage legumes, applications of Kerb 50-W must be made the following fall or early winter to control winter annual and perennial grasses. Do not use Kerb 50-W as a preplant or preemergence treatment or before the trifoliate leaf stage of the legume has developed in new plantings as injury to the legume stand may result. Remove or disperse trash, crop residues and ashes before treatment.

Mix the specified amount of Kerb 50-W in clean water and apply uniformly with a ground sprayer at 20 to 50 gallons per acre. Use a conventional herbicide sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles at 40 to 60 psi.

Rotation Crops
Where rotation crops are to follow within one year of the Kerb 50-W treatment to alfalfa, clover, birdsfoot trefoil, crown vetch or sainfoin, follow the directions given in the Precautions section of this label under Rotation Crop Planting Information.

Specific Use Restrictions - Alfalfa, Clover, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Crown Vetch and Sainfoin
- Do not use more than 2 lb/acre active ingredient (4 lb/acre Kerb 50-W) per year.
- Do not harvest alfalfa seed within 50 days after application.
- Do not graze or harvest for forage or dehydration within the following intervals after application:

Alfalfa - below 3 lb /acre Kerb 50-W (west of Mississippi River)	25 days
Alfalfa -3 to 4 lb /acre Kerb 50-W (west of Mississippi River)	45 days
Clover, birdsfoot trefoil, crown vetch, sainfoin (entire U.S.) and alfalfa - Up to 4 lb /acre Kerb 50-W (East of Mississippi River)	120 days

Spring Use Directions for Established Alfalfa Dodder Control in Alfalfa Seed Crops

Only In California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington

Precautions
For effective control Kerb 50-W must be moved into the soil either by rainfall or irrigation before the germination of dodder. Preferably, irrigation must be made within 1 to 3 days following the Kerb 50-W application, but can be delayed up to 2 weeks if necessary provided that irrigation precedes dodder germination. If irrigation of the field treated with Kerb 50-W must be delayed, a light mechanical incorporation (maximum 1-inch depth) must follow the Kerb 50-W application and the field irrigated within 2 weeks.

When using flood type or overhead sprinkler irrigation systems the amount of irrigation following the Kerb 50-W application must not exceed one inch of water. Excess irrigation following the Kerb 50-W application and prior to germination of dodder may decrease the effectiveness of Kerb 50-W.

Dosage and Timing
For effective control, Kerb 50-W must be applied before dodder germinates. Follow directions given below depending on method of irrigation used:

Furrow Irrigation: Apply Kerb 50-W at the rate of 3 to 4 lb of product (1.5 to 2 lb active ingredient) per acre. Incorporate lightly at time of application and irrigate within seven days.
Flood Irrigation: Apply Kerb 50-W at the rate of 3 lb of product (1.5 lb active ingredient) per acre. Flood field with 0.5 to 1.0 inch of water within 1 to 3 days after application.
Overhead Sprinkler Irrigation: Use same directions as given above for flood irrigation.
Excessive amounts of irrigation water following Kerb 50-W application may adversely affect the herbicidal activity.

(SPRING APPLICATIONS)
Cheatgrass Control in Established Alfalfa (Spring Applications)

Dosage and Timing
Spring application of Kerb 50-W will control cheatgrass if application is made when cheatgrass has recently germinated or expected to germinate. Apply Kerb 50-W as a broadcast application at the rate of 1.5 to 2 lb of product (0.75 to 1 lb active ingredient) per acre.

Head Lettuce/Endive/Escarole/Radicchio Greens

Precautions
Kerb 50-W is a selective herbicide for the control of certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in direct seeded or transplanted head lettuce, endive, escarole and radicchio greens.

Weeds Controlled
Kerb 50-W is effective at 2 to 4 lb of product (1 to 2 lb active ingredient) per treated acre for the preemergence control of the following weeds:

Grasses
barley, foxtail
barley, volunteer
barnyardgrass
bluegrass, annual
brome, downy (cheatgrass)
canarygrass
crabgrass
foxtail, yellow
goosegrass
lovegrass
oats, volunteer
panicum, fall
ryegrass, Italian
rye, volunteer
wheat, volunteer

Broadleaf Weeds
carpetweed
chickweed, common
goosefoot, nettleleaf
henbit
knotweed
lambsquarters, common
morningglory, annual
mustard, wild
nettle, burning
nightshade, black
nightshade, hairy
purslane, common
rocket, London
shepherdspurse
smartweed, pale
tomato, volunteer

Dosage
Kerb 50-W may be applied at the rate of 2 to 4 lb of product (1 to 2 lb active ingredient) per acre broadcast application. The dosage rate required is dependent on soil texture and method of irrigation. At rates specified on this label, Kerb 50-W may not be applied for weed control on highly organic (peat and muck) soils.

For head lettuce, endive, escarole and radicchio greens, follow the dosage instructions listed in chart below:

Lb Kerb 50-W Per Broadcast Acre[1]			
Weeds	**Dependable Rainfall or Overhead Irrigation**	**Less Dependable Rainfall or Furrow Irrigation**	**Soil Texture Group[2]**
susceptible annual grasses	2 - 3 (surface application)	3 - 4 (soil incorporation)	coarse and medium textured soils
broadleaf weeds	3 - 4 (surface application)	4 (soil incorporation)	fine textured soils

[1] Reduce dosage rate accordingly for banded applications.
[2] Soil Texture Group
Coarse: sand, loamy sand, sandy loam
Medium: loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam
Fine: silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay

Crop Tolerance
Most varieties of head lettuce are highly tolerant of the specified rates of Kerb 50-W. Do not use more than 3 lb Kerb 50-W on val temp, grande verde and prima verde varieties of crisp head lettuce, or on endive, escarole and radicchio greens.

Timing and Application
Kerb 50-W can be applied either pre-plant, post-plant or postemergence to head lettuce, endive, escarole or radicchio greens in banded, bed-topped or broadcast applications. Most applications will be made preemergence to the crop just before or after planting and preemergence to the weeds. Applications can be made before or after thinning of head lettuce but must be made prior to weed emergence. Do not apply Kerb 50-W herbicide to head lettuce within 55 days of harvest and do not make more than one application to each crop of head lettuce, endive, escarole or radicchio greens.

Mix the specified amount of Kerb 50-W in clean water and apply uniformly with a ground sprayer in 20 to 50 gallons of water per treated acre. Reduce dosage and volume accordingly for banded treatments. Use a standard low pressure sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles that provide uniform spray distribution.

Application Moisture Requirements
Kerb 50-W acts mainly through root absorption, therefore it is necessary to move Kerb 50-W into the root zone of germinating weeds to provide effective control. This can be accomplished by overhead sprinkler irrigation, by rainfall or by shallow mechanical incorporation.

Sprinkler Irrigation
Kerb 50-W can be applied to the soil surface without mechanical incorporation after planting or transplanting if overhead irrigation is used. An initial irrigation of 1 to 2 inches must promptly follow the application of Kerb 50-W, especially in hot weather.

Applications Dependent on Natural Rainfall
In areas of dependable natural rainfall, Kerb 50-Ws can be applied as a surface treatment preemergence to the weeds. Applications to direct seeded or transplanted head lettuce, endive, escarole or radicchio greens are most successful when followed by 1/2 to 1 inch of rainfall within two to three days after application.

Furrow Irrigation -Mechanical Incorporation
Where rainfall is not dependable or supplementary overhead irrigation is not used, shallow pre-plant incorporation is required. PTO-driven incorporators or rolling cultivators that thoroughly mix Kerb 50-W into the top 2 inches of soil are suggested.

Incorporation must be simultaneous or immediately after application of Kerb 50-W, especially in hot weather. Irrigation must be started as soon as possible.

Where furrow irrigation is used, spray application and mechanical incorporation must be made after beds have been formed. Kerb 50-W will not be as effective if disced in prior to bed shaping.
Hoeing, thinning or shallow cultivation of soil treated with Kerb 50-W will not destroy its herbicidal activity.

Temperature
Kerb 50-W is not highly volatile, but it may degrade rather quickly if left exposed on the soil surface in warm weather. If applied when air temperatures exceed 85°F it must be shallow incorporated or watered into the soil as soon as possible, preferably within 1 or 2 days.

Rotation Crops
Follow the directions given in the Precautions section of this label under Rotation Crop Planting Information.

Head Lettuce/Endive/Escarole/Radicchio Greens - Specific Use Restrictions

- Do not apply Kerb 50-W to head lettuce, endive, escarole, radicchio varieties that will be harvested less than 55 days after treatment.
- Do not apply more than one application of Kerb 50-W to each crop of head lettuce, endive, escarole or radicchio greens.
- Do not apply Kerb 50-W to leaf lettuce.
- Do not apply more than 2 lb/acre active ingredient (4 lb/acre Kerb 50-W) per acre.

Rhubarb

(Oregon and Washington Only)

Precautions

Kerb 50-W is a selective herbicide for fall and winter applications to established rhubarb for both preemergence and postemergence control of winter annual and perennial grasses and chickweed and preemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds.

Dosage

Kerb 50-W may be applied at the rate of 2 to 4 lb of product (1 to 2 lb active ingredient) per acre broadcast application. The rate will depend on the weed species present. Follow the weed control instructions listed in the chart below:

Weeds Controlled	lb Kerb 50-W Per Acre[1] Dependable Rainfall or Overhead Irrigation[2]
bluegrass, annual brome, downy (cheatgrass) chickweed oat, wild sorrel, red (from seed)	2
bentgrass[3] bluegrass, Kentucky fescue, tall[3] orchardgrass[3] quackgrass ryegrass, perennial velvetgrass[3]	4

[1] Dosage rates specified are in pounds of Kerb 50-W per acre broadcast application. Reduce rates accordingly for banded applications.

[2] For effective weed control, rainfall or overhead irrigation is essential following the application of Kerb 50-W.

[3] Kerb 50-W at the rate of 4 lb product per acre may only provide partial control to these weeds.

Crop Tolerance

Established rhubarb plants, in a dormant growth condition, are tolerant to specified rates of Kerb 50-W. Do not apply Kerb 50-W to newly transplanted rhubarb or to rhubarb during the active growing stage.

Timing and Application

Apply Kerb 50-W in a single application during the fall or winter months as a broadcast surface application to dormant rhubarb. Optimum herbicidal activity occurs when applications are made after soil temperatures drop to 55°F or less and are followed by rainfall or overhead irrigation. Applications must be made prior to soil freeze up and snow cover.

Mix the specified amount of Kerb 50-W in clean water and apply uniformly with a low-pressure ground sprayer in 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre.

Rhubarb - Specific Use Restrictions

- Do not apply Kerb 50-W to rhubarb within 38 days of harvest.
- Use of Kerb 50-W in rhubarb is restricted to Oregon and Washington only.
- Do not apply more than 2 lb/acre active ingredient (4 lb/acre Kerb 50-W) or make more than one application per year .

Apple, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Plum, Prune and Grape Plantings

Precautions

Kerb 50-W is a selective herbicide for use in directed spray applications for the control of winter annual and perennial grasses and certain broadleaf weeds in non-bearing and bearing apples, apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, prunes and grape plantings.

Weed Control

Kerb 50-W is effective at 2 to 8 lb of product (1 to 4 lb active ingredient) per treated acre for the preemergence and postemergence control of susceptible winter annual and perennial grasses and chickweed and for preemergence control only of other broadleaf weeds listed on this label. Refer to chart in dosage rate section below for specific weeds controlled.

Dosage and Timing

Kerb 50-W may be applied in a single, directed application to labeled fruit trees and grape plantings at dosage rates of 2 to 8 lb of product (1 to 4 lb active ingredient) per treated acre. Application of Kerb 50-W must be in the fall, after the fruit is harvested, but prior to soil freeze-up.

The dosage rate required for effective weed control will depend on the weed species present and the soil texture of the area being treated. Follow the specific rate instructions given in the chart below for the use of Kerb 50-W in labeled fruit trees and grapes:

Weeds Controlled	Lb Kerb 50-W Per Acre Dependable Rainfall or Overhead Irrigation		
	Soil Texture Group[1]		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
bluegrass, annual brome, downy (cheatgrass) chickweed grain, volunteer oat, wild ryegrass, Italian sorrel, red (from seed)	2	3	4
bluegrass, Kentucky fescue, tall orchardgrass quackgrass ryegrass, perennial	3 - 4	4 – 6	6 - 8

[1] Soil Texture Group:
Coarse: sand, loamy sand, sandy loam
Medium: loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam
Fine: silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay.

Application

Mix the specified amount of Kerb 50-W in clean water and apply uniformly in 40 to 50 gallons of water per acre. Use a low pressure ground sprayer equipped with a breakaway boom and flat fan or off-center (OC) nozzles. Direct Kerb 50-W to the soil and the base of trees and vines.

Note: Dosage instructions listed on this label are for surface broadcast application. For banded treatments, reduce the amount of Kerb 50-W used per acre according to the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Width (in inches)}}{\text{Row Width (in inches)}} \times \text{Rate per Acre Broadcast} = \text{Amount Needed per Acre for Band Application}$$

Kerb 50-W may not be soil incorporated.

Crop Tolerance
When used according to label directions, established non-bearing or bearing fruit trees and grapes listed on this label are very tolerant to Kerb 50-W. Kerb 50-W may not be applied to seedling trees or vines less than 1 year old or to fall transplanted stock transplanted less than 1 year or to spring transplanted stock transplanted less than 6 months.

Cultural Considerations
Kerb 50-W acts mainly through root absorption in sensitive weed species. Dependable rainfall or overhead irrigation is essential following the application for effective weed control. Trash-free areas create ideal conditions for rapid movement of Kerb 50-W into the weed root zone following rain or irrigation. Clean cultivation before application is preferable but not necessary.

To obtain optimum weed control in areas not clean cultivated, the area to be treated must be free of surface litter (dead or decaying weeds, leaves, mowing clippings, etc.) If area to be treated is under a mixed grass or weed sod, it must be mowed and the clippings removed.

Apple, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Plum, Prune and Grape Plantings -
Specific Use Restrictions
- Do not feed or allow livestock to graze areas treated with Kerb 50-W.
- Do not apply more than 4 lb/acre active ingredient (8 lb/acre of Kerb 50-W) to labeled fruit trees or grapes or make more than one application per year.

Winter Peas

Winter Annual Weed Control In Winter Peas (Idaho, Oregon and Washington Only)

Precautions
Kerb 50-W is a selective herbicide for the control of certain winter annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in winter peas (*Pisum sativum* var. arvense).

Grasses
barley, volunteer
brome, downy
oat, volunteer
oat, wild
ryegrass, Italian
wheat, volunteer

Broadleaf Weeds
chickweed, common
chickweed, mouse-ear
henbit[1]
[1] Preemergence control only

Dosage
Apply Kerb 50-W in a single, broadcast application at the rate of 1.5 to 3 lb product (0.75 to 1.5 lb active) per treated acre. For grass weeds greater than three inches in height use the higher rate.

Timing
Apply Kerb 50-W from mid-fall to early winter (November to January) early postemergence to the peas. Peas should be in the second node stage of growth (two to three inches in size) at time of application.

Application
Mix the specified amount of Kerb 50-W in clean water and apply uniformly with a ground sprayer in 20 to 50 gallons of water per treated acre. Use a conventional herbicide sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles that provide uniform spray distribution. Do not feed treated vines to livestock or allow animals to graze on treated areas.

Winter Peas - Specific Use Restrictions
- Do not feed treated vines to livestock or allow animals to graze on treated areas.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 lb/acre active ingredient (3 lb/acre Kerb 50-W) or make more than one application per year.

Woody Ornamentals, Nursery Stock of Ornamentals, Christmas Trees

Precautions
Kerb 50-W is a selective herbicide for fall applications to established woody ornamentals, nursery stock of ornamentals and Christmas trees for the control of winter annual and perennial grasses and certain broadleaf weeds.

Crop Tolerance
At specified rates of Kerb 50-W the following trees and shrubs are tolerant to topical applications made in the fall:

arborvitae	firethorn	mountain ash
ash	flowering cherry	mountain laurel
azalea	flowering crabapple	oak
barberry	flowering quince	Ohio buckeye
basswood	forsythia	pine
beech	ginkgo	poplar
birch	hawthorn	privet
boxwood	hemlock	rhododendron
bradford pear	holly	spirea
cedar	honey locust	spruce
cotoneaster	juniper	sweetgum
dogwood	lilac	sycamore
douglas fir	linden	tuliptree
eastern redbud	London plane	viburnum
elm	magnolia	walnut
euonymus	maple	willow
fir	mock orange	yew

Kerb 50-W may be used on established trees and woody ornamentals. Kerb 50-W may not be used on seedling trees or shrubs less than one year old or to fall transplanted stock transplanted less than one year or to spring transplanted stock transplanted less than six months.

Weed Control
Kerb 50-W may be applied in fall applications at the rate of 2 to 4 lb of product (1 to 2 lb active ingredient) per broadcast acre for the preemergence and postemergence control of susceptible winter annual and perennial grasses and chickweed and for preemergence control only of other broadleaf weeds listed on this label. Refer to chart in Dosage and Timing section below for specific weeds controlled.

Dosage and Timing
Kerb 50-W may be applied in a single, fall application, either directed or topically applied, to woody ornamentals, nursery stock of ornamentals or Christmas trees at the rate of 2 to 4 lb of product (1 to 2 lb active ingredient) per broadcast acre. Apply Kerb 50-W in the fall prior to leaf drop and soil freeze-up. For control of winter annual or perennial grasses or chickweed, applications can be made either preemergence or postemergence to the weeds. For control of other labeled broadleaf weeds, preemergence applications must be used to achieve control.

The dosage rate required will depend on the weed species present in the area to be treated. Follow the weed control instructions given in the chart below:

Weeds Controlled	Lb Kerb 50-W Per Acre Broadcast Application
barley, foxtail bluegrass, annual brome, downy (cheatgrass) chickweed grain, volunteer ryegrass, Italian sorrel, red (from seed)	2
mustard, wild rocket, London shepherdspurse	3
bluegrass, Kentucky orchardgrass quackgrass ryegrass, perennial	4

Application
Mix the specified amount of Kerb 50-W in clean water and apply uniformly in 20 to 50 gallons per acre. Use a low pressure ground sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles spaced to provide uniform distribution.
Dosages listed on this label are for surface broadcast application. For banded treatments down the row, reduce the amount of Kerb 50-W used per acre according to the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width (in inches)}}{\text{Row Width (in inches)}} \times \text{Rate per Acre Broadcast} = \text{Amount Needed per Acre for Band Application}$$

Kerb 50-W must not be soil incorporated.

Note: Most ornamental turf grass species and ground covers are sensitive to Kerb 50-W. Avoid contact of Kerb 50-W with these plants from either direct application, spray drift or from applications to areas that may drain onto established ornamental turf and ground cover.

Soil and Moisture Requirements
Kerb 50-W is most active in coarse to medium textured soils of low organic matter and is relatively inactive in peat or muck soils or mineral soils high in organic matter content at rates specified in this label. Herbicidal activity is best in soils containing less than 4 percent organic matter. Use in soils of higher organic matter content may result in inconsistent or incomplete weed control.

Kerb 50-W acts mainly through root absorption in sensitive weed species. Dependable rainfall or overhead irrigation is essential following application for effective weed control.

Woody Ornamentals, Nursery Stock of Ornamentals/ Christmas Trees - Specific Use Restrictions
- Apply Kerb 50-W in the fall prior to soil freeze-up.
- Do not soil incorporate Kerb 50-W.
- Do not harvest plants for food or feed for at least one year after treatment.
- Do not apply more than 2 lb/acre active ingredient (4 lb/acre Kerb 50-W) or make more than one application per year.

ATTENTION: This product contains propyzamide (pronamide) a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Dow AgroSciences warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Dow AgroSciences MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperature, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used

To the extent consistent with applicable law, Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent consistent with applicable law, in no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Dow AgroSciences or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

Produced for
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Label Code: D02-855-004
Replaces Label: D02-855-003
LOES Number: 010-01590

EPA accepted 08/05/09

Revisions:

1. Revise lettuce to head lettuce
2. Remove CRP established grass stands, CRP fallowland, fallowland.
3. Revise rotational crop table to specify crop group 4
4. Update Storage and Disposal