



Bayer CropScience

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## HUSKIE™ HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No.: 264-1023

For use on Sorghum and Grass grown for seed

### *Supplemental Label*

## HUSKIE™ HERBICIDE

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read this label and the product package label before using this product. This Supplemental Label must be in possession of the user at the time of pesticide application. Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on the registered product package label for **HUSKIE™ HERBICIDE**

### HUSKIE™ HERBICIDE USE IN ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM ACRES (CRP)

Huskie™ Herbicide may be applied to conservation reserve acres and certain annual and established perennial grasses grown for seed for the management of broadleaf weeds and mannagrass.

### CROPS AND STAGE OF GROWTH AT APPLICATION

Huskie™ Herbicide may be applied from preemergence to established perennial ryegrass, annual ryegrass, tall fescue, fine fescue, Kentucky bluegrass and orchardgrass. Huskie™ Herbicide may be applied to established timothy.

### HUSKIE™ HERBICIDE APPLICATION RATE

Apply 13.5 – 15 ounces of Huskie™ Herbicide per application per acre depending on the target weed species. Two applications of Huskie™ Herbicide can be made per year separated by at least 30 days. Do not apply more than 30 ounces of Huskie™ Herbicide per acre per year.

### APPLICATION METHODS

#### Ground Application

Properly calibrated ground application equipment may be used to apply Huskie™ Herbicide postemergence as a foliar spray. Select spray nozzles that provide best spray distribution and weed coverage at the appropriate spray pressure. Avoid uneven spray distribution, skips, overlaps, and spray drift.

Apply the appropriate dosage of Huskie™ Herbicide broadcast in 10 or more gallons of water per acre to labeled crops listed in the **CROPS AND STAGE OF GROWTH AT APPLICATION** section of this label.

Under conditions where large weeds or dense weed populations are present or adverse environmental conditions exist, a greater spray volume of 15 – 20 gallons of spray solution per acre is required for best weed control. Do not apply with hollow cone type nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray. Use nozzles and spray pressure for ground application that deliver medium spray droplets as indicated in the nozzle manufacturer's catalogs such as 80-degree or 110-degree flat-fan nozzles in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572.1 for optimum spray coverage and canopy penetration. Use screens that are 50 mesh or larger.

Do not use flood-jet nozzles or cone nozzles. Nozzle types, nozzle spacings and lower spray pressures that produce coarse spray droplets may not provide adequate coverage of the weeds to ensure optimum control.

Do not apply this product with backpack or hand-held application equipment.

### WEED CONTROL

Apply Huskie™ Herbicide as directed to control many important broadleaf weeds and mannagrass in labeled grasses grown for seed.

## WEEDS CONTROLLED IN GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED AND CRP

<b>Weed Species</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>Weed Size</b>
Bittercress, small-flowered	<i>Cardamine parviflora</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	1- 6 leaf
Catchfly, nightflowering	<i>Silene noctiflora</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Cockle, white	<i>Melandrium noctiflorum</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Cowcockle	<i>Vaccaria pyramidata</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Dandelion (seedling)	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	3 inch rosette
Fiddleneck, coast *	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Fiddleneck, tarweed *	<i>Amsinckia lycopsoides</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Field pennycress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	1 - 8 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>	4 inch diameter
Gromwell, corn*	<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Hempnettle, common	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Kochia <sup>1</sup> *	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Jacobsadder sp.	<i>Polemoniaceae</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	1 - 6 leaf
London rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Mannagrass	<i>Glyceria sp.</i>	1 leaf – 2 tiller
Marshelder	<i>Iva xanthifolia</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Mustard, birdsrape / wild turnip	<i>Brassica rapa</i>	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Mustard, black	<i>Brassica nigra</i>	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Mustard, blue	<i>Chorispora tenella</i>	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Mustard, tumble / Jim Hill mustard	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Nightshade, cutleaf	<i>Solanum triflorum</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Nightshade, Eastern black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Nightshade, hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Palmer pigweed / Palmer amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Pennsylvania smartweed	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Pigweed, prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Pigweed, tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Prickly lettuce / China Lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Ragweed, giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Russian thistle <sup>1</sup> *	<i>Salsola kali</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Smartweed, pale	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Sowthistle <sup>1</sup> , annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Sowthistle <sup>1</sup> , perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Sowthistle, <sup>1</sup> spiny	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	1 - 6 leaf

<b>Weed Species</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>Weed Size</b>
Sunflower <sup>1</sup> , annual	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Tansymustard	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	4 inch diameter
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	1 - 4 leaf
Vol. canola	<i>Brassica napus</i>	1- 6 leaf or 4 inch diameter
Vol. soybean	<i>Glycine max</i>	1 - 4 trifoliates
Wallflower, bushy	<i>Erysimum repandum</i>	4 inch rosette
Waterhemp, tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	1 - 6 leaf
Wormood, biennial (seedling)	<i>Artemisia biennis</i>	2 inch

<sup>1</sup> Includes ALS, phenoxy or glyphosate resistant biotypes

\* These species will be controlled with 15 oz/A. Partial control should be expected when application rate is less than 15 oz/A

<b>Partial Control</b>	
<b>Weed Species</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>
Bedstraw, catchweed / cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Catchfly, cone	<i>Silene conoidea</i>
Catchfly, conical	<i>Silene colorata</i>
Catchfly, nightflowering	<i>Silene noctiflora</i>
Chamomile, false	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>
Chickweed, common <sup>1</sup>	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Dandelion (established)	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Jersalem artichoke	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Lanceleaf sage	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>
Marestail, common <sup>1</sup>	<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>
Mayweed chamomile / dogfennel <sup>1</sup>	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Nightshade, cutleaf	<i>Solanum triflorum</i>
Pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
Sharppoint fluvellin	<i>Kickxia elatine</i>

\* Partially controlled weeds may be stunted in growth and/or be reduced populations as compared to non-treated areas but control will generally not be commercially acceptable.

## USING HUSKIE™ HERBICIDE IN TANK MIXTURES WITH OTHER HERBICIDES OR WITH ADDITIVES

Huskie™ Herbicide is a very broad spectrum broadleaf herbicide. In certain weed control situations it may be advantageous to tank mix Huskie™ Herbicide with the herbicides listed below to provide expanded weed control.

Adding other products such as herbicides, pesticides or additives in tankmixture with Huskie™ Herbicide may increase the risk of crop response. If grass crop injury is a concern, do not add additives such as UAN or AMS or additional pesticides to the spray solution.

Refer to the individual product labels for specific use rates, necessary additives, application timings and/or precautions and restrictions. Use in accordance with the most restrictive label limitations and precautions.

Compatibility of Huskie™ Herbicide or labeled tank mix products should always be predetermined prior to spraying. For further information on evaluating tankmix compatibility, information on preparing tankmixtures or tank clean-up, refer to the instructions in the cereal section of this label under *Compatibility Testing With Tank Mix Partners*, *MIXING INSTRUCTIONS* and *TANK MIX RECOMMENDATIONS*.

### Tank Mixture Options For Weed Control

Puma®	2,4-D Ester/amine
Nortron	Aim™
Rely	Bronate Advanced™ *
	Buctril®*
	Curtail M/Curtail®
	Dicamba
	Goal
	Glean
	MCPA ester / MCPA amine
	Sencor®
	Starane®/Starane NXT/Starane Ultra
	WideMatch™

\* Equivalent bromoxynil products may be substituted in a tank mix for these products

### Tank Mixtures For Insect Control

Huskie™ Herbicide may be tank mixed with Baythroid®XL, Capture, Lorsban®, Mustang Max™, or Warrior® insecticides providing proper timing for insect and weed control are the same.

### Tank Mixtures For Disease Control

Fungicides such as, Absolute, Tilt®, Quadris®, Quilt™ or Bravo may be tank mixed with Huskie™ Herbicide when timing for application of each tank mix partner is the same.

Tank mix applications of herbicides with fungicides may cause temporary yellowing, leaf burn and or height reduction of the crop. Refer to the specific fungicide label for use directions, application rates, restrictions and a list of diseases controlled.

### SPRAY ADDITIVES

Huskie™ Herbicide is formulated as an emusifiable concentrate and is compatible with many commonly used tank mix partners. See Cereal section of this label for further information.

### RESTRICTIONS FOR HUSKIE™ HERBICIDE USE IN CRP and GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED:

1. Do not apply more than 30 ounces of Huskie™ Herbicide per acre per year.
2. Do not apply more than two applications of Huskie™ Herbicide per acre per year.
3. Grass forage may be cut or grazed seven days after application but do not cut for hay within 30 days after treatment.
4. Aerial and chemigation application are prohibited.

## **Grain Sorghum (to include grain and forage)**

### **USE INFORMATION**

Huskie™ Herbicide is a selective postemergence herbicide for control of important broadleaf weeds such as tall waterhemp, Palmer amaranth, redroot pigweed and other important broadleaf weeds in Grain Sorghum (to include grain and forage) and forage.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Huskie™ Herbicide is a postemergence herbicide and best results are obtained when applications are made to young actively growing broadleaf weeds. Huskie™ Herbicide is primarily absorbed through the foliage and rapidly inhibits photosynthesis and pigment synthesis, causing death in susceptible weeds.

Transitory leaf burn will occur after a Huskie™ Herbicide application in grain sorghum (to include grain and forage). Stunting and yellowing can also occur. These early symptoms generally dissipate within 21 days and do not affect yield. Crop injury will be greater when Huskie™ Herbicide is applied to small grain sorghum (to include grain and forage), that is stressed by unfavorable growing conditions. Environmental conditions such as high temperatures and humidity will amplify crop response.

### **APPLICATION TIMING**

#### **Grain Sorghum (to include grain and forage)**

Huskie™ Herbicide may be applied to actively growing grain sorghum (to include grain and forage) between 3 leaf stage of growth up 12 inches.

Crop tolerance is best when Huskie™ Herbicide is applied to actively growing grain sorghum (to include grain and forage).

#### **Weed Application Timing**

Huskie™ Herbicide is a postemergence herbicide and best results are obtained when applications are made to susceptible actively growing weeds up to four inches in height. Treat heavy weed infestations before they become competitive with the crop. To optimize yield potential, early removal of weeds is recommended. See **WEED CONTROL RECOMMENDATION CHART** for weed species controlled.

### **APPLICATION METHODS**

#### **Ground Application - Grain Sorghum (to include grain and forage)**

Use properly calibrated ground application equipment to apply Huskie™ Herbicide postemergence as a foliar spray. Select spray nozzles that provide best spray distribution and weed coverage at the appropriate spray pressure. Avoid uneven spray distribution, skips, overlaps, and spray drift.

Apply 12.8-16 oz of Huskie™ Herbicide per acre. Apply the appropriate dosage broadcast in a minimum of 10 or more gallons of water per acre. In denser canopies or larger weeds, 15 gallons of water per acre should be used so that thorough spray coverage will be obtained.

Two applications of Huskie™ Herbicide with a total of 32 oz may be applied per year. A maximum of 16 ounces of Huskie™ Herbicide per acre per application may be applied. There must be an interval of at least 11 days between Huskie™ Herbicide treatments.

Unacceptable crop response may occur if Huskie™ Herbicide is applied to acreage that has been previously treated with an application of any product containing mesotrione (products such as Lumax or Lexar).

Use nozzles and spray pressure for ground application that deliver medium spray droplets as indicated in the nozzle manufacturer's catalogs in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572 for optimum spray coverage and canopy penetration. The use of drift retardants are not recommended. Use screens that are 50 mesh or larger.

Do not use flood-jet nozzles or air induction nozzles. Nozzle types, nozzle spacings and lower spray pressures that produce coarse spray droplets may not provide adequate coverage of the weeds to ensure optimum control.

See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label for additional information on proper application of Huskie.

## WEED CONTROL WITH HUSKIE™ HERBICIDE IN GRAIN SORGHUM (TO INCLUDE GRAIN AND FORAGE)

Best weed control in grain sorghum (to include grain and forage) is achieved with an integrated management approach of crop rotation, herbicides and tillage. Weeds should be controlled prior to planting.

- Thorough spray coverage of weeds is necessary to obtain good weed control. Weed control may be reduced if weeds are under stress due to unfavorable growing conditions such as drought, very cold temperatures or a previous postemergence herbicide application.
- When Huskie™ Herbicide is applied under challenging conditions, the addition of one pound of ammonium sulfate (AMS) per acre **is recommended to optimize herbicidal activity.**

### Weeds Controlled in Grain Sorghum (to include grain and forage)

The following weeds will be controlled with Huskie™ Herbicide plus atrazine when applied up to the 4 inch stage of growth.

<b>Weed Species</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum cornutum</i>
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Dandelion (seedling)	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Devil's-claw	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>
Field pennycress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>
Hemp sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Horse purslane	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>
Kochia <sup>1</sup>	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Marestail, common <sup>1</sup>	<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>
Morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>
Morningglory, pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>
Morningglory, tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
Mustard, birdsrape / wild turnip	<i>Brassica rapa</i>
Mustard, black	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
Mustard, blue	<i>Chorispora tenella</i>
Mustard, tumble / Jim Hill mustard	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>
Mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Nightshade, Eastern black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>
Nightshade, hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>
Palmer pigweed / Palmer amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
Pigweed, prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed, tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Waterhemp, common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>
Waterhemp, tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>
Pennsylvania smartweed	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Ragweed, giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>

Russian thistle <sup>1</sup>	<i>Salsola kali</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Smell melon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>
Sunflower <sup>1</sup> , annual	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Tansymustard	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Vol. canola	<i>Brassica napus</i>
Vol. cotton	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>
Vol. soybean	<i>Glycine max</i>
Wallflower, bushy	<i>Erysimum repandum</i>
Western salsify	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>

<sup>1</sup> Includes ALS, phenoxy or glyphosate resistant biotypes

<b>Partial Control</b>	
Bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Catchfly, cone	<i>Silene conoidea</i>
Catchfly, conical	<i>Silene colorata</i>
Chamomile, false	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>
Dandelion (established)	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Jerusalem artichoke	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Lanceleaf sage	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>
Pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
Pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>
Puncturevine, common	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Redstem filaree / Storksbill	<i>Erodium cirutarium</i>
Swinecress	<i>Coronopus sp.</i>
Vol. flax	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>
Vol. lentils	<i>Lens culinaris</i>
Wormwood, absinth	<i>Artemesia absinthium</i>

Partially controlled weeds will be stunted in growth and/or be reduced in number as compared to non-treated areas and performance may not be commercially acceptable. Best results are obtained when weeds are treated with Huskie™ Herbicide before they reach 4 inches in height. The degree of weed control will vary with weed size, density, coverage and growing conditions.

## TANK MIX FOR GRAIN SORGHUM (TO INCLUDE GRAIN AND FORAGE)

When tank mixing, read and follow the precautionary statements, directions for use, species controlled, geographic, and other restrictions on the labeling of each tank mix partner used. Use in accordance with the most restrictive label limitations and precautions.

Prepare tankmixtures according to the guidelines described in the **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS** and **TANK MIX RECOMMENDATIONS** section.

### Tank Mixtures For Weed Control

Huskie™ Herbicide is a broadleaf herbicide and will not control key grass weeds in grain sorghum (to include grain and forage). It is advantageous to tankmix Huskie™ Herbicide with 0.25 – 1.0 pound atrazine per acre to strengthen and expand weed control. Refer to the specific atrazine product label for use directions, maximum application rates, restrictions and a list of weeds controlled for your area and soil type.

Huskie™ Herbicide plus atrazine may be tankmixed with phenoxy broadleaf herbicides such as 2,4-D or dicamba as needed. Consult the local BCS Representative or certified crop advisor for additional information.

### Tank mixtures For Insect Control

Huskie™ Herbicide may be tank mixed with Baythroid®XL for insect control provided the proper timing for insect and weed control are the same.

**DO NOT** apply Huskie™ Herbicide in tankmixture with Lorsban as unacceptable crop response may occur.

## PRECAUTIONS FOR HUSKIE™ HERBICIDE USE IN GRAIN SORGHUM (TO INCLUDE GRAIN AND FORAGE)

- Transitory grain sorghum (to include grain and forage) leaf burn will occur after a Huskie™ Herbicide application. Do not apply Huskie™ Herbicide if transient early season crop injury is not acceptable.
- Different sorghum varieties may differ in their tolerance to postemergence herbicides. If a variety or hybrid has not been tested (especially newly released varieties), treat only a small area until tolerance is confirmed before treating large acreages. Sensitivity of sweet sorghum (sorgo), sudangrass, sorghum-sudangrass hybrids, or dual-purpose sorghum varieties to Huskie™ Herbicide is not known and the use of Huskie™ Herbicide on these sorghum types is not recommended.
- Applications should be made to actively growing weeds. Weed control may be reduced when weeds are under stress due to severe weather conditions, drought, very cold temperatures or a previous postemergence herbicide application. Weed control may be reduced if the herbicide application is made under dry, dusty conditions – especially in the wheel track areas.

## RESTRICTIONS FOR HUSKIE™ HERBICIDE USE IN GRAIN SORGHUM (TO INCLUDE GRAIN AND FORAGE):

1. Do not apply more than 32 oz Huskie™ Herbicide per acre per year.
2. Do not apply more than two applications of Huskie™ Herbicide per acre separated by at least 11 days per year.
3. Do not apply Huskie™ Herbicide in tankmixture with Lorsban.
4. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
5. Do not graze or cut for forage 7 days of a Huskie™ Herbicide application.
6. Do not harvest for grain or stover within 60 days of a Huskie™ Herbicide application.
7. Aerial and chemigation application are prohibited.

For MEDICAL And TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577  
For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)

*As with any crop-protection product, always read and follow label directions.  
For additional information call toll-free 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937).*