

PEEL HERE TO OPEN ►

Agri Star™
By Albaugh Inc.

Five Star™

**POSTEMERGENCE BROADLEAF HERBICIDE
SPECIAL LOW VOLATILE FORMULATION FOR CONTROL OF
BROADLEAF WEEDS IN CERTAIN CROPS AND NONCROP AREAS**

NET CONTENTS:

2 1/2 GAL.

See inside booklet for additional
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Manufactured by:

ALBAUGH, INC.
Ankeny, Iowa 50021

**FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK,
FIRE, OR EXPOSURE, CALL
CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300**

4020AL / AD 022003

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl) ester of
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 81.8%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 18.2%
TOTAL 100.0%

*Equivalent to 54.2% or 5 lbs. per gallon of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.

EPA Reg. No. 42750-49

EPA Est. No. 42750-MO-1

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

FIRST AID

If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
In 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 immediately 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 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category E on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves Category E, such as barrier laminate \geq 14 mils, or nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, or neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, or viton \geq 14 mils, shoes plus socks, protective eyewear.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

For containers over 1 gallon and less than 5 gallons in capacity: Mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump or spigot) to transfer the contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical-resistant apron in addition to other required PPE.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

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

For containers of 5 gallons or more in capacity: A mechanical system (probe and pump or spigot) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)], 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and non-target plants. 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 disposing of equipment washwaters.

GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION: Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

NONTARGET PLANT PRECAUTIONS: This herbicide may cause injury to desirable plants by contacting foliage, stems or roots. Use care in all applications to avoid surface water or soil transport to nontarget plant areas. Avoid contamination of irrigation or domestic water supplies. Although this product is a low volatile formulation, at high

temperatures (about 85°F, or higher), vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants growing nearby such as cotton, grapes, tobacco, fruit trees, legumes, vegetables, and ornamentals. Avoid applications in the vicinity of susceptible plants, or when winds are blowing toward nearby susceptible plants, or when temperature inversions are expected. Avoid direct application or spray drift to susceptible plants since very small quantities of this herbicide can cause severe injury in the growing or dormant period. Plants contacted may be killed or suffer significant injury resulting in grade or yield losses. Do not apply in greenhouses.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

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 12 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, chemical-resistant gloves Category E, such as barrier laminate \geq 14 mils, or nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, or neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils or viton \geq 14 mils, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

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.

USE REQUIREMENTS FOR PASTURES, PERENNIAL GRASSLANDS, RANGELAND, FALLOW LAND AND NONCROP AREAS: Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried. For early entry to treatment areas, wear eye protection, chemical-resistant gloves Category E such as barrier laminate \geq 14 mils, or nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, or neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils or viton \geq 14 mils, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes.

TURF USE REQUIREMENTS: Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried. Note: For application to turf being grown for sale or other commercial use as sod, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes, follow AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS on this label.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Avoid contamination of fertilizers, seeds, plants, insecticides and fungicides in storage. It is preferable to store all pesticides in a locked area. Containers with screw caps should be closed tightly when not in use. When transfer to another container is necessary because of leakage or damage, carefully mark and identify contents of new container. If label is damaged or missing, contact dealer or manufacturer. Absorb spills with granular clay absorbent and dispose of as indicated under Pesticide Disposal. If this product is stored below freezing, it is suggested that it be allowed to warm to at least 40°F and be agitated before use.

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (continued)

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by 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 DISPOSAL: 1 or 2 1/2 Gallon Plastic Bottles and Non-Returnable Plastic Drums: Do not reuse empty container. Triple rinse (or equivalent), adding rinsate to spray tank. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Non-Returnable Metal Drums: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Returnable Non-Bulk or Bulk Containers: Return empty container to point of purchase.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Best results will be obtained when Five Star is applied during warm weather to young weeds that are actively growing under good moisture conditions. Lowest recommended rates will generally be satisfactory on susceptible annual weed seedlings. For listed perennial or biennial weeds and under certain conditions such as drought or cool temperatures where control is difficult, the higher recommended rates may be required. In general, only weeds emerged at the time of application will be affected.

When Five Star is used for weed control in actively growing crops, the growth stage of the crop must be considered. Proper timing is required to obtain maximum crop tolerance and to avoid crop injury. Weed control and crop tolerance of this product may be affected by local conditions, crop varieties, cultural practices, application methods and other factors. Users should consult Agricultural Extension Service, agricultural experiment station, university weed specialists, seed companies or other qualified crop advisors for information pertaining to local use. In general, weed control and crop tolerance will be best when plants have neither too little nor excessive moisture before or after application, and the crop is not under other stresses.

Certain states have regulations which may affect the use of this product. Contact your state pesticide authority for additional information.

Soil residue of this product may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Five Star is an emulsifiable concentrate formulation intended for dilution in water for many applications. For certain specified applications, liquid fertilizer or oil may replace part or all of the water as diluent.

If dry flowable (DF), wettable powder (WP) or flowable (F) tank mix products are to be used, these should generally be added to the spray tank before Five Star. Refer to mixing directions on tank mix product labels.

For best results, thoroughly clean sprayer immediately after use by flushing system with water and heavy duty detergent.

Water Spray: To prepare a water spray mixture, fill clean spray tank about 1/2 to 2/3 full with clean water. Add required amount of Five Star with agitation turned on. Continue agitation while adding balance of water and during spray operations. Note: This product forms an emulsion in water and can separate upon prolonged standing. If spray mixture is allowed to stand, agitate it before use to assure uniformity.

Liquid Fertilizer Spray: Due to increased risk of crop foliage burn with fertilizer, use only as recommended on this label. Use fertilizer rate recommended locally. Fill clean spray tank about 1/2 to 2/3 full with liquid nitrogen fertilizer (UAN or urea) solution. Add required amount of Five Star with vigorous agitation running. Continue agitation while adding balance of liquid fertilizer and during spray operations. Application should be made immediately. Overnight storage of mixture is not recommended. Application during very cold (near freezing) temperatures is not advisable.

AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Spray Drift Management

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target 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 states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the [Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory](#).

[Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory](#)

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

Information on 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 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 produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. 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

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target 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 downwind. Therefore, on the up and down wind 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 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided 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

Applications should not occur 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. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied 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 LISTS

Five Star will control or partially control the following weeds in addition to many other susceptible noxious plants. Locally resistant biotypes of listed weeds may be suppressed, but tank mixing an herbicide with a different mode and site of action is advisable for such biotypes. Certain weeds, especially deep-rooted perennials and woody varieties, may require repeat applications of Five Star for control or suppression. Regrowth of perennials may occur.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Arrowhead	Coffeeweed	Klamathweed
Artichoke	Cornflower	Ladysthumb
Blue thistle	Creeping jenny	Lambsquarters, common
Blueweed, Texas	Croton (Texas, woolly)	Loco, bigbend
Boxelder	Dogfennel (mayweed)	Mallow, (Venice, dwarf, little)
Bittercress, smallflowered	Elderberry	Marestail
Blue lettuce	Evening primrose, common	Marshelder
Broomweed, common	Evening primrose, cutleaf	Mexicanweed
Bull nettle	Fanweed	Milk vetch
Burdock, common	Figwort	Morningglory (annual, common, ivy, woolly)
Burhead	Four o'clock	Mousetail
Buttercup, smallflowered	Galinsoga (elderberry, hairy)	Mustards (except blue), prior to bolting
Carolina geranium	Goatsbeard	Pennycress (fanweed)
Carpetweed	Healall	Pepperweeds (except perennial)
Catnip	Horsetail	Plantains
Chickweed	Ironweed	Poison ivy
Chicory	Jerusalem artichoke	
Cinquefoil, common and rough	Jewelweed	
Cocklebur, common	Jimsonweed	

WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)

Poorjoe	Speedwell	Wild parsnip
Puncture vine	Stinkweed	Wild radish
Purslane, common	Sumacs	Wild rape
Quickweed	Sunflower	Wild sweet potato
Ragweeds (common, giant)	Sweetclover (annual)	Willow
Redstem	Tumbleweed	Witchweed
Rough fleabane	Velvetleaf	Wormwood
Shepherdspurse	Vetches, except hairy	Yellow goatsbeard
Sicklepod	Virginia copperleaf	Yellow rocket
Sneezeweed, bitter	Wild hemp	Yellow starthistle
Sowthistle (annual, spiny)	Wild lettuce	
Spanishneedles	Wild mustard	

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED

(higher rates and/or repeated applications may be needed)

Alfalfa	Ground ivy	Sage, coastal
Beggarticks	Hawkweed	Sagebrush (big, sand)
Bindweeds (hedge, European)	Henbit	Salsify (western, common)
Buckbrush	Hoary cress	Sand shinnery oak
Bull thistle	Knotweed	Smartweed, annual
Canada thistle	Many-flowered aster	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Chamise	Manzanita	Tansy ragwort
Clover, red	Musk thistle	Vervains
Corn gromwell	Nettles	Vetch, hairy
Coyotebrush	Peppergrass	Western ironweed
Dandelion	Prickly lettuce	Wild carrot
Docks	Rabbitbrush	Wild garlic
Dogbanes	Russian thistle	Wild onion
Goldenrod		

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED AND FOR WHICH LOCALLY RESISTANT BIOTYPES MAY OCCUR

Pigweed

WEEDS SUPPRESSED WHEN ANOTHER LABELED HERBICIDE IS ALSO APPLIED

Bindweed (field)

Russian knapweed

TANK MIXES

Unless otherwise prohibited on this label or the label of an intended tank mix product, Five Star may be applied in combination with any herbicide registered for the same crop, timing, and method of application. Observe the most restrictive label statements of various tank mix products used. Liability for crop injury resulting from a tank mixture not specified on this label is specifically disclaimed by Albaugh, Inc.

COMPATIBILITY

Before full-scale mixing of this product with other herbicides, fertilizer solutions and adjuvants, it is advisable to determine the compatibility of the proposed mixture. Use proportionate quantities of each ingredient and mix in a small container. Always mix one product thoroughly with the diluent before adding another product. If no incompatibility is evident after 30 minutes, the mixture is generally compatible for spraying.

PLANTING IN TREATED AREAS

Labeled Crops: Within 29 days following an application of this product, plant only those crops named as use sites on this or other registered 2,4-D labels. Follow more specific limitations, if any, provided in the directions for individual crops. Labeled crops may be at risk for crop injury or loss when planted soon after application, especially in the first 14 days. Degradation factors described below should be considered in weighing this risk.

Other Crops: All other crops may be planted 30 or more days following an application without concern for illegal residues in the planted crop. However, under certain conditions, there may be risk of injury to susceptible crops. Degradation factors described below should be considered in weighing this risk. Under normal conditions, any crop may be planted without risk of injury if at least 90 days of soil temperatures above freezing have elapsed since application.

Degradation Factors: When planting into treated areas, the risk of crop injury is less if lower rates of product were applied and conditions following application have included warm, moist soil conditions that favor rapid degradation of 2,4-D. Risk is greater if higher rates of product were applied and soil temperatures have been cold and/or soils have been excessively wet or dry in the days following application. Consult your local Agricultural Extension Service for information about susceptible crops and typical soil conditions in your area.

APPLICATIONS

Read all preceding general sections of label and disclaimer before use.

Unless otherwise specified, applications may be made by ground or air equipment.

Ground applications may provide more thorough coverage and better weed control.

For selective postemergent weed control in crops, do not add oil, surfactant, fertilizer or other additives unless specifically recommended on this label.

CORN (FIELD, SWEET AND POP)

Five Star may be applied to corn at several different timings. In all cases, plant corn to a uniform depth of at least 1 1/2 inches. Avoid applying this product with Accent® SP Herbicide because severe grass control antagonism may occur. Five Star should be applied at least 7 days before or 3 days after Accent SP Herbicide.

Preplant: To control existing broadleaf weed seedlings or burn down susceptible cover crops prior to planting, apply Five Star from 7 to 14 days before planting. To control grasses and certain other problem weeds, it may be desirable to use a tank mixture with other herbicides. Liquid fertilizers and agriculturally approved surfactants may be added. Observe the most restrictive label statements of various tank mix products used. Use Five Star rates according to the following table:

CORN PREPLANT APPLICATION RATES

Soil Texture	Organic Matter	Rate Per Acre
Fine or medium (silt and clay loams)	Less than 1%	Do not apply
	1% or more	6.4 to 19.2 fl. oz.
Coarse (sand, sandy loam, loamy sand)	Less than 2%	Do not apply
	2% or more	6.4 to 12.8 fl. oz.

Preemergence: To control small broadleaf weeds, apply Five Star after planting but before corn emerges. Liquid fertilizers and agriculturally approved surfactants may be added. Do not apply Five Star preemergence if a preplant application of this product was made. Use Five Star rates according to the following table:

CORN PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION RATES

Soil Texture	Organic Matter	Rate Per Acre
Fine or medium (silt and clay loams)	Less than 1%	Do not apply
	1% or more	6.4 to 16 fl. oz.
Coarse* (sand, sandy loam, loamy sand)	Less than 2%	Do not apply
	2% or more	6.4 fl. oz.

*Partial weed control may result on coarse soils due to lower rate.

Postemergence:

General Information: Do not apply with liquid fertilizer or oil. Many types of adjuvants will increase risk of crop injury. Where an adjuvant is required because of tank mixing with another herbicide, use lowest recommended concentration of a nonionic surfactant (often 0.25% vol./vol. or less) to minimize such risk. Treated crop may be brittle and subject to breaking by wind and/or cultivation, especially in the 2 weeks following Five Star application.

Early Postemergence: To control small broadleaf weeds, apply Five Star broadcast from spike to 4-leaf stage of crop or up to 8 inches tall, whichever comes first. Avoid spraying just after corn leaves unfold. Postemergence application should not follow a preplant or preemergence application by less than 3 weeks. Use Five Star rates according to the table below.

Late Postemergence: Typical timing for this application is when most broadleaf weeds are no more than 4 to 6 inches tall and corn is between 8 to 16 inches tall. The timing can extend until corn is 36 inches tall or to tasseling, whichever occurs first, but weeds usually become too large and hard to control. Perennial weeds should be in the bud to bloom stage for best results. Apply as a directed spray using drop nozzles to keep spray off crop foliage. Do not apply from tasseling to hard dough stage. Use Five Star rates according to the following table:

CORN POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION RATES

Crop Stage	Comments	Rate Per Acre*
Spike to 4-leaf, or up to 8 inches tall	Early postemergence over-the-top broadcast spray. Ground or aerial application.	3.2 to 9.6 fl. oz.
8 to 36 inches tall, before tasseling	Late postemergence directed spray using drop nozzles. Ground application only.	4.8 to 9.6 fl. oz.

*Lowest rates may not provide adequate weed control unless used in a tank mixture with another registered herbicide.

Preharvest: After the hard dough (or denting) stage when silks have turned brown, apply 12.8 to 25.6 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre to suppress perennial weeds such as hemp dogbane or field bindweed, and many tall weeds such as cocklebur, pigweed and sunflower that interfere with harvest. Weed seed production will also be suppressed if Five Star application is prior to the flowering stage of weeds. The high rate is recommended under dry conditions. Do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application.

Postharvest: Following the harvest of corn, certain perennial or biennial weeds produce new fall growth. To aid in suppressing these weeds before a hard freeze, Five Star may be applied at the rate of 12.8 to 25.6 fluid ounces per acre either alone or in combination with other registered herbicides such as certain formulations of dicamba and picloram. See "Planting in Treated Areas" section. Follow more restrictive limitations, if any, for tank mix products used.

SORGHUM (MILO-GRAIN)

Postemergence: To control small broadleaf weeds, apply when sorghum is 6 to 15 inches tall to top of canopy. If sorghum is taller than 8 inches to top of canopy, use drop nozzles to keep spray off crop foliage. Do not treat during the boot, flowering or early dough stages. Do not foliage or feed fodder for 7 days following application. Use Five Star rates according to the following table:

SORGHUM (MILO) POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION RATES

Crop Stage	Comments	Rate Per Acre*
6 to 8 inches tall	Over-the-top broadcast spray. Ground or aerial application.	3.2 to 9.6 fl. oz.
8 to 15 inches tall	Directed spray using drop nozzles. Ground application only.	4.8 to 9.6 fl. oz.

*Lowest rates may not provide adequate weed control unless used in a tank mixture with another registered herbicide. Highest rates may have increased risk of injury.

SORGHUM-SUDAN GRASS HYBRIDS (FORAGE CROP ONLY)

Postemergence: To control small broadleaf weeds, apply Five Star when sorghum-sudan has at least 6 leaves, is well established, and is 5 to 10 inches tall. Do not treat crop over 10 inches tall through maturity.

Plant Response: Even when Five Star is sprayed at the proper stage, some crop injury is likely, including reduced seed production. If risk of crop injury is unacceptable, do not use this product. The lower rate may reduce the risk of crop injury, but will result in reduced weed control.

Livestock Feeding Restrictions: Do not feed fodder for 7 days following application. Do not graze meat animals on treated areas within 3 days before slaughter. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.

SORGHUM-SUDAN GRASS POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION RATES

Crop Stage	Rate Per Acre
At least 6 leaves, well established, 5 to 10 inches tall	6.4 to 12.8 fl. oz.

SMALL GRAINS (WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE) NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME

Apply Five Star to small grains as directed below.

Livestock Feeding Restrictions: Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock if an emergency and/or preharvest treatment is applied.

Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizers: At full tiller, Five Star may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizers suitable for foliar application to small grains. Refer to "Mixing Instructions" section of label for further information. Fertilizers can increase foliage contact burn of herbicides. Reducing the fertilizer rate and concentration will reduce the hazard of foliage burn.

Spring Wheat and Barley:

Onset Of Tillering Stage: Grains are generally tolerant of these treatments, but risk of crop injury is greater than at full tillering stage. Do not make application if the risk of injury is unacceptable.

Five Star: Apply 6.4 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre in the spring when grain has 1 or more tillers as well as 3 or more leaves. Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

Five Star + Ally®: Refer to the Ally label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the onset of tillering stage defined as follows. Grain should have 1 or more tillers as well as 3 or more leaves. Use the labeled rate of Ally plus 6.4 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant. Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

Five Star + Amber®: Refer to the Amber label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the onset of tillering stage defined as follows. Grain should have 1 or more tillers as well as 3 or more leaves. Use the labeled rate of Amber plus 6.4 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant. Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

Five Star + Ally® + Dicamba: Refer to the Ally and dicamba labels for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of these tank mixtures is the onset of tillering stage defined as follows: Grain should have 1 or more tillers as well as 3 to 5 leaves for wheat and 3 to 4 leaves for barley. Use the labeled rates of Ally and dicamba plus 6.4 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant.

Five Star + Amber® + Dicamba: Refer to the Amber and dicamba labels for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of these tank mixtures is the onset of tillering stage defined as follows: Grain should have 1 or more tillers as well as 3 to 5 leaves for wheat and 3 to 4 leaves for barley. Use the labeled rates of Amber and dicamba plus 6.4 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant.

Full Tillering Stage: For these applications, full tillering stage is defined as follows. Grain should have 3 or more tillers and the flag leaf should not be visible.

Five Star: Apply 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre when grain is in the full tiller stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall). Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

Five Star + Ally®: Refer to the Ally label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Ally plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant.

Five Star + Amber®: Refer to the Amber label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Amber plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Surfactant may be deleted if liquid fertilizer is at least 50% of the spray mixture, but weed control may be reduced on some species. The combination of surfactant and liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury.

Five Star + Express® OR Five Star + Express® + Bromoxynil: Refer to the Express and bromoxynil labels for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of these tank mixtures is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Express plus 3.2 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 0.125% to 0.25% (vol./vol.). If liquid fertilizer is used, 0.06% to 0.25% (vol./vol.) nonionic surfactant is recommended. Control of certain weeds may be enhanced by adding 1/4 to 1/2 pound active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil product registered for such application.

Five Star + Finesse®: Refer to the Finesse label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Finesse plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer as a substitute for nonionic surfactant. The combination of surfactant and liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury.

Five Star + Glean® FC: Refer to the Glean FC label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Glean FC plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer as a substitute for nonionic surfactant. The combination of surfactant and liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury.

Five Star + Harmony® Extra: Refer to the Harmony Extra label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Harmony Extra plus 3.2 to 6.4 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 0.125% to 0.25% (vol./vol.) proportional to the Five Star rate used. If liquid fertilizer is used, 0.06% to 0.25% (vol./vol.) nonionic surfactant is recommended.

Emergency Weed Control: Higher rates, up to 25.6 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre, may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas, such as under dry conditions especially in western areas. These higher rates increase the risk of crop injury. The severity of the weed problem should be balanced against the possibility of crop injury. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from boot to dough stage.

Winter Wheat, Barley and Rye:

Onset of Tilling Stage: Grains are generally tolerant of these treatments, but risk of crop injury is greater than at full tillering stage. Do not make application if the risk of injury is unacceptable.

Five Star: Apply 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre in the spring when grain has 1 or more tillers as well as 3 or more leaves. Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

Five Star + Ally®: Refer to the Ally label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the onset of tillering stage defined as follows: Grain should have 1 or more tillers as well as 3 or more leaves. Use the labeled rate of Ally plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant. Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

Five Star + Amber®: This tank mixture is for winter wheat and barley. Refer to the Amber label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the onset of tillering stage as defined as follows: Grain should have 1 or more tillers as well as 3 or more leaves. Use the labeled rate of Amber plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant. Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

Five Star + Ally® + Dicamba: Refer to the Ally and dicamba labels for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of these tank mixtures is the onset of tillering stage defined as follows: Grain should have 1 or more tillers as well as 3 to 5 leaves for wheat or rye and 3 to 4 leaves for barley. Use the labeled rate of Ally and dicamba plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant.

Five Star + Amber® + Dicamba: This tank mixture is for winter wheat and barley. Refer to the Amber and dicamba labels for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of these tank mixtures is the onset of tillering stage defined as follows: Grain should have 1 or more tillers as well as 3 to 5 leaves for wheat or rye and 3 to 4 leaves for barley. Use the labeled rate of Amber and dicamba plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant.

Full Tillering Stage: For these applications, full tillering stage is defined as follows: Grain should have 3 or more tillers and the flag leaf should not be visible.

Five Star: Apply 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre when grain is in the full tiller stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall). Do not apply from boot to dough stage.

Five Star + Ally® OR Five Star + Ally® + Dicamba: This tank mixture is for winter wheat and barley. Refer to the Ally and dicamba labels for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of these tank mixtures is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Ally and dicamba plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer in addition to or as a substitute for nonionic surfactant.

Five Star + Amber® OR Five Star + Amber® + Dicamba: This tank mixture is for winter wheat and barley. Refer to the Amber and dicamba labels for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of these tank mixtures is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Amber and dicamba plus 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Surfactant may be deleted if liquid fertilizer is at least 50% of the spray mixture, but weed control may be reduced on some species. The combination of surfactant and liquid fertilizer increases the risk for crop injury.

Five Star + Express® OR Five Star + Express® + Bromoxynil: This tank mixture is for winter wheat and barley. Refer to the Express and bromoxynil labels for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of these tank mixtures is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Express plus 3.2 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 0.125% to 0.25% (vol./vol.). If liquid fertilizer is used, 0.06% to 0.25% (vol./vol.) nonionic surfactant is recommended. Control of certain weeds may be enhanced by adding 1/4 to 1/2 pound active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil product registered for such application.

Five Star + Finesse®: This tank mixture is for winter wheat and barley. Refer to the Finesse label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Finesse plus 6.4 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer as a substitute for nonionic surfactant. The combination of surfactant and liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury.

Five Star + Glean® FC: This tank mixture is for winter wheat and barley. Refer to the Glean FC label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Glean FC plus 6.4 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mixture. Do not use liquid fertilizer as a substitute for nonionic surfactant. The combination of surfactant and liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury.

Five Star + Harmony® Extra: This tank mixture is for winter wheat and barley. Refer to the Harmony Extra label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixtures is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Harmony Extra plus 3.2 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 0.125% to 0.25% (vol./vol.). If liquid fertilizer is used, 0.06% to 0.25% (vol./vol.) nonionic surfactant is recommended.

Emergency Weed Control: For improved control of difficult weeds and heavy weed infestations, apply up to 25.6 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. These higher rates increase the risk of crop injury. The severity of the weed problem should be balanced against the possibility of crop injury. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from boot to dough stage.

Spring Seeded Oats:

Full Tilling Stage: For these applications, full tillering stage is defined as follows: Grain should have 3 or more tillers and the flag leaf should not be visible. Oats are less tolerant to Five Star than wheat and barley and present a greater risk of crop injury. The severity of the weed problem should be balanced against the possibility of crop injury. Larger weeds and hard-to-kill weeds may be poorly controlled, especially under dry conditions.

Five Star: Apply 6.4 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre when grain is in the full tiller stage as specified above. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from boot to dough stage.

Five Star + Harmony® Extra: Refer to the Harmony Extra label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is the full tiller stage as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Harmony Extra plus 3.2 to 6.4 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 0.125% to 0.25% (vol./vol.). If liquid fertilizer is used, 0.06% to 0.25% (vol./vol.) nonionic surfactant is recommended. The combination of surfactant and liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury.

Fall Seeded Oats (Southern) Grown for Grain:

Five Star: Apply 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre after full tillering, but prior to joints forming in the stem. Do not apply until after tillering nor from jointing to dough stage. Oats are less tolerant to Five Star than wheat or barley and present a greater risk of crop injury. The severity of the weed problem should be balanced against the possibility of crop injury, especially at higher rates. Avoid spraying during or immediately following cold weather.

Five Star + Harmony® Extra: Refer to the Harmony Extra label for complete directions and precautions. The crop stage for application of this tank mixture is after full tillering and prior to jointing as specified above. Use the labeled rate of Harmony Extra plus 3.2 to 9.6 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. A nonionic surfactant may be added at the rate of 0.125% to 0.25% (vol./vol.). If liquid fertilizer is used, 0.06% to 0.25% (vol./vol.) nonionic surfactant is recommended. The combination of surfactant and liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury.

Preharvest Treatment (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye):

Apply 12.8 to 25.6 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. In tank mixtures with other herbicides registered for preharvest application, a rate of 6.4 to 9.6 fluid ounces per acre may be desired. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is sufficient to cause succulent weed growth. Addition of a nonionic surfactant or similar product usually improves weed control.

Postharvest (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye):

Following harvest, a flush of new weed growth may occur. For control of many annual broadleaf species, apply Five Star at up to 12.8 fluid ounces per acre. Also, certain perennial or biennial weeds may produce new fall growth in stubble grain fields. To aid in suppressing these weeds, Five Star may be applied at the rate of 12.8 to 25.6 fluid ounces per acre either alone or in combination with other registered herbicides such as dicamba or picloram. See "Planting in Treated Areas" section. Follow more restrictive limitations, if any, for tank mix products used.

FALLOW LAND

Fallow land or land idle between crops may be subject to unwanted weed growth. For control of many annual broadleaf species, apply Five Star at the rate of 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces per acre. To aid in suppressing certain perennial or biennial broadleaf weeds, Five Star may be applied at the rate of 12.8 to 25.6 fluid ounces per acre either alone or in combination with other registered herbicides such as dicamba or picloram. Use the higher rate on older plants, drought stressed plants or for hard-to-kill species. See "Planting in Treated Areas" section. Follow more restrictive limitations, if any, for tank mix products used. Five Star may be used to kill fall alfalfa stands in preparation for spring planting of row crops under conservation tillage. The treated alfalfa crop cannot be grazed, fed to livestock or cut for hay.

COTTON STUBBLE

For control of many annual broadleaf species, apply Five Star at the rate of 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces per acre. To aid in suppressing certain perennial or biennial broadleaf weeds (including cotton regrowth), Five Star may be applied at the rate of 12.8 to 25.6 fluid ounces per acre either alone or in combination with other registered herbicides such as dicamba. Use the higher rate on older plants, drought stressed plants or for hard-to-kill species. Follow more restrictive limitations, if any, for tank mix products used.

Within 29 days following an application of this product, plant only those crops named as use sites on the Five Star label or other registered 2,4-D labels. Follow more specific limitations, if any, provided in the directions for individual crops. Labeled crops may be at risk for crop injury or loss when planted soon after application, especially in the first 14 days. All other crops may be planted 30 or more days following an application without concern for illegal residues in the planted crop. However, under certain conditions, there may be risk of injury to susceptible crops. Under normal conditions, any crop may be planted without risk of injury if at least 90 days of soil temperatures above freezing have elapsed since application. When planting into treated areas, the risk of crop injury is less if lower rates of product were applied and conditions following applications have included warm, moist soil conditions that favor rapid degradation of 2,4-D. Risk is greater if higher rates of product were applied and soil temperatures have been cold and/or soils have been excessively wet or dry in the days following application. Consult your local Agricultural Extension Service for information about susceptible crops and typical soil conditions in your area.

Livestock Feeding Restrictions:

Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application. Do not graze meat animals on treated areas within 3 days of slaughter. Do not cut treated grass for hay within 30 days of application.

SOYBEANS – PREPLANT ONLY – FOR USE IN CROP RESIDUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

General Information:

Five Star is a phenoxy-type herbicide that provides postemergence control of many susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. Five Star may be applied prior to planting soybeans to provide foliar burndown control of susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and certain broadleaf cover crops such as those listed on this label. Five Star should only be applied preplant to soybeans in situations, such as reduced tillage production systems, where emerged weeds are present. Apply only according to the application instructions given below. Do not use any tillage operations between application of Five Star and planting of soybeans.

Mixing Instructions:

Compatible crop oil concentrates, agricultural surfactants and fluid fertilizers approved for use on growing crops may increase the herbicidal effectiveness of Five Star on certain weeds and may be added to the spray tank. Read and follow label directions and precautions on this label and on the label of each product added to the spray mixture.

Application Procedures:

Apply using air or ground equipment in sufficient gallonage to obtain adequate coverage of weeds. Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre in aerial equipment and 10 or more gallons of spray mixture per acre for ground equipment.

Application Timing and Use Rates:

Maximum Rate Per Acre	When to Apply (Days prior to planting soybeans)
12.8 fl. ozs.	Not less than 7 days
25.6 fl. ozs.	Not less than 14 days

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Alfalfa*	Horseweed or Marestalk	Ragweed, common
Bindweed*	Ironweed	Ragweed, giant
Bittercress, smallflowered	Lambsquarters, common	Shepherdspurse
Buttercup, smallflowered	Lettuce, prickly	Smartweed, Pennsylvania*
Carolina geranium	Morningglory, annual	Sowthistle, annual
Cinquefoil, common and rough	Mousetail	Speedwell
Clover, red*	Mustard, wild	Thistle, Canada
Cocklebur, common	Onion, wild	Thistle, bull
Dandelion*	Pennycress, field	Velvetleaf
Dock, curly*	Peppergrass*	Vetch, hairy
Evening primrose, cutleaf	Plantains	Virginia copperleaf
Garlic, wild*	Purslane, common	

*These species are only partially controlled.

In general, weeds should be small, actively growing and free of stress caused by extremes in climatic conditions, diseases, or insect damage at the time of treatment. The response of individual weed species to Five Star is variable. Consult your local county or state Agricultural Extension Service or crop consultant for advice.

Application Restrictions and Precautions:

Important Notice: Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in fields previously treated with Five Star may occur. Whether or not soybean injury occurs and the extent of the injury will depend on weather (temperature and rainfall) from herbicide applications until soybean emergence and agronomic factors such as the amount of weed vegetation and previous crop residue present. Injury is more likely under cool rainy conditions and where there is less weed vegetation and crop residue present at the time of application. Do not apply Five Star as described on this label unless you are prepared to accept soybean injury, including stand and yield loss.

Apply a maximum of one application per growing season regardless of the treatment rate.

Do not use on sandy soils with less than 1% organic matter.

Do not replant fields treated with Five Star in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for use with Five Star.

Do not apply Five Star when weather conditions such as temperature air inversions or wind favor drift from treated areas to susceptible plants.

Livestock Grazing Restrictions: Do not feed hay, forage or fodder. Restrict livestock from grazing treated fields. Livestock should be restricted from feeding/grazing of treated cover crops.

In fields previously treated with Five Star, plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1 inch deep. Adjust the planter, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered.

GRASS PASTURES:

To control many emerged broadleaf weeds, apply 6.4 to 19.2 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. Addition of a non-ionic surfactant usually improves weed control. Preferred timing is in the early spring when sufficient weeds have emerged, and when weeds are small and actively growing, but before weeds are too mature. Summer applications of Five Star to older, drought-stressed weeds are less effective. However, weeds are more susceptible in the fall when cooler, wetter conditions support active growth before a killing frost. For fall treatment of mature weeds or perennial weed regrowth, use up to 25.6 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. Several seasons of spring plus fall treatments may be necessary to control certain perennials.

Plant Response: Injury may result to bentgrass, other warm season or southern grasses, and alfalfa, clover or other legumes. Do not use Five Star if this risk of injury is unacceptable. Clovers may recover from early spring applications. Do not apply when grass is in boot to milk stage, or after heading begins, if grass seed production is desired. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Reseeding is not recommended for at least 30 days following Five Star application. Addition of a surfactant may increase the risk of injury to newly seeded grasses.

Livestock Feeding Restrictions: Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application. Do not graze meat animals on treated areas within 3 days before slaughter. Do not cut treated grass for hay within 30 days after application.

GRASS SEED CROPS:

To control many emerged broadleaf weeds, apply 6.4 to 19.2 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. Use on established stands of cool season grass seed crops, such as bluegrass, tall fescue and perennial ryegrass. Make applications in the spring from the tiller to early boot stage. Do not spray in boot stage. New spring seedlings may be treated after the grasses have more than 5 true leaves. On established stands that have had the seed crop removed, perennial weed regrowth may be treated in the fall at up to 25.6 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. Refer to "Plant Response" and "Livestock Feeding Restrictions" under GRASS PASTURES.

SOD FARMS:

General: For best results, do not mow turf 1 to 2 days before or after application. Turf watering should be delayed until the day after application. Do not apply Five Star to newly seeded areas until grass is well established and has been mowed several times. A period of about 30 days after application is usually a sufficient interval before reseed-

ing. Seeding a small area and observing response is recommended before large scale seeding.

Cool Season Grasses: To control many emerged broadleaf weeds in cool season turfgrasses such as tall fescue, bluegrass or perennial ryegrass, apply 6.4 to 19.2 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. Apply when weeds are small and are actively growing under good moisture conditions. Not for use on centipede, carpetgrass, St. Augustine, bentgrass or Dichondra turf, or where desirable clovers are present.

RANGELAND PASTURES AND PERENNIAL GRASSLANDS NOT IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION:

Livestock Feeding Restrictions: Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application. Do not graze meat animals on treated areas within 3 days before slaughter. Do not cut treated grass for hay within 30 days after application. For government program grasslands, follow program grazing restrictions if more restrictive than those given above.

General: Five Star can be used to control or suppress a number of susceptible broadleaf weeds in rangeland or perennial grasslands that are set aside from agricultural use such as in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) or similar government programs. Consult program rules to determine whether grass and hay may be used. For best results, apply when broadleaf weeds are small. Adequate moisture is needed for best grass tolerance and weed control. Addition of a nonionic surfactant usually improves weed control.

Plant Response: Injury to legumes, bentgrass, and other warm season grasses is likely to occur. Grasses may be discolored following treatment. Do not apply when grass is in boot to milk stage, or after heading begins, if grass seed production is desired.

New Stands: Preseeding applications should occur at least 30 days prior to seeding. Newly seeded stands should only be treated after they are well established (more than 5 true leaves) or injury may occur. Apply 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre when weeds are small and actively growing. Addition of a surfactant may increase the risk of injury to new stands.

Established Stands: For best results, weeds must be actively growing. Apply 12.8 to 19.2 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre for annual weeds and up to 25.6 fluid ounces per acre for biennial or perennial weeds. Treat biennial weeds when they are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. Treat perennial weeds in the bud to bloom stage. For brush species in rangeland, apply up to 51.2 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre in an oil spray (see "Mixing Instructions"). Another option is to add 1 gallon of oil per acre to a Five Star water spray (see "Mixing Instructions"). Repeat applications in the same or subsequent year may be needed to control brush species.

FOREST MANAGEMENT:

Forest Site Preparation:

Budbreak Spray: For control of alder, susceptible broadleaf weeds, and susceptible woody plants before planting forest seedlings, apply up to 96 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as an oil spray (see "Mixing Directions") after alder buds break, but before foliage is 1/4 full size. A water spray including 2 to 4 quarts per acre of diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil or crop oil concentrate may also be used.

Foliage Spray: To control alder and susceptible woody plants before planting forest seedlings, apply up to 96 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as a water spray including, if desired, up to 1 quart of diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil or crop oil concentrate per gallon of water (see "Mixing Instructions"). For best results, apply after alder foliage has reached full size.

Conifer Release:

To control alder, susceptible broadleaf weeds, and susceptible woody plants in young conifer stands, apply up to 51.2 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. This spring foliage treatment should be applied as a water spray when 3/4 of the brush foliage has full size leaves and before new conifer growth reaches 2 inches in length. Such stages usually occur between early May and mid-June, but application

timing should be based on growth stages of brush and conifers. Application may cause leader deformation or other conifer injury, but trees should overcome it during the next growing season.

To control tanoak, madrone, ceanothus, canyon live oak, and manzanita, and to release Douglas fir, hemlock, Sitka spruce or grand fir, apply up to 76.8 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre in minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. This spring foliage treatment should be applied as a water spray including, if desired, up to 1 quart of diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil or crop oil concentrate per gallon of water (see "Mixing Instructions"). Make application before new growth on Douglas fir is 2 inches long. To release ponderosa pine from the same species, treat before new pine growth begins in the spring. Addition of oil or oil concentrate may cause unacceptable injury to pines. For dormant applications in late winter or early spring for control of susceptible woody species such as alder, willow, poplars, cherry, vine maple, ceanothus, tanoak, madrone and manzanita, apply up to 76.8 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. This dormant treatment should be applied in diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil or other suitable diluent such as water plus crop oil concentrate (see "Mixing Instructions"). Do not use in plantations where pine and larch are among the desired crop species.

To control hazel brush in the Lake states, apply up to 51.2 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as a water spray when new shoot growth of hazel is complete (usually mid-July). After conifer species such as white pine, ponderosa pine, jack pine, red pine, black spruce, white spruce, red spruce, and balsam fir cease growth and harden off and brush is still actively growing in late summer, apply up to 74 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as a water spray to control certain completing hardwoods such as alder, aspen, birch, hazel and willow. Since this treatment may cause conifer injury, do not use if possible injury cannot be tolerated.

Forest Roadsides:

To control susceptible broadleaf weeds and woody plants on forest roadsides, apply 25.6 to 76.8 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as a water spray including, if desired, up to 3 quarts per acre of diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil or crop oil concentrate (see "Mixing Instructions"). Apply when sufficient foliage is present for absorption of herbicide.

Established Conifers (Including Christmas Trees):

Directed Spray or Spot Spray: To control susceptible broadleaf weeds, mix up to 51.2 fluid ounces of Five Star per 100 gallons of water and apply to emerged weeds in the spring with ground equipment. Avoid contacting conifer foliage with spray or drift as injury may result. For brush, mix 96 fluid ounces of Five Star per 100 gallons of water. Thoroughly spray brush in full foliage, but avoid contacting conifer foliage with spray or drift. Do not apply more than the equivalent of 96 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre.

Over-the-Top Broadcast Application: To control susceptible broadleaf weeds, apply 25.6 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. To decrease the potential for injury to firs, apply only before budbreak in the spring and/or after complete bud set and hardening in the late summer or fall. Avoid treatment during the year of intended harvest.

GENERAL WEED CONTROL:

Airfields, Roadsides, Utilities, Vacant Lots, Fences, Industrial Sites and Similar Noncrop Areas: For control of many broadleaf weeds and small woody plants, apply 12.8 to 51.2 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. Use the high rate for woody plants. Applications may be as broadcast sprays, small area sprays or spot treatments. For small areas or spot spraying, use 3.2 fluid ounces of Five Star per gallon of water and spray weeds to runoff. Regardless of the method of application, use adequate spray volume for full coverage of weeds. Preferred application timing is in the early spring when sufficient weeds have emerged, and when weeds are small and actively growing, but before weeds are too mature. Summer applications of Five Star to older, drought stressed weeds are less effective. However, weeds are more susceptible again in the fall when cooler, wetter conditions support active growth before a killing frost. For fall treatment of mature weeds or perennial weed regrowth, use up to 25.6 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre. Several seasons of spring plus fall treatments may be necessary to control certain perennials. Use

of oil sprays or the addition of spray adjuvants improves weed control, but also increases risk of damage to desirable ground covers.

Plant Response: Bentgrass, other warm season or southern grasses, and alfalfa, clover or other legumes may be killed or injured. Do not apply when grass is in boot to milk stage, or after heading begins, if grass seed production is desired. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Reseeding is not recommended for at least 30 days following Five Star application.

ORNAMENTAL AND RECREATIONAL TURFGRASSES, LAWNS, GOLF COURSES (Fairways, Aprons, Tees and Roughs), PARKS, CEMETERIES:

General: Refer to "Turf Use Requirements" in the "Non-Agricultural Use Requirements" section of this label. The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year. For best results, do not mow turf 1 to 2 days before or after application. Turf watering should be delayed for at least 1 hour after application. Avoid contacting desirable trees, shrubs, flowers, or vegetables as plant injury may result. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established and has been mowed several times. A period of about 30 days after application is usually a sufficient interval before reseeding grasses (or other plants). Seeding a small area and observing response is recommended before large scale seeding.

Cool Season Grasses: To control many emerged broadleaf weeds in cool season turfgrasses such as tall fescue, bluegrass or perennial ryegrass, apply 12.8 to 19.2 fluid ounces of Five Star per acre (0.3 to 0.44 fluid ounces per 1000 square feet). Preferred application timing for broadcast treatment is in the early spring when small weeds have emerged and are actively growing under good moisture conditions. For very weedy turf, a follow-up broadcast or spot application may be warranted about 2 to 4 weeks later. Summer applications of Five Star are typically spot treatments of individual weeds that have emerged after a spring broadcast treatment. In the fall when cooler, wetter conditions again favor active weed growth, broadcast application may be appropriate for very weedy turf, such as an area that had no spring broadcast treatment. Not for use on centipede, carpetgrass, St. Augustine, bentgrass or Dichondra turf, or where desirable clovers are present.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

The DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of ALBAUGH, INC., its Supplemental Distributors, or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

ALBAUGH, INC., its Supplemental Distributors and the Seller warrant that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Directions for Use subject to the inherent risks referred to above. NEITHER ALBAUGH, INC. NOR ITS SUPPLEMENTAL DISTRIBUTORS MAKE ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. THIS WARRANTY DOES NOT EXTEND TO, AND THE BUYER SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR, ANY AND ALL LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH RESULTS FROM THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN ANY MANNER WHICH IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE LABEL DIRECTIONS, WARNINGS OR CAUTIONS.

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Amber® is a registered trademark of Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc.

NOTES

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Agri Star™
By Albaugh Inc.

Five Star™

**POSTEMERGENCE BROADLEAF HERBICIDE
SPECIAL LOW VOLATILE FORMULATION FOR CONTROL OF
BROADLEAF WEEDS IN CERTAIN CROPS AND NONCROP AREAS**

Manufactured by:

ALBAUGH, INC.
Ankeny, Iowa 50021

See attached booklet for
additional **PRECAUTIONARY
STATEMENTS**

**FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK,
FIRE, OR EXPOSURE, CALL
CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl) ester of
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 81.8%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 18.2%

TOTAL 100.0%

*Equivalent to 54.2% or 5 lbs. per gallon of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.

EPA Reg. No. 42750-49

EPA Est. No. 42750-MO-1

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

FIRST AID

If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
In 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 immediately 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 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.