FIFRA Section 24(c) Special Local Need (SLN) Label

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Embed™ Extra

Herbicide

EPA Reg. No. 62719-726

EPA 24(c) Special Local Need Registration SLN No. FL-190002

For Distribution and Use Only within the State of Florida

For Selective Control or Suppression of Emerged Broadleaf Weeds in Citrus Grove Floors

ATTENTION

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

Do not allow contact of herbicide with foliage of desirable plants and trees because severe injury or destruction may result.

Active Ingredient(s):

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, choline salt	55.7%
Other Ingredients	44.3%
Total	100.0%

2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent – 38% - 3.8 lb/gal

Application Directions

Apply with ground equipment using sufficient spray volume to provide adequate coverage of target weeds or as otherwise directed in specific use directions. Use a spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre. In general, increase spray volume as weed density increases in order to obtain adequate spray coverage.

Application Equipment and Application Methods

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Apply with the following application equipment: Apply spray solutions in properly maintained and calibrated equipment capable of delivering desired volumes.

Ground Broadcast Spray

Boom, pull-type sprayer, floaters, pick-up sprayers, spray coupes and other ground broadcast equipment. Use the minimum boom height based upon the nozzle manufacturer's specifications. Spray drift potential

is increased as boom height increases. Spray drift can be minimized if nozzle height is not greater than maximum height recommended by nozzle manufacturer for the nozzle selected.

Use the specified rates of this product as a broadcast spray unless otherwise specified. As the density of weeds increases, increase spray volume within the specified range to ensure complete coverage. Check for even distribution of spray droplets. Reducing spray pressure will reduce the risk of off-target drift. Do not apply when conditions favor drift.

Application Directions
The lower dosages given will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed. Do not apply to weeds under drought stress or to those that are not actively growing.

Annual or Biennial Weeds

balsam-apple vine
beggarticks[1]
bittercress, smallflowered
bitterweed
broomweed, common[1]
burdock, common
buttercup, smallflowered[1]
carpetweed
cinquefoil, common
cinquefoil, rough
cocklebur, common
coffeeweed
copperleaf, Virginia
croton, Texas
croton, woolly
flixweed
galinsoga
geranium, Carolina
hemp, wild
horseweed (marestail)
jewelweed
jimsonweed
knotweed[1]
kochia
lambsquarters, common
lettuce, prickly[1]
lettuce, wild
lupines
mallow, little[1]
mallow, Venice[1]
marshelder
morningglory, annual
morningglory, ivy
morningglory, woolly
mousetail
mustards (except blue mustard)
parsnip, wild
pennycress, field
pepperweed[1]
pigweeds (*Amaranthus* spp.)[1]
poorjoe
primrose, common
purslane, common
pusley[1]
radish, wild
ragweed, common
ragweed, giant
rape, wild
rocket, yellow
salsify, common[1]
salsify, western[1]
shepherdspurse
sicklepod
smartweed (annual species)[1]
sneezeweed, bitter
sowthistle, annual
sowthistle, spiny
spanishneedles[1]
sunflower
sweetclover
tansymustard
thistle, bull
thistle, musk[1]
thistle, Russian (tumbleweed)[1]
velvetleaf
vetches

Perennial Weeds

alfalfa[1]
artichoke, Jerusalem[1]
aster, many-flower[1]
Austrian fieldcress[1]
bindweed (hedge, field and European)[1]
blue lettuce
blueweed, Texas
eveningprimrose, cutleaf
garlic, wild[1]
goldenrod
hawkweed, orange[1]
healal
ironweed, western
ivy, ground[1]
Jerusalem artichoke

broomweed	loco, bigbend
bullnettle[1]	nettles (including stinging)[1]
carrot, wild[1]	onion, wild[1]
catnip	pennywort
chicory	plantains
clover, red[1]	ragwort, tansy[1]
coffeeweed	sowthistle, perennial
cress, hoary[1]	thistle, Canada[1]
dandelion[1]	vervains[1]
docks[1]	waterplantain
dogbanes[1]	wormwood

[1]May require application to small weeds, repeat applications, and/or use of higher specified rates of this product. Control at rates of 1 pint or less per acre may only be partial.

Citrus

APPLICATION TIMING	AMOUNT OF EMBED EXTRA PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Postemergence		For application to citrus grove floors, use coarse, low-pressure sprays and sufficient water for thorough coverage of weeds.
Annual and biennial broadleaf weeds	1 to 2 pints	Apply to annual weeds when small and actively growing. Apply to perennial weeds from bud to bloom stage.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	Up to 4 pints	Newly established trees or young groves are more susceptible to 2,4-D injury. Apply only to groves that have been established for at least one year and are in vigorous growth condition. For young trees avoid contact with tree trunks or use sprout guards to reduce risk of injury.

Application Timing
Apply Embed Extra during warm weather when weeds are young and actively growing.

Spot Treatments
To prevent misapplication, apply spot treatments with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers using a fixed spray volume per 1000 sq ft as indicated below.

Rate Conversion Table for Spot Treatment:

Label Broadcast Rate (pint/acre)							
1/2	**2/3**	**3/4**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**8**
Equivalent Amount of Embed Extra per 1000 sq ft							
1/5 fl oz (5.5 mL)	1/4 fl oz (7.3 mL)	1/3 fl oz (8.3 mL)	3/8 fl oz (11 mL)	3/4 fl oz (22 mL)	1 fl oz (33 mL)	1 1/2 fl oz (44 mL)	3 fl oz (88 mL)

Restrictions for Use

- At the time of application, the wind cannot be blowing toward adjacent commercially grown tomatoes and other fruiting vegetables (EPA crop group 8), cucurbits (EPA crop group 9), grapes and cotton.
- Do not make aerial applications of this product in citrus orchards.
- Do not apply this product directly to water, including flooded irrigation ditches or other water sources.
- Do not make applications within 7 days of harvest.
- Applications should be made only when there is no hazard from spray drift, since very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops or desirable vegetation. Do not apply under conditions of a low level air temperature inversion.
- Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for non-target species, non-target crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a medium droplet spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.
- Buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of this herbicide or other materials not recommended on this label may result in reduced

performance. Use of this product in any manner not consistent with this label may result in injury to persons, animals or crops, or other unintended consequences.

Embed Extra is subject to all state and county regulations for 2,4-D amine including:

Florida Statute 5E-2.033 Organo-Auxin Herbicides: Restrictions and Prohibitions.

(1) Synthetic Organo-Auxin Herbicides: The synthetic organo-auxin herbicides are defined as herbicides which product hormonal auxin type effects on plants similar to the effects of 2,4-D. These herbicides include:
   a. 2,4-Dicholophenoxyacetic acid, in all forms;
   b. 2,4,5-Tricholorophenoxyacetic acid, in all forms;
   c. Silvex, 2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid, in all forms;
   d. MCPA, 4-chloro-2-methylphenoxyacetic acid, in all forms;
   e. 2,4-D, 2-(2,4-Dichlorophenoxy) propionic acid, in all forms;
   f. MCPP, 2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy) propionic acid, in all forms;
   g. MCPB, 4-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)butyric acid, in all forms;
   h. Dicamba, 2-Methoxy-3, 6-dichlorobenzoic acid, in all forms;
   i. Triclopyr, (2,4,6,-Tricchloro-2pyridinyl) oxyacetic acid, in all forms.

(2) Sale and use of highly volatile forms of organo-auxin herbicides in the state is prohibited except for those products labeled for use as a plant growth regulator on citrus. Highly volatile organo-auxin herbicides include the methyl ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, and butyl esters of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T.

(3) Based upon wind speed and direction at the time of application, the distance which must separate the closest edge of the area to be sprayed from susceptible crops is as listed in Table 1. Susceptible crops are defined as commercially produced plants or crops that may be damaged when exposed to low concentrations of organo-auxin herbicides, Examples of susceptible crops are tomatoes, peppers, watermelon, eggplant and ornamental broadleaf plants. Users of organo-auxin products on citrus as plant growth regulators are exempt from the wind speed restrictions below provided they adhere to the restrictions appearing on the product label.

Table 1: Minimum Distance from Non-target Susceptible Crops

Wind Speed	Aerial Equipment	Ground Equipment
0 - 3 mph	[Not Applicable]	1/8 mile downwind 1/8 mile crosswind 20 feet upwind
3 - 6 mph	[Not Applicable]	¼ mile downwind 1/8 mile crosswind 5 feet upwind
6 - 10 mph	[Not Applicable]	½ mile downwind ¼ mile crosswind 5 feet upwind
Above 10 mph	[Not Applicable]	Prohibited

Note: "Crosswind" means wind from a direction 90 degrees (+/- 10 degrees) to a line drawn between the proposed treatment site and a susceptible commercial crop site.

(4) Wind speed will be measured at the treatment site or up to two miles away. Wind speed measurements will be taken at spray boom height for ground application and at least six feet above the ground for aerial and airblast applications. The measurement site will be located so that structures, plants, or terrain features do not interfere with the accuracy of the reading. Wind direction will be estimated as accurately as possible by the person taking the wind speed readings. The applicator or his representative shall take and record wind speed and direction readings before spraying starts and once every hour during the spraying operation. A reading shall consist of an average of three measurements shall be taken by rotating and positioning the anemometer into the wind in such a manner so as to obtain the maximum wind velocity measurement which will be used to calculate the average reading. An anemometer accurate to within +/- 10% shall be used to take the wind speed measurements.

(5) Applicators should minimize the production of droplets with mean volume diameter less than 200 microns regardless of the spray equipment utilized. When utilizing boom application equipment on the ground, flat fan nozzles or their equivalent shall be used and application pressures shall not

exceed 35 pounds per square inch. Applications of organ-auxin herbicides on citrus as a plant growth regulator utilizing airblast sprayers are exempt from the requirements of this section.

(6) Persons making spray applications of organo-auxin herbicides or plant growth regulators to cumulative land or water surface areas exceeding 5 acres per 24-hour period, shall maintain the following records for two years:
   a. Name and address of the owner, lessee or tenant in control of the land and the name and address of the applicator.
   b. Location of the site to be treated, location of the herbicide mixing and loading area and a description of application equipment used.
   c. Date and time of application.
   d. Trade name, manufacturer, formulation, total amount of product to be applied per acre and the amount of active ingredient of the product applied per acre.
   e. Total acreage and crop or site treated.
   f. Average hourly wind speed and direction.
   g. Nozzle type including gallons per minute rating at specified pressure (usually 40 psi) and angle of spray emission if applicable.

(7) Aerial application of organo-auxin herbicides by fixed wing aircraft from January 1 until May 1 of each year in Hendry, Palm Beach, Glades, or Martin counties is prohibited. The use of rotary wing aircraft using Microfoil spray booms or their equivalent for right-of-way and aquatic spray applications is allowed provided the terms of subsections (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) are met.

(8) Applicators who apply organo-auxin herbicides to ditches, canals, or banks of similar waterways will assure that they are not treating water that will be directly used for irrigation of sensitive crops.

Specific Authority 487.051(4), 487.154, 570.07(23). FS. Law Implemented 487.031(8), 487.051(2)(d),(4), FS. History-New 2/4/86, Amended 7-10-89.

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