

(Container)

Matrix Herbicide Solution

GROUP	9	HERBICIDE
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Water soluble herbicide for nonselective weed control in CROPLAND SYSTEMS AND IN FORESTRY AND OTHER NON-CROPLAND AREAS.

AGRICULTURAL and INDUSTRIAL

**READ THE LABEL AND BOOKLET BEFORE USING
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Glyphosate (present as dimethylamine salt) 480 g/L
solution

REGISTRATION NO. 29775 PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

**CAUTION: EYE AND SKIN IRRITANT
POTENTIAL SKIN SENSITIZER**

Net Contents: 7.5 L-bulk

Interprovincial Cooperative Limited
P.O. Box 1050
Saskatoon, SK
S7K 3M9

® Matrix is a registered trademark of TMC Distributing Ltd.

PRECAUTIONS

May irritate eyes and skin

Avoid contact with eyes or with skin

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Wear long sleeved shirt, long pants and chemical resistant gloves during mixing, loading, application, clean up and repair. In addition, wear goggles or a face shield during mixing and loading.

For agricultural uses: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

For non-crop uses: Do not enter or allow entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours or until sprays have dried.

Apply only when the potential for drift to areas of human habitation or areas of human activity such as houses, cottages, schools and recreational areas is minimal. Take into consideration wind speed, wind directions, temperature inversions, application equipment and sprayer settings.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, aluminum, fibreglass, plastic and plastic-lined steel containers. **DO NOT MIX, STORE OR APPLY THIS PRODUCT OR SPRAY SOLUTIONS OF THIS PRODUCT IN GALVANIZED STEEL OR UNLINED STEEL (EXCEPT STAINLESS STEEL) CONTAINERS OR SPRAY TANKS.** This product or spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

FIRST AID

Take container, label or product name and Pest Control Product Registration Number with you when seeking medical attention.

If swallowed: Call a poison control centre or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control centre or doctor. Do not give **any** liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control centre or doctor for further treatment advice.

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No specific antidote. Employ supportive care. Treatment should be based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Avoid direct applications to any body of water. Do not contaminate water by disposal of waste or cleaning of equipment.

TOXIC to aquatic organisms and non-target terrestrial plants. Observe buffer zones specified under DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

- To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats, avoid application to areas with a moderate to steep slope, compacted soil or clay.
- Avoid application when heavy rain is forecast.
- Contamination of aquatic areas as a result of runoff may be reduced by including a vegetative strip

between the treated area and the edge of the water body.

STORAGE

Avoid contamination of seed, feed, and foodstuffs.
Soak up small amounts of spill with absorbent clays.

DISPOSAL

Recyclable Containers:

Do not reuse this container for any purpose. This is a recyclable container, and is to be disposed of at a container collection site. Contact your local distributor/dealer or municipality for the location of the nearest collection site. Before taking the container to the collection site:

1. Triple- or pressure-rinse the empty container. Add the rinsings to the spray mixture in the tank.
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Returnable Containers:

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Refillable Containers

For disposal, this container may be returned to the point of purchase (distributor/dealer). It must be refilled by the distributor/dealer with the same product. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

For information on disposal of unused, unwanted product, contact the manufacturer or the provincial regulatory agency. Contact the manufacturer and the provincial regulatory agency in case of a spill, and for clean-up of spills.

NOTICE TO USER: This pest control product is to be used only in accordance with the directions on the label. It is an offence under the *Pest Control Products Act* to use this product in a way that is inconsistent with the directions on the label.

(Booklet)

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

GENERAL INFORMATION

Do not apply this product using aerial spray equipment except under conditions as specified within this label.

MATRIX Herbicide, a water soluble liquid, mixes readily with water for application as a foliage spray for the control or destruction of most herbaceous plants. It may be applied through most standard industrial or field type sprayers after dilution and thorough mixing with water in accordance with the booklet instructions.

This herbicide moves through the plant from the point of foliage contact to and into the root system. Visible effects on most annual weeds occur within 2 to 4 days but on most perennial weeds may not occur until 7 to

10 days. Extremely cool or cloudy weather at treatment time may slow down activity of this product and delay visual effects of control. Visible effects are a gradual wilting and yellowing of the plant which advances to complete browning of above ground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts.

Delay application until vegetation has emerged to the stages described for control of such vegetation under the annual and perennial weed control sections of this booklet to provide adequate leaf surface to receive the spray. Unemerged plants arising from underground rhizomes or root stocks of perennials will not be affected by the spray and will continue to grow. For this reason best control of most perennial weeds is obtained when treatment is made at late growth stages approaching maturity.

Always use the higher rate of this product per hectare within the recommended range when weed growth is heavy or dense, or weeds are growing in an undisturbed (non-cultivated) area.

Do not treat weeds under poor growing conditions such as drought stress, disease or insect damage, as reduced weed control may result. Reduced results may also occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust.

This product does not provide residual weed control. For subsequent residual weed control follow a label approved herbicide program. Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used.

Heavy rainfall immediately after application may wash the chemical off the foliage and a repeat treatment may be required. Do not apply if rainfall is forecast for the time of application.

Do not mix with any surfactant, pesticide, herbicide oils or any other material other than water unless specified in this booklet. For best results, spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray weed foliage to the point of runoff.

As this product is not registered for the control of pests in aquatic systems, DO NOT use to control aquatic pests.

DO NOT contaminate irrigation or drinking water supplies or aquatic habitats by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

Tank Mixtures

In some cases, tank mixing a pest control product with another pest control product or a fertilizer can result in biological effects that could include, but are not limited to: reduced pest efficacy or increased host crop injury. The user should contact Interprovincial Cooperative Ltd. at (204) 233-3461 for information before mixing any pesticide or fertilizer that is not specifically recommended on this label. The user assumes the risk of losses that result from the use of tank mixes that do not appear on this label or that are not specifically recommended by Interprovincial Cooperative Ltd.

When applied as a tank-mix combination, read and observe all label directions, including rates and restrictions for each product used in the tank-mix. Follow the more stringent label precautionary measures for mixing, loading and applying stated on both product labels.

MIXING AND APPLICATION

PRECAUTIONS

ATTENTION: AVOID CONTACT WITH FOLIAGE, GREEN STEMS, OR FRUIT OF CROPS, DESIRABLE PLANTS AND TREES SINCE SEVERE INJURY OR DESTRUCTION MAY RESULT.

APPLY THESE SPRAY SOLUTIONS IN PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND CALIBRATED EQUIPMENT CAPABLE OF DELIVERING DESIRED VOLUMES.

AVOID DRIFT - EXTREME CARE MUST BE USED WHEN APPLYING THIS PRODUCT TO PREVENT INJURING DESIRABLE PLANTS AND CROPS. Even minute quantities of spray drift can cause severe damage or destruction to nearby crops, plants or other areas on which treatment is not intended, or may cause other unintended consequences. Refer to Mixing and Application Equipment Information for further

details on spraying instructions.

DO NOT USE IN GREENHOUSES. REDUCED RESULTS MAY OCCUR IF WATER CONTAINING SOIL IS USED, SUCH AS WATER FROM PONDS AND UNLINED DITCHES.

Clean sprayer and parts immediately after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water. Do not contaminate water sources by disposal of wastes or cleaning of equipment.

NOTE: Use of this product in any manner not consistent with this booklet may result in injury to persons, animals or crops, or other unintended consequences. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

MIXING AND APPLICATION EQUIPMENT INFORMATION

MIXING

For ground or industrial type sprayers, fill the spray tank with one-half the required amount of water. Add the proper amount of herbicide (see "Weed Control" sections of this booklet) and mix well before adding the remaining portion of water. Placing the filling hose below the surface of the liquid solution will prevent excessive foaming. Removing hose from tank immediately will avoid back siphoning into water source. Use of mechanical agitators may cause excessive foaming. Bypass lines should terminate at the bottom of the tank.

For use in knapsack sprayers, it is suggested that the proper amount of this herbicide be mixed with water in a larger container. Fill sprayer with the mixed solution.

Glyphosate is not to be applied using hand-wicking or hand-daubing methods.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Field sprayer application: DO NOT apply during periods of dead calm. Avoid application of this product when winds are gusty. DO NOT apply with spray droplets smaller than the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE S572.1) coarse classification. Boom height must be 60 cm or less above the crop or ground.

Airblast or mist blower application: DO NOT apply during periods of dead calm. Avoid application of this product when winds are gusty. DO NOT direct spray above plants to be treated. DO NOT apply when wind speed is greater than 16 km/h at the application site as measured outside of the treatment area on the upwind side. For airblast applications, turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and outer rows.

Aerial application: DO NOT apply during periods of dead calm. Avoid application of this product when winds are gusty. DO NOT apply when wind speed is greater than 16 km/h at flying height at the site of application. DO NOT apply with spray droplets smaller than the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE S572.1) coarse classification. To reduce drift caused by turbulent wingtip vortices, the nozzle distribution along the spray boom length MUST NOT exceed 65% of the wing- or rotor span.

BOOM EQUIPMENT

For control of perennial weeds and woody brush and trees listed on this booklet using conventional boom equipment-- Apply this product in 50 to 300 L of clean water per hectare as a broadcast spray using no more than 275 kPa pressure. See "**Weed Control**" sections of this booklet for rates to control specific weeds.

For control of annual weeds listed on this booklet using conventional boom equipment-- Apply this product in 50 to 100 L of clean water per hectare as a broadcast spray, except as otherwise stated on this label using no more than 275 kPa pressure. See "**Weed Control**" sections of this booklet for rates to control specific weeds.

HAND HELD AND HIGH VOLUME EQUIPMENT

(use coarse sprays only)

For control of weeds and woody brush and trees listed in the "Weed Controlled" section of this label using knapsack sprayers or high volume spraying equipment utilizing handguns or other suitable nozzle arrangements. Unless otherwise specified, make a 0.75% solution of this product in water (0.75 litre of this product in 100 litres of water) and apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled. For best results, use a 1.5% solution (1.5 litres of this product in 100 litres of water) on harder to control perennials such as field bindweed, hemp dogbane, milkweed and Canada thistle.

Applications should be made on a spray-to-wet basis. Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to point of runoff. Hand gun applications should be properly directed to avoid spraying desirable plants.

SELECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Selective equipment such as **WIPER** and **ROLLER** applicators can be used for weed control in soy and dry beans, orchards, vineyards, cranberries, strawberries and non-crop areas. For information regarding use of this product with selective equipment, refer to "**Selective Equipment**" section of this label.

AERIAL EQUIPMENT

Aerial Equipment can be used for cropland and non-cropland application only as indicated in this label. For further information, refer to specific aerial application sections under each use.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

This product controls many annual and perennial grasses, broadleaf weeds, and woody brush and trees when applied as recommended and under conditions described. For information on how to control specific weeds including herbicide rate refer to the "**Annual Weed Control**" and "**Perennial Weed Control**" sections of this label. The following is a partial list of weeds controlled:

ANNUAL WEEDS

Annual Grasses

Barnyard Grass

Echinochloa crusgalli

Blue Grass (annual)

Poa annua

Crab Grass (large)

Digitaria sanguinalis

Crab Grass (smooth)

Digitaria ischaemum

Downy Brome

Bromus tectorum

Fall Panicum

Panicum dichotomiflorum

Giant Foxtail

Setaria faberii

Green Foxtail

Setaria viridis

Persian Darnel

Lolium persicum

Volunteer Barley

Hordeum spp.

Volunteer Corn

Zea Mays

Volunteer Wheat

Triticum spp.

Wild Oats

Avena fatua

Wild Proso Millet

Panicum miliaceum

Yellow Foxtail

Setaria glauca

Other

Dodder

Cuscuta spp.

Annual Broadleaf Weeds

Chickweed

Stellaria media

Cleavers

Galium aparine

Cocklebur

Xanthium strumarium

Corn Spurry

Spergula arvensis

Pennsylvania Smartweed

Polygonum pensylvanicum

Prickly Lettuce

Lactuca scariola

Ragweed (common)

Ambrosia artemisiifolia

Redroot Pigweed

Amaranthus retroflexus

Cowcockle

Saponaria vaccaria

Eastern Black Flowering Nightshade

Solanum ptycanthum

Fleabane (Canada)

Erigeron canadensis

Flixweed

Descurania sophia

Green Smartweed

Polygonum scabrum

Hempnettle

Galeopsis tetrahit

Kochia

Kochia scoparia

Lady's-Thumb

Polygonum persicaria

Lamb's-Quarters (common)

Chenopodium album

Narrow-leaved Hawk's Beard

Crepis tectorum

Narrow-leaved Vetch

Vicia angustifolia

Night-flowering Catchfly

Silene noctiflora

Round-Leaved Mallow

Malva pusilla

Russian Thistle

Salsola pestifer

Shepherd's Purse

Capsella bursa-pastoris

Smooth Pigweed

Amaranthus hybridus

Sowthistle (annual)

Sonchus oleraceus

Stinkweed

Thlaspi arvense

Storksbill

Erodium cicutarium

Volunteer Canola

Brassica spp

Volunteer Flax

Linaria spp

Wild Buckwheat

Polygonum convolvulus

Wild Mustard

Sinapis arvensis

Wild Tomato

Solanum triflorum

Velvetleaf

Abutilon theophrasti

PERENNIAL WEEDS**Perennial Grasses / Sedges****Blue Grass (Canada)**

Poa compressa

Blue Grass (Kentucky)

Poa pratensis

Brome Grass (smooth)

Bromus inermis

Cattail (common)

Typha latifolia

Foxtail Barley

Hordeum jubatum

Quackgrass

Agropyron repens

Yellow Nutsedge

Cyperus esculentus

Wire-stemmed Muhly

Muhlenbergia frondosa

Perennial Broadleaved Weeds**Alfalfa**

Medicago spp.

Cottontop

Eriophorum chamissionis

Curled Dock

Rumex crispus

Dandelion

Taraxacum officinale

Field Bindweed

Convolvulus arvensis

Hemp Dogbane

Apocynum cannabinum

Hoary Cress

Cardaria draba

Knotweed (Japanese)

Polygonum cuspidatum

Milkweed (common)

Asclepias syriaca

Poison Ivy

Rhus radicans

Purple Loosestrife

Lythrum salicaria

Sow Thistle (perennial)

Sonchus arvensis

Thistle (Canada)

Cirsium arvense

Toad Flax

Linaria vulgaris

Wormwood (Absinth)

Artemisia absinthium

Woody Brush And Trees**Alder**

Alnus spp.

Mountain-fly honeysuckle

Lonicera villosa

Birch

Betula spp.

Broadleaved meadowsweet

Spiraea latifolia

Canadian rhododendron

Rhododendron canadenses

Cedar

Thuja spp.

Cherry

Prunus spp.

Douglas Fir

Pseudotsuga spp.

Hemlock

Tsuga spp.

Maple

Acer spp.

Pine

Pinus spp.

Poplar

Populus spp.

Raspberry / Salmonberry

Rubus spp.

Sheep laurel

Kalmia angustifolia

Snowberry (Western)

Symphoricarpos occidentalis

Sweet fern

Comptonia peregrina

Willow

Salix spp.

Withrod

Viburnum cassinoides

CROPLAND USES**CROPLAND USES INCLUDE:**

In cropping systems before planting of all crops; in minimum tillage systems, postemergent in glyphosate tolerant soybean, canola and corn; preharvest applications in wheat, barley, oats, canola (rapeseed), flax (including low linolenic acid varieties), peas, lentils, dry beans, soybeans and forages; in pasture renovation; in forage, legume and grass establishments; in tree crops including apple, pear, cherry, plum, peach, apricot, filbert, hazelnut, walnut, chestnut; in grapes, cranberries, blueberries and strawberry; in sugar beets; in tree plantings; and grasses for seed production.

ALWAYS READ PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, GENERAL INFORMATION and MIXING and APPLICATION PRECAUTIONS PRIOR TO SPECIFIC APPLICATION INFORMATION IN ANY LABEL SECTION.

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ANNUAL WEED CONTROL

The following tables provide rates and specific application instructions for control of the annual weeds listed.

ANNUAL WEED CONTROL WITH MATRIX HERBICIDE

RATE L/HA	GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	COMMENTS (Apply in 50 - 100 L/ha water)
0.56	weeds up to 8 cm in height	wild oats, green foxtail, volunteer barley, volunteer wheat volunteer canola (rapeseed), wild mustard, lady's-thumb, stinkweed	for wild oats apply at 1 - 3 leaf stage add 350 mL of the surfactant Agral 90, or Ag Surf, or Companion™. for heavy wild oat infestations use 0.75 L/ha rate.
0.75	weeds 8 cm to 15 cm in height	all annual grasses listed above all annual broadleaved weeds listed above plus flixweed† and kochia†	add 350 mL of surfactant registered for use as listed above. † suppression only. Refer to higher rates of this table or tank-mix table for control options.

0.94 - 1.4	weeds up to 15 cm in height	<p>all annual grasses listed above plus downey brome, giant foxtail, and Persian darnel</p> <p>all annual broadleaved weeds listed above plus chickweed, cleavers, shepherd's purse, lamb's quarters, redroot pigweed, hempnettle, flixweed, Russian thistle, volunteer flax, common ragweed[†], Canada fleabane[†], wild buckwheat^{††}, narrow-leaved hawk's beard^{†††},</p>	<p>no surfactant required</p> <p>for tank-mix weed control options see annual weed control with tank mixture section</p> <p>[†] DO NOT use these rates on plants greater than 8 cm in height</p> <p>^{††} for 3 - 4 leaf stage use 1.4 L/ha rate</p> <p>^{†††} for weeds 8 cm to 15 cm in height use 1.4 L/ha rate</p>
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1.69	weeds up to 15 cm in height	<p>all annual grasses listed above plus crab grass and annual blue grass.</p> <p>all annual broadleaved weeds listed above plus kochia, prickly lettuce, annual sow thistle, and narrow-leaved vetch</p>	for additional annual broadleaved weed control options, refer to tank-mix table
2.63	weeds over 15 cm in height	all annual grasses and broadleaved weeds listed above	for additional annual broadleaved weed control options refer to tank-mix table

NOTE: For spot treatment, 0.56 – 2.63 L/ha is approximately equivalent to 6-26 mL/100 m², respectively.

ANNUAL WEED CONTROL WITH MATRIX HERBICIDE TANK MIXTURES FOR SUMMERFALLOW & MINIMUM TILLAGE SYSTEMS

TANK MIXTURES	RATE L/ha	WEEDS CONTROLLED	COMMENTS (Apply in 50 - 100 L/ha water; add 350 mL/ha of surfactant)
MATRIX Herbicide + Banvel II	0.56 – 0.75 + 0.29	<p>Volunteer cereal, wild oats, green foxtail,</p> <p>Volunteer canola (rapeseed), wild mustard, flixweed[†], lamb's quarters, lady's thumb, stinkweed, kochia, Russian thistle, cow cockle, redroot pigweed^{††}, wild buckwheat^{††}.</p>	<p>This tank-mix is registered for summerfallow use only. Weeds should be less than 15 cm tall and actively growing for best results.</p> <p>Use higher rate if weeds are beyond 8 cm in height.</p> <p>[†] MATRIX Herbicide applied at 0.75 L/ha rate only.</p> <p>^{††} Suppression only. See other tank mixtures for control options.</p>
MATRIX Herbicide	0.56 – 0.75 +	<p>Volunteer cereals, green foxtail, volunteer canola (rapeseed), wild mustard, lady's thumb, stinkweed, wild buckwheat[†]</p>	<p>This tank-mix is registered only for use in summerfallow, and prior to wheat, oats and barley in minimum tillage systems.</p> <p>Weeds should be less than 15cm tall and</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pardner</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1.25</p>	<p>Redroot pigweed^{††}, kochia^{††}, wild oats^{††}</p>	<p>actively growing for best results.</p> <p>Use higher rate if weeds are beyond 8 cm in height.</p> <p>[†] use MATRIX Herbicide at 0.75 L/ha rate only for wild buckwheat control.</p> <p>^{††} 0.75 L rate, suppression only. See other tank mixtures for control options.</p>
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<p>MATRIX Herbicide</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>2,4-D#</p>	<p>0.56 – 0.75</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>1.2</p>	<p>Volunteer cereals, wild oats[†] and green foxtail[†] volunteer canola (rapeseed), wild mustard, flixweed, redroot pigweed, lady's thumb, stinkweed, kochia.</p> <p>Lamb's quarters^{††}, Russian thistle^{††}.</p>	<p>This tank-mix is registered for summerfallow use only.</p> <p>Weeds should be less than 15 cm tall and actively growing for best results.</p> <p>Use higher rate if weeds are beyond 8 cm in height</p> <p>[†] use MATRIX Herbicide at 0.75 L/ha rate only for wild oat and green foxtail control.</p> <p>^{††} suppression only. See other tank mixtures for control options.</p>
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<p>MATRIX Herbicide</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>2,4-D ##</p>	<p>0.94-1.4 + 0.6-0.9⁴</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>1.2-1.5⁵</p>	<p>Volunteer cereals, wild oats, green foxtail, downy brome, giant foxtail, and Persian darnel.</p> <p>Volunteer canola, (rapeseed) (non-glyphosate tolerant), wild mustard, flixweed, redroot pigweed, lady's-thumb, stinkweed, kochia, lamb's-quarters, hempnettle, Russian thistle, volunteer flax, common ragweed[†], Canada fleabane, wild buckwheat^{††}, narrowleaved hawk's beard^{†††}</p> <p>Glyphosate tolerant volunteer canola (1-4 leaf stage) ⁴, bluebur⁴, burdock⁴, cocklebur⁴, common plantain⁴, daisy fleabane⁴, false flax⁴, false ragweed⁴, goat's beard⁴, mustards⁴ (except dog and tansy), prickly lettuce⁴, ragweeds⁴, Russian pigweed⁴, shepherd's purse⁴, stinging nettle⁴, sweet clover⁴, thymeleaved spurge⁴, wild radish⁴, wild sunflower⁴</p> <p>Glyphosate tolerant volunteer canola (4-6 leaf stage) ⁵, annual sow thistle⁵, common</p>	<p>Weeds should be less than 15 cm tall and actively growing for best results.</p> <p>Use higher rate if weeds are beyond 8 cm in height.</p> <p>No surfactant required.</p> <p>[†] DO NOT use these rates on plants greater than 8 cm in height.</p> <p>^{††} For 3-4 leaf stage use 1.4 L/ha rate.</p> <p>^{†††} For weeds 8 cm to 15 cm in height use 1.4 L/ha rate.</p> <p>⁴ 2,4-D at 0.6 – 0.9 L/ha (280 – 420 g ai/ha).</p> <p>⁵ 2,4-D at 1.2 – 1.5 L/ha (560 – 700 g ai/ha).</p> <p>Use this tank mix prior to seeding or after seeding but before crop emergence in wheat, winter wheat, barley and rye.</p>
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		chickweed ⁵ , common purslane ⁵ , dog and tansy mustard ⁵ , oakleaved goosefoot ⁵ , groundsel ⁵ , hairy galinsoga ⁵ , hawkweed ⁵ , heal-all ⁵ , knotweed ⁵ , peppergrass ⁵ , pineapple weed ⁵ , prostrate pigweed ⁵ , purslane ⁵ , sheep sorrel ⁵ , smartweed ⁵ , tumble pigweed ⁵ , velvetleaf ⁵ , volunteer canola ⁵	
MATRIX Herbicide + MCPA### 500 g/L formulation, if another formulation is used, adjust rate accordingly	0.94-1.4 + 0.5 – 0.7 ¹ OR 0.5 – 1.0 ²	Volunteer cereals, wild oats, green foxtail, downy brome, giant foxtail, and Persian darnel. Volunteer canola (rapeseed) (non-glyphosate tolerant), wild mustard, flixweed, redroot pigweed, lady's thumb, stinkweed, kochia, lamb's quarters, hempnettle, Russian thistle, volunteer flax, common ragweed [†] , Canada fleabane, wild buckwheat ^{††} , narrowleaved hawk's beard ^{†††} Volunteer glyphosate tolerant canola (1-4 leaf stage) ^{1,2} , bluebur ³ , burdock ³ (before 4 leaf stage), false flax ³ , flixweed ³ , lamb's quarters ³ , mustards ³ (except dog and tansy), prickly lettuce ³ , ragweeds ³ , redroot pigweed ³ , Russian pigweed ³ , shepherd's purse ³ , stinkweed (field pennycress) ³ , vetch ³ , wild radish ³ , wild sunflower ³	Weeds should be less than 15 cm tall and actively growing for best results. Use higher rate if weeds are beyond 8 cm in height. No surfactant required. [†] DO NOT use these rates on plants greater than 8 cm in height. ^{††} For 3-4 leaf stage use 1.4 L/ha rate. ^{†††} For weeds 8 cm to 15 cm in height use 1.4 L/ha rate. ¹ MCPA amine at 0.5 – 0.7 L/ha (250-350 g ai/ha) prior to peas. ² MCPA at 0.5 – 1.0 L/ha (250- 500 g ai/ha) prior to wheat, barley, oats, corn (field and sweet)###, rye and flax. ³ MCPA at 0.7 – 1.0 L/ha (350 – 500 g ai/ha) only. Use this tank mix prior to seeding in wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn (field and sweet)###, flax, and field peas###.
MATRIX Herbicide + Buctril M herbicides	0.94-1.4 + 0.5 – 1.0 ¹	Volunteer cereals, wild oats, green foxtail, downy brome, giant foxtail, and Persian darnel. Volunteer canola (rapeseed) (non-glyphosate tolerant), wild mustard, flixweed, redroot pigweed, lady's thumb, stinkweed, kochia, lamb's quarters, hempnettle, Russian thistle, volunteer flax, common ragweed [†] , Canada fleabane, wild buckwheat ^{††} , narrowleaved hawk's beard ^{†††} Volunteer glyphosate tolerant Canola (1-4 leaf stage) ^{1,2}	Weeds should be less than 15 cm tall and actively growing for best results. Use higher rate if weeds are beyond 8 cm in height. No surfactant required. [†] DO NOT use these rates on plants greater than 8 cm in height. ^{††} For 3-4 leaf stage use 1.4 L/ha rate. ^{†††} For weeds 8 cm to 15 cm in height use 1.4 L/ha rate. ¹ Buctril M at 0.5 – 1.0 L/ha (280-560 g ai/ha) for all crops listed.

		<p>Seedlings up to the 4-leaf stage²: green smartweed, pale smartweed, lady's thumb, cow cockle, redroot pigweed, flixweed, bluebur, shepherd's purse, kochia³, Russian thistle³, scentless chamomile⁴, volunteer sunflower, night flowering catchfly, cocklebur, velvetleaf⁵, ball mustard, American nightshade</p> <p>Seedlings up to the 6-leaf stage²: wild tomato Seedlings up to the 8-leaf stage²: wild buckwheat, tartary buckwheat, common buckwheat, stinkweed, wild mustard, wormseed mustard, lamb's quarters, common ragweed, common groundsel</p> <p>Perennials (top growth)²: Canada thistle, perennial sow thistle</p>	<p>² Buctril M at 1.0 L/ha (560 g ai/ha only).</p> <p>³ Spray before plants are 5 cm high.</p> <p>⁴ Spring annuals only.</p> <p>⁵ Spray before plants are 8 cm high.</p> <p>Use this tank mix prior to seeding in wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn, flax, canary seed and seedling grasses (including brome grass, crested wheatgrass, intermediate wheat grass, slender wheatgrass, tall wheatgrass, Russian wild rye, Timothy, orchard grass, creeping red fescue, meadow fescue, meadow foxtail, seedling tall fescue, seedling meadow brome grass, seedling streambank wheatgrass and reed canary grass.</p>
<p>MATRIX Herbicide + MCPA Amine (500 g/L formulation, if another formulation is used, adjust rate accordingly)</p>	<p>0.94-1.4 + 0.5 –0.7</p>	<p>Volunteer cereals, wild oats, green foxtail, downy brome, giant foxtail, and Persian darnel.</p> <p>Volunteer canola (rapeseed) (non-glyphosate tolerant), wild mustard, flixweed, redroot pigweed, lady's thumb, stinkweed, kochia, lamb's quarters, hempnettle, Russian thistle, volunteer flax, common ragweed[†], Canada fleabane, wild buckwheat^{††}, narrowleaved hawk's beard^{†††}</p> <p>Volunteer glyphosate tolerant canola (1-4 leaf stage)³, bluebur⁴, burdock⁴ (before 4 leaf stage), false flax⁴, flixweed⁴, lamb's quarters⁴, mustards⁴ (except dog and tansy), prickly lettuce⁴, ragweeds⁴, redroot pigweed⁴, Russian pigweed⁴, shepherd's purse⁴, stinkweed⁴ (field pennycress), vetch⁴, wild radish⁴, wild sunflower⁴</p>	<p>Weeds should be less than 15 cm tall and actively growing for best results.</p> <p>Use higher rate if weeds are beyond 8 cm in height.</p> <p>No surfactant required.</p> <p>[†]DO NOT use these rates on plants greater than 8 cm in height.</p> <p>^{††} For 3-4 leaf stage use 1.4 L/ha rate.</p> <p>^{†††} For weeds 8 cm to 15 cm in height use 1.4 L/ha rate.</p> <p>³ MCPA amine at 0.5 – 0.7 L/ha (250 – 350 g ai/ha) prior to lentils and chickpeas.</p> <p>⁴ MCPA amine at 0.7 L/ha (350 g ai/ha) only.</p> <p>• Use this tank mix prior to seeding in lentil and chickpea.</p>

For foxtail barley suppression, refer to “**Annual Weed Control**” table

0.56 kg ai/ha of 2,4-D

#, ## Adjust rates accordingly for other 2,4-D formulations. Use only low volatile ester or amine formulations of 2,4-D.

Use only amine formulations of MCPA prior to seeding in corn and field peas.

ADDITION OF SURFACTANT

All MATRIX Herbicide tank mixtures for annual weed control require the addition of the surfactant Agral 90, or Ag Surf, or Companion. Surfactant should be added at a rate of 350 mL per hectare, in 50 – 100 L of clean water.

Additional Important Information for Annual Weed Control

Allow at least 1 day after treatment before tillage

Annual weeds generally will continue to germinate from seed throughout the growing season. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control later germinating weeds, in some situations.

For additional information and precautions, refer to the "General Information" and "Mixing and Application" sections of this label.

WEED CONTROL IN TRUFLEX™ ROUNDUP READY OR OPTIMUM™ GLY CANOLA VARIETIES

WARNING: APPLY MATRIX HERBICIDE ONLY TO TRUFLEX ROUNDUP READY CANOLA OR OPTIMUM GLY CANOLA VARIETIES USING THE RATES OUTLINED IN THE TABLE BELOW. For all other glyphosate tolerant canola, please refer to the section following on WEED CONTROL IN GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT CANOLA

NOTE: ALWAYS USE PEDIGREED (I.E. CERTIFIED) GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT CANOLA SEED. CANOLA WHICH IS NOT DESIGNATED AS TRUFLEX OR OPTIMUM GLY GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT WILL BE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED BY THIS TREATMENT.

- For additional information and precautions refer to the “General Information” and “Mixing and Application” sections of the VP480 Herbicide label.
- Apply MATRIX Herbicide in glyphosate tolerant canola only as directed in the following weed control table.
- Some short-term, visual yellowing may occur when MATRIX Herbicide is applied at the late application 4 to 6 leaf stage of the crop. This effect is temporary and will not influence crop growth, maturity or yield.

DO NOT APPLY BY AIR

The following table describes the rate and specific application instructions for control of annual and perennial weeds in Truflex or Optimum Gly glyphosate tolerant canola varieties.

WEED CONTROL IN TRUFLEX OR OPTIMUM GLY CANOLA VARIETIES

Rate (L/ha)	Growth Stage Of Crop	Weeds Controlled	Comments (Apply in 50 - 100 L/ha water)
0.60 - 1.4 Single application	Emergence to first flower*	Annual Grasses wild oats, green foxtail, volunteer barley, volunteer wheat, barnyard grass Annual Broadleaves stinkweed, redroot pigweed, wild mustard, Russian thistle, lamb's-quarters, non-glyphosate tolerant volunteer canola (rapeseed), hempnettle, lady's thumb, kochia, chickweed, corn spurry, wild tomato, cleavers, wild buckwheat, shepherd's purse†, cow cockle†, night-flowering catchfly†, smartweed†, storksbill, flixweed, narrow-	† The 0.60 L/ha rate can be used for control of shepard's purse, cow cockle, and night-flowering catchfly at the 1-3 leaf stage of the crop or for control of smartweed at the 4-6 leaf stage. Repeat applications may be required if a second flush of weeds germinates prior to canopy closure.

		leaved hawk's beard Perennials (suppression) Canada thistle, Perennial sow thistle, Dandelion Perennials (season long control) Quackgrass	
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1.4 Single application	Emergence to first flower*	All the above weeds plus: Perennials (season-long control) Canada thistle, foxtail barley, and perennial sow thistle	
0.94 Sequential applications	Emergence to first flower*	All the above weeds plus: Annual Broadleaves Round-leaved mallow Perennials (season-long control) Foxtail barley, Canada thistle, and perennial sow thistle	For sequential applications, ensure the crop has not advanced beyond the recommended growth stage.
1.88 Single application	Emergence to first flower*	All the above weeds plus: Foxtail barley, smooth pigweed, common ragweed, cocklebur, eastern black nightshade, Pennsylvania smartweed, foxtail (yellow and giant), fall panicum, wild proso millet, crabgrass (smooth and large), velvet leaf, biennial wormwood ^{††} , wire-stemmed muhly, volunteer adzuki beans ^{†††} . Suppression only: Common milkweed Yellow nutsedge	^{††} Biennial wormwood should be at 2-8 leaf stage and actively growing. ^{†††} For control of volunteer adzuki beans (unifoliate to 4 th trifoliate leaf stage) apply 1.88 L/ha. A second 1.88 L/ha application may be used for late flushes emerging after the initial treatment. Adzuki beans should be at unifoliate to fourth trifoliate leaf stage and actively growing.
1.88 Sequential applications	Emergence to first flower*	All the above weeds plus: Perennials (season-long control) Dandelion Common Milkweed Field Bindweed Yellow nutsedge Horsenettle Tall waterhemp Bur cucumber	A sequential application may be made at least 2 weeks after the first application. A second 1.88 L/ha application may be used for late weed flushes emerging after the initial treatment. Common milkweed should be 15-60 cm in height and actively growing. Yellow nutsedge should be 5-15 cm in height and actively growing.
3.75 Single application	Emergence to 6 leaf	All the above weeds.	One application allowed in crop per season

*First flower is when 50% of the plants in the field have no more than one flower.

Ensure the crop has not advanced beyond the recommended growth stage for all applications.

Guidelines:

Repeat applications may be required if a second flush of weeds germinates prior to canopy closure.

Maximum 3.75 L/ha is allowed for postemergence use.

WEED CONTROL IN GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT CANOLA

WARNING: APPLY MATRIX HERBICIDE ON GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT CANOLA VARIETIES ONLY.

NOTE: ALWAYS USE PEDIGREED (I.E. CERTIFIED) GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT CANOLA SEED. CANOLA WHICH IS NOT DESIGNATED AS GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT WILL BE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED BY THIS TREATMENT.

- For additional information and precautions refer to the “General Information” and “Mixing and Application” sections of the MATRIX Herbicide label.
- Apply MATRIX Herbicide in glyphosate tolerant canola only as directed in the following weed control table.
- Some short-term, visual yellowing may occur when MATRIX Herbicide is applied at the late application 4 to 6 leaf stage of the crop. This effect is temporary and will not influence crop growth, maturity or yield.

DO NOT APPLY BY AIR

The following table describes the rate and specific application instructions for control of annual and perennial weeds in glyphosate tolerant canola varieties.

WEED CONTROL IN GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT CANOLA

Rate (L/ha)	Growth Stage Of Crop	Weeds Controlled	Comments (Apply in 50 - 100 L/ha water)
0.60 - 1.4	0 to 6 leaf	<p>Annual Grasses wild oats, green foxtail, volunteer barley, volunteer wheat, barnyard grass</p> <p>Annual Broadleaves stinkweed, redroot pigweed, wild mustard, Russian thistle, lamb's-quarters, non-glyphosate tolerant volunteer canola (rapeseed), hempnettle, lady's thumb, kochia, chickweed, corn spurry, wild tomato, cleavers[†], wild buckwheat[†], shepherd's purse[†], cow cockle[†], night-flowering catchfly[†], smartweed[†], storksbill[†], flaxweed[†], narrow-leaved hawk's beard[†], round-leaved mallow^{††}</p> <p>Perennials (suppression)^{††}</p> <p>Canada thistle, Perennial sow thistle, Dandelion</p> <p>Perennials (season long control)</p> <p>Quackgrass^{††}, foxtail barley^{†††}Canada thistle^{††††}, Perennial sow thistle^{†††}</p>	<p>No additional surfactant is required</p> <p>Repeat applications may be required if a second flush of weeds germinates prior to canopy closure.</p> <p>Ensure the crop has not advanced beyond the recommended growth stage.</p> <p>[†] Use the 0.94 L/ha rate for control of these weeds at all crop growth stages. The lower rate can be used for control of shepherd's purse, cow cockle and night-flowering catchfly at the 1-3 leaf stage of the crop, or for control of smartweed at the 4-6 leaf stage.</p> <p>^{††} A single application at the 0.94 L/ha rate is required</p> <p>^{†††} Sequential applications at the 0.94 L/ha rate are required.</p> <p>^{††††} Sequential applications at the 0.94 L/ha rate are required or a single application of 1.4 L/ha.</p> <p>For sequential applications, ensure the crop has not advanced beyond the recommended growth stage. Maximum 1.88 L/ha is allowed for the</p>

			postemergence use.
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MATRIX Herbicide plus Lontrel™ 360 Herbicide Tank Mixture

For hard-to-control weeds (see list below) in glyphosate tolerant canola apply a tank mixture of 0.28 L/ha of Lontrel 360 with 0.94 L/ha of MATRIX Herbicide in 100 L of water per hectare. Apply when canola is in the 2 - 6 leaf stage. Refer to the Lontrel 360 and the MATRIX Herbicide labels for lists of other weeds controlled, timing of application, water volumes and use precautions. **Apply this tank-mixture in glyphosate tolerant canola only.**

Weeds Controlled

Canada thistle (season-long top growth)
dandelions <15cm diameter (season-long top growth)
dandelions >15cm diameter (suppression)
perennial sowthistle (season-long top growth)
wild buckwheat

WEED CONTROL IN GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT SOYBEAN (ROUNDUP READY®2 YIELD®) SOYBEAN VARIETIES

WARNING: APPLY MATRIX HERBICIDE ON ROUNDUP READY2 YIELD SOYBEAN VARIETIES ONLY.

NOTE: ALWAYS USE PEDIGREED (CERTIFIED) SOYBEAN SEED DESIGNATED AS ROUNDUP READY2 YIELD. SOYBEANS WHICH ARE NOT DESIGNATED AS ROUNDUP READY2 YIELD WILL BE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED BY THIS TREATMENT.

DO NOT APPLY BY AIR

WEED CONTROL IN GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT SOYBEAN

Rate (L/ha)	Growth Stage of Crop	Weeds Controlled*	Comments (use 100-200 L/ha water volumes)
1.88	First trifoliolate leaf stage through to flowering.	velvetleaf, common ragweed, common lambsquarters, redroot pigweed, smooth pigweed, cocklebur, green smartweed, lady's-thumb, Pennsylvania smartweed, eastern black flowering nightshade, wild mustard, wild buckwheat, foxtail (green, yellow, giant), barnyard grass, crabgrass (smooth, large), quackgrass, fall panicum, wild proso millet, wild oats, volunteer barley, volunteer wheat, stinkweed, Russian thistle, non-glyphosate tolerant canola (rapeseed), hemp nettle, kochia, chickweed, corn spurry, wild tomato, cleavers, shepard's purse, cow cockle, night flowering catchfly, stork's	<p>† A single application of 1.88 L/ha will provide suppression only.</p> <p>†† For control of common milkweed, yellow nutsedge, round-leaved mallow and field bindweed, a second sequential application may be used at least 2 weeks after the first application.</p> <p>A second 1.88 L/ha application may be used for late weed flushes emerging after the initial treatment.</p> <p>Any second application made must be applied no later than the flowering stage of the soybean crop.</p> <p>Common milkweed should be 15-60 cm in height and actively growing.</p> <p>Yellow nutsedge should be 5-15 cm in height and actively growing.</p>

		<p>bill, flixweed, narrow-leaved hawk's-beard</p> <p>common milkweed^{†.††}, yellow nutsedge^{†.††}, field bindweed^{††}, perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, wire-stemmed muhly</p> <p>Bur cucumber^{†††} (<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>)</p> <p>Volunteer adzuki beans^{††††} (<i>Vigna angularis</i>)</p> <p>Biennial wormwood^{†††††} (<i>Artemisia biennis</i>)</p>	<p>Perennial sow thistle and Canada thistle should be from the rosette stage to 50 cm in height and actively growing.</p> <p>Wire-stemmed muhly should be 10-20 cm in height and actively growing. Plants not fully emerged at the time of application will escape treatment.</p> <p>††† Sequential applications of 1.88 L/ha followed by 1.88 L/ha at the 1-18 leaf stage. Applications should be at least 2 weeks apart for best results.</p> <p>†††† For control of volunteer adzuki beans (unifoliolate to the 4th trifoliolate leaf stage) apply 1.88 L/ha. A second 1.88 L/ha application may be used for late flushes emerging after the initial treatment. Adzuki beans should be at unifoliolate to 4th trifoliolate leaf stage and actively growing.</p> <p>††††† For control of biennial wormwood – apply only one application per season at 1.88 L/ha. Biennial wormwood should be at 2-8 leaf stage and actively growing.</p>
3.75	First trifoliolate leaf stage through to flowering.	All weeds listed above plus horse-nettle ^{††††††} and tall waterhemp ^{††††††}	<p>Only one application per season at 3.75 L/ha.</p> <p>Common milkweed should be 15-60 cm in height and actively growing.</p> <p>Yellow nutsedge should be 5-15 cm in height and actively growing.</p> <p>Plants not fully emerged at the time of application will escape treatment.</p> <p>†††††† For season-long control of horse nettle (<i>Solanum carolinense</i>) (2 to 12- leaf stage) or, for control of tall waterhemp (<i>Amaranthus tuberculatos</i>) (up to and including the 18-leaf stage) apply 3.75 L/ha. Alternatively, sequential applications of 1.88 L/ha followed by 1.88 L/ha may be applied. Applications should be at least 2 weeks apart for best results.</p> <p>For the control of Tall waterhemp use the higher rate if weeds are beyond the 6-leaf stage.</p>
5.21	First trifoliolate leaf stage through to flowering.	All weeds listed above, plus control of volunteer alfalfa and bromegrass	<p>Only one application per season at 5.21 L/ha.</p> <p>Alfalfa should be 9 or more leaves and be at least 10-15 cm tall.</p>

			<p>Bromegrass should have at least 3-5 leaves and be at least 10-15 cm tall.</p> <p>Short term yellowing may occur in sprayer overlap areas with the 5.21 L/ha application rate. This effect is temporary and will not influence crop growth or yield.</p>
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*Weeds will be more easily controlled and early crop competition avoided with applications made when the weeds are small. Control of annual weeds greater than 25 cm in height will be inconsistent, although some weeds may be controlled.

WEED CONTROL IN GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT SOYBEAN

WARNING: APPLY MATRIX HERBICIDE ON GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT SOYBEAN VARIETIES ONLY. DO NOT APPLY THE 5.21 L/HA RATE TO GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT SOYBEAN VARIETIES THAT DO NOT CONTAIN ROUNDUP READY®2 YIELD® SOYBEAN TRAIT.

NOTE: ALWAYS USE PEDIGREED (CERTIFIED) SOYBEAN SEED DESIGNATED AS GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT. SOYBEANS WHICH ARE NOT DESIGNATED AS GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT WILL BE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED BY THIS TREATMENT.

DO NOT APPLY BY AIR

WEED CONTROL IN GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT SOYBEAN

Rate (L/ha)	Growth Stage of Crop	Weeds Controlled†	Comments (use 100-200 L/ha water volumes)
1.88	First trifoliolate leaf stage through to flowering.	velvetleaf, common ragweed, common lambsquarters, redroot pigweed, smooth pigweed, cocklebur, green smartweed, ladythumb, Pennsylvania smartweed, eastern black flowering nightshade, wild mustard, wild buckwheat, foxtail (green, yellow, giant), barnyard grass, crabgrass (smooth, large), quackgrass, milkweed†, yellow nutsedge†, fall panicum, wild proso millet	<p>A second application may be used for late weed flushes emerging after the initial treatment</p> <p>† suppression only.</p> <p>This second application must be made no later than the flowering stage of the soybean.</p>
1.88-3.75	First trifoliolate leaf stage through to flowering.	Perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, wire-stemmed muhly	<p>A single application at the higher rate or a second (sequential) application of 1.88 L/ha will improve control in heavy weed infestations.</p> <p>If sequential applications of 1.88 L/ha are used they should be at least 2 weeks apart for best results on perennial weeds.</p> <p>This second application must be made no later than the flowering stage of the soybean.</p>

			<p>Perennial sow thistle and Canada thistle should be from the rosette stage to 50 cm in height and actively growing.</p> <p>Wire-stemmed muhly should be 10-20 cm in height and actively growing.</p> <p>Plants not fully emerged at the time of application will escape the treatment.</p>
3.75	First trifoliolate leaf stage through to flowering.	All weeds listed above, plus milkweed ^{††} , yellow nutsedge ^{††} , field bindweed ^{††}	<p>Only one application per season at 3.75 L/ha.</p> <p>^{††} Will also be controlled by sequential applications of 1.88 L/ha. Applications should be at least 2 weeks apart for optimum control.</p> <p>This second application must be made no later than the flowering stage of the soybean.</p> <p>Milkweed should be 15-60 cm in height and actively growing; nutsedge should be 5-15 cm in height and actively growing.</p> <p>Plants not fully emerged at the time of application will not be controlled</p>

[†] Weeds will be more easily controlled and early crop competition avoided with applications made when the weeds are small. Control of weeds greater than 25 cm in height will be inconsistent, although some weeds may be controlled.

MATRIX Herbicide plus Pursuit Herbicide Tank Mixture

For added residual control of late germinating eastern black nightshade, common lamb's quarters, redroot pigweed, velvetleaf, fall panicum and wild proso millet, Pursuit herbicide may be tank mixed with MATRIX Herbicide at a rate of 1.88 litres per hectare. Use 0.16 to 0.21 litres per hectare of Pursuit Herbicide and apply up to and including the 3rd trifoliolate leaf stage of the glyphosate tolerant soybeans in 100-200 litres per hectare of clean water. The higher rate is recommended for heavier infestations. This tank mix is recommended primarily for soybean systems with row spacings of 50 centimetres (20 inches) or more where a single application timing is desired.

Mixing: Add and mix Pursuit Herbicide as per instructions on the Pursuit Herbicide label and then add MATRIX Herbicide as per instructions on this label.

A PHI of 100 days is required for the tank mix of MATRIX Herbicide and Pursuit herbicide on glyphosate tolerant soybeans.

Only one application per season of MATRIX Herbicide at 1.88 litres per hectare tank mixed with Pursuit herbicide at 0.16 to 0.21 litres per hectare is permitted.

Refer to the Pursuit herbicide label for further safety precautions and handling instructions.

MATRIX Herbicide plus Assure II, IPCO Contender® II Herbicide or Co-Op Contender® II Herbicide Tank Mixture

For control of volunteer glyphosate tolerant corn, Assure II Herbicide, IPCO Contender II Herbicide or Co-Op Contender II Herbicide may be tank mixed with MATRIX Herbicide. Use 1.88 – 3.75 litres per hectare MATRIX Herbicide and 0.38 litre per hectare of Assure II Herbicide, IPCO Contender II Herbicide or Co-Op Contender II Herbicide.

Apply in 100 – 300 litres per hectare of clean water.

Mixing: Add and mix Assure II Herbicide, IPCO Contender II Herbicide or Co-Op Contender II Herbicide as per instructions on the Assure II Herbicide, IPCO Contender II Herbicide or Co-Op Contender II Herbicide label and then add MATRIX Herbicide as per instructions on this label.

This tank mix is to be applied when the crop is from the first trifoliate leaf stage through flowering and when the volunteer glyphosate tolerant corn is at the 2-6 leaf stage.

A PHI (preharvest interval) of 80 days is required for the tank mix of MATRIX Herbicide and Assure II Herbicide, IPCO Contender II Herbicide or Co-Op Contender II Herbicide on glyphosate tolerant soybeans.

Refer to the Assure II Herbicide, IPCO Contender II Herbicide or Co-Op Contender II Herbicide label for further safety precautions and handling

WEED CONTROL IN GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT CORN

WARNING: APPLY MATRIX HERBICIDE ON GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT CORN VARIETIES ONLY. DO NOT APPLY THE 3.75 L/HA RATE TO GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT CORN VARIETIES THAT ARE NOT ROUNDUP READY®2 TECHNOLOGY OR EQUIVALENT.

NOTE: ALWAYS USE PEDIGREED (CERTIFIED) CORN SEED DESIGNATED AS GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT. CORN WHICH IS NOT DESIGNATED AS GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT WILL BE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED BY THIS TREATMENT.

DO NOT APPLY BY AIR.

Rate (L/ha)	Growth Stage of Crop	Weeds Controlled†	Comments (use 100-200 L/ha water volumes)
1.88	Up to and including 8 leaf stage.	<p>Velvetleaf, common ragweed, common lambsquarters, redroot pigweed, smooth pigweed, cocklebur, green smartweed, ladythumb, Pennsylvania smartweed, eastern black flowering nightshade, wild mustard, wild buckwheat, foxtail (green, yellow, giant), barnyard grass, crabgrass (smooth, large), quackgrass, fall panicum, wild proso millet</p> <p>Wild oats, volunteer barley, volunteer wheat, stinkweed, wild mustard, Russian thistle, nonglyphosate tolerant canola (rapeseed), hempnettle, kochia, chickweed, corn spurry, wild tomato, cleavers, shepherd's purse, cow cockle, nightflowering catchfly, stork's-bill, flixweed, narrow-leaved hawk's beard</p>	<p>A second application may be used for late weed flushes emerging after the initial treatment.</p> <p>This second application must be made no later than the 8 leaf stage of the corn.</p>
1.88		Common milkweed, yellow nutsedge, roundleaved mallow, field bindweed	<p>For control of common milkweed, yellow nutsedge, roundleaved mallow and field bindweed use two applications of 1.88 L/ha.</p> <p>This second application must be made no later than the 8 leaf stage of the corn.</p> <p>Milkweed should be 15-60 cm in height and actively growing.</p> <p>Yellow nutsedge should be 5-15 cm in height and actively growing.</p>

1.88		Perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, wire-stemmed muhly	<p>A second (sequential) application of 1.88 L/ha will improve control in heavy weed infestations.</p> <p>If sequential applications are used they should be at least 2 weeks apart for best results on perennial weeds.</p> <p>This second application must be made no later than the 8 leaf stage of the corn.</p> <p>Perennial sow thistle and Canada thistle should be from the rosette stage to 50 cm in height and actively growing.</p> <p>Wire-stemmed muhly should be 10-20 cm in height and actively growing.</p> <p>Plants not fully emerged at the time of application will escape treatment.</p>
3.75	Up to and including 6 leaf stage	All weeds listed above	<p>Only one application per season at 3.75 L/ha</p> <p>Common milkweed should be 15-60 cm in height and actively growing.</p> <p>Yellow nutsedge should be 5-15 cm in height and actively growing.</p> <p>Plants not fully emerged at the time of application will escape treatment.</p>
1.88 MATRIX Herbicide + 0.75–1.0 kg ai/ha atrazine†	Up to and including 5th leaf stage.	Residual control of lamb's-quarters, redroot pigweed, common ragweed	Tank mix should be used when only a single application timing is desired. Use higher rate of atrazine for heavier weed infestations.
1.88 MATRIX Herbicide + 2.5-3.7 Marksman Herbicide	Up to and including 5th leaf stage.	Residual control of lamb's-quarters, redroot pigweed, common ragweed, velvetleaf	Tank mix should be used when only a single application timing is desired. Use higher rate Marksman Herbicide for heavier weed infestations.

† 0.75-1.0 kg ai atrazine/ha is equivalent to 1.56-2.08 L/ha of Aatrex Liquid 480

† Weeds will be more easily controlled and early crop competition avoided with applications made when the weeds are small. Control of weeds greater than 25 cm in height will be inconsistent, although some

weeds may be controlled.

PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL

ALWAYS READ PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, GENERAL INFORMATION and MIXING and APPLICATION SECTIONS PRIOR TO SPECIFIC APPLICATION INFORMATION IN ANY LABEL SECTION.

When applied as recommended under the conditions described, this product will control the perennial weeds listed in the following table:

PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL WITH MATRIX HERBICIDE

WEED	APPLICATION			COMMENTS
	GROWTH STAGE	RATE (L/ha)	WATER VOLUME (L/ha)	
Quackgrass (control, light to moderate infestations)	3 to 4 green leaves or more	1.88	50 - 300	Apply in clean water using flat fan nozzles. Allow 3 or more days after treatment before tillage. Refer to " Quackgrass " notes for more information. For higher water volumes (i.e. 150 - 300 L/ha) an approved surfactant must be added at 0.5 litres per 100 litres of clean water (0.5% v/v). Refer to list of surfactants. See also below.
Quackgrass (long term control, heavy infestations, high water volumes)	3 to 4 green leaves or more	1.88 – 5.25	50 - 300	Allow 3 or more days after treatment before tillage. Rates higher than 1.88 L/ha will provide more consistent, longer term control, especially with heavier infestations and/or higher water volumes (i.e. 150-300 L/ha) Refer to " <u>Quackgrass</u> " notes for more information.
Canada Thistle	rosette stage (summer-fallow)	1.88	50 - 100	Apply in clean water using flat fan nozzles. Allow 10 or more days after treatment before tillage. Refer to notes in "Canada Thistle" section for more information.
Canada Thistle	bud stage or beyond	3.56 – 5.25	100 - 300	Allow 5 or more days after treatment before tillage.
Field Bindweed	full bloom or	5.25 – 9	100 - 300	Allow 7 or more days after

	beyond			treatment before tillage.
Common Milkweed†	bud to full bloom (preharvest)	1.88	50 - 100	See preharvest application section Allow 7 or more days after treatment before tillage.
	bud to full bloom	9	100 - 300	Reduced control may occur after full bloom. Milkweed may not all be in the correct stage, therefore, repeat treatments may be required.
Toadflax	Vegetative Stage (summerfallow)	1.88	50-100	Apply in clean water using flat fan nozzles Allow 7 or more days after treatment before tillage in summerfallow
	Bud to Full Bloom (preharvest)			For more information, see summerfallow control, or preharvest control

Alfalfa	Early bud to full bloom stage. Fall applications only	2.8 – 3.75	50 - 300	Allow 5 or more days after treatment before tillage. Use the higher rates when alfalfa populations are high or when heavy grass infestations are also present. For spring applications and control in minimum tillage systems using a 2,4-D tank-mix
Dandelion	< 15 cm	1.88	50 - 100	Allow 3 or more days after treatment before tillage for all rates. Use the higher rate when infestations are heavy.
	> 15 cm	2.78 – 3.75	50 - 300	Refer to notes in Dandelion Section for more information. Allow 7 or more days after treatment before tillage. For more information, see preharvest control section.
	Rosette to full bloom (preharvest)	1.88	50 - 100	
Foxtail barley	Seedling to heading	1.88 – 3.75	50 - 100	Allow a minimum of 1 day after treatment before tillage or seeding. Use higher rates for larger, more established plants, heavy infestations or if plants are

				stressed
Other Perennials (see perennial weeds listing)	early heading or early bud stage	5.25 – 9	100 - 300	Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage.

†**NOTE:** For spot treatment, mix 90 mL of product in 5 L clean water per 100 m². (1.88 – 9 L/ha is approximately equivalent to 19 – 90 L/100 m², respectively).

SPECIAL NOTES FOR PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL

QUACKGRASS

For **season-long control on fall tilled ground:** Apply 1.88 L/ha of this product in spring prior to seeding. Apply in 50 to 100 L/ha of clean water as described in the preceding table. Delay application until the majority of quackgrass plants have 4-5 green leaves. This stage usually occurs 1 to 4 weeks later on fall tilled ground than on undisturbed ground. Reduced control may result on ground tilled deeper than 15 cm.

NOTE:

This treatment will provide season-long control of quackgrass on fall tilled ground. Reduced control will be experienced versus this product on non-fall tilled ground. Repeat treatments may be necessary.

Applications on forages should be followed by tillage 3 days or later and should be made when good growing conditions exist.

If a frost has occurred, wait several days to determine if the quackgrass has recovered. Quackgrass can be treated after a mild frost provided there are 3 to 4 green leaves actively growing at the time of application. Do not apply after the first damaging frost in the fall.

Surfactant Information:

The following is a list of approved surfactants for use with MATRIX Herbicide for control of quackgrass:
Agral 90
Ag Surf
Companion

Always refer to surfactant label for specific instructions regarding use of that product.

CANADA THISTLE

Control of Canada Thistle at the rosette stage: To ensure the proper timing of application the following steps must be followed:

1. Conduct summerfallow tillage as usual and perform the last tillage operation between July 15th and August 1.
2. Allow the thistles to regrow for a minimum of 5 weeks until they are a minimum of 15cm in diameter and in the rosette stage of growth.

NOTE: Canada thistle can be treated after a mild frost provided the leaves are still green and actively growing at the time of application. Do not apply after the first damaging frost in the fall.

MATRIX Herbicide plus Banvel II Tank Mixtures

For control of Canada thistle (and perennial sow thistle) in summerfallow or in post-harvest stubble, apply 1.28 L/ha MATRIX Herbicide plus 1.25 L/ha Banvel II in 100 – 200 L/ha of clean water. In addition, add 350 mL/ha of a non-ionic surfactant registered for use with this product, such as Agral 90, Ag Surf, or Companion.

For best results in summerfallow, cultivate in the spring and apply when the majority of thistles are 15 cm

to 25 cm tall and before the bud stage. Cultivate 3 weeks after application.

In post harvest stubble, apply this tank mixture to actively growing thistles at least 2 weeks prior to a killing frost.

NOTE:

Grow only cereals, canola (including rapeseed), soybeans, field corn, sweet corn, or white beans after application of this tank mixture.

If application is made after September 1st, or if soil moisture levels are extremely low after application, crop injury may occur in the spring following application.

TOADFLAX

Control of Toadflax in a Summerfallow Vegetative Stage

To ensure the proper timing of application, the following steps must be followed:

1. Conduct summerfallow tillage as usual and perform the last tillage operation between July 10-21.
2. Allow toadflax to regrow for a minimum of 4-5 weeks until they are minimum of 15 cm tall and at a lush green vegetative stage.

NOTE: Toadflax can be treated after a mild frost provided the leaves are still green and actively growing at the time of application. Do not apply after the first damaging frost.

DANDELION

Applications should be made up to and including bloom for best results. Follow-up control measures should be used to manage new dandelions germinating from seed to maintain control throughout the season.

ALFALFA CONTROL WITH 2,4-D TANK-MIX:

The addition of 2,4-D may improve alfalfa control in situations where control may be more difficult to obtain, such as in minimum tillage systems where populations are heavy, and with spring applications.

For fall control of established stands of alfalfa, apply 1.88 – 3.75 L/ha MATRIX Herbicide – and 1.2 – 2.4 L/ha of any 500 g/L 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester formulation in 100 – 200 L water/ha. (Adjust product rates accordingly for other 2,4-D formulations).

For spring applications, use only the low rate of 2,4-D (i.e. 1.2 L/ha) and 1.88 – 3.75 L/ha MATRIX Herbicide. Only cereal crops not underseeded to legumes may be planted following spring applications of this tank-mix, and a 14 day interval between application and planting is required.

Use the higher MATRIX Herbicide rates when perennial grasses are prevalent.

ALL PERENNIAL WEEDS

Weed Stages: Weeds must be at the proper stage for effective control. Refer to "**Perennial Weed Control with MATRIX Herbicide** "

Nozzle Type: For best results with conventional boom equipment apply this product with 50 to 300 L/ha of clean water using flat fan nozzles and no more pressure than 275 kPa.

Rhizome Dormancy: Reduced control may result if rhizomes have become dormant. Dormancy may occur if soil fertility is low and/or the land has not been tilled for several years.

Mowing Effects: Mowing prior to application will reduce effectiveness unless weeds are allowed to regrow to the proper stage before application.

Tillage Effects: Fall or spring tillage prior to spring applications and tillage between harvesting and fall applications will reduce the effectiveness on perennial weeds. Follow-up tillage after application should be delayed 5-7 days for best results (see Weed Control Table for specific tillage interval for each weed).

Rainfall Effects: Heavy rainfall immediately after application may wash the chemical off the foliage and a repeat treatment may be required. Do not apply if rainfall is forecast for the time of application.

Regrowth from Germinating Seeds: This product only controls emerged plants. Repeat treatments or other weed control measures may be required to control weeds regenerating from seeds or other underground parts.

Frost Effects: Heavy frosts prior to application may reduce control. Do not apply after the first damaging frost in the fall.

CROPLAND SITUATIONS

ALWAYS READ PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, GENERAL INFORMATION and MIXING and APPLICATION SECTIONS PRIOR TO SPECIFIC APPLICATION INFORMATION IN ANY LABEL SECTION.

This product can be applied as a broadcast spray or spot treatment prior to planting all crops, post harvest to annual crops, preharvest in wheat, barley, oats, canola (rapeseed), flax (including low linolenic acid varieties), lentils, peas, soybeans, dry beans and forages, and in summerfallow. It may also be applied as a broadcast spray in glyphosate tolerant canola, soybean or corn (refer to sections on Weed Control in Glyphosate Tolerant Canola, Soybean or Corn). It can also be applied as a directed spray in orchards, vineyards, blueberries and strawberry, and using selective equipment in soy and dry beans, orchards, vineyards, cranberries and strawberry (refer to specific sections below for more information). **For specific instructions on weed control in the following cropping situations, always refer to the Annual and Perennial Weed Control sections for more information.**

Prior to Planting - All Crops

This product may be applied prior to planting all crops for control of emerged weeds listed on this label. Ensure weeds are at the desired stage at the time of application. This product does not provide pre-emergent weed control and newly germinating weeds may be a problem in the crop. **APPLY BEFORE SEEDING OR TRANSPLANTING.**

Post Harvest Stubble Treatment

This product may be applied in the fall as a postharvest stubble treatment for control of perennial weeds such as quackgrass and Canada thistle. Allow weeds to regrow to the desired stage (20-25 cm tall for quackgrass and Canada thistle) before application and ensure they have a high proportion of green coloration. Straw should be removed or evenly spread to allow for proper regrowth and spray coverage. Heavy frosts prior to application may decrease control.

Spot Treatment (In-Crop)

This product can be applied as an in-crop spot treatment in barley, corn, oats, soybeans, wheat, strawberry, blueberry, forage grasses and legumes including seed production. Applications should be made using the same rates and at the same growth stages as listed in the weed control tables or use a 0.75% solution for annual weeds and quackgrass and a 1.5% solution for other perennial weeds (a 0.75% solution equals 0.75 litre MATRIX Herbicide in 100 litres of spray solution). The 0.75 or 1.5 per cent solutions should be applied to wet, but not run-off. Applications can be made using a boom sprayer, hose and handgun, or hand sprayer in accordance with instructions in the "Application Equipment" section.

Grazing Restrictions

Applications can be made up to heading of small grains, initial pod set on soy and dry beans, silking of corn and emergence of seed heads. The crop in the treated area will be killed. Take care to avoid drift for the same reason. **DO NOT APPLY IF CROP GROWTH HAS ADVANCED BEYOND SEED SET. ALLOW 3 TO 5 DAYS FOR MATRIX HERBICIDE TO TRANSLOCATE INTO ALL PLANT PARTS BEFORE GRAZING OR HARVESTING TREATED AREAS IN FORAGES.**

Summerfallow Treatment

This product, or labelled tank mixtures, may be applied in summerfallow to control weeds listed on this label. Ensure weeds are at the desired growth stage and actively growing at application for best results. Reduced control may result if weeds are drought stressed. Weeds will continue to germinate from seed throughout the growing season. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control later germinating weeds.

Minimum and Zero Tillage Cropping Systems (All Field Crops, including cereals, oilseeds, pulses, forages, corn and potatoes)

This product may be applied prior to seeding or after seeding, but before crop emergence for control of emerged weeds in minimum and zero tillage cropping systems for all field crops. Applications made too far in advance of seeding may allow weeds to emerge between application and crop emergence, as this product does not provide residual weed control.

Minimum and Zero Tillage Tank Mixtures

MATRIX Herbicide plus bromoxynil (Pardner) can be applied prior to seeding or after seeding, but before crop emergence in **wheat, barley and oats**. Refer to “**Annual Weed Control with MATRIX Herbicide Tank Mixtures**” table for information.

MATRIX Herbicide plus Pursuit can be applied prior to, or after, seeding, but before crop emergence in soybeans. MATRIX Herbicide will control emerged weeds listed on this label when applied as directed (refer to Annual and Perennial Weed Control sections). Pursuit will control weeds germinating from seed. Add the recommended rates of both products in 100 L of water/ha, following the instructions on the Pursuit herbicide label.

ALWAYS REFER TO THE PURSUIT LABEL FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON WEEDS CONTROLLED, APPLICATION DIRECTIONS, AND USE PRECAUTIONS. ONLY SOYBEANS, FIELD CORN, SPRING BARLEY, SPRING WHEAT AND WINTER WHEAT MAY BE PLANTED THE SEASON FOLLOWING A PURSUIT APPLICATION. WINTER WHEAT MAY BE PLANTED THE SAME YEAR AS A PURSUIT APPLICATION TO SOYBEANS, BUT NOT EARLIER THAN 120 DAYS AFTER THE APPLICATION.

DO NOT APPLY AFTER CROP EMERGENCE

MATRIX Herbicide plus MCPA can be applied prior to seeding in wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn (field and sweet; MCPA amine only), flax and field peas (MCPA amine only). Refer to “**Annual Weed Control with MATRIX Herbicide Tank Mixtures**” table for information.

MATRIX Herbicide plus Buctril M can be applied prior to seeding in **wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, flax, canary seed and seedling grasses (including brome grass, crested wheatgrass, intermediate wheat grass, slender wheatgrass, tall wheatgrass, Russian wild rye, Timothy, Orchard grass, creeping red fescue, meadow fescue, meadow foxtail, seedling tall fescue, seedling meadow bromegrass, seedling streambank wheatgrass and reed canary grass** Refer to “**Annual Weed Control with MATRIX Herbicide Tank Mixtures**” table for information.

MATRIX Herbicide plus MCPA amine can be applied prior to seeding in **lentil and chickpea** Refer to “**Annual Weed Control with MATRIX Herbicide Tank Mixtures**” table for information.

Forage Legumes and Grasses

This product may be applied for control of emerged weeds prior to emergence of forage legumes and grasses. If the forages are to be under-seeded with a cover crop, this product must be applied prior to planting the cover crop.

Pasture Renovation

Use this product to control or suppress existing vegetation for zero-tillage seeding of legumes into established sod for pasture renovation. Delay spraying until weed growth is at least 20 cm in height and a maximum number of seedlings or shoots have emerged. Application can be made immediately before, during or after seeding, but before crop emergence.

Forage Seed Production

For spot treatment control of perennial weed problems such as quackgrass and Canada thistle in seed fields,

apply as directed to vegetation that is at least 20 to 25 cm in height but before emergence of seed head. The crop in the treated areas will be killed. Take care to avoid drift outside target area for the same reason.

PRE-HARVEST CONTROL OF QUACKGRASS, CANADA THISTLE, MILKWEED, TOADFLAX and DANDELION; SEASON-LONG CONTROL OF PERENNIAL SOW THISTLE, AND HARVEST MANAGEMENT

For control of quackgrass, Canada thistle, common milkweed, toadflax and dandelion; and season-long control of perennial sow thistle, MATRIX Herbicide can be applied prior to harvest of wheat, barley (including malting barley), oats, canola (rapeseed), flax (including low linolenic acid varieties), lentils, peas, dry beans, soybeans and forages. DO NOT apply to crops if grown for seed production.

This treatment may also provide harvest management benefits, by drying down crop and weed vegetative growth, for example, where late flushes of annual weeds, green vegetative crop growth, or late tillering may interfere with harvest operations. EXTREMELY COOL, WET AND/OR CLOUDY WEATHER CONDITIONS BETWEEN THE TIME OF APPLICATION AND THE ANTICIPATED HARVEST DATE MAY SLOW DOWN ACTIVITY OF THIS PRODUCT, THEREBY DELAYING CROP DRYDOWN AND HARVEST DATE.

MATRIX Herbicide should be applied pre-harvest at 1.88 L/ha in 50 to 100 L/ha of clean water, by ground application only. Apply only when the crop has 30% or less grain moisture content. This stage typically occurs 7 to 14 days before harvest. For forage crops, apply this product at 1.88 – 3.75 L/ha 3-7 days prior to the last cut before rotation or forage renovation. Consult the table "Guidelines for Timing of Preharvest Applications" for visual indicators of this stage in each crop. For the best weed control results quackgrass should be actively growing and have at least 4 to 5 green leaves. Canada thistle and perennial sow thistle should be actively growing and at or beyond the bud stage for best results. Common milkweed should be at the bud to bloom stage and actively growing for best results. Applications for weed control (not for harvest management) must be made at the correct stage of both weed and crop growth.

Apply only during the period 7-14 days (or 3-7 days for forage applications) before harvest to ensure best weed control and to maximize harvest management benefits. Earlier application may reduce crop yield and/or quality, and may lead to excess glyphosate residues in the crop.

Do not expose or contaminate any body of water or non-target vegetation by direct application, spray drift, or when cleaning and rinsing spray equipment.

DO NOT APPLY BY AIRCRAFT

GUIDELINES FOR TIMING OF PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS

CROP(S)	PERCENT GRAIN MOISTURE	VISUAL SYMPTOMS
WHEAT/BARLEY/ OATS	Less than 30	Hard dough stage; a thumbnail impression remains on seed.
CANOLA	Less than 30	Pods are green to yellow; most seeds are yellow to brown.
FLAX (INCLUDING LOW LINOLENIC ACID VARIETIES)	Less than 30	Majority (75%-80%) of bolls are brown.
PEAS	Less than 30	Majority (75%-80%) of pods are brown.
LENTILS	Less than 30	Lowermost pods (bottom 15%) are brown and seeds rattle.
DRY BEANS	Less than 30	Stems are green to brown in colour; pods are mature (yellow to brown in colour);

		80%-90% leaf drop (original leaves).
SOYBEANS	Less than 30	Stems are green to brown in colour; pod tissue is dry and brown in appearance; 80%-90% leaf drop.
FORAGES	Not applicable	Normal stage for forage harvesting.

**RESTRICTED USE AERIAL PREHARVEST APPLICATION FOR PRAIRIE PROVINCES ONLY
(Including PEACE RIVER REGION OF B.C.)**

NOTICE TO USER: This pest control product is to be used only in accordance with the directions on the label. It is an offence under the *Pest Control Products Act* to use this product in a way that is inconsistent with the directions on the label. The user assumes the risk to persons or property that arises from any such use of this product.

NATURE OF RESTRICTION: This product is to be used only in the manner authorized. For use only by aerial applicators and aerial application services approved by the provincial regulatory agency to apply this product with aerial application equipment. To qualify for consideration of provincial approval, the following requirements must be demonstrated to the provincial regulatory agency:

1. Aircraft used in the application of this product must have been configured and calibrated to acceptable standards at a recognized calibration (patternation) clinic within 20 months of the date of application. The spray system must not have been subjected to major changes (new nozzles, booms or configurations) since the calibration, and must meet critical drift management standards e.g. maximum boom width 65% of wing span; nozzle type, size and orientation to minimize drift and deliver droplet size VMD in the coarse (400-600 microns) or very coarse (600 - 1000 microns) range.
2. Aircraft used in the application of this product must carry a minimum of \$25,000 drift insurance in addition to any provincial requirements for general comprehensive insurance coverage.
3. Applicators using this product must have successfully completed a VP480 aerial application training course provided by Dow AgroSciences Canada Inc.
4. Aerial application services applying this product must employ on staff at least one pilot applicator with at least 250 hours of actual aerial application time and a minimum of 100 hours within the last 24 month period. All pilots who do not meet the minimum experience standard must work under the direct daily supervision of a qualified pilot.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

MATRIX Herbicide may be applied with aerial application equipment for control of quackgrass, Canada thistle, common milkweed, toadflax and dandelion, and season-long control of perennial sow thistle. MATRIX Herbicide can be applied prior to harvest of wheat, barley (including malting barley), oats, canola (rapeseed), flax (including low linolenic acid varieties), lentils, peas, dry beans, and soybeans. DO NOT apply to any crops if grown for seed production.

This treatment may also provide harvest management benefits, by drying down crop and weed vegetative growth, for example, where late flushes of annual weeds, green vegetative crop growth, or late tillering may interfere with harvest operations.

EXTREMELY COOL, WET AND/OR CLOUDY WEATHER CONDITIONS BETWEEN THE TIME OF APPLICATION AND THE ANTICIPATED HARVEST DATE MAY SLOW DOWN ACTIVITY OF THIS PRODUCT, THEREBY DELAYING CROP DRYDOWN AND HARVEST DATE.

MATRIX Herbicide should be applied at 1.88 L/ha in 20 - 50 L/ha of clean water with aerial application equipment. Apply only when the crop has 30% or less grain moisture content. This stage typically occurs 7 to 14 days before harvest. Consult the table "Guidelines for Timing of Preharvest Applications" for visual indicators of this stage in each crop. For the best weed control results quackgrass should be actively growing and have at least 4 to 5 green leaves. Canada thistle and perennial sow thistle should be actively growing and at or beyond the bud stage for best results. Common milkweed should be at the bud to bloom stage and actively growing for best results. Applications for weed control (not for harvest

management) must be made at the correct stage of both weed and crop growth.

Apply only during the period 7 - 14 days before harvest to ensure best weed control and to maximize harvest management benefits. Earlier application may reduce crop yield and/or quality, and may lead to excess glyphosate residues in the crop.

USE PRECAUTIONS

AVOID DRIFT ON TO IMPORTANT WILDLIFE HABITATS. EXTREME CARE MUST BE TAKEN WHEN APPLYING THIS PRODUCT TO PREVENT INJURING DESIRABLE PLANTS AND CROPS.

Apply only in wind conditions in compliance with local and/or provincial regulations. Do not apply when other climatic conditions, including lesser wind velocities, will allow significant drift to occur.

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift, therefore do not use nozzles or nozzle configurations which disperse spray as fine spray droplets. Do not angle nozzles forward into the airstream and do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure. See # 1 of the Nature of Restrictions for additional details.

Do not overspray or allow drift on to bodies of water, wetlands[†] and/or wetland vegetation (e.g., sloughs, swamps, bogs, marshes, potholes), shelterbelts, woodlots and other cover on the edge of fields.

IN ORDER TO REDUCE THE DRIFT HAZARD TO NON-TARGET PLANTS AND AQUATIC VEGETATION IN THE HABITATS LISTED ABOVE, DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 100 METRES OF THE EDGE OF ANY OF THESE HABITATS.

Do not apply directly to roadside ditches, or apply under conditions that would favour drift into roadside ditches.

[†]A wetland is any land where the water table stands at or above the land surface for at least part of the year, and contains vegetation associated with wetlands such as bulrushes, sedges, cattails, etc.

Ensure uniform application - To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices, or equivalent electronic positioning systems (GPS).

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove residues of this product accumulated during spraying or from spills. **PROLONGED EXPOSURE OF THIS PRODUCT TO UNCOATED STEEL SURFACES MAY RESULT IN CORROSION AND POSSIBLE FAILURE OF THE PART. LANDING GEAR ARE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE.** The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) which meets aerospace specification MIL-C 38412 may prevent corrosion.

Tree Plantings

Shelterbelts and Nursery Stock (Woody Ornamentals)

This product may be used to control listed annual or perennial weeds prior to planting, or as a post directed spray in established nurseries or shelterbelts of the following species:

Deciduous

Ash - Fraxinus spp.
Caragana - Caragan spp.
Cherry - Prunus spp.
Elm - Ulmus spp.
Lilac - Syringa spp.
Maple - Acer spp.
Mountain Ash - Sorbus spp.
Poplar - Populus spp.
Russian Olive - Elaeagnus spp.
Willow - Salix spp.

Coniferous

Fir – Abies spp.
Juniper - Juniperus spp.
Pine - Pinus spp.
Spruce - Picea spp.
Yew - Taxus spp.

NOTE: This product is not recommended for use as an over-the-top broadcast spray in forest tree nurseries

or in Christmas tree plantations. Application in such sites should be limited to directed sprays. DO NOT treat Christmas tree plantations in the year of anticipated harvest.

TREE, VINE and BERRY CROPS

This product is recommended for annual and perennial weed control in established vineyards or orchards, in blueberry, cranberry and strawberry, or for site preparation prior to transplanting tree and vine crops. Applications may be made with boom equipment, shielded sprayers, hand-held and high volume orchards guns, or with wiper applicator equipment (orchards, vineyards, cranberry and strawberry only). See the "Mixing and Application Equipment Information" section of this label and the following table for specific information on the use of equipment.

Repeat treatments may be necessary to control weeds originating from underground parts of untreated weeds or from seeds. This product does not provide residual or pre-emergent weed control. For subsequent weed control, follow a program using residual herbicides or use repeated applications of this product. Do not apply more than 26 litres of this product per hectare per year.

EXTREME CARE MUST BE EXERCISED TO AVOID CONTACT OF HERBICIDE SOLUTION, SPRAY, DRIFT, OR MIST WITH FOLIAGE OR GREEN BARK OF TRUNK, BRANCHES, SUCKERS, FRUIT, CANES OF BLUEBERRY BUSHES, OR OTHER PARTS OF TREES OR VINES. CONTACT OF THIS PRODUCT WITH OTHER THAN MATURED BROWN BARK CAN RESULT IN SERIOUS CROP DAMAGE.

Reduced control may result when applications are made to annual or perennial weeds that have been mowed, grazed or cut and have not been allowed to regrow to the recommended stage for treatment.

WEED CONTROL IN TREE, VINE and BERRY CROPS

Crop	Rate (L/ha)	Pre-Harvest Interval (days)	Max. Appl. per Yr.	Weeds Controlled	Comments (Refer to annual weed control and perennial weed control sections for specific rates for weed control)
Apples Apricot Cherry (Sweet/sour) Peaches Pears Plums	1.69 - 9	30	3	Annual and perennial weeds	
Apples Grapes	Tank Mix 1.69 - 9 + Simazine 2.0 - 4.5 kg ai/ha	-	1	Annual and perennial weeds	Will provide season-long pre-emergent control Do not apply to coarse, sandy or gravelly soil Use according to the more restrictive label direction for each product in the mix DO NOT apply to orchards or vineyards that have been established less than 1 or 3 years, respectively Simazine rate is equivalent to 2.25 – 5.0 kg/ha Princep Nine-T, or 4.0-

Crop	Rate (L/ha)	Pre-Harvest Interval (days)	Max. Appl. per Yr.	Weeds Controlled	Comments (Refer to annual weed control and perennial weed control sections for specific rates for weed control)
					9.0 kg/ha Simadex
Grapes	1.69 – 9	14	3	Annual and perennial weeds	Remove all sucker growth from the spray zone before spraying, except for the Concord variety of grape Suckering should be conducted within 2 weeks prior to application Do not apply to vines which have been established less than 3 years

Highbush (cultivated) blueberry	2.1 – 4.2	30	1	Quack-grass	Use as a directed spray, with no more than 275 kPa pressure
Lowbush blueberry	0.75 – 1.5% solution (spot application)	Apply in non-bearing year only	1	Woody brush	Apply as a directed spray in mid-summer of the vegetative (non-bearing) year See spot treatment section for instructions
Filberts Hazelnut (established plantations)	1.69 – 2.63	14	4	Annual weeds	Use as a directed spray, with no more than 275 kPa pressure
Walnut Chestnut Japanese heartnut	1.69 – 9	-	2	Annual and perennial weeds	Apply late spring and fall, post-harvest but prior to a killing frost Apply in 200-300 L water as a directed spray, using no more than 275 kPa pressure Apply alternatively as a 1.5% wiper solution (see Wiper Applications section)
Cranberry	15% Solution (0.75 L MATRIX Herbicide + 4 L water)	30	1	Annual and perennial weeds	Apply using wick or wiper applicators
Strawberry	0.75 – 1.5% solution (spot application) 25% solution (wiper)	30	1	Emerged perennial weeds	Apply when weeds are at a susceptible growth stage (see perennial weed control section) See spot treatment section for instructions See wiper application section for instructions

	application)				
Sugar beets	0.75 – 1.5% solution (spot application)	Treated crop MUST NOT be harvested	1	Dodder species	Apply when dodder is vigorously growing but before flowering. See spot treatment section for instructions.
Asparagus	0.94-1.88	7	1	Fall seeded rye grass	Apply in spring before emergence of crop shoots.

NOTE TO USER: READ THE FOLLOWING BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT FOR THE INDICATED SPECIAL USE APPLICATIONS: (NORTH AMERICAN GINSENG).

The DIRECTIONS FOR USE for this product for the use(s) described on this label were developed by persons other than Interprovincial Cooperative Ltd. and accepted for registration by Health Canada under the User Requested Minor Use Label Expansion program.

Interprovincial Cooperative Ltd. itself makes no representation or warranty with respect to performance (efficacy) or crop tolerance (phytotoxicity) claims for this product when used on the crop(s) listed on this label.

Accordingly, the Buyer and User assume all risks related to performance and crop tolerance arising, and agree to hold Interprovincial Cooperative Ltd. harmless from any claims based on efficacy and/or phytotoxicity in connection with the use(s) described on this label.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

ALWAYS REFER TO THE PRODUCT LABEL FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON WEEDS CONTROLLED, APPLICATION DIRECTIONS, AND USE PRECAUTIONS.

NORTH AMERICAN GINSENG

New Gardens (British Columbia only): Apply this product in the fall after seeding but before freeze-up in new gardens only to control volunteer cereals. Apply when weeds are at the growth stages listed on the product label. Use a single application of 1.88 litres per hectare in 50 to 100 litres water per hectare. **DO NOT USE A FALL APPLICATION IN ESTABLISHED/EXISTING GARDENS.**

Existing/Established Gardens: Apply this product in the spring before the crop has emerged from the soil. Apply when weeds are at the growth stages described in the product label. A maximum of two 1.88 litres per hectare applications in 50 to 100 litres water per hectare may be made in a season. **DO NOT USE A FALL APPLICATION IN ESTABLISHED/EXISTING GARDENS.**

SELECTIVE EQUIPMENT

WIPER APPLICATORS

This product may be applied with a wiper applicator, after dilution and thorough mixing with water, to listed weeds in soy and dry beans, grapes, orchards, cranberries and strawberry. Applications must be made before initial pod set in soy and dry beans. (It may also be used in any industrial, tree planting and non-crop site specified on this label.)

A wiper applicator applies the herbicide solution onto weeds by rubbing the weed with an absorbent material containing the herbicide solution. Wiper applicators include either roller or wick devices which physically wipe appropriate concentrations or amounts of this product directly onto the weed. Equipment must be designed, maintained and operated to prevent the herbicide solution from contacting desirable vegetation. Performance may be improved by reducing speed in areas of heavy weed infestations to insure adequate wiper saturation. Best results may be obtained if 2 applications are made in opposite directions.

AVOID CONTACT WITH DESIRABLE VEGETATION. Contact of the herbicide solution with desirable vegetation may result in damage or destruction. Applicators used above desired vegetation should be adjusted so that wiper contact point is at least 5 cm above the desirable vegetation. Droplets or foam of the herbicide solution settling on desirable vegetation may result in discoloration, stunting or destruction.

Applications should be made when the weeds are a minimum of 15 cm above the desirable vegetation. Best results may be obtained when more of the weed is exposed to the herbicide solution. Weeds not contacted by the herbicide solution will not be affected. This may occur in dense clumps, severe infestations, or when the height of the weeds varies so that not all weeds are contacted. In these instances, repeat treatments may be necessary. See the Weed Control tables in this label for recommended stage of growth for specific weeds.

NOTES

- Maintain equipment in good operating condition. Avoid leakage or dripping onto desirable vegetation.
- Adjust height of applicator to insure proper contact with weeds.
- Keep wiping surfaces clean.
- Maintain recommended roller RPM on roller applicators while in use.
- Keep wiper material at proper degree of saturation with herbicide solution.
- DO NOT use wiper equipment when weeds are wet.
- DO NOT operate equipment at ground speeds below 4 and greater than 10 km/h. Weed control may be affected by speed of application equipment. As weed density increases, reduce equipment ground speed to insure good coverage of weeds.
- Be aware that on sloping ground the herbicide solution may migrate, causing dripping on the lower end and drying on the upper end of the wiper applicator.
- Variation in equipment design may affect weed control. With wiper applicators, the wiping material and its orientation must allow delivery of sufficient quantities of the recommended herbicide solution directly to the weed.
- Care must be taken with all types of wipers to insure that the absorbent material does not become over-saturated, causing the herbicide to drip onto desirable vegetation.
- With all equipment, drain and clean wiper parts immediately after using this product, by thoroughly flushing with water.

For Roller Applicators--Mix 0.38 to 0.75 L of this product in 10 L water to prepare a 3.8 to 7.5% solution. Roller speed should be maintained at 50 to 150 rpm.

For Wick or other Wiper Applicators--Mix 1 litre of this product in 3 litres of water to prepare a 25% solution.

NON-CROPLAND USES

NON-CROPLAND USES INCLUDE:

Industrial; military bases, recreational, rights-of-way, and public areas; turf grass renovation.

ALWAYS READ PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, GENERAL INFORMATION and MIXING and APPLICATION SECTIONS PRIOR TO SPECIFIC APPLICATION INFORMATION IN ANY LABEL SECTION.

This product can be used to control annual and perennial weeds and woody brush and trees listed on this label in non-crop areas such as railroad, pipeline, highway, power and telephone rights-of-way; petroleum tank farms and pumping installations; roadsides; storage areas; lumberyards; fence rows; military impact zones; artillery/small arms ranges; troop training areas; ammunition storage bunkers; industrial plant sites; parking areas; school yards, parks, golf courses, other public areas; airports and similar industrial or non-crop areas.

NOTE: For all industrial, military bases, rights-of-way, recreational and public areas, repeat treatments may be necessary to control regeneration or new growth.

When applied as recommended under the conditions described, this product will control weeds in non-

cropland areas as listed in the following table.

WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROPLAND AREAS WITH MATRIX HERBICIDE

WEEDS	GROUND APPLICATION			COMMENTS
	BOOM APPLICATION		Hand Held High Volume Application % Solution	
	Rate † L / ha	Water Vol. † L /ha		
Annual grasses and broadleaves	1.69 – 2.63	50 - 100	1	Actively growing weeds
<u>Perennial Weeds</u>				
Quackgrass	1.88	50 - 300	1	Actively growing weeds
	3.56 –5.25	50 - 300	2	Add 0.5% v/v of a recommended surfactant when using water volumes greater than 150 L. Higher rate for long term control and for heavy infestations
Canada Thistle (Bud Stage)	3.56 - 5.25	100 - 300	2	See section on purple loosestrife control for application instructions
Purple loosestrife	4.5	300-600	0.75 – 1.5 (or 25% for wiper application)	Summer through fall is optimum
Other Perennials	5.25 – 9	100 –300	2	
<u>Brush and Trees</u>				Summer through early fall
Birch, Cherry, Poplar, Western Snowberry, Willow	2.25 – 4.5	100 – 300	1 - 2	Late Summer through fall
Maple, Raspberry/ Salmonberry, Alder	4.5	100 – 300	2	Fall is optimum
<u>Turf Renovation</u>	1.88 – 9.0	100 – 300	1 - 2	Use higher end of the rate range for perennials
Annual and Perennial Weeds				

<u>Roadside Vegetation</u> (1-2 m wide along shoulders) Annual Weeds (refer to Tank-Mix sections on product labels for specific weeds controlled)	1) 0.56-0.75 + 1.25-2.5 L Vanquish or 2) 0.56-0.75 + 0.30 L DyClear Agricultural Herbicide + 1.2 L 2,4-D Amine 500	25-150	-	Refer to annual weed control table in this label for appropriate product rate for specific weeds For 2,4-D amine formulations with a different guarantee, adjust the rate accordingly No application to standing water
<u>Residual Control</u> Annual and Perennial Weeds (the simazine component of this tank mixture will provide season long control of most germinating broadleaf weeds and grasses. It may also provide post-emergent activity on certain annual weeds)	1.88 – 9 + 4.0-9.0 L Simadex Flowable	200-400	-	Do not apply to coarse, sandy or gravelly soil. One application per year. Use according to the most restrictive label directions for each product in the mixture. For other simazine formulations registered for industrial/non-cropland areas, use equivalent rates; i.e. 2.0-4.5 kg simazine/ha

† For more information on rates, water volumes and application, refer to the "Annual and Perennial Weed Control" sections of this booklet.

†† Aerial application may be used for brush and tree control in Industrial rights-of-way and military bases only. See aerial application section.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR NON-CROPLAND USES

Foliar Applications

Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff. Do not allow spray drift to contact desirable vegetation as severe injury or destruction may occur. For woody brush and trees, early season applications may take 30-45 days for symptoms to develop on target species. Late season application may be made to species that have some autumn colours provided no major leaf drop has occurred. Control will be observed the following spring.

EXTREME CARE MUST BE EXERCISED TO AVOID CONTACT OF SPRAY WITH FOLIAGE OF DESIRABLE TURFGRASSES, TREES, SHRUBS, OR OTHER DESIRABLE VEGETATION SINCE SEVERE DAMAGE OR DESTRUCTION MAY RESULT.

This product does not provide residual weed control. For subsequent weed control, follow a label approved herbicide program. Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used.

GROUND APPLICATIONS: For all non-cropland uses

For woody brush and trees, apply 2.25 to 4.5 L of this product per hectare. Use ground boom or boomless, or mist blower equipment, or apply as a 0.75 to 1.5% solution using hand-held high volume equipment. Apply as directed in the recommended volume of clean water to foliage of actively growing vegetation. Use the 4.5 L/ha rate for Maple, Alder and Willow[†] species, as well as for hard to control perennial weed species.
([†] Suppression only)

Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff. Do not allow spray drift to contact desirable vegetation as severe injury or destruction may occur. If weeds have been mowed or tilled, do not treat until regrowth has reached the recommended stages.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS: For industrial rights-of-way and military bases only

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Apply only by fixed-wing or rotary aircraft equipment which has been functionally and operationally calibrated for the atmospheric conditions of the area and the application rates and conditions of this label.

Label rates, conditions and precautions are product specific. Read and understand the entire label before opening this product. Apply only at the rate recommended for aerial application on this label. **Where no rate for aerial application appears for the specific use, this product cannot be applied by any type of aerial equipment.**

Ensure uniform application. To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking device or equivalent electronic positioning systems (GPS). The use of a spotter plane is recommended.

Use Precautions

Apply only when meteorological conditions at the treatment site allow for complete and even crop coverage. Apply only under conditions of good practice specific to aerial application as outlined in the National Aerial Pesticide Application Manual, developed by the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Committee on Pest Management and Pesticides.

Do not apply to any body of water. Avoid drifting of spray onto any body of water or other non-target areas. Specified buffer zones should be observed.

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift, therefore, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in fine particles (mist). Do not apply during periods of dead calm or when wind velocity and direction pose a risk of spray drift. Do not spray when the wind is blowing towards a nearby sensitive crop, garden, terrestrial habitat (such as shelter-belt) or aquatic habitat.

Operator Precautions

Do not allow the pilot to mix chemicals to be loaded onto the aircraft. Loading of premixed chemicals with a closed system is permitted.

It is desirable that the pilot have communication capabilities at each treatment site at the time of application.

The field crew and the mixer/loaders must wear chemical resistant gloves, coveralls and goggles or face shield during mixing/loading, cleanup and repair. Follow the more stringent label precautions in cases where the operator precautions exceed the generic label recommendations on the existing ground boom label.

All personnel on the job site must wash hands and face thoroughly before eating and drinking. Protective clothing, aircraft cockpit and vehicle cabs must be decontaminated regularly.

Application Rates

For woody brush and trees, apply 2.25 to 4.5 L of this product per hectare. Use the 4.5 L/ha rate for Maple, Alder and Willow† species, as well as for hard to control perennial weed species. Use the recommended rates of this herbicide in 30 to 100 L of water per hectare. As density of vegetation increases, spray volume should be increased within the recommended range to ensure complete coverage. This product may also be applied by aerial application for the control of annual and perennial weeds, woody brush and trees in artillery impact zones on military bases.

(† Suppression only)

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove residues of this product accumulated during spraying or from spills. **PROLONGED EXPOSURE OF THIS PRODUCT TO UNCOATED STEEL SURFACES MAY RESULT IN CORROSION AND POSSIBLE FAILURE OF THE PART. LANDING GEAR ARE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE.** The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38412 may prevent corrosion.

Product Specific Precautions

Read and understand the entire label before opening this product. If you have questions, obtain technical advice from the distributor or your provincial agricultural representative. Application of this product must meet and or conform to the following:

Volume: Apply the recommended rate in a spray volume of 30 to 100 litres per hectare. Do not angle nozzles forward into the airstream and do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure.

Drift is increased under certain meteorological conditions. Do not apply during periods of dead calm, when winds are gusty or when wind speed is greater than 16 km/hour at flying height at the site of application. Do not use a boom height greater than 10 metres above canopy. Only nozzles producing coarse droplet sizes (i.e., ASAE droplet size categories with VMD \geq 385.2 μ m) should be used for aerial application of MATRIX to rights-of-way and military bases.

PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE CONTROL

- DO NOT TREAT PLANTS OVER OPEN WATER. MATRIX Herbicide is not registered for direct application to bodies of water.
- Treat when plants are actively growing at or beyond the bloom stage. If using hand-held equipment, spray-to-wet.
- For wiper applications, see specific section on this label.
- Where feasible, remove flower heads before treatment to ensure prevention of seed set.
- For large (>1.6 ha) monocultures of loosestrife, work from the periphery inward in successive years to allow competing vegetation to invade the treated area.
- A long-term control strategy should include measures to control both established plants and seedlings. Sprayed areas should be monitored to determine the appropriate follow-up management. Early detection and treatment of second and third generation seedlings is important to prevent re-infestation of purple loosestrife. Desirable native plant communities will then have a chance to become re-established.

Selective Application for All Non-Cropland Uses

Selective equipment such as **WIPER** and **ROLLER** applicators can be used to control emerged weeds in non-crop areas and tree plantings. See "Selective Equipment" for more information.

Turfgrass

When applied as directed, under conditions described, this product controls most existing vegetation. Apply this product at rates specified in the "Weed Control in Non-Cropland Areas" section.

DO NOT DISTURB SOIL OR UNDERGROUND PLANT PARTS BEFORE TREATMENT.

Where existing vegetation is growing in a field or unmowed situation, apply this product to actively growing weeds at the stages of growth given in the "Weeds Controlled" section of this booklet. Where existing vegetation is growing under mowed turfgrass management, apply this product after omitting at least one regular mowing to allow sufficient growth for good interception of the spray and proper translocation into underground plant parts. Tillage or renovation techniques such as vertical mowing, coring or slicing should be delayed for 7 days after application to allow proper translocation into underground plant parts.

For maximum control of existing vegetation, delay establishment to determine if regrowth from escaped underground plant parts occurs. When repeat treatments are necessary, sufficient regrowth must be attained prior to application. Desirable turfgrasses may be established following the above procedures.

Injection Applications - for all non-cropland uses

Woody vegetation may be controlled by injection application of this product. Apply using suitable equipment, which must penetrate into living tissue, at a rate of at least 0.38 mL (either undiluted or 1:1 with water) per 5 cm tree diameter at breast height (DBH). The cuts should be spaced evenly around the tree and below all major branches. Application may be made at any time of year, except when cold temperatures prevent adequate penetration of injection equipment, or in the spring during periods of heavy sap flow. Control of tree species with tree diameters greater than 20 cm may not be acceptable at this rate.

Total control may not be evident for 1-2 years following treatment.

A list of species controlled includes:

ALDER Alnus spp.	HEMLOCK Tsuga spp.
BIRCH Betula spp.	MAPLE† Acer spp.
CEDAR Thuja spp.	PINE Pinus spp.
CHERRY Prunus spp.	POPLAR Populus spp.
DOUGLAS FIR Pseudotsuga spp.	WILLOW Salix spp.

†This treatment may only provide suppression of Big-Leaf Maple. Late fall applications will provide optimum suppression of Big- Leaf Maple

Cut Stump Application

Woody vegetation may be controlled by the application of this product to freshly cut stumps to prevent regrowth. Because the treatment uses a concentrated solution, application must be made using low-pressure equipment, e.g. squirt bottle or similar device. This product must be applied immediately to the surface of the freshly cut stump i.e. within 5 minutes for optimum control at the prescribed rates. Only the cambial tissues of the cut surface should be treated. Apply the herbicide solution at a rate equivalent to at least 0.38 mL product for every 5 cm DBH. Do not cover the remaining area nor any exposed roots, as this product does not penetrate bark well. This treatment may be used at any time of year, except during periods of heavy sap flow or when low temperatures prevent solution application due to freezing. A water soluble colourant may be added to the solution as a means of indicating which surfaces have been treated. Total control may not be evident until 1-2 years after treatment.

See the "Injection Applications" section of this label for the list of species controlled.

FORESTRY USES

DO NOT APPLY BY AIR

Unless otherwise specified under a restricted use.

Application Rates (Forest and Woodland Management, Conifer/Deciduous/Pasture Release)

To control or suppress most herbaceous weeds, woody brush and trees, apply 2.25 to 4.5 litres of this product per hectare using ground boom or boomless, or mist blower equipment, or apply as a 1 to 2% solution using hand-held high volume equipment. For control of perennial herbaceous weeds, woody brush and trees in site preparation applications using ground boom or boomless, or mist blower equipment, apply 5.25 to 9 litres of this product per hectare as directed in the recommended volume of clean water to the foliage or actively growing vegetation. Use the 4.5 L/ha rate for control of maple, alder or willow species.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT (Treatment of 500 ha or less)

SITE PREPARATION and FOREST ROADSIDE (Ground Only) and RIGHTS-OF-WAY VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Use this product as broadcast treatment at recommended rates, to control herbaceous weeds, woody brush and tree species. For control of herbaceous weeds, apply when most perennial broadleaf weeds have reached the early head or early bud stage of growth. For perennial grasses, apply when most weeds are 20 cm in height. Apply when brush and tree species are actively growing and when foliage is full and well-developed. For best results apply in late summer or early fall. Some autumn colours on undesirable deciduous species are acceptable provided no major leaf fall has occurred. Following site preparation application of this product, any silvicultural species may be planted.

For control of vegetation on sites with infestations of ericaceous species (e.g. *Kalmia* spp - sheep laurel, lamb kill), use 4.5 L/ha MATRIX in the recommended water volume and an additional silicon-based surfactant (such as Sylgard 309) as per label instructions. Apply between mid-August and mid-September for maximum performance.

CONIFER RELEASE

Use this product as a broadcast spray at recommended rates, to control herbaceous weeds, woody brush and tree species, to release from competition the coniferous species listed below:

DOUGLAS FIR
Pseudotsuga spp.
FIR
Abies spp
HEMLOCK
Tsuga,spp.

PINE
Pinus spp.
SPRUCE
Picea spp.

For conifer release of spruce seedlings in the year of transplanting, apply 1.5 to 4.5 litres of this product per hectare in plantations of summer planted spruce species (*Picea glauca*, *P. Engelmannii* and their hybrids). Conifers must be planted in the same year as treatment and in the field for at least 18 days prior to treatment. Seedlings to be treated must clearly show bud set and bud hardening following a dormancy induction regime in the nursery. The need for such early release treatments is expected on sites which are subject to the rapid development of herbaceous and shrub communities.

Most annual and perennial weeds will be controlled or suppressed. Applications must be made after formation of final conifer resting buds. Applications made during period of active conifer growth may result in conifer injury. Avoid application during Lammas or late season conifer growth. Some autumn colours are acceptable provided no major leaf fall has occurred on undesirable brush and tree species.

For conifer release, apply where conifers have been established for more than a year. Vegetation should not be disturbed immediately prior to treatment or until visual signs appear after treatment. Symptoms of treatment are slow to appear, especially in woody species treated in late fall. Injury may occur to conifers treated for release, especially where spray patterns overlap or the higher rates are applied or when applications are made during periods of active conifer growth.

NOTE: This product is not recommended for use as an over-the-top broadcast spray in forest tree nurseries, or in Christmas tree plantations. Applications in such sites should be limited to directed sprays. **DO NOT TREAT** Christmas tree plantations in the year of anticipated harvest.

Conifer Release by Directed Spraying

Use this product to control herbaceous and woody species. Apply when the undesirable species are actively growing and the foliage is full and well-developed. This product does not provide pre-emergent weed control. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control weeds that generate from underground parts or seed.

Undesirable deciduous species may be treated when they already have autumn colours, provided there has been no major leaf fall. For perennial broadleaf species, apply when most weeds have reached early head or early bud stage of growth. For annual and perennial grasses, apply when most weeds are 20 cm

in height (3-4 leaf stage of growth).

Direct spray so that the foliage of undesired vegetation is thoroughly wetted. Do not spray foliage to the point of run-off. Applying the product to conifers during their period of active growth (before lignification) may cause tree injury. Under such conditions, take the necessary precautions to ensure that spray, mist or spray drift does not come into contact with the foliage or green bark of conifers being cultivated.

The product may be applied on sites regenerated by the following species (partial list): SPRUCE (*Picea* spp.), PINE (*Pinus* spp.), HEMLOCK (*Tsuga* spp.), DOUGLAS FIR (*Pseudotsuga* spp.). No time interval is required between tree planting and application of the product. See vegetation controlled, specific rates and application and mixing instructions elsewhere on this label.

Do not allow spray to come in contact with foliage, green stems or fruit of non-target crops, since they may be killed or severely damaged.

DECIDUOUS RELEASE

Use this product to control herbaceous weeds and woody brush. Apply when the undesirable species are actively growing, and the foliage is well developed. This product has no pre-emergent activity. Repeat treatments may be required for species which regenerate from underground stems or from seeds. Applications may be made to undesirable deciduous species with some autumn colours, provided that major leaf fall has not yet occurred.

Use a directed spray to thoroughly cover the foliage of the undesirable vegetation. Take all necessary precautions to prevent contact of the spray, spray mist or spray drift with the foliage or green bark of desirable species.

A partial list of species for use with this product on regenerated sites includes: ASH (*Fraxinus* spp.); WALNUT (*Juglans* spp); LINDEN or BASSWOOD (*Tilia* spp); CHERRY (*Prunus* spp.); OAK (*Quercus* spp); ELM (*Ulmus* spp) and POPLAR (*Populus* spp). Product may be applied immediately after transplanting.

See use rates and application instructions elsewhere on this label.

RESTRICTED USE

FOREST and WOODLANDS MANAGEMENT

Ground/Aerial Application for Sites Greater Than 500 ha (Forestry Use)

Aerial Application for Sites 500 ha or Less (Woodlands Use)

NOTICE TO USER: This pest control product is to be used only in accordance with the directions on the label. It is an offence under the *Pest Control Products Act* to use this product in a way that is inconsistent with the directions on the label. The user assumes the risk to persons or property that arises from any such use of this product.

NATURE OF RESTRICTION: This product is to be used only in the manner authorized; consult local pesticide regulatory authorities about use permits which may be required.

Do not apply to any body of water populated with fish or used for domestic purposes. Do not use in areas where adverse impact on domestic water or aquatic species is likely.

In order to reduce the drift hazard to non-target plants and aquatic species when aerially treating silvicultural sites, ensure that appropriate buffer zones are maintained.

SITE PREPARATION

Use this product as broadcast treatment at recommended rates, to control herbaceous weeds, woody brush and tree species listed on this label. Apply when brush and tree species are actively growing and when foliage is full and well-developed. For best results apply in late summer or early fall. Some autumn colours on undesirable deciduous species are acceptable provided no major leaf fall has occurred. Following site preparation application of this product, any silvicultural species may be planted.

CONIFER RELEASE

Use this product as a broadcast spray at recommended rates, to control herbaceous weeds, woody brush and tree species listed on this label, to release from competition the coniferous species listed below:

DOUGLAS FIR

Pseudotsuga spp.

FIR

Abies spp.

HEMLOCK

Tsuga spp.

PINE

Pinus spp.

SPRUCE

Picea spp.

For conifer release of spruce seedlings in the year of transplanting, apply 1.5 to 4.5 litres of this product per hectare in plantations of summer planted spruce species (*Picea glauca*, *P. Engelmannii* and their hybrids). Conifers must be planted in the same year as treatment and in the field for at least 18 days prior to treatment. Seedlings to be treated must clearly show bud set and bud hardening following a dormancy induction regime in the nursery. The need for such early release treatments is expected on sites which are subject to the rapid development of herbaceous and shrub communities.

Most annual and perennial weeds will be controlled or suppressed. Applications must be made after formation of final conifer resting buds. Applications made during period of active conifer growth may result in conifer injury. Avoid application during Lammas or late season conifer growth. Some autumn colours are acceptable provided no major leaf fall has occurred on undesirable brush and tree species.

For conifer release, apply where conifers have been established for more than a year. Vegetation should not be disturbed immediately prior to treatment or until visual signs appear after treatment. Symptoms of treatment are slow to appear, especially in woody species treated in late fall. Injury may occur to conifers treated for release, especially where spray patterns overlap or the higher rates are applied or when applications are made during periods of active conifer growth.

NOTE: This product is not recommended for use as an over-the-top broadcast spray in forest tree nurseries or in Christmas tree plantations. Applications in such cities should be limited to directed sprays. DO NOT TREAT Christmas tree plantations in the year of anticipated harvest.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Aerial Application

Apply only by fixed-wing or rotary aircraft equipment which has been functionally and operationally calibrated for the atmospheric conditions of the area and the application rates and conditions of this label.

Label rates, conditions and precautions are product specific. Read and understand the entire label before opening this product. Apply only at the rates recommended for aerial application on this label in 20-100 L of water per ha. **Where no rate for aerial application appears for the specific use, this product cannot be applied by any type of aerial equipment.**

Ensure uniform application. To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices or equivalent electronic positioning systems (GPS).

Aerial Application Use Precautions

Apply only when meteorological conditions at the treatment site allow for complete and even crop coverage. Apply only under conditions of good practice specific to aerial application as outlined in the *National Aerial Pesticide Application Manual*, developed by the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Committee on Pest Management and Pesticides.

Do not apply to any body of water. Avoid drifting of spray onto any body of water or other non-target areas. Specified buffer zones should be observed.

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift, therefore, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in fine particles (mist). Do not apply during periods of dead calm or when wind velocity and direction pose a risk of spray drift. Do not spray when the wind is blowing towards a nearby sensitive crop, garden, terrestrial habitat (such as shelter-belt) or aquatic habitat. Do not angle nozzles forward into the air stream and do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure.

Aerial Application Operator Precautions

Do not allow the pilot to mix chemicals to be loaded onto the aircraft. Loading of premixed chemicals with a closed system is permitted.

It is desirable that the pilot have communication capabilities at each treatment site at the time of application.

The field crew and the mixer/loaders must wear chemical resistant gloves, coveralls and goggles or face shield during mixing/loading, cleanup and repair. Follow the more stringent label precautions in cases where the operator precautions exceed the generic label recommendations on the existing ground boom label.

All personnel on the job site must wash hands and face thoroughly before eating and drinking. Protective clothing, aircraft cockpit and vehicle cabs must be decontaminated regularly.

Aerial Application Product Specific Precautions

Read and understand the entire label before opening this product. If you have questions, call the manufacturer at 1-800-667-3852 or obtain technical advice from the distributor or your provincial agricultural representative. Application of this specific product must meet and/or conform to the following:

Use the recommended rates of this herbicide as listed on the full label.

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove residues of this product accumulated during spraying or from spills. **PROLONGED EXPOSURE OF THIS PRODUCT TO UNCOATED STEEL SURFACES MAY RESULT IN CORROSION AND POSSIBLE FAILURE OF THE PART. LANDING GEAR ARE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE.** The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38412 may prevent corrosion.

BUFFER ZONES

Use of the following spray methods or equipment **DO NOT** require a buffer zone: handheld or backpack sprayer and spot treatment, inter-row hooded sprayer, low-clearance hooded or shielded sprayers that ensure spray drift does not come in contact with orchard crop fruit or foliage, soil drench and soil incorporation.

For application to rights-of-way and for forestry uses, buffer zones for protection of sensitive terrestrial habitats are not required; however, the best available application strategies which minimize off-site drift, including meteorological conditions (for example, wind direction, low wind speed) and spray equipment (for example, coarse droplet sizes, minimizing height above canopy), should be used. Applicators must, however, observe the specified buffer zones for protection of sensitive aquatic habitats.

The buffer zones specified in the table below are required between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (such as grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas and shrublands), sensitive aquatic habitats (such as lakes, rivers, sloughs, ponds, prairie potholes, creeks, marshes, streams, reservoirs, and wetlands) and estuarine/marine habitats.

Agricultural, forestry and non-cropland systems	Maximum number of applications	Buffer Zones (metres) Required for the Protection of:		
		Aquatic habitats	Terrestrial habitats	
Agricultural crop system and ground boom application method				
Pre-seeding applications for rye, cranberry, filberts, hazelnut and all other crops. Established pasture and summer fallow. Ginseng new garden.	1	1	1	
Ginseng - existing established garden, Canola – Roundup Ready hybrid for seed production	2	1	1	
Filberts or hazelnut, sugar beets (glyphosate tolerant varieties)	4	1	1	
Corn (glyphosate non-tolerant varieties including grain, silage and ornamental types), sugar beet (glyphosate non-tolerant varieties), walnut, chestnut, Japanese heartnut, Turf grass (prior to establishment or renovation)	2	1	2	
Strawberry, blueberry highbush and lowbush	1	1	2	
Wheat, barley, oats, soybean (glyphosate non-tolerant varieties), corn-sweet (glyphosate tolerant varieties), canola (glyphosate non-tolerant varieties), peas, dry beans, flax (including low linoleic acid varieties), lentils, chickpea, asparagus, corn (glyphosate tolerant varieties), forage grasses and legume including seed production	3	1	2	
Canola (glyphosate tolerant varieties), soybean (glyphosate tolerant varieties)	4	1	2	
Apple, apricot, cherry (sweet/sour), peaches, pears, plums, grapes	3	1	3	
Agricultural crop system and airblast application method (including mist blower)				
Pasture	1	20	30	
Turfgrass (Prior to establishment or renovation)	2	25	35	
Forest plant system and ground boom application method				
Forest and woodlands > 500 ha Site preparation	2	1	NR	
Forest plant system and airblast application method (including mist blower)				
Forest and woodlands > 500 ha Site preparation	2	1	NR	
Non-cropland system and ground boom application method				
Non-crop land and industrial uses: Industrial and rights of way areas, Recreational and public areas	3	1	3*	
Non-cropland system and airblast application method (including mist blower)				
Non-crop land and industrial uses: Industrial and rights of way areas, Recreational and public areas	3	1	30*	
Agricultural crop system and aerial application method	Wing type			
Rye, corn (glyphosate non-tolerant varieties), corn-sweet (glyphosate tolerant varieties), chickpea, sugar beet (glyphosate non-tolerant varieties), all other crops for preseeding treatments only	Fixed and rotary wing	1	15	20
Canola (glyphosate tolerant varieties)	Fixed and rotary wing	3	20	40
Sugar beets (glyphosate tolerant varieties)	Fixed wing	2	20	30
	Rotary wing	2	15	30
Wheat, barley, oats, soybean (glyphosate non-tolerant varieties), canola (glyphosate non-tolerant varieties), peas, dry beans, flax (including low linoleic acid	Fixed wing	2	20	35
	Rotary	2	20	30

varieties), lentils	wing			
Forage grasses and legume including seed production	Fixed and rotary wing	1	20	40
Soybean (glyphosate tolerant varieties)	Fixed wing	3	20	45
	Rotary wing	3	20	40
Summer fallow	Fixed wing	1	20	45
	Rotary wing	1	20	40
Corn (glyphosate tolerant varieties)	Fixed wing	2	20	50
	Rotary wing	2	20	45
Pasture	Fixed wing	1	30	70
	Rotary wing	1	30	55
Forestry system and aerial application method				
Forest and woodlands >500 ha Site preparation	Fixed wing	2	10	NR
	Rotary wing	2	1	NR
Forest and woodlands <500 ha Site preparation	Fixed wing	2	5	NR
	Rotary wing	2	1	NR
Non-cropland system and aerial application method				
Non-crop land and industrial uses: rights-of way areas and military bases only	Fixed wing	3	100	NR
	Rotary wing	3	60	NR

* Buffer zones for the protection of terrestrial habitats are not required for forestry uses or for use on rights-of-way including railroad ballast, rail and hydro rights-of-way, utility easements, roads, and training grounds and firing ranges on military bases.
NR = Not Required.

For tank mixes, consult the labels of the tank-mix partners and observe the largest (most restrictive) buffer zone of the products involved in the tank mixture and apply using the coarsest spray (ASAE) category indicated on the labels for those tank mix partners.

The spray drift buffer zones for this product can be modified based on weather conditions and spray equipment configuration by accessing the Buffer Zone Calculator on the Pest Management Regulatory Agency web site.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

For resistance management, MATRIX Herbicide is a Group 9 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to MATRIX Herbicide and other Group 9 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action, but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance:

- Where possible, rotate the use of MATRIX Herbicide or other Group 9 herbicides within a growing

season (sequence) or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.

- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group when such use is permitted. To delay resistance, the less resistance-prone partner should control the target weed(S) as effectively as the more resistance-prone partner.
- Herbicide use should be based on an integrated weed management program that includes scouting, historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (for example, higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favour the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Monitor treated weed populations after herbicide application for signs of resistance development. (for example, only one weed species on the herbicide label not controlled). If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area if possible by an alternative herbicide from a different group. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- Have suspected resistant weed seeds tested by a qualified laboratory to confirm resistance and identify alternative herbicide options.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Interprovincial Cooperative Ltd. at (204) 233-3461.

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