

INDAZIFLAM	GROUP 29	HERBICIDE
AMINOCYCLOPYRACHLOR	GROUP 4	HERBICIDE
IMAZAPYR	GROUP 2	HERBICIDE



# Plainview™

## SC

### Suspension Concentrate

For broad-spectrum bareground vegetation control in non-cropland areas.

#### ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S):

Indaziflam .....	2.00%
Potassium salt of aminocyclopyrachlor: 6-amino-5-chloro-2-cyclopropyl-4-pyrimidinecarboxylic acid <sup>1</sup> .....	6.55%
Isopropylamine salt of imazapyr: (2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid) <sup>2</sup> .....	20.43%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS:</b> .....	<b>71.02%</b>

**TOTAL:** 100.00%

Contains 0.18 pounds of indaziflam per gallon

<sup>1</sup> Equivalent to 5.55% 6-Amino-5-chloro-2-cyclopropyl-4-pyrimidinecarboxylic acid or 0.50 pounds acid per gallon

<sup>2</sup> Equivalent to 16.66% 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid or 1.51 pounds acid per gallon

EPA Reg. No. 432-1606

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

For **MEDICAL** and **TRANSPORTATION** Emergencies **ONLY** Call 24 Hours a Day  
1-800-334-7577

For **PRODUCT USE** Information Call 1-800-331-2867

Nonrefillable Container  
Net Contents  
**2.5 Gallons**  
86269023  
86295369A 190404AV1

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

- When used as directed this product does not present a hazard to humans or domestic animals.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes and socks.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Users should Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high watermark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment rinsate or washwater. This product may enter water through spray drift or runoff.

### Surface Water Advisory

This pesticide may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application.

### Ground Water Advisory

This pesticide has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

### CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

**CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Bayer CropScience. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

**DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES:** TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR

OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Bayer CropScience is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

**LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY:** TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT BAYER CROPSCIENCE'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.**

**Read the entire label before using this product.**

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

**IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK ONLY: NOT FOR SALE, DISTRIBUTION OR USE IN NASSAU OR SUFFOLK COUNTY.**

### MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT REQUIREMENTS

Aerial Applications (Rotary Wing Aircraft Only):

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or target vegetation, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or target vegetation.
- For applications prior to the emergence of target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

### SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

### IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

### Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift by producing larger droplets of a uniform size.
- Volume- Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.

### Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

### BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the ground or the target vegetation and have minimal bounce.

### RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or the target vegetation, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

### SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

### TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

### TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

### WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

### NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

### WINDBLOWN SOIL PARTICLES RESTRICTION

Plainview™ SC has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying Plainview SC if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site soil movement.

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

Plainview SC is a non-selective herbicide that controls undesirable vegetation in areas where bareground is desired. Plainview SC is a suspension concentrate formulation to be mixed with water and applied as a diluted spray solution to terrestrial non-crop areas including railroads, highway rights-of-way, industrial areas, utilities, airports, government and military installations, tank farms, pumping stations, storage areas, utility substations, wind farms, solar farms, communication towers, lumberyards, around farm buildings, non-irrigation ditch banks, fence rows, and manufacturing sites. Plainview SC may also be used for weed control under paved surfaces as a part of site preparation.

Plainview SC must be applied uniformly to the treatment site to control annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses in addition to some vine species. Plainview SC will also provide residual, preemergence control of weeds that germinate from seed in the treated area. For preemergence weed control, Plainview SC requires rainfall (0.25 inches) within several weeks after application to activate the herbicide. The duration of residual preemergence weed control is dependent upon the weed species present, the rate applied, weather and soil conditions. Longer residual control will be achieved when higher rates of Plainview SC are used in areas with sensitive weed species, lower precipitation and cooler temperatures. Extremes in conditions, such as higher than average rainfall or temperature, or soils that are high in organic matter content, can significantly reduce the duration of control.

The best control of perennial species is achieved when Plainview SC is applied to the foliage of actively growing plants. Perennial species that are dormant or not emerged at the time of application may not be controlled.

Plainview SC can be applied to terrestrial non-crop sites that contain areas of casual water of a temporary nature as a result of surface water collecting in equipment wheel ruts or in other depressions created by management activities.

Plainview SC may be applied by ground or aerial (helicopter or unmanned aerial systems only) application equipment. Aerial applications may only be made to industrial bareground sites (not on rights-of-way).

### USE RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT apply more than a total of 64 ounces/A of Plainview SC (0.09 lb/A indaziflam, 0.025 lb/A aminocyclopyrachlor, and 0.755 lb/A imazapyr) per acre within a twelve-month period.
- DO NOT exceed a total of 0.09 lb indaziflam, 0.28 lb aminocyclopyrachlor acid, and 1.5 lb imazapyr acid per acre on sites receiving applications of Plainview SC or other herbicides containing these active ingredients.
- DO NOT apply more than 64 oz (0.09 lb/A indaziflam, 0.025 lb/A aminocyclopyrachlor, and 0.755 lb/A imazapyr) per acre in a single application.
- DO NOT make more than two applications per year of Plainview SC when using reduced applications rates. Allow at least 60 days between applications.
- Applications to hardscapes (e.g. cracks in parking lots, walkways, and other hard surfaces) may be made by spot application only.
- DO NOT apply Plainview SC within the root zone of desirable trees and/or shrubs or significant injury or death may occur. Root zones may extend well beyond the tree canopy or drip-line.
- DO NOT apply or otherwise permit this product or sprays containing this product to come into contact with any non-target crops or desirable plants. Exposure to Plainview SC may injure or kill most crops.
- DO NOT apply during periods of intense rainfall or where soils are either saturated with water or of a type through which rainfall will not readily penetrate, as this may result in off-site movement.
- DO NOT apply to water-saturated soil, frozen, or snow covered ground.
- DO NOT apply when powdery dry soil or light or sandy soils are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated. Treatment of powdery dry soil and light sandy soils, when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment, may result in off target movement through sedimentation and possible damage to susceptible crops and desirable vegetation. Injury to crops or desirable vegetation may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops or land containing desirable vegetation.
- DO NOT apply directly to water or to soil where standing water is present except as specified on this label.
- DO NOT apply in or on irrigation ditches/canals including the outer banks and do not allow spray drift or runoff to fall into irrigation ditches/canals or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation purposes.
- DO NOT contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic use.
- DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system.
- DO NOT use plant material treated with this product for mulch or compost.
- DO NOT use on lawns, walks, golf courses, sod farms, tennis courts.
- DO NOT plant treated sites for at least two years after application if they are to be converted to a food, feed, or fiber agricultural crop,

or to a horticultural crop. A field bioassay must then be completed before planting the desired crop. See "Field Bioassay" Section of the label.

- DO NOT apply by air in the State of New York.
- DO NOT apply by air on rights-of-way, including railroads, highway, or utility.
- DO NOT exceed a total of 0.09 lb indaziflam, 0.28 lb aminocyclopyrachlor acid, and 1.5 lb imazapyr acid per acre on sites receiving applications of Plainview SC or other herbicides containing these active ingredients.

## USE PRECAUTIONS

- Avoid using Plainview SC in areas where soil runoff or erosion is likely to occur. Injury to crops or desirable vegetation may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved off the treated area.
- Treated soil should be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for Plainview SC movement by wind or water caused soil erosion.
- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation, may result if equipment is drained or flushed on or near these trees or vegetation or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- When treating non-crop areas adjacent to desirable vegetation, avoid overlapping spray applications and shut off spray to the spray boom while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to desirable vegetation.
- Applications may be made only when there is little or no risk of spray drift or movement of applied product into sensitive areas. Sensitive areas are defined as bodies of water (ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams), habitats of endangered species and non-labeled agricultural crop areas. Refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label for more details.

## FIELD BIOASSAY

Conduct a bioassay prior to planting any crop if Plainview SC has been used in the previous 24 months. A successful field bioassay means growing a test strip or several plots of the intended crop from seed or transplant to maturity without any observed herbicide symptoms. The test must be conducted in representative areas across the treatment site that includes knolls, low areas, field edges, and changes in soil texture. If no crop injury (such as, poor germination, stunting, or chlorosis, malformation, or necrosis of leaves) or yield loss is evident from the crops grown in the test strips, the intended rotational crop may be planted. If herbicide symptoms or yield loss is observed, do not plant the crop. The rotational crop interval must be extended if the field bioassay results in unacceptable crop sensitivity.

## COMPATIBILITY TESTING AND TANK MIX PARTNERS

Plainview SC may be mixed with and applied in combination with most commonly used pesticides registered for use in the approved non-crop areas. The addition of a labelled postemergence herbicide may be needed to control emerged perennial grasses or broadleaf weeds not listed on this label. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

### Compatibility

Plainview SC is physically and biologically compatible with many registered pesticides and spray adjuvants. However, it is impossible to determine physical, biological, and plant compatibility for all scenarios that may be encountered; therefore, it is required that users determine the chemical, physical, biological and plant compatibility of such mixes prior to application on a broad commercial scale.

If Plainview SC is to be tank mixed with other pesticides or additives, compatibility must be tested prior to operational use. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (0.5 to 1 qt) of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio and mixing order as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying.

Indications of incompatibility usually appear 5-15 minutes after mixing.

### Order of Mixing

The proper mixing procedure for Plainview SC alone or in tank mix combinations with other pesticides is as follows:

1. Ensure that the application equipment has been thoroughly cleaned from previous use before using to apply Plainview SC
2. Fill the spray tank with 1/2 of the required volume of water prior to the addition of Plainview SC.
3. With the pump and agitator running, add the proper amount of Plainview SC first.
4. Once the Plainview SC is completely dispersed, add any other pesticides, or additives in the following order: (a) WP, (b) WG or other dry flowables, (c) other aqueous suspension concentrates (SCs), (d) soluble liquids, (e) emulsifiable concentrates and other organic-solvent based formulations. Always add Plainview SC to the tank prior to the addition of glyphosate containing herbicides.
5. Add the rest of the water to the desired volume while maintaining sufficient agitating.

### Maintain sufficient agitation while mixing and during application to ensure a uniform spray mixture.

**Re-suspending Products in Spray Solution:** Plainview SC is a suspension concentrate and will settle if left standing without agitation. Re-agitate the spray solution for a minimum of 10 minutes before application.

## Equipment Cleanup Procedures

Before and after using Plainview SC, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment, including tanks, pumps, lines, filters, screens, and nozzles with a good quality tank cleaner on an approved rinse pad or on an approved non-crop site. Clean sprayer thoroughly after each use and before Plainview SC residue dries in the equipment. Proper PPE must be worn while cleaning.

1. Completely drain all remaining spray solution from the tank in an appropriate location.
2. Clean the sprayer using a commercially available tank cleaner following the use instructions provided by the manufacturer. A rotating cleaning nozzle may be beneficial to dislodge any product from the sides of the tank.
3. Drain all cleaning solution from the tank and lines in an appropriate location.
4. Rinse the tank and flush spray booms with clean water to remove the cleaning solution.
5. Remove, clean, and inspect filters, screens, nozzles, and boom end caps if equipped to ensure that no product remains.
6. Rinse the inside and outside of the spray tank and all lines once more with clean water.
7. Drain all rinse solution in an appropriate location.

If any Plainview SC remains in the spray equipment and is subsequently applied to another crop, it has the potential to cause injury to that crop.

## RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Plainview SC contains indaziflam, a Group 29 Herbicide (Cellulose Biosynthesis Inhibitor), aminocyclopyrachlor, a Group 4 Herbicide (Auxin Inhibitor), and imazapyr, a Group 2 Herbicide (Acetolactate Synthase (ALS) or Acetohydroxy Acid Synthase (AHAS) Inhibitor). A given weed population may contain or evolve resistance to a herbicide after repeated use. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed to mitigate or delay resistance. The following Integrated Weed Management Techniques are effective in reducing problems with herbicide resistant weed biotypes. It is best to use multiple practices to manage or delay resistance, as no single strategy is likely to be totally effective.

Follow the best management practices listed below to delay the evolution of herbicide resistant weeds.

- Scout fields prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Scout fields after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
  - o Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
  - o A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
  - o Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this SOA (Site of Action) have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective sites of actions for each target weed.

- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Bayer distributor, Bayer representative or call 1-800-331-2867.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different site of action and/or use nonchemical means to remove escapes, if practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation and biological management practices.
- To the extent possible, do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing sites of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult to control weeds in the field.
- Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same site of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another site of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.

Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor and/or Bayer CropScience representative for additional resistance management or IPM recommendation. Also for more information on Weed Resistance Management, visit the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) on the web at <http://www.hracglobal.com>.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### Ground Application (Broadcast)

Apply Plainview SC with a properly calibrated sprayer according to the manufacturer's directions and check periodically to be certain that the equipment is working properly prior to each use. Rates provided on this label are based on broadcast application. Uniform application is essential for satisfactory weed control. Avoid overlap. Shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid off-target application.

When spraying near ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams be cognizant of keeping the spray solution from reaching the water.

For all ground applications, follow these guidelines: use spray volumes of 10-100 gallons per acre, use drift control additives and shielded sprayers where practical. See the Spray Drift Management section for more details. Use higher spray volumes to improve distribution in high densities of emerged weeds or debris.

The use of a hand-held or backpack sprayer is permitted, however do not exceed the use rate restrictions stated on this label.

### Aerial Application

Plainview SC may be applied by air on industrial sites (not on rights-of-way) using rotary (helicopter or unmanned aerial systems) spray equipment, however, do not make applications unless appropriate buffer zones can be maintained to prevent spray drift out of the target area. Regardless of the application volume or spray equipment used, thorough coverage of the foliage and targeted area is necessary to optimize weed control. Generally, aerial applications will require 10 to 25 gallons of spray solution per acre.

For aerial applications near susceptible crops or other desirable plants, use a drift control additive as specified by the manufacturer, or apply through a "Microfoil" or "Thru-Valve" boom, or use an equivalent drift control system. Thickened sprays prepared by using high viscosity invert systems, or other drift control systems, may be utilized if drift control is comparable to that obtained with drift control additives or the "Thru-Valve" boom. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all specifications and precautions on the product label. Do not use a thickening agent with the "Microfoil" boom or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays.

### ADJUVANTS

For postemergence applications of Plainview SC, the addition of a spray adjuvant is advised. Use a non-ionic surfactant at a rate of 0.25% v/v (volume/volume) or higher (see manufacturers label) of the spray solution (0.25% v/v is equivalent to 1 quart in 100 gallons). Surfactant products must contain at least 70% non-ionic surfactant. Alternatively, a methylated seed oil may be used at 0.5 to 1% v/v (see manufacturers label) to improve control of difficult to control weeds or weeds under drought stress.

### WEEDS CONTROLLED

Plainview SC provides control of the susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses listed on this label.

Weeds Controlled by 32 to 64 ounces/acre Plainview SC <sup>3</sup>			
Broadleaves			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Amaranth, spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Filaree	<i>Erodium</i> spp.
Bedstraw, catchweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Fleabane, hairy	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>
Bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Geranium, Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Burdock, common <sup>2</sup>	<i>Arctium minus</i>	Hemlock, poison	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Buttercup, corn	<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>	Horseweed/Marestail	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>
Carpentweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	Horsenettle, Carolina	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>
Catsear, spotted	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Indigo, Hairy	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>
Catchweed bedstraw	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Knapweed, diffuse	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
Celery, wild	<i>Apium leptophyllum</i>	Knapweed, Russian	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>
Chamomile, False	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>	Knapweed, spotted	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>
Chicory, wild	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Chickweed, mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Cinquefoil, sulfur	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	Lespedeza, common <sup>2</sup>	<i>Kummerowia striata</i>
Clover, crimson <sup>1</sup>	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	Lespedeza, sericea	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>
Clover, large hop**	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Clover, red	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Clover, white	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	Mallow, little/Cheeseweed	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Medic <sup>2</sup>	<i>Medicago</i> spp.
Crownvetch, common <sup>2</sup>	<i>Coronilla varia</i>	Morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>
Cudweed, purple	<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>	Morningglory, pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>
Dandelion, common (seedling)	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Mullein, common	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Dogfennel <sup>2</sup>	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	Mustard, Birdsrape	<i>Brassica rapa</i>
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	Mustard, black	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
False dandelion, Carolina	<i>Pyrrhopyssus carolinianus</i>	Mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	Nettle, stinging	<i>Urtica dioica</i>

(continued)

**Weeds Controlled by 32 to 64 ounces/acre Plainview SC<sup>3</sup> (continued)**

**Broadleaves**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Nightshade, hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>	Sowthistle, annual (common)	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Sowthistle, spiny	<i>Sonchus asper</i>
Pigweed, prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	Spanishneedles	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	Spikeweed, common	<i>Centromadia pungens</i>
Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	Spurge, garden	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>
Plantain, buckhorn	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Spurge, leafy	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Poison-ivy, eastern	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	Spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia supina</i>
Prickly sida /Teaweed	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	Spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Puncturevine, Common	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Spurry, corn	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Purslane, horse	<i>Triantha portulacastrum</i>	St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Pusley, Brazilian	<i>Richardia braziliensis</i>	Starthistle, yellow	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	Swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia elatior</i>	Teasel, common	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Ragweed, giant <sup>2</sup>	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Ragweed, western	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola kali</i>
Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia caulescens</i>	Thistle, musk	<i>Cardus nutans</i>
Rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	Toadflax, dalmatian	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>
Rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Sesbania, hemp/Coffeebean	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	Vetch, purple	<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Wild carrot <sup>2</sup>	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>	Wild parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	Willowherb, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
Sneezeweed, bitter	<i>Helenium amarum</i>	Woodsorrel, common yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>
Sorrel, red	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>		

<sup>1</sup> Indicates suppression only.

<sup>2</sup> Testing has not confirmed efficacy under California like conditions.

<sup>3</sup> 32 ounces/acre of Plainview SC (0.045 lb/A indaziflam; 0.125 lb/A aminocyclopyrachlor; 0.378 lb/A imazapyr); 64 ounces/acre of Plainview SC (0.09 lb/A indaziflam; 0.25 lb/A aminocyclopyrachlor; 0.755 lb/A imazapyr)

**Weeds Controlled by 32 to 64 ounces/acre Plainview SC<sup>3</sup>**

**Grasses**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Barley, mouse	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Medusahead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>
Barnyardgrass, common	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Millet, wild proso	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
Bermudagrass <sup>1</sup>	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Oat, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>	Panicum, fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Brome, downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Brome, foxtail	<i>Bromus rubens</i>	Rye, feral	<i>Secale cereale</i>
Bromegrass, annual	<i>Bromus spp.</i>	Ryegrass, Italian (annual)	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Bromegrass, riggut	<i>Bromus rigidus</i>	Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus spp.</i>
Broomsedge	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	Signalgrass, broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	Sprangletop, bearded	<i>Leptochloa fascicularis</i>
Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Sprangletop, Mexican	<i>Leptochloa uninervia</i>
Crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	Quackgrass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	Wheat, volunteer	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>
Cupgrass, southwestern	<i>Eriochloa gracilis</i>	Foxtail, bristly	<i>Setaria verticillata</i>
Foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	Barley, volunteer	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i>	Stiltgrass, Japanese <sup>2</sup>	<i>Microstequium vimineum</i>
Goatgrass, barbed	<i>Aegilops truncialis</i>	Stinkgrass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Vaseygrass	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>
Guineagrass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>	Ventenata	<i>Ventenata dubia</i>
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>	Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>
Lovegrass, tufted	<i>Eragrostis pectinacea</i>		

<sup>1</sup> Indicates suppression only.

<sup>2</sup> Testing has not confirmed efficacy under California like conditions.

<sup>3</sup> 32 ounces/acre of Plainview SC (0.045 lb/A indaziflam; 0.125 lb/A aminocyclopyrachlor; 0.378 lb/A imazapyr); 64 ounces/acre of Plainview SC (0.09 lb/A indaziflam; 0.25 lb/A aminocyclopyrachlor; 0.755 lb/A imazapyr)

**SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS  
BAREGROUND WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROP SITES**

Sites include: railroads, roadsides, hardscapes, industrial areas, utilities, airports, government and military installations, tank farms, pumping stations, storage areas, railyards, utility substations, lumberyards, around farm buildings, non-irrigation ditch banks, fence rows, manufacturing sites, office buildings, educational facilities, and parking lots, and under asphalt or concrete as part of site preparation.

**USE DIRECTIONS**

Plainview SC may be used for bareground weed control in many non-crop sites to reduce fire hazards, maintain appropriate lines-of-site,

and for other safety and aesthetic considerations.

Plainview SC may be applied any time of year, however, for best results apply several weeks prior to the germination of weeds or when weeds are young and actively growing. In general, annual weeds will be controlled by preemergence or postemergence applications of Plainview SC. However, for established perennial weeds, postemergence foliar applications of Plainview SC are advised. The addition of an appropriate postemergence herbicide (including glyphosate) may be required if perennial grasses or weeds not listed on this label are present at the time of application. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

For preemergence weed control, Plainview SC requires rainfall (0.25 inches) within several weeks after application to activate the herbicide. The weed control activity may be reduced if the application is made to dense weed vegetation or to soil covered in heavy crop or weed debris that prevents a uniform distribution of the product reaching the soil.

#### APPLICATION RATE

Apply Plainview SC at 32 to 64 oz per acre\*. A repeat application can be made but not to exceed a total amount of 64 oz per acre\* per year. Allow at least 60 days between repeat applications. Actual use rates will vary depending upon the length of residual control desired, weed species and pressure, and soil and environmental conditions. Use higher rates within the rate range (48 to 64 oz/A\*) for longer residual weed control, difficult to control weeds, high organic matter soils, and for warmer and wetter climates.

\* 32 ounces/acre of Plainview SC (0.045 lb/A indaziflam; 0.125 lb/A aminocyclopyrachlor; 0.378 lb/A imazapyr); 48 ounces/acre of Plainview SC (0.068 lb/A indaziflam; 0.188 lb/A aminocyclopyrachlor; 0.566 lb/A imazapyr); 64 ounces/acre of Plainview SC (0.09 lb/A indaziflam; 0.25 lb/A aminocyclopyrachlor; 0.755 lb/A imazapyr)

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

#### Pesticide Storage:

Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

#### Pesticide Disposal:

Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

#### Container Handling:

Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

**Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds):** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds):** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down):** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container:** Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use the container, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at the number below for instructions. **Disposing of Container:** Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at 1-800-334-7577, day or night.

Bayer (reg'd), the Bayer Cross (reg'd) and Plainview™ are trademarks of Bayer.

Produced for:  
Bayer Environmental Science  
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP  
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400  
Cary, NC 27513

Bayer





INDAZIFLAM	GROUP 29	HERBICIDE
AMINOCYCLOPYRACHLOR	GROUP 4	HERBICIDE
IMAZAPYR	GROUP 2	HERBICIDE



# Plainview<sup>TM</sup> SC

**Suspension Concentrate**  
For broad-spectrum bareground vegetation control in non-cropland areas.

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

Indaziflam .....	2.00%
Potassium salt of aminocyclopyrachlor: 6-amino-5-chloro-2-cyclopropyl-4-pyrimidinocarboxylic acid <sup>1</sup> .....	6.55%
Isopropylamine salt of imazapyr: (2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid) <sup>2</sup> .....	20.43%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS</b> .....	71.02%

**TOTAL:** 100.00%

- Contains 0.18 pounds of indaziflam per gallon
- <sup>1</sup> Equivalent to 5.55% 6-Amino-5-chloro-2-cyclopropyl-4-pyrimidinocarboxylic acid or 0.50 pounds acid per gallon
- <sup>2</sup> Equivalent to 16.66% 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid or 1.51 pounds acid per gallon

EPA Reg. No. 432-1606

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

For **MEDICAL** and **TRANSPORTATION** Emergencies  
**ONLY** Call 24 Hours a Day 1-800-334-7577

For **PRODUCT USE** Information Call 1-800-331-2867

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

- When used as directed this product does not present a hazard to humans or domestic animals.

## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes and socks.  
Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

## USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Users should Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high watermark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment rinsate or washwater. This product may enter water through spray drift or runoff.

### Surface Water Advisory

This pesticide may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application.

### Ground Water Advisory

This pesticide has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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Nonrefillable Container

Net Contents

2.5 Gallons

86269023

86295369A 190440AV1

Produced for:

Bayer Environmental Science  
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP  
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400  
Cary, NC 27513

Bayer

(01)00785740624043