BASF

We create chemistry

Group 4 19 Herbicide

SPECIMEN

Distinct®

herbicide

For weed control in field corn, popcorn, between-crop application, Conservation Reserve Program land, pasture, hay, and rangeland

Active Ingredients:

sodium salt of diflufenzopyr: 2-(1-[([3,5-difluorophenylamino]carbonyl)-hydrazono]ethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid, sodium salt*	21.3%
sodium salt of dicamba: 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid**	55.0%
Other Ingredients:	23.7%
Total:	100.0%

*This product contains 20% 2-(1-[([3,5-difluorophenylamino]carbonyl)-hydrazono]ethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid (diflufenzopyr) or 0.20 pound acid equivalent per pound of product.

**This product contains 50% 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid or 0.50 pound acid equivalent per pound of product.

EPA Reg. No. 7969-150 **EPA Est. No.**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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 inside for complete **First Aid**, **Precautionary Statements**, **Directions For Use**, **Conditions of Sale and Warranty**, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Net Contents:

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or when going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).	

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

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

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves (except for pilots), such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber (includes natural rubber blends and laminates) ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils

See **Engineering Controls** for additional requirements and exceptions.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and 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 hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Engineering Controls

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

Environmental Hazards

DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsates. This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Ground and Surface Water Protection

Point-source Contamination. To prevent point-source contamination, **DO NOT** mix/load this pesticide product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sinkholes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. **DO NOT** apply pesticide product within 50 feet of wells. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas as described below.

Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment washwater, and rainwater that may fall

on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent back-siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate. Check valves or antisiphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

Movement by Surface Runoff or Through Soil.
DO NOT apply under conditions which favor runoff. **DO NOT** apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for groundwater contamination. Groundwater contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and groundwater is near the surface. **DO NOT** apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where groundwater depth is shallow. To minimize the possibility of groundwater contamination, carefully follow application rate as specified.

Movement by Water Erosion of Treated Soil.
DO NOT apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment or by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least 1/2-inch rainfall or irrigation before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

Endangered Species

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

To ensure the protection of known populations of threatened and endangered plants when applying **Distinct® herbicide** to pasture and rangeland sites:

1. Federal agencies must follow NEPA regulations to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
2. State agencies must work with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the Service's designated state conservation agency to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
3. Other organizations or individuals must operate under a Habitat Conservation Plan if threatened or endangered plants are known to be present on the land to be treated.

Apply **Distinct** only when the potential for drift to known populations of threatened or endangered plant species is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive area).

Directions For Use

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions, and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

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.

For ground application only, except where otherwise directed.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of **24 hours**.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear

NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Pasture and rangeland weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage

Store product in original container only. Store product in a cool, dry place. **DO NOT** store this product under wet conditions. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

Pesticide Disposal

Wastes resulting from use of this product must be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling

Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 50 pounds) 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.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 50 pounds) 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.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

In Case of Spill

In case of large-scale spill of this product, call:

- CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
- BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

- Your local doctor for immediate treatment
- Your local poison control center (hospital)
- BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

Steps to take if material is released or spilled:

- Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal.
- Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin areas with soap and water.
- Wash clothing before reuse.
- Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

Product Information

Distinct® herbicide is a selective postemergence herbicide for the control of annual and biennial broadleaf weeds and control or suppression of many perennial broadleaf weeds in field corn, popcorn, between-crop application, Conservation Reserve Program land, pasture, hay, and rangeland sites.

Distinct provides suppression of annual grass weeds at appropriate rates. Emerged grass up to 3-inches tall will stop growing but may remain green for weeks after application. Regrowth of grass is limited when crop canopies over row middles.

Distinct may be applied sequentially or tank mixed with a grass herbicide for a complete weed control program; refer to **Tank Mixing Information**.

Use of this product in certain portions of Oregon and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004, Order for Injunctive Relief in Washington Toxics Coalition, et. al. v. EP, C01-0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to http://www.epa.gov/espp/litstatus/wtc/index.html.

Mode of Action

Distinct is absorbed by leaves, roots, and shoots and is translocated to the growing points of sensitive weeds to provide postemergence control of emerged weeds as well as moderate residual control of germinating weeds. **Distinct** controls weeds by auxin transport inhibition and auxin agonist modes of action. In addition, **Distinct** can complement the activity of other auxin-like herbicides such as clopyralid, picloram, and triclopyr.

Weeds treated with **Distinct** will typically display symptoms within several hours and be controlled in 3 to 7 days. Control of larger annual, biennial, or perennial weeds may require additional time. Treated weeds will stop growing soon after application. Broadleaf weeds will display epinastic twisting and crinkling symptoms before becoming necrotic.

Crop Tolerance

Labeled crops are generally very tolerant to **Distinct® herbicide** application. Temporary injury may occur under conditions of crop stress or rapid growth. Crop stress can be caused by drought, poor fertility, other pesticides (i.e. other herbicides), or foliar damage because of hail, wind, or insects. Injury can be avoided by agronomic practices that promote good crop growth and minimize stress conditions, especially combinations of stress factors. Crop leaning may occur during periods of rapid growth but is usually temporary and dissipates within 7 days without subsequent yield reduction.

Crops growing under stress conditions such as drought, poor fertility, or foliar damage because of hail, wind, or insects can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied.

Coverage

Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Dense leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage.

Cultivation

Avoid disturbing (e.g. tillage or cultivating) treated areas for at least 7 days following application to allow best herbicide uptake, translocation, and weed control.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions. Triple rinse the equipment before and after applying this product.

Application Instructions

Best product performance is obtained when **Distinct** is applied to actively growing weeds. **Distinct** may be applied as a ground broadcast or spot spray application or as an aerial application (only as directed) at a rate of 4 to 8 ounces per acre plus spray additive (see **Spray Additives**). **DO NOT** make aerial application to corn. To avoid uneven spray coverage, **DO NOT** apply **Distinct** during periods of gusty winds or when wind speed exceeds 10 mph.

Weeds treated with **Distinct** will typically display symptoms within several hours and be controlled in 3 to 7 days. Treated weeds will stop growing soon after application. Broadleaf weeds will display epinastic twisting and crinkling symptoms before becoming necrotic. Suppressed grass weeds may display some epinasty and remain stunted and green.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre. Select nozzles designed to produce a minimal amount of fine spray particles.

The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift. Make aerial application at the lowest safe height to reduce exposing the spray to evaporation and wind.

Managing Spray Drift from Aerial Application

Applicators must follow these requirements to avoid off-target drift movement:

- **Boom length** - The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- **Nozzle orientation** - Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.
- **Application height** - Without compromising aircraft safety, make applications at a height of 10 feet or less above the crop canopy or tallest plants. Applicators must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Ground Application Methods and Equipment

Distinct, a wettable granule formulation, can be applied using water as the spray carrier.

Water Volume. Select an appropriate spray volume that ensures adequate coverage of the target weed species. Use higher water volumes when treating dense or tall vegetation. **DO NOT** apply less than 3 gallons of spray volume per acre.

Application Equipment. Use ground application equipment that will provide good spray coverage of weed foliage. Exercise preventive measures to avoid drift onto nontarget areas.

Managing Spray Drift from Ground Application

Spray drift from application equipment or the use of poorly cleaned equipment may cause injury to broadleaf crops such as tobacco and soybeans.

Avoid application when spray particles can be carried by wind to areas where broadleaf crops or plants are growing, or when temperature inversions exist. **DO NOT** apply **Distinct** during periods of gusty wind or when wind exceeds 10 mph or uneven spray coverage may occur. **DO NOT** spray near sensitive crops if wind exceeds 5 mph toward sensitive plants.

Use coarse spray (volume median diameter of 400 microns or more) to avoid potential herbicide drift. Select nozzles designed to produce a minimal amount of fine spray particles (less than 200 microns) such as Spray Systems air induction extended range (AIXR). Keep the spray pressure at or below 20 PSI and the spray volume at or above 20 gallons/A, unless otherwise required by the

manufacturer of drift-reducing nozzles. Consult your spray nozzle supplier concerning the choice of drift-reducing nozzles. Agriculturally approved drift-reducing additives may be used.

MANAGING OFF-TARGET MOVEMENT

Spray Drift

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

Spray drift from application equipment or the use of poorly cleaned equipment may cause injury to desirable broadleaf trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems, or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to **Distinct® herbicide** during their development or growing stage.

Only apply this product when the potential for drift to these and other adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or nontarget crops) is minimal. **DO NOT** apply when the following conditions exist that increase the likelihood of spray drift from intended targets: high or gusty winds, high temperatures, low humidity, and temperature inversions.

To minimize spray drift, the applicator should be familiar with and take into account the following drift reduction advisory information. Additional information may be available from state enforcement agencies or the Cooperative Extension on the application of this product.

The best drift management strategy and most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind**; **Temperature and Humidity**; and **Temperature Inversions**).

Controlling droplet size:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - **DO NOT** exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift. **DO NOT** use nozzles producing a mist droplet spray.

Application Height

Making applications at the lowest possible height (aircraft, ground-driven spray boom) that is safe and practical reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the application equipment (e.g. aircraft, ground) upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift. **Distinct** should not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind speed exceeds 10 mph as uneven spray coverage may occur.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud, which can move in unpredictable directions due to the light, variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light-to-no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Wind Erosion

Avoid treating powdery, dry, or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

Spray Additives

Adjuvants must be used with **Distinct® herbicide** for consistent weed control.

Nonionic Surfactant
(all uses)

Use 1 quart (0.25% volume/volume [v/v]) of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water.

Nitrogen Source
(field corn, popcorn, between-crop application)

For best results under most conditions, combine a nonionic surfactant (NIS) with urea ammonium nitrate (UAN). Use a minimum of 5 quarts UAN (28% to 34% nitrogen) per 100 gallons. Spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) (21% nitrogen) may be substituted for UAN at a minimum of 5 lbs/100 gallons spray mix. Use high-quality AMS (spray grade) to avoid plugging nozzles. When using AMS, dissolve **Distinct** in the tank before adding AMS. Because most nitrogen solutions are mildly corrosive to galvanized steel, mild steel, and brass spray equipment, rinse the entire spray system with water soon after use.

Methylated Seed Oil
(CRP, pasture, and rangeland)

Methylated vegetable-based seed oil concentrate may be used at the rate of 1.5 to 2 pints/A. When using spray volumes greater than 30 gallons/A, mix methylated seed oil (MSO) or vegetable-based seed oil concentrates at 1% of the total spray volume. Methylated seed oils may aid in deposition and uptake of **Distinct** for hard-to-control perennials, waxy leaf species, or when plants are under moisture or temperature stress.

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Add components in the following sequence using 2 teaspoons for each pound of dry product or 1 teaspoon for each pint of liquid product of specified label rate per acre. **EXAMPLE:** 1 teaspoon per 8 ozs/A **Distinct** rate.

1. **Water** - For 20 gallons/A spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 mL) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Use only water from the intended source at the source temperature.
2. **Products in PVA bags** - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
3. **Water-dispersible products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions) - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
4. **Water-soluble products** such as **Distinct** - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
5. **Emulsifiable concentrates** - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
6. **Water-soluble additives** (i.e. AMS, NIS, or UAN when applicable) - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
7. Let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
8. **Evaluate** solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, or fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, or thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, **DO NOT** mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Mixing Order

1. **Water** - Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank 1/2 full of clean water.*
2. **Products in PVA bags** - Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
3. **Water-dispersible products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions)
4. **Water-soluble products** such as **Distinct**
5. **Emulsifiable concentrates**
6. **Water-soluble additives** (NIS, AMS, or UAN when applicable)
7. **Remaining quantity of water**

Maintain constant agitation during application. For more information, refer to **Tank Mixing Information**.

* User may fill the spray tank from a nurse tank containing an AMS product dissolved in water. For this method, thoroughly dissolve the AMS product before adding **Distinct**. **Distinct** must be thoroughly dissolved before adding additional products or additives. Verify that the AMS premix water alternative is compatible with other tank mix components.

Tank Mixing Information

Use **Distinct® herbicide** sequentially or tank mix with other herbicides as part of a complete weed control program. Tank mix recommendations are for use only in states where the sequential or tank mix product and application site are registered. Refer to **Table 1** and **Crop-specific Information** for more details and for specific tank mix restrictions. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than BASF-recommended tank mixes. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and **Directions For Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Distinct** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers.

Table 1. Tank Mix Options for Pasture and Rangeland

Tank Mix Partner	Distinct Tank Mix Rate (ozs/A)
Pasture and Rangeland	
clopyralid (**Redeem®**[1], **Stinger®**, **Transline®**)	4
picloram (**Grazon® P+D**, **Tordon®**)	4
triclopyr (**Garlon® 3A**, **Garlon® 4**, **Remedy®**)	4
Plateau® herbicide	4 to 8
2,4-D	4 to 8
chlorsulfuron (**Telar®**)	4 to 8
glyphosate	4 to 8
metsulfuron methyl (**Ally®**, **Escort®**)	4 to 8

[1] **Redeem** is a combination of triclopyr and clopyralid.

Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** apply by air unless otherwise directed.
- **Maximum Seasonal Use Rate** - Refer to **Table 2**.
- **Rainfast Period** - **Distinct** is rainfast **4 hours** after application when used with recommended adjuvants according to **Spray Additives**.
- **DO NOT** apply to crops showing injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide application because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
- For sequential applications, **DO NOT** apply **Distinct** less than 15 days apart.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI)**
  - **DO NOT** apply within **32 days** before corn forage harvest.
  - **DO NOT** apply within **72 days** before corn grain and stover harvest.
- Pasture and rangeland grass treated with **Distinct** can be grazed immediately after application or harvested for livestock feed **7 days** after application.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic uses.
- This product cannot be used to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.
- **Crop Rotation Restrictions** - **DO NOT** plant any crops within **120 days** after the last application of **Distinct**, with the following exceptions:
  If at least 1 inch of rainfall or overhead irrigation is received following the last application of **Distinct** (less than or equal to 4 ozs/A only), alfalfa, cereal grain crops, cotton, grain sorghum, and soybeans may be planted **30 days** after the rainfall/irrigation event in all states **except California**. In the event of crop failure, corn can be replanted 7 or more days after application.

Table 2. Crop or Use Site Restrictions and Limitations

Crop or Use Site	Maximum Rate per Application (ozs/A)	Maximum Rate per Season (ozs/A)	PHI (days)	Livestock Grazing or Cutting for Hay Permitted
Field corn, forage	8	10	32	No
Field corn, grain or stover	8	10	72	No
CRP land	8	8	NA	No
Pasture Hay Rangeland	8	8	0 grazing 7 cutting for hay	Yes

NA = not applicable

Crop-specific Information

Corn

Field Corn grown for Grain, Seed, or Silage, and Popcorn

Before applying **Distinct® herbicide** to popcorn or seed corn, verify the selectivity of **Distinct** on the inbred line or popcorn hybrid with your local seed corn company to help avoid potential injury to sensitive lines.

Application Rate and Timing

DO NOT apply by air to corn.

- **Preplant Application in Reduced or No-till Corn** - **Distinct** can be applied up to 7 days before planting corn at 4 to 6 ozs/A. When planting into a legume sod (e.g. alfalfa or clover), apply **Distinct** at 6 to 8 ozs/A after 4 to 6 inches of regrowth. Allow at least 15 days before planting if using more than 6 ozs/A. Adjuvants must be used with **Distinct** for consistent weed control.

  When using liquid fertilizer as the carrier, always pre-slurry **Distinct** in water before adding to fertilizer solutions. Add the **Distinct** slurry to the final complete fertilizer mixture. **DO NOT** add **Distinct** during the fertilizer mixing process. Always use good agitation while adding the **Distinct** slurry to liquid fertilizers; maintain good agitation until sprayed. Conduct a compatibility test with all components when using liquid fertilizers as a carrier for **Distinct**.

- When tank mixing **Distinct** for use on popcorn, ensure the tank mix partner is registered for use in popcorn.

Between-crop Application

Fall Application

Following crop harvest and before frost, apply 2 to 8 ozs/A of **Distinct** to control emerged broadleaf weeds. For best performance, apply **Distinct** when weeds are in the 2-leaf to 4-leaf stage or when rosettes are less than 2-inches across.

Any crop may be planted the following spring, 120 days after application in the fall. Refer to **Restrictions and Limitations** for details on crop rotation restrictions within 120 days and maximum seasonal use rate.

Spring Application

Apply 2 to 4 ozs/A of **Distinct** to control emerged broadleaf weeds in the spring. For best performance, apply **Distinct** when weeds are in the 2-leaf to 4-leaf stage or when rosettes are less than 2-inches across.

Following a **Distinct** application and a minimum accumulation of 1-inch rainfall or overhead irrigation, a 30-day waiting interval is required before planting alfalfa, cereal grain crops, corn, cotton, grain sorghum, and soybeans. A 120-day waiting interval is required before planting all other crops.

- **DO NOT** make **Distinct** spring between-crop application in geographic areas with average rainfall less than 25 inches, **or in California**.
- **DO NOT** exceed 4 ozs/A in a spring between-crop application.
- **DO NOT** exceed maximum rate per season when applying **both** fall and spring applications to site. See **Table 2** for maximum rate per season by crop or use site.
- **DO NOT** apply additional dicamba-containing products (e.g. **Banvel® herbicide**, **Clarity® herbicide**) in tank mixture or sequentially in the same spring season.

Site-specific Information

Pasture and Rangeland

Pasture and rangeland grass treated with **Distinct** can be grazed immediately after application or harvested for livestock feed **7 days** after application.

Distinct may be applied by ground and aerial application methods with aerial only permitted in the states of Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming at 2 to 8 ozs/A in pasture and rangeland sites for postemergence broadleaf weed control; see **Table 3** for weed list. **Distinct** may be used alone or in combination with other pasture/rangeland labeled herbicides to enhance control of perennial weeds or complement the spectrum of weeds controlled. See **Table 1** for additional information on tank mixes.

DO NOT apply more than 8 ozs/A of **Distinct** per season in pasture and rangeland.

DO NOT apply **Distinct** to small grains grown for pasture or to newly seeded grass. Established grass growing under environmental stress can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. **Distinct** may injure bentgrass, buffalograss, carpetgrass, St. Augustinegrass, and velvetgrass. **Distinct** will severely injure alfalfa, clover, lespedeza, vetch, wild winter peas, and other legumes.

For Use in Intensively Managed Forage Grass, such as Forage Grass Grown for Hay, in the states of Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming

Apply 2 to 4 ozs/A **Distinct** in forage grass for postemergence broadleaf weed control. **Distinct** may be applied by ground and aerial application methods. **Aerial application is only permitted in the states of Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.**

Distinct may be used alone or in combination with other pasture/rangeland-labeled herbicides to improve control of perennial weeds or complement the spectrum of weeds controlled. When tank mixed with 2,4-D, **DO NOT** use more than 1.5 pints/A of 2,4-D.

For improved consistency of weed control, only use nonionic surfactant at a rate of 1 quart of an 80% active NIS spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water (0.25% v/v).

DO NOT apply **Distinct® herbicide** to forage grass during, 3 days before, or 3 days after a frost/freeze event because potential crop injury may occur.

Conservation Reserve Programs

Distinct may be applied by ground and aerial application methods with aerial only permitted in the states of Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming at 2 to 8 ozs/A in established grass stands in Conservation Reserve Programs (CRP) or federal Set-aside Programs for postemergence broadleaf weed control. **Distinct** may be used alone or in combination with other CRP-labeled herbicides to enhance control of perennial weeds or complement the spectrum of weeds controlled.

DO NOT apply more than 8 ozs/A of **Distinct** per season in CRP land.

DO NOT apply **Distinct** to newly seeded grass. Established grass growing under environmental stress can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. **Distinct** may injure bentgrass, buffalograss, carpetgrass, St. Augustinegrass, and velvetgrass. **Distinct** will severely injure alfalfa, clover, lespedeza, vetch, wild winter peas, and other legumes.

Weeds Controlled

Distinct will provide postemergence control of annual and biennial broadleaf weeds and control or suppression of many perennial broadleaf weeds including ALS-resistant[1] and triazine-resistant biotypes.

Distinct provides suppression of annual grass weeds at appropriate rates. Emerged grass up to 3-inches tall will stop growing but may remain green for weeks after application. Regrowth of grass is limited when crop canopies over row middles.

[1] ALS (acetolactate synthase)-resistant weeds include those weeds resistant to the sulfonylurea, imidazolinone, and/or sulfonamide family of herbicides.

Table 3. Weed Control List

Common Name	Scientific Name
Annual Weeds	
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*
Amaranth, Powell*	*Amaranthus powellii*
Amaranth, spiny	*Amaranthus spinosus*
Aster, slender*	*Aster subulatus*
Barnyardgrass[2]	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Bedstraw, catchweed*	*Galium aparine*
Beggarweed, Florida	*Desmodium tortuosum*
Broomweed, common*	*Gutierrezia dracunculoides*
Buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*
Buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum*
Burcucumber	*Sicyos angulatus*
Buttercup, corn*	*Ranunculus arvensis*
Buttercup, hairy*	*Ranunculus sardous*
Buttercup, roughseed*	*Ranunculus muricatus*
Buttercup, Western field*	*Ranunculus occidentalis*
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*
Catchfly, nightflowering*	*Silene noctiflorum*
Chamomile, corn*	*Anthemis arvensis*
Chickweed, common*	*Stellaria media*
Clover, annual*	*Trifolium* spp.
Cockle, corn*	*Agrostemma githago*
Cockle, cow*	*Vaccaria pyramidata*
Cocklebur, common	*Xanthium strumarium*
Croton, tropic	*Croton glandulosus*
Croton, woolly*	*Croton capitatus*
Daisy, English*	*Bellis perennis*
Devil's claw	*Proboscidea louisianica*
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf*	*Oenothera laciniata*
Fleabane, annual*	*Erigeron annuus*
Flixweed*	*Descurainia sophia*
Foxtail, giant[2]	*Setaria faberi*
Foxtail, green[2]	*Setaria viridis*
Foxtail, yellow[2]	*Setaria glauca*
Goosefoot, nettleleaf*	*Chenopodium murale*
Henbit*	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*
Johnsongrass, seedling[2]	*Sorghum halepense*
Knotweed, prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*
Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
Lettuce, prickly*	*Lactuca serriola*
Mallow, Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*
Marestail (Horseweed)	*Conyza canadensis*
Mayweed*	*Anthemis cotula*
Morningglory, entireleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea* var. *integriuscula*
Morningglory, ivyleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*

(continued)

Table 3. Weed Control List *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Annual Weeds *(continued)*	
Morningglory, pitted	*Ipomoea lacunosa*
Morningglory, smallflower	*Jacquemontia tamnifolia*
Morningglory, tall	*Ipomoea purpurea*
Mustard, tall*	*Sisymbrium loeselli*
Mustard, tansy*	*Descurainia pinnata*
Mustard, wild*	*Sinapis arvensis*
Mustard, yellowtop*	*Sinapis* spp.
Nightshade, black	*Solanum nigrum*
Nightshade, Eastern black	*Solanum ptycanthum*
Nightshade, hairy	*Solanum sarrachoides*
Panicum, fall[2]	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
Pennycress, field*	*Thlaspi arvense*
Pepperweed, Virginia*	*Lepidium virginicum*
Pigweed, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*
Pigweed, prostrate	*Amaranthus blitoides*
Pigweed, redroot (Carelessweed)	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Pigweed, rough	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*
Pigweed, spiny	*Amaranthus spinosus*
Pigweed, tumble	*Amaranthus albus*
Pineappleweed*	*Matricaria matricarioides*
Poorjoe*	*Diodia teres*
Puncturevine*	*Tribulus terrestris*
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*
Pusley, Florida*	*Richardia scabra*
Radish, wild*	*Raphanus raphanistrum*
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
Ragweed, giant (Buffaloweed)	*Ambrosia trifida*
Ragweed, lanceleaf*	*Ambrosia bidentata*
Sesbania, hemp	*Sesbania exaltata*
Shattercane[2]	*Sorghum bicolor*
Shepherd's purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Sicklepod	*Cassia obtusifolia*
Sida, prickly (Teaweed)	*Sida spinosa*
Signalgrass, broadleaf[2]	*Urochloa platyphylla*
Smartweed, green*	*Polygonum scabrum*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Smellmelon	*Cucumis melo*
Sneezeweed, bitter*	*Helenium amarum*
Sowthistle, annual	*Sonchus oleraceus*
Sowthistle, spiny*	*Sonchus asper*
Spurge, leafy*	*Euphorbia esula*
Spurge, prostrate	*Chamaesyce humistrata*
Spurry, corn*	*Spergula arvensis*
Starbur, bristly*	*Acanthospermum hispidum*
Sumpweed, rough*	*Iva ciliata*
Sunflower, common (wild)	*Helianthus annuus*

(continued)

Table 3. Weed Control List *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Annual Weeds *(continued)*	
Sunflower, volunteer	*Helianthus annuus*
Thistle, Russian	*Salsola iberica*
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*
Waterhemp, common	*Amaranthus rudis*
Waterhemp, tall	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*
Waterprimrose, winged*	*Ludwigia decurrens*
Wormwood*	*Artemisia annua*
Vetch, hairy*	*Vicia villosa*
Biennial Weeds	
Burdock, common*	*Arctium minus*
Carrot, wild* (Queen Anne's lace)	*Daucus carota*
Cockle, white*	*Melandrium album*
Eveningprimrose, common*	*Oenothera biennis*
Geranium, Carolina*	*Geranium carolinianum*
Gromwell*	*Lithospermum* spp.
Knapweed, diffuse*	*Centaurea diffusa*
Knapweed, spotted	*Centaurea maculosa*
Mallow, dwarf*	*Malva borealis*
Parsnip, wild*	*Pastinaca sativa*
Plantain, bracted*	*Plantago aristata*
Ragwort, tansy*	*Senecio jacobaea*
Starthistle, yellow*	*Centaurea solstitialis*
Sweetclover*	*Melilotus* spp.
Teasel*	*Dipsacus sativus*
Thistle, bull*	*Cirsium vulgare*
Thistle, musk*	*Carduus nutans*
Thistle, plumeless*	*Carduus acanthoides*
Perennial Weeds	
Alfalfa[1]	*Medicago sativa*
Bindweed, field[1]	*Convolvulus arvensis*
Bindweed, hedge[1]	*Calystegia sepium*
Buckbrush*	*Ceanothus cuneatus*
Buttercup, bulbous*	*Ranunculus bulbosus*
Buttercup, creeping*	*Ranunculus repens*
Clover, white[1]	*Trifolium repens*
Daisy, oxeye*	*Leucanthemum vulgare*
Dandelion, common[1]	*Taraxacum officinale*
Dock, broadleaf[1]	*Rumex obtusifolius*
Dock, curly[1]	*Rumex crispus*
Dogbane, hemp[1]	*Apocynum cannabinum*
Dogfennel (Cypressweed)*	*Eupatorium capillifolium*
Goldenrod, Canada*	*Solidago canadensis*
Goldenrod, Missouri*	*Solidago missouriensis*
Goldenrod, rigid*	*Oligoneuron rigidum*
Horsenettle, Carolina[1]	*Solanum carolinense*
Knapweed, spotted[1]	*Centaurea maculosa*

(continued)

Table 3. Weed Control List *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Perennial Weeds *(continued)*	
Lespedeza, sericea*	*Lespedeza cuneata*
Milkweed, climbing*	*Funastrum cyanchoides*
Milkweed, common[1]	*Asclepias syriaca*
Milkweed, honeyvine[1]	*Ampelamus albidus*
Nightshade, silverleaf[1]	*Solanum elaeagnifolum*
Plantain, broadleaf[1]	*Plantago major*
Plantain, buckhorn*	*Plantago lanceolata*
Pokeweed[1]	*Phytolacca americana*
Potato, volunteer[1]	*Solanum tuberosum*
Ragweed, western*	*Ambrosia psilostachya*
Sensitive-briar, catclaw*	*Mimosa nuttallii*
Skeletonweed, rush*	*Chondrilla juncea*
Smartweed, swamp[1]	*Polygonum coccineum*
Sneezeweed, common*	*Helianthus autumnale*
Sowthistle, perennial[1]	*Sonchus arvensis*
Thistle, Canada[1]	*Cirsium arvense*
Yankeeweed*	*Eupatorium compositifolium*
Yarrow, common*	*Achillea millefolium*

[1] Partially controlled or suppressed

[2] **Distinct® herbicide** provides suppression of annual grass weeds at appropriate rates. Emerged grass up to 3-inches tall will stop growing but may remain green for weeks after application. Regrowth of grass is limited when crop canopies over row middles.

*** Not controlled in California**

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