

**Annual Weeds Suppressed with OSPREY™ Herbicide  
(ounces product/Acre)**

<b>Broadleaf Weed Species</b>	<b>4.75 ozs/Acre OSPREY™ Herbicide</b>
Chickweed, common ( <i>Stellaria media</i> )	1 - 2 inches
Henbit ( <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> )	1 – 2 inches
Pigweed, redroot ( <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> )	1 – 2 inches
Suppressed weeds will be stunted in growth and/or be reduced in number as compared to non-treated areas but performance may not be commercially acceptable.	

**Grass Weeds Suppressed with OSPREY™ Herbicide  
(ounces product/Acre)**

<b>Grass Weeds Common Name (Scientific Name)</b>	<b>4.75 ozs/Acre OSPREY™ Herbicide</b>
Brome, soft ( <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> )	1-leaf to 2-tiller
Brome, ripgut ( <i>Bromus rigidus</i> )	1-leaf to 2-tiller
Brome, downy ( <i>Bromus tectorum</i> )	1-leaf to 2-tiller
Brome, Japanese ( <i>Bromus japonicus</i> )	1-leaf to 2-tiller
Cheat ( <i>Bromus secalinus</i> )	1-leaf to 2-tiller
Hairy chess ( <i>Bromus commutatus</i> )	1-leaf to 2-tiller
Goatgrass, jointed ( <i>Aegilops cylindrica</i> )	1-leaf to 2-tiller
Quackgrass ( <i>Elytrigia repens</i> )	1-leaf to 2-tiller
Suppressed weeds will be stunted in growth and/or be reduced in number as compared to non-treated areas but performance may not be commercially acceptable.	

**TANK MIX RECOMMENDATIONS**

OSPREY™ Herbicide may be tank mixed with the herbicides listed below to provide broad-spectrum weed control. When using OSPREY™ Herbicide in tank mix combinations, follow the precautions and directions of the most restrictive label. It is recommended that herbicides not specifically listed on this label for tank mixing with OSPREY™ Herbicide be applied sequentially, 5 days prior to or 5 days after an OSPREY™ Herbicide treatment.

Abnormally large temperature fluctuations between daytime highs and nighttime lows at the time of application may influence crop tolerance. Frost occurrence the night before or within two days after application may increase crop response. These effects can be quite marked when OSPREY™ is tankmixed with EC partners. Consult with your Bayer CropScience representative for further guidance concerning tankmixes under these conditions.

In Washington, Oregon and Idaho: When tank mixing OSPREY™ with an EC broadleaf herbicide, reduce the NIS rate from 0.5% to 0.25%.

Refer to the appropriate label of each tank mix partner for recommendations regarding application rates required to control weeds not listed on this label.



## Tank Mixtures for Additional Weed Control

### Herbicides:

Affinity™ /Affinity Broadspec	Harmony® / Harmony® Extra XP
Ally®/ Ally® Extra	Huskie™
Amber®	MCP ester / MCP amine (0.25 – 0.5 lbs ai/acre) **
Buctril® Herbicide*	Olympus™
Bronate Advanced™ Herbicide*	Peak®
	Starane™/ Starane NXT
Curtail M	Stinger™
Express®	WideMatch
Finesse®	

Consult appropriate label of each tank mix partner for exact application rates required to control weeds not listed on this label.

\* Equivalent bromoxynil products may be substituted in a tank mix for these products.

\*\* Various formulations of MCP Ester/Amine may be tank mixed at a dosage of 0.25 – 0.5 lb ai/acre. Follow label restrictions for MCPA application and wheat stage of growth. Increased crop response or reduced grass control may occur when adding MCP amine to OSPREY™.

### Tank Mixtures for Disease Control

OSPREY™ Herbicide may be applied in combination with Stratego®, Tilt® or Topsin® M 70WP fungicides for weed and disease control. Refer to the specific fungicide label for use directions, application rates, restrictions and a list of diseases controlled.

### Tank Mixtures for Insect Control

OSPREY™ Herbicide may be applied with Sevin® XLR Plus, Warrior® Insecticide with Zeon Technology or Z-Cyfe 0.8 EC Insecticide. Refer to the specific insecticide label for use directions, application rates, restrictions and a list of insects controlled.

### Tank Mix Precautions

Always follow the label instructions of the tank mix partner as well as OSPREY™ Herbicide. Check the compatibility of OSPREY™ Herbicide and the tank mix partner by mixing all components in the order specified in the **Mixing Order** section, including adjuvants and water, into a small separate container in order to evaluate compatibility prior to adding them to the tank.

### TANK CLEANUP PROCEDURE

1. Drain the tank completely, and then wash out tank, boom and hoses with clean water. Drain again.
2. Half fill the tank with clean water and add ammonia (i.e., 3% domestic ammonia solution) at a dilution rate of 1% (i.e., 1 gallon of domestic ammonia for every 100 gallons of rinsate). Complete filling of the tank with water. Agitate/recirculate and flush through boom and hoses. Leave agitation on for 10 minutes. Drain tank completely.
3. Repeat step 2.
4. Remove nozzles and screens and soak them in a 1% ammonia solution. Inspect nozzles and screens and remove visible residues.
5. Flush tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. Inspect tank for visible residues. If present, repeat step 2.

### SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

OSPREY™ Herbicide is not volatile. Damage to sensitive crops can occur as a result of spray drift. Spray drift can be managed by several application factors and by spraying under the appropriate climatic conditions. Consequently, avoidance of spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator and grower.

**SENSITIVE AREAS:** The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitats for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

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

Do not apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons or to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption can occur.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
3. All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.



Where states have more stringent regulations, they shall be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

**INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE:**

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

Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control. Select nozzles and pressure that deliver **MEDIUM** spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572. Nozzles that deliver **COARSE** spray droplets may be used to reduce spray drift provided spray volume per acre (GPA) is increased to maintain coverage of weeds.

**CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE:**

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

**BOOM LENGTH:**

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

**APPLICATION HEIGHT:**

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

For ground boom applications, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

**SWATH ADJUSTMENT:**

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

**WIND:**

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 - 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

For all non-aerial applications, wind speed must be measured adjacent to the application site, on the upwind side, immediately prior to application.

**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. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures.

**TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS:**

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

**ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTION**

CROP	ROTATION INTERVAL
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Wheat	7 days
Triticale	7 days
Barley	30 days
Sunflower	30 days
Soybean	90 days
Cotton	90 days
Rice	90 days
Lentils	90 days
Dry Beans	90 days
Peas	90 days
Peanuts	90 days
Corn	12 months
All Other Crops	10 Months

OSPREY™ Herbicide is degraded by microbial action. Under adverse condition such as cold temperatures and drought, degradation may be slowed. It is recommended that a field bioassay be run when adverse conditions occur. Grow test strips of the desired rotational crop in the fields previously treated with OSPREY™ Herbicide. Results will indicate if the rotational crop can be grown.

## RESISTANT WEED MANAGEMENT

Some weed populations may contain plants naturally resistant to OSPREY™ Herbicide or other herbicides with the same mode of action (ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibitors). Repeated use of herbicides with the same mode of action allows resistant weeds to spread. To manage the development and spread of resistant weed populations, use herbicides with different modes of action in tankmixture, rotation, or in conjunction with alternate cultural practices. Consult a Bayer CropScience representative for additional information.

## PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

- Use adjuvants as specified on this label.
- Do not apply OSPREY™ Herbicide to crops undersown with grass and legume species.
- OSPREY™ Herbicide is rainfast 4 hours after application to most weed species. Rainfall within 4 hours may result in reduced weed control.
- Applications should be made to actively growing weeds. Weed control may be reduced when weeds are under stress due to severe weather conditions, drought, very cold temperatures, etc. Weed control may be reduced if the herbicide application is made under dry, dusty conditions – especially in the wheel track areas.
- Do not make more than one application of OSPREY™ Herbicide in one fall-sown or winter wheat growing season.
- Do not apply more than 4.75 ozs/acre of OSPREY™ Herbicide in one fall-sown or winter wheat growing season.
- Do not apply when wind causes drift to off-site vegetation as injury may occur. Small amounts of OSPREY™ Herbicide via drift or tank contamination can cause severe damage to crops other than wheat. Careful management of spray drift and tank cleanout is required.
- Applications of ammonium nitrogen fertilizer independent of those made with herbicides are commonly known as topdress applications. Topdress applications of liquid ammonium nitrogen have been shown on occasion to result in transient leaf burn or stunting when applied within 14 days of an OSPREY™ application.
- Do not apply OSPREY™ Herbicide within 30 days of harvesting wheat forage, and 60 days for hay, grain and straw.
- Do not apply OSPREY™ Herbicide in tank mixture with malathion, mancozeb, Di-Syston or methyl parathion as unacceptable crop phytotoxicity may occur.
- Applications of OSPREY™ in California should be made from emergence to 2 tiller wheat (Feekes 5).

## IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

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 LP. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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