



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs  
Registration Division (7505P)  
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

100-1618

Date of Issuance:

7/12/17

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration  
 Reregistration  
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

SEQUENCE CS

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Ms. Cherilyn Moore  
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC  
P.O. Box 18300  
Greensboro, NC 27419

**Note:** Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A). You must comply with the following conditions:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product under FIFRA when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Signature of Approving Official:

Kathryn Montague, Product Manager 23  
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

7/12/17

2. You are required to comply with the data requirements described in the DCI identified below:
  - a. Metolachlor GDCI-108801-1506

You must comply with all of the data requirements within the established deadlines. If you have questions about the Generic DCI listed above, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Reevaluation Division: <http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=chemicalsearch:1>

3. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
  - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 100-1618.”
4. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 6/7/2016
- Alternate CSF 2083/1 dated 6/7/2016
- Alternate CSF 2084/1 dated 6/7/2016
- Alternate CSF 2085/1 dated 6/7/2016
- Alternate CSF 2086/1 dated 6/7/2016
- Alternate CSF 2087/1 dated 6/7/2016
- Alternate CSF 2088/1 dated 6/7/2016
- Alternate CSF 2089/1 dated 6/7/2016

If you have any questions, please contact Sarah Meadows by phone at 703-347-0505, or via email at [meadows.sarah@epa.gov](mailto:meadows.sarah@epa.gov).

Enclosure

**Sale, use and distribution of this product in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in the State of New York is prohibited.**

**GROUP 9a | 15 HERBICIDES**

**Sequence® CS Herbicide**

Foliar systemic herbicide with residual weed control for corn, cotton, legume vegetables (succulent or dried), peanuts, potatoes, sorghum, soybeans, sugar beet (glyphosate-tolerant), sunflowers, and tomatoes

**Active Ingredients:**

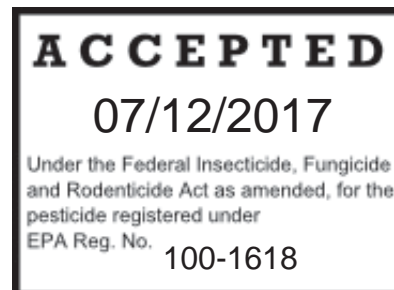
Glyphosate:*	18.2%
S-metolachlor**:	24.2%
<hr/>	
Other Ingredients:	57.6%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*CAS No. 1071-83-6

\*\*CAS No. 87392-12-9

Contains 1.82 pounds of glyphosate acid per U.S. gallon.  
Contains 2.42 pounds of S-metolachlor per U.S. gallon.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.**



**CAUTION**

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-XXXX

EPA Est.

SCP XXXX

2.5 gallons

30 gallons

120 gallons

\_\_\_\_\_ gallons [Bulk]

Net Contents

[Batch Code: \_\_\_\_\_] (For nonrefillables only.)

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### 1.0 FIRST AID

### 2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

- 2.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals
- 2.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
  - 2.2.1 User Safety Requirements
  - 2.2.2 Engineering Controls
- 2.3 Environmental Hazards
  - 2.3.1 Groundwater Advisory
  - 2.3.2 Surface Water Advisory
  - 2.3.3 Mixing/Loading Restrictions
- 2.4 Physical and Chemical Hazards

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

### 3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

- 3.1 Weed Resistance Management Practices
  - 3.1.1 Principles of Herbicide Resistant Weed Management

### 4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

- 4.1 Methods of Application
- 4.2 Application Equipment
- 4.3 Application Volume and Spray Coverage
- 4.4 Mixing Directions
  - 4.4.1 Sequence CS Herbicide Alone
  - 4.4.2 Tank-Mix Precautions
  - 4.4.3 Tank-Mix Compatibility Test
  - 4.4.4 Sequence CS Herbicide in Tank Mixtures
  - 4.4.5 Spray Additives

### 5.0 REPLANT AND ROTATIONAL CROP

- 5.1 Replanting
- 5.2 Rotational Crop Restrictions

### 6.0 COVER CROPS

- 6.1 Field Bioassay for Cover Crops

### 7.0 RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

- 7.1 Use Restrictions
- 7.2 Use Precautions
- 7.3 Spray Drift Management
  - 7.3.1 Aerial Spray Drift Management
- 7.4 Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information
  - 7.4.1 Importance of Droplet Size
  - 7.4.2 Controlling Droplet Size
  - 7.4.3 Application Height
  - 7.4.4 Swath Adjustment
  - 7.4.5 Wind
  - 7.4.6 Temperature Inversions

7.4.7 Sensitive Areas

**8.0 WEEDS CONTROLLED OR PARTIALLY CONTROLLED BY SEQUENCE CS HERBICIDE**

8.1 Annual Weed Control

8.2 Annual Weed Control – Sequence CS Herbicide Rates in a Tank Mix with Dicamba or 2,4-D

8.3 Perennial Weed Control – Sequence CS Herbicide Rates Used Alone or in Tank Mix with Dicamba or 2,4-D

**9.0 CROP USE DIRECTIONS**

9.1 Corn

9.1.1 Preplant or Preemergence Application

9.1.2 Postemergence Application on Glyphosate Tolerant Corn

9.1.3 Tank-Mix Combinations

9.2 Cotton

9.2.1 Preplant or Preemergence Application

9.2.2 Postemergence Over-The-Top Application on Glyphosate Tolerant Cotton Only

9.2.3 Tank-Mix Combinations

9.3 Legume Vegetables (Succulent or Dried), Crop Group 6, Except Soybean

9.3.1 Preplant or Preemergence Application

9.3.2 Tank-Mix Combinations

9.4 Peanut

9.5 Potato

9.5.1 Preplant or Preemergence Application

9.5.2 Tank-Mix Combinations

9.6 Sorghum

9.6.1 Preplant or Preemergence Application

9.6.2 Tank-Mix Combinations

9.7 Soybeans

9.7.1 Fall, Preplant, Preemergence or Postemergence Application

9.7.2 Tank-Mix Combinations

9.8 Sugar Beet

9.9 Sunflower

9.9.1 Preplant or Preemergence Application

9.9.2 Tank-Mix Combinations

9.10 Tomato

9.10.1 Transplanted

9.10.2 Tank-Mix Combinations

**10.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

**11.0 CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY**

**12.0 APPENDIX**

12.1 Sequence CS Herbicide Use Summary Table

## 1.0 FIRST AID

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>If on skin or clothing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If in eyes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If inhaled</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If swallowed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Do not give any liquid to the person.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	
<b>HOTLINE NUMBER</b> For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident) Call <b>1-800-888-8372</b>	

## 2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### 2.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

#### CAUTION

Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.

### 2.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

**Mixers, Loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants

- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, nitrile rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, neoprene rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, natural rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC)  $\geq 14$  mils, or Viton®  $\geq 14$  mils
- Shoes plus socks

### 2.2.1 USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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.

### 2.2.2 ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Mixers and loaders supporting aerial applications are required to use closed systems. The closed system must be used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)]. When using the closed system, the mixers' and loaders' PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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.

#### **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.

## 2.3 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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash waters.

### 2.3.1 GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

S-metolachlor, one of the active ingredients in Sequence CS Herbicide, is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

### 2.3.2 SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

One of the active ingredients in Sequence CS Herbicide, S-metolachlor, has the potential to contaminate surface water through ground spray drift. Under some

conditions, the active ingredient may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water) for several months post application. These include poorly drained or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

### **2.3.3 MIXING/LOADING RESTRICTIONS**

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent back-siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates. Check-valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing and/or irrigation equipment.

- This product must not be mixed or loaded within 50 ft of perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs.
- This product must not be mixed/loaded or used within 50 ft of all wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes.
- Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 ft of any well are prohibited, unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad.
  - Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or wash water, and rain water that may fall on the pad.
  - Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained.
  - The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal.
  - An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad.
  - A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad.
- Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times.

The above-specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site.

## **2.4 Physical and Chemical Hazards**

Do not store, mix or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in unlined steel (except stainless steel), aluminum, galvanized steel containers, or sprayer tanks. This product or spray solutions of this product will react with these containers and tanks and produce hydrogen gas that may form a highly combustible mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by spark, open flame, lighted cigarette, welder torch, or other ignition source. Do not allow this product to come in contact with oxidizing agents, as a hazardous chemical reaction could occur.



Mix, store and apply spray solutions of this product using only stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic, or plastic-lined steel containers.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Use Sequence CS Herbicide only in accordance with specifications on this label or in separately EPA approved labeling instructions for 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.

**FAILURE TO FOLLOW DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN CROP INJURY, POOR WEED CONTROL, AND/OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.**

### 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 (WPS).

**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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of butyl rubber, natural rubber, or neoprene rubber ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

## 3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

Sequence CS Herbicide is a foliar systemic herbicide which may be applied to control a broad spectrum of actively growing emerged weeds. Annual weeds of 6 inches or less in height are typically the easiest to control. It will also provide residual control of many small seeded grass and broadleaf weeds, in:

- corn (preplant/preemergence to all corn, postemergence to glyphosate-tolerant corn, including Roundup Ready®)
- cotton (preplant/preemergence to all cotton, postemergence to Roundup Ready Flex and Roundup Ready cotton)
- legume vegetables -- succulent or dried (preplant and preemergence)
- peanut (preplant and preemergence)
- sorghum (preplant and preemergence)
- soybean, (preplant/preemergence to all soybeans; postemergence to glyphosate resistant soybeans, including Roundup Ready)
- sugar beet, glyphosate-tolerant
- sunflower (preplant and preemergence)
- tomato – transplanted (preplant)

This product needs to be activated with either rainfall or irrigation to provide residual control of certain weeds. If rainfall or irrigation is not received within 7 days after application, residual weed control may be reduced. Under these conditions, cultivate or use other weed control measures if weeds develop.

This product is especially useful in no-till, minimum-tillage, and reduced-tillage cropping systems.

Severe damage or destruction may be caused by contact of this product to any vegetation (including leaves, green stems, exposed non-woody roots, or fruit) of crops, trees, and other desirable plants to which treatment is not intended, except as specified for glyphosate-tolerant crops. Drift may cause damage to any non-target vegetation.

### 3.1 Weed Resistance Management Practices

GROUP	9a	15	HERBICIDES
-------	----	----	------------

Sequence CS Herbicide contains glyphosate which inhibits 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS, Site of Action Group 9) and S-metolachlor which inhibits very long chain fatty acid (VLCFA) synthesis (Site of Action Group 15). Some naturally occurring weed populations have been identified as resistant to Group 9 and/or Group 15 herbicides. Selection of resistant biotypes, through repeated use of these herbicides or lower than labeled use rates in the same field, may result in weed control failures. A resistant biotype may be present where poor performance cannot be attributed to adverse environmental conditions or improper application methods. If resistance is suspected, contact your local Syngenta representative and/or agricultural advisor for assistance.

### 3.1.1 PRINCIPLES OF HERBICIDE RESISTANT WEED MANAGEMENT

- Employ integrated weed management practices. Use multiple herbicide sites-of-action which are effective on targeted weeds with overlapping weed spectrums in rotation, sequential applications, or mixtures.
- Use the full labeled herbicide rate and proper application timing for the hardest to control weed species present in the field.
- Scout fields after herbicide application to ensure control has been achieved. Avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively.
- Monitor site and clean equipment between sites.
- Start with a clean field and control weeds early by using a burndown treatment or tillage in combination with a preemergence residual herbicide as appropriate.
- Use cultural practices such as cultivation and crop rotation, where appropriate.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop competitiveness.

## 4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

### 4.1 Methods of Application

Applications with Sequence CS Herbicide alone or in tank mixtures are permitted by ground and by air. Preplant, preemergence and postemergence applications are allowed as specified in **Section 9.0** unless otherwise restricted in **Section 7.0**.

For aerial application in California, refer to the Federal Supplemental Label for aerial application for specific instructions, restrictions, and requirements. For aerial application, consult with State or local authorities regarding any additional requirements for aerial treatments.

### 4.2 Application Equipment

- For best results, ensure that each specific aerial application vehicle used is quantifiably pattern tested for aerial application of Sequence CS Herbicide initially and every year thereafter.
- Configure spray equipment to provide accurate and uniform coverage of the target area and minimize potential for spray drift.

- To ensure accuracy, calibrate sprayer before each use. For information on spray equipment and calibration, consult spray equipment manufacturers and/or state recommendations.
- Use sprayers that provide accurate and uniform application with nozzles designed to minimize drift and provide uniform coverage. Flood nozzles may result in reduced weed control due to inadequate coverage. Flat-fat nozzles will result in the most effective application of Sequence.
- Avoid using screens and strainers finer than 50 mesh.
- All ground and aerial application equipment must be properly maintained.
- All equipment must be washed to remove product residues after use.
- Prolonged exposure of this product to uncoated steel surfaces may result in corrosion and possible failure of the part.

**For aerial application equipment:**

- The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38413 may prevent corrosion.
- To prevent corrosion of exposed parts, thoroughly wash aircraft after each day of spraying to remove residues of this product accumulated during spraying or from spills.
- Landing gear are most susceptible.

### **4.3 Application Volume and Spray Coverage**

- For ground application, apply alone or in tank mixtures in 10-40 gal/A of spray mixture unless otherwise specified.
- When weed vegetation is dense, increase spray volume and pressures to ensure coverage of the target weeds.
- Spray boom and nozzle heights must be adjusted to provide coverage of target weeds.
- For aerial application, apply alone or in tank mixtures in 3-15 gal/A of spray mixture.

### **4.4 Mixing Directions**

1. 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.
2. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product. Dispose of the cleaning solution in a responsible manner.
3. Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate operation.
4. Avoid using screens and strainers finer than 50 mesh.
5. Keep product container tightly closed when not in use.
6. Do not let the spray mixture stand overnight in the spray tank.
7. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply the rinsate to a previously treated area.
8. Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to federal, state, or local procedures. For

guidance in proper disposal methods, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office.

#### 4.4.1 SEQUENCE CS HERBICIDE ALONE

1. Fill the spray tank  $\frac{1}{2}$  full with clean water.
2. Begin tank agitation and continue throughout mixing and spraying.
3. Add AMS (if used).
4. Add Sequence CS Herbicide.
5. Fill the remainder of spray tank.

#### 4.4.2 TANK-MIX PRECAUTIONS

- It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, 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.
- Tank mixes with other pesticides, fertilizers, or any other additives not specifically labeled for use with Sequence CS Herbicide may result in tank-mix incompatibility or unsatisfactory performance. In such cases, always check tank-mix compatibility by conducting a jar test according to guidance in **Section 4.4.3** before actual tank mixing.

#### 4.4.3 TANK-MIX COMPATABILITY TEST

- Conduct a jar test using a 1 pt to 1 qt container with lid by adding water or other intended carrier such a liquid fertilizer to the jar.
- Next, add the appropriate amount of pesticides(s) or tank-mix partner(s) in their relative proportions based on recommended label rates. Add tank-mix components separately in the order described in the tank-mixing section, **Section 4.4.4**. After each addition, shake or stir gently to thoroughly mix.
- After all ingredients have been added, put the lid on the jar, tighten and invert the jar 10 times to mix.
- After mixing, let the mixture stand 15–30 minutes and then examine for signs of incompatibility such as obvious separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels or heavy oily film on the jar.
- If the mixture remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible and can be used.
- If the mixture is incompatible, repeat the test using a compatibility agent at the recommended rate. Or, if applicable, slurry dry formulations in water before adding to the jar. If incompatibility is still observed after following these procedures, do not use the mixture.
- After compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the storage and disposal section, **Section 10.0**, of this label.

#### 4.4.4 SEQUENCE CS HERBICIDE IN TANK MIXTURES

1. Fill the spray tank  $\frac{1}{2}$  full with clean water.
2. Begin tank agitation and continue throughout mixing and spraying.
3. Add AMS (if used).
4. Add dry formulations to tank.
5. Add liquid formulations to tank.
6. Add Sequence CS Herbicide.
7. Fill remainder of spray tank.

#### 4.4.5 SPRAY ADDITIVES

- Ammonium Sulfate (AMS)
  - Control of annual and perennial weeds with Sequence CS Herbicide may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate at 1 to 2% by weight or 8.5-17 lb/100 gal of water.
  - In areas where the water sources contain Ca, Mg, or Mn levels exceeding 150 ppm (such as parts of the High Plains), use a minimum of 8.5 lb AMS per 100 gal of spray mixture unless the specific crop directions prohibit such use.
  - Liquid formulations of AMS may be used at an equivalent rate.
  - Do not reduce use rates of this product when using AMS.
- Drift control agents may be used with Sequence CS Herbicide.

## 5.0 REPLANT AND ROTATIONAL CROPS

### 5.1 Replanting

If a crop treated with Sequence CS Herbicide is lost, the following crops may be replanted immediately:

Corn	Potatoes
Cotton	Sorghum (Concep®-treated seed)
Legume vegetables (succulent or dried)	Soybeans
Peanuts	Sunflowers
	Transplanted tomatoes

### 5.2 Rotational Crop Restrictions

The following crops may be planted at the specified interval following application of Sequence CS Herbicide.

Crop	Plant-Back Interval
Alfalfa	4 months
Barley	4½ months
Oats	
Rye	
Wheat	
Tomatoes	6 months
Clover (seeded)	9 months
Buckwheat	In the spring following treatment

Cabbage Peppers Rice Root crops Stone fruits Tobacco Tree nuts	
--	--

## 6.0 COVER CROPS

A cover crop can be an important tool for the overall farm cropping system. Cover crops are planted for conservation purposes, soil erosion control, soil health improvement, water quality improvement and weed management. A cover crop can be a single crop or a combination of crops, including grasses and/or broadleaf crops.

After harvest of a Sequence CS Herbicide treated crop, planting of a cover crop is allowed provided the cover crop is not grazed or fed to livestock nor harvested for food. Terminate the cover crop through natural causes such as frost or intentional termination by herbicide application, crimping, rolling, tillage or cutting.

All possible cover crops or cover crop combinations have not been tested for tolerance to this product. Before planting the cover crop, determine the level of tolerance for the intended cover crops by conducting a field bioassay. Refer to **Section 6.1** for instructions on how to conduct a field bioassay.

### 6.1 Field Bioassay for Cover Crops

A field bioassay is a method of determining if herbicide residues are present in the soil at concentrations high enough to adversely affect crop growth.

Conduct the field bioassay by planting several strips of the desired cover crop across the field which has been previously treated with Sequence CS Herbicide. Plant the cover crop strips perpendicular to the direction of the product application. Locate the strips so that all the different field conditions are encountered, including differences in field terrain, soil texture, organic matter, pH, and drainage.

If the cover crop does not show adverse effects such as crop injury and/or stand reduction, the field can be planted to this cover crop. If injury and/or stand reduction are visible, wait two to four weeks for further herbicide degradation to occur and repeat the bioassay. Alternatively, select a different cover crop and repeat the bioassay. Only plant cover crops that show acceptable tolerance in the field bioassay.

## 7.0 RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

### 7.1 Use Restrictions

- **DO NOT** sell, use or distribute this product in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in the State of New York.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Follow labeled rates for target weeds found in **Section 8.1 – Section 8.3** to avoid crop injury and illegal residues or weed control failures.
- **DO NOT** spray if conditions of thermal inversion exist, or if wind direction and speed may cause spray to drift onto adjacent non-target areas.
- **DO NOT** apply in conditions where excessive spray drift may occur.
- If a cover crop is planted after a Sequence CS Herbicide treated crop, **DO NOT** graze or feed the cover crop to livestock nor harvest for food.
- **DO NOT** apply tank mixtures with Banvel® by air in California
- **DO NOT** apply to any body of water.
- **DO NOT** apply under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to non-target areas.
- To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:
  - Avoid treating powdery dry or light sand soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, ensure that the soil surface is first settled by rainfall or irrigation.
  - Do not apply to impervious substrates, such as paved or highly compacted surfaces.
  - Do not use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat nontarget crops, unless at least ½ inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.

## 7.2 Use Precautions

- Do not use a sprayer or applicator contaminated with any other materials, or crop damage or clogging of the application device may result.
- Sequence CS Herbicide requires actively growing green plant tissue to function fully. Application to drought-stressed weeds or weeds with little green foliage (i.e. mowed, cut, or hauled on weeds); weeds covered with dust; weeds damaged by insects or diseases may result in reduced weed control.
- Visible effects on annual weeds occur within 2-4 days after application; effects on perennial weeds may take 7 days or longer. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow activity.
- Heavy rainfall or irrigation shortly after application may require retreatment.
- Tillage or mowing within 3 days following application may reduce weed control.
- Avoid aerial application under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained.
- Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may result.
- Before planting a cover crop, determine the level of tolerance for the intended cover crop to Sequence CS Herbicide by conducting a field bioassay (**Section 6.1**).
- Thoroughly clean the spray system with water and a commercial tank cleaner after each use.
- Mix, store and apply spray solutions of Sequence CS Herbicide using only plastic,



plastic-lined steel, stainless steel, or fiberglass containers. Do not store the concentrate in galvanized steel, aluminum, carbon steel, or unlined steel containers.

- Avoid application to humans or animals. Ensure that flagmen and loaders avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.

## 7.3 Spray Drift Management

- AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR AND THE GROWER.
- The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift.
- The applicator and grower must consider the interaction of equipment and weather-related factors to ensure that the potential for drift to sensitive non-target plants is minimal.
- This pesticide may only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, non-target plants) is minimal (i.e., when the wind is blowing away from the sensitive area).
- Consult with local and State agricultural authorities for information regarding avoiding or minimizing spray drift.

### 7.3.1 AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

- The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift.
- The applicator and grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.
- To control spray within the target area, apply at a maximum height of 10 ft above the crop canopy, using low-drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 psi.
- Avoid application to periods when wind speed is above 2 mph and does not exceed 10 mph.
- The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.
  1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed  $\frac{3}{4}$  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.
- Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.
- Ensure that the applicator is familiar with and takes into account the information covered in the **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information (Section 7.4)**.

## 7.4 Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information

### 7.4.1 IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

- 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.
- To minimize drift, it is suggested that aerial application equipment produce the following minimum spray deposition characteristics:
  - Volume Mean Diameter (VDM) > 400 microns
  - Volume Diameter (VD) {0.9} > 200 microns

### 7.4.2 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 maximum 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 best 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.

### 7.4.3 APPLICATION HEIGHT

Avoid application 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.

### 7.4.4 SWATH ADJUSTMENT

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

### 7.4.5 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. Avoid application at wind speeds below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns.

#### **7.4.6 TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

- Do not apply during a temperature inversion 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.

#### **7.4.7 SENSITIVE AREAS**

Apply Sequence CS Herbicide only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

## 8.0 WEEDS CONTROLLED OR PARTIALLY CONTROLLED BY SEQUENCE CS HERBICIDE

### PARTIAL WEED CONTROL

Where reference is made to weeds partially controlled (PC), partial control can either mean erratic control from good to poor, or consistent control at a level below that generally considered acceptable for commercial weed control.

### 8.1 Annual Weed Control

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEQUENCE CS HERBICIDE PINTS PER ACRE			
		MAXIMUM WEED (HEIGHT/LENGTH)			
		3"	6"	12"	18"
Anoda, spurred	<i>Anoda cristata</i>	3.0	3.75		
Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>				3.0
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>		3.0	4.3	
Bassia, fivehook	<i>Bassia hyssopifolia</i>		3.0		
Bittercress	<i>Cardamine</i> spp.				3.0
Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>			3.0	
Bluegrass, bulbous	<i>Poa bulbosa</i>			3.0	
Bristly starbur	<i>Acanthosporium hispidum</i>		3.0	3.0	
Brome, downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>			3.0	
Brome, Japanese	<i>Bromus japonicus</i>			3.0	3.0
Browntop panicum	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>		3.0	3.0	4.3
Buckwheat, wild <sup>1</sup>	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	3.75 (PC)			
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	3.0		4.3	
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>		3.0	3.0	
Burgherkin	<i>Cucumis anguria</i>	3.0	4.3		
Buttercup <sup>2</sup>	<i>Ranunculus</i> spp.				3.0
Camphorweed	<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i>		4.3		
Canarygrass	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>		3.0		
Carolina geranium	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	3.0	4.3		
Carpetweed	<i>Mullugo verticillata</i>		3.0	3.0	
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>				3.0

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEQUENCE CS HERBICIDE PINTS PER ACRE			
		MAXIMUM WEED (HEIGHT/LENGTH)			
		3"	6"	12"	18"
Chervil	<i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i>				3.0
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>			3.0	3.0
Chickweed, mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>			3.0	3.0
Citronmelon	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	3.0	4.3		
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>			3.0	3.0
Coffee senna	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	3.0	4.3		
Corn <sup>3</sup>	<i>Zea mays</i>			3.0	3.0
Corn speedwell	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>			2.5	
Cowpea	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	3.0	4.3		
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.		3.0	3.0	
Crotalaria, showy	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>	3.0	3.0	4.3	
Croton, tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>	3.0	4.3		
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	3.0	3.0	5.0	
Cutleaf eveningprimrose	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	3.0	5.0		
Devil's-claw (unicorn plant)	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	3.0	3.75		
Dwarf dandelion	<i>Krigia cespitosa</i>				3.0
Eastern mannagrass				3.0	
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	3.0	3.0	4.3	
Fall panicum	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	3.0	3.0	4.3	4.3
Falsedandelion	<i>Pyrrhopappus carolinianus</i>				3.0
Falseflax, smallseed	<i>Camelina microcarpa</i>			3.0	
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia</i> spp.		3.0	4.3	
Filaree	<i>Erodium</i> spp.		3.0	4.3	
Fleabane, annual	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>				3.0
Fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>		3.0	4.3	
Fleabane, rough	<i>Erigeron strigosus</i>		3.0	3.0	
Florida beggarweed <sup>1</sup>	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>		3.0 (PC)	3.0 (PC)	
Florida pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	3.0	4.3		

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEQUENCE CS HERBICIDE PINTS PER ACRE			
		MAXIMUM WEED (HEIGHT/LENGTH)			
		3"	6"	12"	18"
Foxtails	<i>Setaria</i> spp.			3.0	3.0
Goatgrass, jointed	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>			3.0	
Goosefoot, nettleleaf	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>		4.3		
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	3.0	3.0	4.3	
Grain sorghum (milo)	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>			3.0	3.0
Groundcherry	<i>Physalis</i> spp.		4.3		
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>		3.0		
Hemp sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	3.0		4.3	
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>		3.0	5.0	
Hophornbeam copperleaf	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	3.0	5.0		
Horseweed/Marestail	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>		3.0	3.0	4.3
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>		3.0	3.0	4.3
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>			3.0	4.3
Johnsongrass, seedling	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>			3.0	3.0
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	3.0	3.0	4.3	
Knotweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>		3.0	4.3	
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	3.0	3.0		
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>		3.0	3.75	4.3
Lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>		3.0	3.0	
Little barley	<i>Hordeum pussillum</i>			3.0	
London rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>		3.0		3.0
Mayweed	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	3.0	3.0		4.3
Morningglory <sup>4</sup>	<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.	3.0	4.3		
Mustard, blue	<i>Chorispora tenella</i>			3.0	3.0
Mustard, tansy	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>			3.0	3.0
Mustard, tumble	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>			3.0	3.0
Mustard, wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>			3.0	3.0
Nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	3.0	3.0	4.3	
Nightshade, hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides Sendtner</i>	3.0	3.0	4.3	

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEQUENCE CS HERBICIDE PINTS PER ACRE			
		MAXIMUM WEED (HEIGHT/LENGTH)			
		3"	6"	12"	18"
Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>		3.0		3.0
Oats, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>		3.0		3.0
Panicum, Texas <sup>5</sup>	<i>Panicum texanum</i>			3.0	4.3
Pennycress, field	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>			3.0	
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.		3.0	3.0	3.75
Poinsettia, wild	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	3.0	4.3		
Prickly sida (Teaweed) <sup>4</sup>	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	3.0	4.3		
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	3.0	4.3		
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	3.0	4.3		
Rabbitfootgrass	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>		3.0		
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>		3.0	3.0	4.3
Ragweed, giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>		3.0	3.0	4.3
Red rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	3.0			
Redweed	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>	3.0	4.3		
Rockpurslane Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia</i> spp.		3.0		
Rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>				3.0
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>		3.0	4.3	
Sandbur, field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>			3.0	
Sandbur, southern	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>		3.0	3.0	
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>			3.0	3.0
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>			3.0	
Sicklepod	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	3.0	4.3		
Signalgrass, broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	3.0	3.0	4.3	
Smartweed (ladysthumb)	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>		3.0	4.3	
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>		3.0	4.3	
Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>		3.0	4.3	
Spanishneedles	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>		3.0	4.3	
Speedwell, purslane	<i>Veronica peregrina</i>			3.0	
Sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa</i> spp.			3.0	3.0

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEQUENCE CS HERBICIDE PINTS PER ACRE			
		MAXIMUM WEED (HEIGHT/LENGTH)			
		3"	6"	12"	18"
Spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.		3.0	3.0	
Spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>		3.0	3.0	
Spurry, umbrella	<i>Holosteum umbellatum</i>		3.0		
Stinkgrass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>			3.0	
Sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>				3.0
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola iberica</i>	3.0	4.3		
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>		3.0	4.3	
Virginia copperleaf	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	3.0	4.3		
Virginia pepperweed	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>				3.0
Waterhemp	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.		3.0	4.3	
Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>			3.0	3.0
Wild-proso millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>		3.0	3.75	4.3
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>			3.0	
Woolly cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>		3.0	3.0	
Yellow rocket	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>			3.0	3.0
<p><b>Precautions:</b>  <sup>1</sup>Partial control  <sup>2</sup>Control of <b>buttercup</b> will be reduced at the button stage.  <sup>3</sup>Sequence CS Herbicide will not control glyphosate-tolerant <b>volunteer corn</b>.  <sup>4</sup>Multiple applications may be required for control of <b>morningglory</b> and <b>prickly sida</b> (teaweed).  <sup>5</sup>Sequence CS Herbicide will provide suppression of emerging <b>Texas panicum</b>.  Sequence CS Herbicide applied after weed emergence will not control glyphosate-resistant biotypes.  PC = partial control only</p>					



## 8.2 Annual Weed Control – Sequence CS Herbicide Rates in a Tank-Mix with Dicamba or 2,4-D

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM HEIGHT/LENGTH	SEQUENCE CS HERBICIDE PINTS PER ACRE
Kochia (dicamba only) Lambsquarters, common Lettuce, prickly Morningglory Pigweed Ragweed, common Ragweed, giant Smartweed, Pennsylvania Thistle, Russian Velvetleaf	<i>Kochia scoparia</i> <i>Chenopodium album</i> <i>Lactuca serriola</i> <i>Ipomoea</i> spp. <i>Amaranthus</i> spp. <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> <i>Ambrosia trifida</i> <i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i> <i>Salsola iberica</i> <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	6"	2.5 – 3.0
Cocklebur, common Fleabane, rough Horseweed/Marestail Sunflower, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> <i>Erigeron strigosus</i> <i>Conyza canadensis</i> <i>Helianthus annuus</i>	12"	
<b>Precautions:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Read and follow dicamba and 2,4-D labels</li> <li>• Sequence CS Herbicide applied after weed emergence will not control glyphosate-resistant biotypes.</li> </ul>			

### 8.3 Perennial Weed Control – Sequence CS Herbicide Rates Used Alone or in Tank-Mix with Dicamba or 2,4-D

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PINTS PER ACRE	TANK MIX WITH 2,4-D OR DICAMBA	APPLICATION TIMING AND REMARKS
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	3.75–5.0		At 6-8 inch stage or more after final cutting in fall. Deep till 7 days after treatment.
Artichoke, Jerusalem	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>	3.75–5.0		At or after flowering.
Balsam-apple	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	3.75–5.0		Apply at or beyond bloom.
Bahiagrass	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	3.75–5.0		Early seedhead stage.
Barley, foxtail	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	3.0–5.0		4-6 inch stage.
Bentgrass	<i>Agrostis</i> spp.	3.75–5.0		Should have at least 3 inches of growth. Ensure entire crown area has resumed growth prior to fall application. Till 7-10 days after application.
Bermudagrass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	3.75–5.0		Seedheads may require retreatment.
Bermudagrass, water (knotgrass)		3.75–5.0		Apply when water bermudagrass is 12-18 inches in length. Allow 7 days before flushing or flooding the field. Not registered for use in California on this weed.
Bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	3.75–5.0		At or after flowering, west of Mississippi River, in late summer for best results.
		3.75–5.0		At or after flowering, east of Mississippi River, in late summer for best results.
		3.75–5.0	Yes	At or after flowering for control, multiple applications may be required. Do not apply by air.
		3.0–5.0	Yes	For suppression on irrigated agricultural land, by ground equipment only. Apply in fall or following harvest on runners 12 inches or more in length.
		2.5–3.75	Yes	For suppression by ground or aerial applications. Apply by air in fallow and reduced tillage systems only. Delay applications until maximum emergence has occurred and when vines are between 6-18 inches in length.
		3.0–5.0		<b>In California:</b> Apply at 12 inches or greater runner length. Use high end of rate range where dense populations exist. For suppression on land which is irrigated and tilled, use 3.0 pt/A.

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PINTS PER ACRE	TANK MIX WITH 2,4-D OR DICAMBA	APPLICATION TIMING AND REMARKS
Bluegrass, Kentucky	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	3.0–5.0		Apply at boot to early seedhead stage.
		2.5–3.75		For partial control in pasture or hay crop renovation, apply when plants are 4-12 inches.
Blueweed, Texas	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	3.75–5.0		Apply at or beyond bloom west of the Mississippi River. For best results, apply in late summer or fall, but before a killing frost.
		3.0–5.0		Apply at or beyond bloom east of the Mississippi River. For best results, apply in late summer or fall, but before a killing frost.
Brackenfern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	3.75–5.0		Fronds fully expanded and at least 18 inches long.
Bromegrass, smooth	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	3.0–5.0		Apply when most plants are at the boot to early seedhead stage.
		2.5–5.0		For partial control in pasture or hay crop renovation, apply to actively growing plants 4-12 inches in height.
Bursage, woollyleaf	<i>Ambrosia grayi</i>	3.75–5.0	Yes	Apply to actively growing plants at or beyond flowering.
		2.5–3.75	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Apply to actively growing plants at or beyond flowering.
Canarygrass, reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	3.75–5.0		Boot to head.
Cattail	<i>Typha</i> spp.	3.75–5.0		Early head to early bud.
Clover, red Clover, white	<i>Trifolium pratense</i> <i>Trifolium repens</i>	3.75–5.0		Early head to early bud. May require retreatment.
Cogongrass	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	3.75–5.0		Late summer/fall, greater than 18 inches in height. May require retreatment.
Dallisgrass	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	3.75–5.0		Early head to early bud.
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	3.75–5.0		Early bud.
		2.5–3.0	Yes	Early bud.
Dayflower <sup>1</sup>	<i>Commelina</i> spp.	3.75–5.0 (PC)		Less than 4 inches in height.
Dock, curly <sup>1</sup>	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	3.75–5.0 (PC)		Early bud.
		2.5–3.0 (PC)	Yes	Early bud.
Dogbane, hemp	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	3.75–5.0		Late bud to flower. May require retreatment.
		2.5–3.0	Yes	Actively growing at 6-12 inch stage for suppression.
Dogfennel	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	3.75–5.0		Actively growing, less than 12 inches in height.
Fescue	<i>Festuca</i> spp.	3.75–5.0		Apply when most plants have reached the early head stage.

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PINTS PER ACRE	TANK MIX WITH 2,4-D OR DICAMBA	APPLICATION TIMING AND REMARKS
Fescue, tall	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	3.0–5.0		Apply 5.0 pt/A when most plants have reached boot to early seedhead stage. Fall applications only: Apply 3.0 pt/A when plants are 6-12 inches in height. A spring applied sequential treatment of 2.5 pt/A will improve long term control.
Goatweed	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	3.75–5.0		Less than 8 inch stage.
Guineagrass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>	3.75–5.0		7-10 leaf stage.
Horsenettle	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	3.75–5.0		Early bud stage.
Horseradish	<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	3.75–5.0		Apply when most plants have reached the late bud to early flower stage in late summer or fall.
Iceplant	<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	3.75–5.0		At or beyond the early bud stage.
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	2.5–5.0		Apply at boot to head stage and in the fall prior to frost. Use 3.0 to 5.0 pt/A for annual tillage systems. Use 3 to 5.0 pt/A on no-till acres. Allow 3-7 days before tillage.
		2.5–3.75		For burndown, apply when plants are 12 inches in height and allow 3 days before tillage.
Kikuyugrass	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	3.75–5.0		Spray when most kikuyugrass is at least 8 inches in height. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.
Knapweed	<i>Centaurea</i> spp.	3.75–5.0		Apply in fall at late bud to flower stage.
Lantana, largeleaf <sup>1</sup>	<i>Lantana camara</i>	3.75–5.0 (PC)		Apply at or beyond bloom stage.
Lespedeza	<i>Lespedeza</i> spp.	3.75–5.0		Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage.
Milkweed, common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	3.75–5.0	Yes	Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage.
Milkweed, honeyvine	<i>Ampelamus albidus</i>	3.75–5.0	Yes	Late bud to early flower. May require retreatment.
Muhly, wirestem	<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>	3.75–5.0		Use 3.0 to 5.0 pt/A in pasture, sod, or noncrop areas. Spray plants 8 inches or more in height. Do not till between harvest and fall applications or in the fall or spring prior to spring applications. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.
Mullein, common	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	3.75–5.0		Early bud.
Napiergrass	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	3.75–5.0		Early head stage.

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PINTS PER ACRE	TANK MIX WITH 2,4-D OR DICAMBA	APPLICATION TIMING AND REMARKS
Nightshade, silverleaf	<i>Solanum eleagnifolium</i>	3.75–5.0		Apply when 60% of plants have berries. Apply fall treatments before a killing frost.
Nutsedge, purple Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> <i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	2.5–5.0		Apply 3.75 to 5.0 pt/A for control of nutsedge plants and immature nutlets attached to treated plants. Treat when plants are in flower or when new nutlets can be found at rhizome tips. Nutlets which have not germinated will not be controlled and may germinate following treatment. For partial control: apply 2.5 to 3.75 pt per acre. Treat when plants have 3-5 leaves or less than 6 inches tall. Repeat treatments at this stage for long term control.
Orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	3.0–5.0		Apply 5.0 pt/A on plants at early boot to seedhead stage. For partial control in pasture or hay crop renovation, apply 3.0-3.5 pt/A. Apply to actively growing plants 4-12 inches in height.  In orchardgrass sods rotated to no-till corn: Apply 3.0–3.5 pt. Apply to orchardgrass that is a minimum of 12 inches tall for spring applications and 6 inches tall for fall applications. Allow at least 3 days following application before planting. A sequential application of atrazine will be required for optimum results.
Pampasgrass <sup>1</sup>	<i>Erianthus ravennae</i>	3.75–5.0 (PC)		Apply at or beyond boot stage.
Paragrass	<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	3.75–5.0		Early seedhead stage.
Phaseybean <sup>1</sup>	<i>Phaseolus lathyroides</i>	3.75–5.0 (PC)		Less than 8 inches tall.
Phragmites <sup>1</sup>	<i>Phragmites</i> spp.	3.75–5.0 (PC)		For best results, treat during late summer or fall months or when plants are actively growing and in full bloom. Repeat treatments may be necessary. Visual control symptoms will be slow to develop.
Poison hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	3.75–5.0		Apply as a spray to wet treatment. Optimum results are obtained when plants are treated at the bud to full-bloom stage of growth.
Pokeweed, common	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	3.75–5.0		Apply to actively growing plants up to 24 inches in height.

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PINTS PER ACRE	TANK MIX WITH 2,4-D OR DICAMBA	APPLICATION TIMING AND REMARKS
Quackgrass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>	3.0–5.0		Apply 3.0-5.0 pt/A in annual cropping systems, or in pastures and sods where deep tillage is used. Do not tank mix with a residual herbicide at the 3.0 pint rate. Spray when quackgrass is 6-8 inches in height. Do not till between harvest and fall applications or in the fall or spring prior to spring application. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.
		3.75–5.0		Apply in pastures, sod, or noncrop areas where deep tillage will not follow the application. Spray when quackgrass is at least 8 inches in height.
Redvine <sup>1</sup>	<i>Brunnichia ovata</i>	2.5–5.0 (PC)		For suppression, apply 2.5 pt/A at each of two applications 7-14 days apart or a single application of 5.0 pt/A. Apply to plants greater than 18 inches tall in September/October to plants which have been growing 45-60 days since the last tillage. Make application at least 1 week prior to killing frost.
Ryegrass, perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	2.5–5.0		Apply 3.0-5.0 pt/A when most plants are in the boot to head stage or prior to frost. In noncrop or areas where no tillage is practiced, use 3.75–5.0 pt/A. Do not tank mix with residual herbicides when using the 3.0 pt/A per acre rate.
Smallflowered Alexandergrass	<i>Brachiaria subquadripara</i>	3.75–5.0		Less than 4 inches in height, actively growing.
Smartweed, swamp	<i>Polygonum coccineum</i>	3.75–5.0		Early bud, 12 inch stage.
		2.5–3.75	Yes	Early bud, 12 inch stage.
Sowthistle, perennial <sup>1</sup>	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	3.75–5.0 (PC)		Apply when most plants are at or beyond the bud stage of growth. After harvest, mowing, or tillage in the late summer or fall, allow at least 4 weeks for initiation of active growth and rosette development prior to application. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost. Allow 3 or more days before tillage.
Spurge, leafy	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	2.5–3.75	Yes	For suppression: greater than 12 inches tall.
Sweet potato, wild <sup>1</sup>	<i>Ipomea pandurata</i>	3.75–5.0 (PC)		Most effective at or beyond flowering stage.

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PINTS PER ACRE	TANK MIX WITH 2,4-D OR DICAMBA	APPLICATION TIMING AND REMARKS
Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	3.75–5.0		Most effective at boot to head stage.
Thistle, artichoke <sup>1</sup>	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	3.75–5.0 (PC)		Apply when plants are beyond the bloom stage.
Thistle, Canada <sup>1</sup>	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	3.75–5.0 (PC)		Apply when most plants are at or beyond the bud stage of growth. After harvest, mowing, or tillage in the late summer or fall, allow at least 4 weeks for initiation of active growth and rosette development prior to application. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost. Allow 3 or more days before tillage. For fall applications or following mowing, allow a minimum of 6-8 inches rosette development.
		2.5–3.75	Yes	For suppression: Apply in late summer or fall after harvest, mowing, or tillage. Allow rosette regrowth to be a minimum of 6 inches in diameter before treating. Allow 3 or more days before tillage.
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	3.75–5.0		Boot to head; wait 3 days before tillage.
Torpedograss <sup>1</sup>	<i>Panicum repens</i>	2.8–3.75 (PC)		At or beyond seedhead. Repeat applications will be required to maintain control. Fall treatments must be made prior to a killing frost.
Trumpet creeper <sup>1</sup>	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	3.75–5.0 (PC)		Late September/October applications on actively growing plants at least 18 inches in height; retreatment may be required. Make applications at least one week before killing frost.
Vaseygrass <sup>1</sup>	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	3.75–5.0 (PC)		Apply at early head stage.
Vetch <sup>1</sup>	<i>Vicia</i> spp.	3.75–5.0 (PC)		Boot to head.
Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	3.75–5.0		Full leaf expansion.
Velvetgrass	<i>Holcus</i> spp.	3.75–5.0		Early head stage.
Wheatgrass, western	<i>Agropyron smithii</i>	3.75–5.0		Boot to head.
<b>Precaution:</b> <sup>1</sup> PC = partial control				

## 9.0 CROP USE DIRECTIONS

### 9.1 Corn

#### 9.1.1 PREPLANT OR PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Field corn	Popcorn	Seed corn	Sweet corn
Target Weeds	Rate (pt/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Weeds listed in <b>Sections 8.1 – 8.3</b>	2.5 – 5.0	<p><b>Preplant Application:</b> May be applied up to 30 days prior to planting.</p> <p><b>Preemergence Application:</b> Apply during planting or after planting but <b>before</b> crop emergence.</p>	<p>Refer to <b>Sections 8.1-8.3</b> for more details on rates and timing. When weeds are dense or large, use higher rates within the provided range.</p> <p>Control of weeds may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate at 8.5-17.0 lb/100 gallons of water.</p> <p>For preemergence application at planting, apply behind the planter.</p> <p>Can be applied to glyphosate tolerant corn such as Roundup Ready.</p>
<p><b>Tank Mix or Sequential Application Options:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 9.1.3</b> for tank-mix options.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Resistance Management:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 3.1</b>.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Precautions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Injury may occur following use under abnormally high soil moisture conditions during early development of the crop.</li> <li>For preplant application, to the extent possible, do not move treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished.</li> <li>Do Not apply to emerged conventional corn, as severe crop injury will occur.</li> </ul>			
<b>USE RESTRICTIONS</b>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 7.1</b> for additional product use restrictions.</li> <li><b>Maximum Single Application Rate:</b> 5.0 pt/A               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 4.3 pt/A to coarse soils.</li> </ol> </li> <li><b>Maximum Annual Rate:</b> 5.0 pt/A/year               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 1.9 lb ai/A/year of S-metolachlor-containing products.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 1.5 lb ai/A/year of acid equivalents from glyphosate-containing products.</li> </ol> </li> <li><b>Preharvest Interval (PHI):</b> Not Applicable</li> </ol>			



### 9.1.2 POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION ON GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT CORN

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Field corn	Popcorn	Seed corn	Sweet corn
Target Weeds	Rate (pt/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Weeds listed in <b>Sections 8.1 – 8.3</b>	2.5 – 4.3	Apply through the V8 stage or 30 inches, whichever comes first.  Applications may be made to corn 30 to 48 inches in height using ground equipment and drop nozzles only.	Apply over-the-top on glyphosate tolerant corn, including Agrisure™ GT and Roundup Ready® varieties.  Use only water as the carrier for postemergence application.  Refer to <b>Sections 8.1-8.3</b> for more details on rates and timing. When weeds are dense or large, use higher rates within the provided range.
<b>Tank-Mix Options:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 9.1.3</b> for tank-mix options.</li> </ul>			
<b>Resistance Management:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 3.1</b>.</li> </ul>			
<b>Precautions:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Treated leaves may exhibit necrotic spotting. This does not affect normal plant growth and crop yield.</li> <li>Avoid application of spray into whorls of corn plants.</li> <li>Do Not use if plants are under any type of stress including but not limited to drought, insect, disease, or injury from cultivation.</li> </ul>			
<b>USE RESTRICTIONS</b>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 7.1</b> for additional product use restrictions.</li> <li><b>Maximum Single Application Rate:</b> 4.3 pt/A</li> <li><b>Maximum Annual Rate:</b> 6.2 pt/A/year <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 1.9 lb ai/A/year of S-metolachlor-containing products.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 1.5 lb ai/A/year of acid equivalents from glyphosate-containing products.</li> </ol> </li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> graze or feed forage for 30 days following application.</li> <li><b>Preharvest Interval (PHI):</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50 days</li> <li>Sweet corn ears: 30 days</li> </ol> </li> </ol>			

**9.1.3 TANK-MIX COMBINATIONS**

Application	Tank-Mix Brands	Use Directions
Preplant Preemergence	Princep®	Sequence CS Herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for preplant, preemergence, or postemergence application in corn.
Preplant Preemergence Postemergence	AAtrex® Acuron® Acuron® Flexi Bicep II Magnum® Bicep Lite II Magnum® Callisto® Dual Magnum® Dual II Magnum® Endigo ZC®	
<b>Precaution:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Broad spectrum insecticide in tank mixes can cause flare-ups of secondary pests under certain conditions. Only use when pest populations have reached economic threshold.</li> </ul>		
<b>TANK-MIX USE RESTRICTIONS</b>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All use restrictions cited in <b>Section 9.1.1 and 9.1.2</b> for Sequence CS Herbicide solo apply to tank mixes with Sequence CS Herbicide.</li> <li>For all tank mixtures, refer to individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, approved uses, rotational restrictions and a list of weeds controlled. Follow the most restrictive label.</li> </ol>		

## 9.2 Cotton

### 9.2.1 PREPLANT OR PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids)			
Cotton			
Target Weeds	Rate (pt/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Weeds listed in <b>Section 8.1</b>	2.5 – 4.3	<p><b>Preplant Application:</b> Apply up to 30 days before planting crops.</p> <p><b>Preemergence Application:</b> Apply during planting or after planting but before crop emergence.</p>	<p>Use only in: AR, KS, LA, MS, NM, OK, TN, TX and the Boot Heel of MO.</p> <p>Refer to <b>Section 8.1</b> for specific details on rates and timing. When weeds are dense or large, use higher rates within the provided range.</p> <p>Control of weeds may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate at 8.5-17.0 lb/100 gallons of water.</p> <p>For preemergence application at planting, apply behind the planter.</p>
<p><b>Tank-Mix Options:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 9.2.3</b> for tank-mix options with Sequence CS Herbicide.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Resistance Management:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 3.1</b>.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Precautions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do Not incorporate if applied prior to planting, or crop injury may result.</li> <li>For preplant application, to the extent possible, do not move treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished.</li> <li>If heavy rainfall occurs soon after application, crop injury may occur. Injury will be more severe in poorly drained areas where water stands for several hours or days, or where the seeding slit has not been properly closed.</li> <li>Do Not apply to emerged <b>conventional</b> cotton, as severe crop injury will occur.</li> </ul>			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 7.1</b> for additional product use restrictions.</li> <li><b>Maximum Single Application Rate:</b> 4.3 pt/A <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 3.0 pt/A to sandy loam soils.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 4.3 pt/A on medium and fine soils.</li> </ol> </li> <li><b>Maximum Annual Rate:</b> 4.3 pt/A/year <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 1.9 lb ai/A/year of S-metolachlor-containing products on coarse-textured soils.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 2.47 lb ai/A/year of S-metolachlor-containing products on medium or fine-textured soils.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 3.7 lb ai/A/year of acid equivalents from glyphosate-containing products.</li> </ol> </li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> use on sand or loamy sand soils.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> use on Taloka silt loam.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> use in Gaines County, TX.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> graze or feed forage or fodder to livestock.</li> <li>Preplant and preemergence applications are limited to use in AR, KS, LA, MS, NM, OK, TN, TX and the Boot Heel of MO.</li> <li><b>Preharvest Interval (PHI):</b> Not Applicable</li> </ol>			

## 9.2.2 POSTEMERGENCE OVER-THE-TOP APPLICATION ON GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT COTTON ONLY

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids)			
Cotton, varieties tolerant to glyphosate			
Target Weeds	Rate (pt/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Weeds listed in <b>Sections 8.1 – 8.3</b>	2.5 – 4.3	Apply postemergence from cotyledon stage to the 10-leaf stage (not to exceed 12 inches tall) of cotton development.	<p>For use in: AL, AR, CA, FL, GA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MO, MS, NC, NM, OK, SC, TN, TX and VA.</p> <p>Apply over-the-top by postemergence or hooded sprayer applications.</p> <p>Use only water as the carrier for postemergence and post-directed applications.</p> <p>Refer to <b>Sections 8.1-8.3</b> for specific details on rates and timing. When weeds are dense or large, use higher rates within the provided range.</p> <p>Do Not include AMS or other adjuvants when applications are made postemergence.</p>
<b>Tank-Mix Options:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 9.2.3</b> for tank-mix options with Sequence CS Herbicide.</li> </ul>			
<b>Resistance Management:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 3.1</b>.</li> </ul>			
<b>Precautions:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crop canopy interference can reduce spray coverage on target weeds and soil and hinder weed control. In large cotton, to improve spray coverage of target weeds, apply in 12 or more gallons of water per acre.</li> <li>Do Not apply after the 10-leaf stage (not to exceed 12 inches tall) of cotton or severe injury including yield loss, could occur.</li> <li>Treated leaves may exhibit necrotic spotting. This does not affect normal plant growth and crop yield.</li> <li>Do Not use if plants are under any type of stress including but not limited to that caused by drought, insect, disease, or injury from cultivation.</li> <li>Do Not apply to emerged <b>conventional</b> cotton, as severe crop injury will occur.</li> </ul>			
<b>USE RESTRICTIONS</b>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 7.1</b> for additional product use restrictions.</li> <li><b>Maximum Single Application Rate:</b> 3.4 pt/A on cotton from the 5-leaf through the 10-leaf stage. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 3.0 pt/A on cotton with less than 5 leaves.</li> </ol> </li> <li><b>Maximum Annual Rate:</b> 4.3 pt/A/year <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 1.9 lb ai/A/year of S-metolachlor-containing products on coarse-textured soils.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 2.47 lb ai/A/year of S-metolachlor-containing products on medium- or fine-textured soils.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 4.5 lb ai/A/year of acid equivalents from glyphosate-containing products.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 2.8 lb ai/A/year of acid equivalents from glyphosate-containing products in a postemergence application.</li> </ol> </li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> use in Gaines County, TX.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> apply to Taloka silt loam.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> graze or feed forage or fodder to livestock.</li> <li><b>Preharvest Interval (PHI):</b> 100 days</li> </ol>			

**9.2.3 TANK-MIX COMBINATIONS**

<b>Application</b>	<b>Tank-Mix Brands</b>	<b>Use Directions</b>
Preplant Preemergence	Caparol® Dual Magnum	Sequence CS Herbicide may be tank-mixed with other herbicides labeled for preplant, preemergence, or postemergence application in corn.  Apply as directed according to this label and the labels of tank-mix partners.
Postemergence Post-directed  For use on <b>glyphosate tolerant</b> cotton	Besiege® Endigo ZC Karate Insecticide with Zeon Technology  Glyphosate Warrior Insecticide with Zeon Technology	
<b>Precaution:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Broad spectrum insecticide in tank mixes can cause flare-ups of secondary pests under certain conditions. Only use when pest populations have reached economic threshold.</li> </ul>		
<b>TANK-MIX USE RESTRICTIONS</b>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All use restrictions cited in <b>Section 9.2.1 and 9.2.2</b> for Sequence CS Herbicide solo apply to tank mixes with Sequence CS Herbicide.</li> <li>For all tank mixtures, refer to individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, approved uses, rotational restrictions and a list of weeds controlled. Follow the most restrictive label.</li> </ol>		

## 9.3 Legume Vegetables (Succulent or Dried), Crop Group 6, except Soybean

### 9.3.1 PREPLANT OR PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
<b>Edible Podded (only):</b> Jackbean Sword bean Soybean, (immature seed)	<b>Edible Podded, Succulent Shelled or Dried Shelled:</b> <b>Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.)</b> (continued) Tepary Bean Wax Bean	<b>Edible Podded, Succulent Shelled or Dried Shelled:</b> (continued)  <b>Bean (<i>Vigna</i> spp.)</b> Adzuki bean Asparagus bean Blackeyed pea Catjang Chinese longbean Cowpea Crowder pea Moth bean Mung bean Rice bean Southern pea Urd bean Yardlong bean	<b>Succulent Shelled or Dried Shelled:</b> Broad bean (fava bean)  <b>Dried Shelled Only:</b> Chickpea (garbanzo bean) Guar Lablab bean (hyacinth bean) Grain lupin Sweet lupin White lupin White sweet lupin Lentils
<b>Edible Podded, Succulent Shelled or Dried Shelled:</b> Pigeon pea <b>Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.)</b> Field bean Kidney bean Lima bean Navy bean Pinto bean Runner bean Snap bean	<b>Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.)</b> Dwarf pea Edible-pod pea English pea Field pea Garden pea Green pea Snow pea Sugar snap pea		
Target Weeds	Rate (pt/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Weeds listed in <b>Section 8.1 – 8.3</b>	2.5 – 5.0	<b>Preplant Application:</b> May be applied by broadcast up to 30 days prior to planting.  <b>Preemergence Application:</b> Apply broadcast during planting or after planting but <b>before</b> crop emergence.	Refer to <b>Section 8.1 – 8.3</b> for specific details on rates and timing. When weeds are dense or large, use higher rates within the provided range.  Apply at a rate of 3.0–4.3 pt/A in the Southeast and 2.5–4.3 pt/A in NM, OK, and TX per preplant or preemergence application.  For preemergence application at planting, apply behind the planter.  Control of weeds may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate 8.5-17 lb/100 gallons of spray.  For control of emerged weeds at application, apply to actively growing weeds.  <b>California Only:</b> Apply preemergence (after planting) and water with sprinkler or flood irrigation within 7–10 days.
<b>Tank-Mix Options:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 9.3.2</b> for tank-mix options.</li> </ul>			
<b>Resistance Management:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 3.1</b>.</li> </ul>			

**Precautions:**

- If heavy rainfall occurs soon after application, crop injury may occur, especially in poorly drained areas where water stands for several hours or days, or where the seeding still has not been properly closed.
- For preplant application, to the extent possible, do not move treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished.
- Postemergence application to peanut will result in severe crop injury and reduced yields. Do not apply after peanut emergence.

**USE RESTRICTIONS**

- 1) Refer to **Section 7.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 5.0 pt/A
  - a. **DO NOT** exceed 4.3 pt/A on coarse soils.
  - b. **DO NOT** exceed 5.0 pt/A on medium and fine soils with less than 3% organic matter content (OM).
  - c. **DO NOT** exceed 5.0 pt/A on fine soils with greater than 3% OM.
- 3) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 5.0 pt/A/year
  - a. **DO NOT** exceed 2.67 lb ai/A/year of S-metolachlor-containing products.
  - b. **DO NOT** exceed 3.375 lb ai/A/year of acid equivalents from glyphosate-containing products.
- 4) Make only one application per year.
- 5) **DO NOT** use on English peas in northeastern US.
- 6) **DO NOT** cut treated legume vegetables (succulent or dry) for hay within 120 days following application.
- 7) **DO NOT** graze or feed forage from treated area.
- 8) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Not Applicable

**9.3.2 TANK-MIX COMBINATIONS**

Application	Tank-Mix Brands		Use Directions
Preplant Preemergence	Dual Magnum Glyphosate	Prowl® TriCor®	Sequence CS Herbicide may be tank-mixed with other herbicides labeled for preplant, preemergence, or postemergence application in corn.  Apply as directed according to this label and the labels of tank-mix partners.
<b>TANK-MIX USE RESTRICTIONS</b>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) All use restrictions cited in <b>Section 9.3.1</b> for Sequence CS Herbicide solo apply to tank mixes with Sequence CS Herbicide.</li> <li>2) For all tank mixtures, refer to individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, approved uses, rotational restrictions and a list of weeds controlled. Follow the most restrictive label.</li> </ol>			



## 9.4 Peanut

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids)			
Peanut			
Target Weeds	Rate (pt/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Weeds listed in <b>Section 8.1</b>	2.5 – 4.2	<p><b>Preplant Application:</b> May be applied up to 30 days prior to planting.</p> <p><b>Preemergence Application:</b> Apply during planting or after planting but <b>before</b> crop emergence. Application must be made before ground cracking.</p>	<p>Refer to <b>Section 8.1</b> for specific details on rates and timing. When weeds are dense or large, use higher rates within the provided range.</p> <p>Apply at a rate of 3.0–4.2 pt/A in the Southeast and 2.5–4.2 pt/A in NM, OK, and TX per preplant or preemergence application.</p> <p>For preemergence application at planting, apply behind the planter.</p>
<p><b>Resistance Management:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 3.1</b>.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Precautions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If heavy rainfall occurs soon after application, crop injury may occur, especially in poorly drained areas where water stands for several hours or days, or where the seeding still has not been properly closed.</li> <li>For preplant application, to the extent possible, do not move treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished.</li> <li>Postemergence application to peanut will result in severe crop injury and reduced yields. Do not apply after peanut emergence.</li> </ul>			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 7.1</b> for additional product use restrictions.</li> <li><b>Maximum Single Application Rate:</b> 4.2 pt/A</li> <li><b>Maximum Annual Rate:</b> 4.2 pt/A/year <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 2.67 lb ai/A/year of S-metolachlor-containing products.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 3.375 lb ai/A/year of acid equivalents from glyphosate-containing products.</li> </ol> </li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> graze or feed forage or fodder to livestock for 30 days following application.</li> <li><b>Preharvest Interval (PHI):</b> 90 days</li> </ol>			

## 9.5 Potato

### 9.5.1 PREPLANT OR PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids)			
Potato			
Target Weeds	Rate (pt/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Weeds listed in <b>Section 8.1 – 8.3</b>	2.5 – 5.0	<p><b>Preplant Application:</b> May be applied up to 30 days prior to planting.</p> <p><b>Preemergence Application:</b> Apply during planting or after planting but <b>before</b> crop emergence.</p>	<p>Refer to <b>Section 8.1–8.3</b> for specific details on rates and timing. When weeds are dense or large, use higher rates within the provided range.</p> <p>For preemergence application at planting, apply behind the planter.</p> <p>Control of weeds may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate at 8.5-17 lb/100 gallons of water.</p>
<p><b>Tank-Mix Options:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 9.5.2</b> for tank-mix options.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Resistance Management:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 3.1</b>.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Precautions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When applying to emerged weeds, weeds must be actively growing.</li> <li>Contact with potato foliage will result in crop injury.</li> <li>If cool wet conditions occur after application, Sequence CS Herbicide may delay maturity and/or reduce yield of 'Superior' or other early-maturing varieties.</li> <li>For preplant application, to the extent possible, do not move treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished.</li> <li>To avoid crop injury, do not use on sweet potatoes or yams.</li> </ul>			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 7.1</b> for additional product use restrictions.</li> <li><b>Maximum Single Application Rate:</b> 5.0 pt/A               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 3.0 pt/A on coarse soils.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 4.6 pt/A on medium soils with less than 3% OM.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 5.0 pt/A on fine soils with greater than 3% OM.</li> </ol> </li> <li><b>Maximum Annual Rate:</b> 5.0 pt/A/year               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 3.4 lb ai/A/year of S-metolachlor-containing products.</li> <li><b>DO NOT exceed 6.0 lb ae/A/year of glyphosate containing products.</b></li> </ol> </li> <li><b>Preharvest Interval (PHI):</b> 60 days after at-planting application</li> </ol>			

**9.5.2 TANK-MIX COMBINATIONS**

Application	Tank-Mix Brands	Use Directions
Preplant Preemergence	Glyphosate Lorox® Prowl TriCor	Sequence CS Herbicide may be tank-mixed with other herbicides labeled for preplant, preemergence, or postemergence application in corn.  Apply as directed according to this label and the labels of tank-mix partners.
<b>TANK-MIX USE RESTRICTIONS</b>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) All use restrictions cited in <b>Section 9.5.1</b> for Sequence CS Herbicide solo apply to tank mixes with Sequence CS Herbicide.</li> <li>2) For all tank mixtures, refer to individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, approved uses, rotational restrictions and a list of weeds controlled. Follow the most restrictive label.</li> </ol>		

## 9.6 Sorghum

### 9.6.1 PREPLANT OR PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids)			
Sorghum grain, Milo (seed-treated with Concep III only)		Forage sorghum (seed-treated with Concep III only)	
Target Weeds	Rate (pt/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Weeds listed in <b>Section 8.1 – 8.3</b>	2.5 – 5.0	<p><b>Preplant Application:</b> May be applied up to 30 days prior to planting.</p> <p><b>Preemergence Application:</b> Apply during planting or after planting but <b>before</b> crop emergence.</p>	<p>Refer to <b>Section 8.1–8.3</b> for specific details on rates and timing. When weeds are dense or large, use higher rates within the provided range.</p> <p>For preemergence application at planting, apply behind the planter.</p> <p>Control of weeds may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate at 8.5-17 lb/100 gallons of water.</p>
<b>Tank-Mix Options:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 9.6.2</b> for tank-mix options.</li> </ul>			
<b>Resistance Management:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 3.1</b>.</li> </ul>			
<b>Precautions:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When applying to emerged weeds, weeds must be actively growing.</li> <li>Contact with sorghum foliage will result in crop injury.</li> <li>For preplant application, to the extent possible, do not move treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished.</li> </ul>			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 7.1</b> for additional product use restrictions.</li> <li><b>Maximum Single Application Rate:</b> 5.0 pt/A               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 4.3 pt/A on coarse soils.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 4.6 pt/A on medium soils with less than 3% OM.</li> </ol> </li> <li><b>Maximum Annual Rate:</b> 5.0 pt/A/year               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 1.9 lb ai/A/year of S-metolachlor-containing products.</li> </ol> </li> <li><b>DO NOT exceed 6.0 lb acid equivalents/A/year of glyphosate containing products.</b></li> <li>Apply only to seed commercially treated with Concep III safener.</li> <li><b>Preharvest Interval (PHI):</b> Not Applicable</li> </ol>			

**9.6.2 TANK-MIX COMBINATIONS**

Application	Tank-Mix Brands	Use Directions												
Preplant Preemergence	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>AAtrex</td> <td>Dual Magnum</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bicep Magnum®</td> <td>Dual II Magnum</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bicep II Magnum</td> <td>Glyphosate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bicep Lite II</td> <td>Lexar EZ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Magnum</td> <td>Lumax EZ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dicamba</td> <td>2,4-D</td> </tr> </table>	AAtrex	Dual Magnum	Bicep Magnum®	Dual II Magnum	Bicep II Magnum	Glyphosate	Bicep Lite II	Lexar EZ	Magnum	Lumax EZ	Dicamba	2,4-D	<p>Sequence CS Herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for preplant, preemergence, or postemergence application in corn.</p> <p>Apply as directed according to this label and the labels of tank-mix partners.</p>
AAtrex	Dual Magnum													
Bicep Magnum®	Dual II Magnum													
Bicep II Magnum	Glyphosate													
Bicep Lite II	Lexar EZ													
Magnum	Lumax EZ													
Dicamba	2,4-D													
<b>TANK-MIX USE RESTRICTIONS</b>														
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) All use restrictions cited in <b>Section 9.6.1</b> for Sequence CS Herbicide solo apply to tank mixes with Sequence CS Herbicide.</li> <li>2) For all tank mixtures, refer to individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, approved uses, rotational restrictions and a list of weeds controlled. Follow the most restrictive label.</li> </ol>														

## 9.7 Soybeans

### 9.7.1 FALL, PREPLANT, PREEMERGENCE OR POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids)			
Soybeans		Soybeans, glyphosate tolerant	
Target Weed	Rate (pt/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Weeds listed in <b>Section 8.1 – 8.3</b>	2.5 – 5.0	<p><b>Fall Application</b> Apply to crop stubble after harvest when the sustained soil temperature at a 4-inch depth is less than 55°F and falling.</p> <p>Time application according to the following geographic schedule: After September 30 in ND, SD, MN, WI and north of Route 30 in IA.</p> <p>After October 15 north of Route 91 in NE and south of Route 30 in IA.</p> <p>After October 31 north of Route 136 in IL.</p>	<p>Refer to <b>Section 8.1–8.3</b> for specific details on rates and timing. When weeds are dense or large, use higher rates within the provided range.</p> <p>In minimum-till or no-tillage systems on soils having greater than 2.5% organic matter, use 5.0 pt/A tank mixed with ½-¾ pt/A Dual Magnum Herbicide or Dual II Magnum Herbicide on <i>medium-textured</i> soils.</p> <p>In minimum-till or no-tillage systems on <i>fine-textured</i> soils having greater than 2.5% organic matter, use 5.0 pt/A tank mixed with ¾ pt/A Dual Magnum Herbicide or Dual II Magnum Herbicide.</p> <p>Do not apply on frozen ground.</p> <p>A fall and/or a spring tillage may follow application, but do not exceed an incorporation depth greater than 2-3 inches. Minimize furrow and ridge formation in the tillage operations.</p>
		<p><b>Preplant Application:</b> May be applied up to 30 days prior to planting.</p> <p><b>Preemergence Application:</b> Apply during planting or after planting but <b>before</b> crop emergence.</p>	<p>Includes application to <b>Roundup Ready</b> soybeans.</p> <p>Refer to <b>Section 8.1–8.3</b> for specific details on rates and timing. When weeds are dense or large, use higher rates within the provided range.</p> <p>For preemergence application at planting, apply behind the planter.</p> <p>On coarse soils apply 3.0-4.3 pt/A if organic matter is less than 3% or 4.3 pt/A if organic matter is 3% or greater.</p> <p>On medium soils apply 4.3-5.0 pt/A.</p> <p>On fine soils apply 4.3-5.0 pt/A if organic matter is less than 3% and 5.0 pt/A if organic matter is 3% or greater.</p>

	2.5 – 4.3	<p><b>Postemergence</b> over-the-top on Roundup Ready soybeans.</p> <p>Apply from cracking up to 90 days before harvest.</p>	<p>Refer to <b>Section 8.1–8.3</b> for specific details on rates and timing. When weeds are dense or large, use higher rates within the provided range.</p> <p>Use only water as the carrier.</p>
<p><b>Tank-Mix Options:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 9.7.2</b> for tank-mix options.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Resistance Management:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 3.1</b>.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Precautions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For preplant application, to the extent possible, do not move treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished.</li> <li>Roundup Ready soybean leaves treated postemergence may exhibit necrotic spotting, leaf crinkling/curling and stunting. This does not affect normal plant growth and crop yield.</li> <li>Do not use Sequence CS Herbicide postemergence on Roundup Ready soybeans if plants are under any type of stress including but not limited to drought, insect, disease, or injury from cultivation.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>USE RESTRICTIONS</b></p>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 7.1</b> for additional product use restrictions.</li> <li><b>Maximum Single Application Rate:</b> 5.0 pt/A       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 4.3 pt/A in a single postemergence application.</li> </ol> </li> <li><b>Maximum Annual Rate:</b> 5.0 pt/A/year       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 4.3 pt/A/year in a postemergence application.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 1.5 lb ai/A/year of S-metolachlor-containing products.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 1.3 lb ai/A/year of S-metolachlor-containing products in a postemergence application.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 5.95 lb ai/A/year of acid equivalents from glyphosate-containing products.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 3.7 lb ai/A/year of acid equivalents from glyphosate-containing products in a preemergence application or 2.25 lb ai/A/year in a postemergence application.</li> </ol> </li> <li>If a spring application is made following a fall application, <b>DO NOT</b> exceed 3.0 pt/A of Sequence CS Herbicide or 0.67 lb ai/A from S-metolachlor-containing products such as Dual Magnum or Dual II Magnum for preemergence application only. <b>DO NOT</b> make a postemergence application in the spring following a fall application.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> feed treated forage or hay to livestock for 30 days following a preplant or preemergence application.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> graze or feed treated forage or hay to livestock following a postemergence application.</li> <li><b>Preharvest Interval (PHI):</b> 90 days</li> </ol>			

**9.7.2 TANK-MIX COMBINATIONS**

Application	Tank-Mix Brands		Use Directions
Preplant Preemergence	Boundary® Dual Magnum Dual II Magnum Flexstar® Fusilade® DX Fusion® Glyphosate	Karate Insecticide with Zeon Technology Reflex® Warrior Insecticide with Zeon Technology	Sequence CS Herbicide may be tank-mixed with other herbicides labeled for preplant, preemergence, or postemergence application in corn.
Postemergence  For use on <b>Roundup Ready</b> soybeans	Besiege Dual Magnum Dual II Magnum Endigo ZC Flexstar Fusilade DX Fusion Glyphosate	Karate Insecticide with Zeon Technology Reflex Warrior Insecticide with Zeon Technology	Apply as directed according to this label and the labels of tank-mix partners.
<b>Precaution:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Broad spectrum insecticide in tank mixes can cause flare-ups of secondary pests under certain conditions. Only use when pest populations have reached economic threshold.</li> </ul>			
<b>TANK-MIX USE RESTRICTIONS</b>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All use restrictions cited in <b>Section 9.7.1</b> for Sequence CS Herbicide solo apply to tank mixes with Sequence CS Herbicide.</li> <li>For all tank mixtures, refer to individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, approved uses, rotational restrictions and a list of weeds controlled. Follow the most restrictive label.</li> </ol>			



## 9.8 Sugar Beet

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids)			
Sugar beet, glyphosate tolerant			
Target Weeds	Rate (pt/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Weeds listed in <b>Section 8.1 – 8.3</b>	2.5 – 3.75	<b>Postemergence Application:</b> Apply from 2 true-leaf stage to canopy closure	Refer to <b>Section 8.1–8.3</b> for specific details on rates and timing. When weeds are dense or large, use higher rates within the provided range.  Apply over the top of the crop.  Control of annual and perennial weeds may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate at 1.0 to 2% by weight or 8.5-17.0 lb/100 gallons of water. Liquid formulations of AMS may be used at an equivalent rate.  Do not reduce use rates when using AMS.
<b>Resistance Management:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 3.1</b>.</li> </ul>			
<b>Precaution:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Applications to sugar beet varieties which are not glyphosate-tolerant will result in severe crop injury and reduced yields.</li> </ul>			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 7.1</b> for additional product use restrictions.</li> <li><b>Maximum Single Application Rate:</b> 3.75 pt/A <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 3.0 pt/A from the 2 true-leaf stage to the 8 true-leaf stage on coarse soils.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 3.75 pt/A from the 2 true-leaf stage to the 8 true-leaf stage on medium and fine soils.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 3.0 pt/A from the 8 true-leaf stage to canopy closure on all soil types.</li> </ol> </li> <li><b>Minimum Application Interval:</b> 10 days</li> <li><b>Maximum Annual Rate:</b> 7.5 pt/A/year <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 2.67 lb ai/A/year of S-metolachlor-containing products.</li> <li><b>DO NOT exceed 6.0 lb acid equivalents/A/year of glyphosate containing products.</b></li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 1.95 lb ai/A of acid equivalents from glyphosate-containing products from the 2 true-leaf stage to the 8 true-leaf stage.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 1.56 lb ai/A of acid equivalents from glyphosate-containing products from the 8 true-leaf stage to canopy closure.</li> </ol> </li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> make more than 4 applications per year.</li> <li><b>Preharvest Interval (PHI):</b> 60 days</li> </ol>			

## 9.9 Sunflower

### 9.9.1 PREPLANT OR PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids)			
Sunflower			
Target Weeds	Rate (pt/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Weeds listed in <b>Section 8.1 – 8.3</b>	2.5 – 2.75	<p><b>Preplant Application:</b> Apply up to 30 days before planting.</p> <p><b>Preemergence Application:</b> Apply during planting or after planting but <b>before</b> crop emergence.</p>	<p>Refer to <b>Section 8.1–8.3</b> for specific details on rates and timing. When weeds are dense or large, use higher rates within the provided range.</p> <p>Make only one application preplant or preemergence.</p> <p>For preemergence application at planting, apply behind the planter.</p> <p>Control of weeds may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate at 8.5-17 lb/100 gallons of water.</p>
<p><b>Tank-Mix Options:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 9.9.2</b> for tank-mix options.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Resistance Management:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 3.1</b>.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Precautions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid contact with sunflower foliage.</li> <li>For preplant application, to the extent possible, do not move treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished.</li> </ul>			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 7.1</b> for additional product use restrictions.</li> <li><b>Maximum Single Application Rate:</b> 2.75 pt/A</li> <li><b>Maximum Annual Rate:</b> 2.75 pt/A/year               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 1.9 lb ai/A/year of S-metolachlor-containing products.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 1.55 lb ai/A/year of acid equivalent from glyphosate-containing products.</li> </ol> </li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> graze or feed forage from treated area.</li> <li><b>Preharvest Interval (PHI):</b> Not Applicable</li> </ol>			

**9.9.2 TANK-MIX COMBINATIONS**

Application	Tank-Mix Brands	Use Directions
Preplant Preemergence	Eptam® Prowl Trifluralin	<p>Sequence CS Herbicide may be tank-mixed with other herbicides labeled for preplant, preemergence, or postemergence application in corn.</p> <p>Can be used for control or suppression of annual and perennial weeds.</p> <p>Apply as directed according to this label and the labels of tank-mix partners.</p> <p>Apply Sequence CS Herbicide at 2.75 pt/A in these tank mixes.</p> <p>For control or suppression of dense populations of weeds greater than 12 inches in height or weeds under stress, consider use rates at the higher end of the rate range.</p>
<b>TANK-MIX USE RESTRICTIONS</b>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) All use restrictions cited in <b>Section 9.9.1</b> for Sequence CS Herbicide solo apply to tank mixes with Sequence CS Herbicide.</li> <li>2) For all tank mixtures, refer to individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, approved uses, rotational restrictions and a list of weeds controlled. Follow the most restrictive label.</li> </ol>		

## 9.10 Tomato

### 9.10.1 TRANSPLANTED

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids)			
Tomato, transplanted			
Target Weeds	Rate (pt/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Weeds listed in <b>Section 8.1 – 8.3</b>	3.0 – 6.2	Preplant application up to 30 days before transplanting	<p>Refer to <b>Section 8.1–8.3</b> for specific details on rates and timing. Within the rate ranges given, use the higher rate if heavy weed infestations are present or are expected.</p> <p>Apply non-incorporated to the top of the pressed bed, as the last step prior to laying plastic.</p> <p>On coarse soils with organic matter of less than 3%, apply 3.0–4.0 pt/A; apply 4.0 pt/A if organic matter is 3% or greater.</p> <p>On medium soils, apply 4.0–5.0 pt/A.</p> <p>On fine soils with organic matter of less than 3%, apply 4.0–5.0 pt/A; apply 5.0–6.2 pt/A if organic matter is 3% or greater.</p> <p>Control of weeds may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate at 8.5-17 lb/100 gallons of water.</p>
<b>Tank-Mix Options:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 9.10.2</b> for tank-mix options.</li> </ul>			
<b>Resistance Management:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 3.1</b>.</li> </ul>			
<b>Precautions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sequence CS Herbicide may be applied before transplanting. Keep soil disturbance to a minimum during transplanting operation.</li> <li>Sequence CS Herbicide may damage transplants that have been weakened by any cause. To prevent damage, plant only healthy transplants. Do not plant when wet, cold, or unfavorable growing conditions exist.</li> <li>Do not apply to varieties or cultivars with unknown tolerance to Sequence CS Herbicide.</li> </ul>			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to <b>Section 7.1</b> for additional product use restrictions.</li> <li><b>Maximum Single Application Rate:</b> 6.2 pt/A</li> <li><b>Maximum Annual Rate:</b> 6.2 pt/A/year <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed 1.9 lb ai/A/year of S-metolachlor-containing products.</li> </ol> </li> <li><b>DO NOT exceed 6.0 lb acid equivalents/A/year of glyphosate containing products. DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum label rates in the Use Directions for transplanted tomatoes for the soil type.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum label rate for the soil texture per year.</li> <li>Apply only by ground application.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> graze or feed forage from treated area.</li> <li><b>Preharvest Interval (PHI):</b> 90 days</li> </ol>			

**9.10.2 TANK-MIX COMBINATIONS**

Application	Tank-Mix Brands	Use Directions
Preplant	Command® Devrinol® Fusilade DX Goal™ Lexone® Prowl TriCor	<p>Sequence CS Herbicide may be tank-mixed with other herbicides labeled for preplant, preemergence, or postemergence application in corn.</p> <p>Can be used for control or suppression of annual and perennial weeds.</p> <p>Apply as directed according to this label and the labels of tank-mix partners.</p> <p>Apply Sequence CS Herbicide at 3.0–6.2 pt/A in these tank mixes.</p> <p>For control or suppression of dense populations of weeds greater than 12 inches in height or weeds under stress, consider use rates at the higher end of the rate range.</p>
<b>TANK-MIX USE RESTRICTIONS</b>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) All use restrictions cited in <b>Section 9.9.1</b> for Sequence CS Herbicide solo apply to tank mixes with Sequence CS Herbicide.</li> <li>2) For all tank mixtures, refer to individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, approved uses, rotational restrictions and a list of weeds controlled. Follow the most restrictive label.</li> </ol>		

# 10.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

### **Pesticide Storage**

Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

### **Pesticide Disposal**

Open dumping is prohibited. Wastes resulting from the use of this product are toxic. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to federal, state, or local procedures. For guidance in proper disposal methods, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office.

### **Container Handling [less than or equal to 5 gallons]**

Non-refillable 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 and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ 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 offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

### **Container Handling [greater than 5 gallons]**

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse the container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, contact Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC at 1-800-888-8372.

**Container Handling [greater than 5 gallons]**

Non-refillable 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  $\frac{1}{4}$  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 offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, call 1-800-888-8372, day or night.

**CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER.**

## 11.0 CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

**NOTICE:** Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold Syngenta and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Syngenta warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Syngenta, and, (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent permitted by applicable law, SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall Syngenta be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SYNGENTA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SYNGENTA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

Syngenta and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of Syngenta.



## 12.0 APPENDIX

### 12.1 Sequence CS Herbicide Use Summary Table

**IMPORTANT:** The table below is a summary of the Crop Use Directions for Sequence CS Herbicide. However, it is important for the user to read and follow the complete instructions contained within this label.

Crop or Crop Group or Subgroup with examples	Maximum Rate per Application (pt/A)	Minimum Application Interval (days)	Preharvest Interval (PHI days)	Maximum Rate per Year (pt/A)
Corn, field, popcorn, seed corn (pre/post)	5.0/4.3	NA	NA/50	5.0/6.2
Corn, sweet	4.3	NA	30	6.2
Cotton (pre/post)	4.3/3.4	NA	NA/100	4.3
Legume Vegetables (Succulent or Dry) Crop Group, except Soybean, bean, pea	5.0	NA	NA	5.0
Peanut	4.2	NA	90	4.2
Potato	5.0	NA	60	5.0
Sorghum, milo grain, forage	5.0	NA	NA	5.0
Soybean (pre/post)	5.0/4.3	NA	NA/90	5.0/4.3
Sugar Beet	3.75	10	60	7.5
Sunflower	2.75	NA	NA	2.75
Tomato, Transplanted	6.2	NA	90	6.2

AAtrex®, Acuron®, Acuron® Flexi, Agrisure™ GT, Besiege®, Bicep Lite II Magnum®, Bicep II Magnum®, Bicep Magnum®, Boundary®, Callisto®, Caparol®, Concep®, Dual Magnum®, Dual II Magnum®, Endigo ZC®, Flexstar®, Fusilade® DX, Fusion®, Karate Insecticide with Zeon Technology®, Lexar® EZ, Lumax® EZ, Princep®, Reflex®, Sequence® CS Herbicide, Warrior Insecticide with Zeon Technology® and the SYNGENTA Logo are Trademarks of a Syngenta Group Company.

Banvel® and Prowl® are trademarks of BASF Corporation.

Command® is a trademark of FMC Corporation.

Lorox®, and Lexone®, are trademarks of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

Roundup Ready®, RR™ is a trademark of Monsanto Company.

Eptam® is a trademark of Gowan Company L.L.C.

Goal™ is a trademark of Dow AgroSciences.

Devrinol® and TriCor® are trademarks of United Phosphorus, Inc.

©201X Syngenta

<p>For non-emergency (e.g., current product information), call Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-800-334-9481.</p>
--

Manufactured for:  
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC  
P.O. Box 18300  
Greensboro, North Carolina, 27419-8300

SCP XXXX

Sequence CS Herbicide NP-Version B-CL – ky - 06-27-17  
000100-XXXXX.20161024B.SEQUENCECS\_NP\_OCT2016-CL.pdf