

524-525 05/25/2000

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (H7505C)
401 "M" St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

524-525

Date of Issuance:

MAY 25 2000

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Maverick C/A Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Monsanto Company
600 13th Street, N.W. Suite 660
Washington, DC 20005

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/reregistered 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 section 3(c)(7)(A) and (B) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) provided that you:

1. Submit/cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment.
 - a. Add the phrase "EPA Registration No. 524-525".
 - b. Please note, there is an error in our original Spray Drift Management Attachment. Under controlling initial droplet size-pressure, the word "protection" should have been "penetration". Please make this change on your label.
3. Submit three(3) copies of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

If these conditons are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec.6(e). Your release for shipment of the product consitutes acceptance of these conditons.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Signature of Approving Official:

Date:

5-25-00

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MAVERICK™ C/A
HERBICIDE BY MONSANTO

Complete Directions For Use

MAVERICK is a trademark of Monsanto Company.
EPA Reg. No. 524-???

WATER SOLUBLE GRANULE

Maverick herbicide is a selective herbicide for the control of listed annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in winter wheat.

Read the entire label before using this product.

Use only according to label instructions.

Read "LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY" before buying or using. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

THIS IS AN END-USE PRODUCT. MONSANTO DOES NOT INTEND AND HAS NOT REGISTERED IT FOR REFORMULATION. SEE INDIVIDUAL CONTAINER LABEL FOR REPACKAGING LIMITATIONS.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Sulfosulfuron	75.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	25.0%
	<u>100.0%</u>

Product is protected by U.S. Patent Nos. 5,017,212 and 5,534,482.

LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

This Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes set forth in the Complete Directions for Use label pamphlet ("Directions") when used in accordance with those Directions under the conditions described therein. NO OTHER EXPRESS WARRANTY OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR MERCHANTABILITY IS MADE. This warranty is also subject to the conditions and limitations stated herein.

Buyer and all users shall promptly notify this Company of any claims whether based in contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise.

Buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage from use or handling which results from conditions beyond the control of this Company, including, but not limited to, incompatibility with products other than those set forth in the Directions,

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application to or contact with desirable vegetation, unusual weather, weather conditions which are outside the range considered normal at the application site and for the time period when the product is applied, as well as weather conditions which are outside the application ranges set forth in the Directions, application in any manner not explicitly set forth in the Directions, moisture conditions outside the moisture range specified in the Directions, or the presence of products other than those set forth in the Directions in or on the soil, crop or treated vegetation.

This Company does not warrant any product reformulated or repackaged from this product except in accordance with this Company's stewardship requirements and with express written permission from this Company.

THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE LIMIT OF THE LIABILITY OF THIS COMPANY OR ANY OTHER SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED IN CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OTHER TORT OR OTHERWISE) SHALL BE THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID BY THE USER OR BUYER FOR THE QUANTITY OF THIS PRODUCT INVOLVED, OR, AT THE ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY OR ANY OTHER SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF SUCH QUANTITY, OR, IF NOT ACQUIRED BY PURCHASE, REPLACEMENT OF SUCH QUANTITY. IN NO EVENT SHALL THIS COMPANY OR ANY OTHER SELLER BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES.

Buyer and all users are deemed to have accepted the terms of this LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY which may not be varied by any verbal or written agreement.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Keep out of reach of children.

CAUTION!

CAUSES EYE IRRITATION.

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

FIRST AID: IF IN EYES, flush with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists.

ACCEPTED
MAY 25 2000
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No 525-525

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants and shoes plus socks. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such

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instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs 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 immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

In case of emergency involving this product,
Call Collect, day or night, (314) 694-4000.

Environmental Hazards

This chemical demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

This pesticide is highly toxic to non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to plants in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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.

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Agricultural Use Requirements *

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 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, waterproof gloves and shoes plus socks.

For more product information or assistance in using this product, call toll-free 1-800-332-3111.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE: Store under cool, dry conditions (below 120°F). Do not store under moist conditions.

DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticide disposal or in accordance with applicable Federal, state or local procedures.

(See individual container label for disposal information.)

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

This product may be applied through either Ground or Aerial (Fixed Wing or Helicopter) equipment. Calibrate spray equipment before use. Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good weed control. Use equipment which is capable of continuous and vigorous tank agitation. When tank is full, the agitation system should be capable of creating a rippling or rolling action on the liquid surface.

Apply Maverick herbicide uniformly as a broadcast spray with properly calibrated ground equipment in 5 to 20 gallons of water

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per acre or 10 to 40 gallons of liquid fertilizer solution per acre. Or apply with aerial equipment in 5 to 15 gallons of water per acre. Select spray volumes that ensure thorough and uniform weed coverage. Choose nozzles which provide optimum spray distribution and coverage at the appropriate spray pressure. Avoid streaking, skips, overlaps, and spray drift during applications.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Important-Equipment Cleaning: Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after Maverick herbicide use. Prepare a tank cleaning solution which consists of a 1 percent solution of ammonia (one quart of ammonia for every 25 gallons of water). Use sufficient cleaning solution to thoroughly rinse all surfaces and to flush all hoses. Repeat the procedure with the ammonia solution. Complete the cleaning process by rinsing with clean water.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

GROUND SPRAY DRIFT REQUIREMENTS

Care must be used when applying this product to prevent injury to desirable plants and crops. Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drift, or splash onto desirable vegetation or soil areas where sensitive crops will be planted since minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to plants on which treatment was not intended. Drift potential increases at wind speeds less than 3 mph or more than 10 mph. However, equipment type, nozzle size, and other factors influence drift potential at any given wind speed. When spraying, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in splatter or fine particles (mist) which are likely to drift. Avoid applying at excessive speed or pressure. AVOID WINDLESS AND GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

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AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT REQUIREMENTS

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 should be observed.

Importance of droplet size

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

Controlling droplet size

- **Volume:** Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with the higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure:** Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy protection. 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 backwards, parallel to the airstream, will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type:** Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length:** For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- **Application Height:** Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces the exposure of the droplets to evaporation and wind.

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Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

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

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur 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.

Sensitive areas

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

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MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Thoroughly clean equipment prior to mixing spray solution.

Fill the spray tank to about three-fourths of the desired volume. Add the recommended amount of this product as listed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section. Complete the filling process while maintaining agitation. Remove the hose from the mixing tank immediately after filling to avoid siphoning back into the carrier source. For postemergence applications, add nonionic surfactant as the last ingredient in the tank.

Spray solutions should be applied within 24 hours after mixing.

Adjuvants: A nonionic surfactant (NIS) is the only adjuvant required in the spray solution for postemergence applications. Use only nonionic surfactants which are approved by EPA for use on food crops and which contain at least 80 percent active ingredient. Nonionic surfactants should be added at 0.5 percent by volume (2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution). **DO NOT USE NONIONIC SURFACTANTS OR OTHER ADDITIVES THAT ALTER THE pH OF THE SPRAY SOLUTION BELOW pH 5.** Spray solutions of pH 6.0-8.0 are optimum.

Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for surfactant.

Fertilizers: This herbicide generally provides most consistent performance when applied with water as the spray carrier and surfactant is added to the spray solution. However, liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions (28-0-0 or 32-0-0) may be used as a spray carrier in place of all or part of the water when the label recommendations are followed.

DO NOT USE MAVERICK HERBICIDE IN FERTILIZER SOLUTIONS WITH pH 5 OR LESS.

FALL APPLICATIONS

Fertilizer solution must contain less than 50 percent liquid nitrogen. Do not apply more than 30 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre in the spray solution.

Fall applications of this herbicide in liquid fertilizer solutions may cause rapid leaf burn, resulting in reduced weed control and reduced forage growth.

Nonionic surfactants should be added at 0.25 percent by volume to spray solutions containing fluid fertilizer.

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SPRING APPLICATIONS

Fertilizer solutions containing more than 50 percent liquid nitrogen may result in excessive leaf burn from the fertilizer.

Nonionic surfactants should be added at 0.25 percent by volume to spray solutions containing fluid fertilizer.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Biological Information

Maverick herbicide is a selective herbicide for the control of many grass and broadleaf weed species in winter and spring wheat. Refer to the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section for a listing of weeds controlled.

The level of weed control following Maverick herbicide application is dependent upon application rate, weed species and size at application time, and growing conditions. For best results, postemergence applications should be made to actively growing weeds at the growth stages defined in this label. Heavy infestations should be treated early before the weeds become too competitive with the crop.

Soon after Maverick herbicide is applied, growth of susceptible weeds is inhibited, and susceptible weeds are no longer competitive with the crop. Following growth inhibition, affected plants may appear dark green and stunted, affected leaves will turn yellow and/or red, followed by death of the growing point of the plant. These visible effects of control may not be observed until 1 to 3 weeks after application.

Weeds controlled in winter wheat:

WEED SPECIES	Fall Spring		
	Pre	Post	Post
barley, volunteer <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	C	C	S
bedstraw, catchweed <i>Galium aparine</i>	S	C	C
bluegrass, bulbous <i>Poa bulbosa</i>	.	.	C
bluegrass, roughstalk <i>Poa tirvialis</i>	.	C	.
brome, downy <i>Bromus tectorum</i>	C	C	S
brome, Japanese <i>Bromus japonicus</i>	C	C	S
brome, ripgut <i>Bromus rigidus</i>	.	S	S

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chamomile, mayweed	•	C	C
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>			
cheat	C	C	S
<i>Bromus secalinus</i>			
chess, hairy	C	C	S
<i>Bromus commutatus</i>			
chickweed, common	•	S	C
<i>Stellaria media</i>)			
fiddleneck, tarweed	•	S	S
<i>Amsinckia lycopsoides</i>			
flixweed	C	C	C
<i>Descurainia sophia</i>			
henbit	S	S	•
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>			
lady's-thumb	•	•	C
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>			
mustard, tumble	C	C	C
<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>			
mustard, wild	C	C	C
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>			
oat, wild	•	C	S
<i>Avena fatua</i> - fall germinating			
oat, wild	•	•	C
<i>Avena fatua</i> - spring germinating			
pennycress, field	C	C	C
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>			
quackgrass	•	•	C
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>			
rescuegrass	•	S	S
<i>Bromus catharticus</i>			
ryegrass, Italian	•	C	S
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>			
shepherd's-purse	•	•	C
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>			
tansymustard, pinnate	C	C	C
<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>			
wallflower, bushy	•	C	C
<i>Erysimum repandum</i>			

C = Control, S = Suppression

Winter Wheat

Applications in Winter Wheat

In winter wheat, Maverick herbicide is to be applied in a single application, only at the maximum rate of 2/3 ounce of product per acre per cropping season. The application can be made either preemergence or postemergence. Best weed control is obtained when

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soil moisture is adequate to support vigorous wheat and weed growth.

Preemergence in Winter Wheat

Apply Maverick herbicide preemergence to winter wheat at 2/3 ounce of product per acre in a single application to control the weeds listed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label. Preemergence applications of Maverick herbicide should be applied after drilling wheat, but before wheat or weed emergence. Do not apply preemergence if dry soil conditions will cause delayed wheat and/or weed emergence. Preemergence applications under dry conditions make the product vulnerable to wind erosion until fall moisture is received. Under these conditions, wait until crop and weeds have emerged and are showing good vigor before making a postemergence application.

Postemergence in Winter Wheat

Apply Maverick herbicide at 2/3 ounce of product per acre in a single application when the target weeds shown in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section are actively growing. Use 0.5 percent by volume nonionic surfactant concentration (2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution) for postemergence applications.

In the states of KS, OK, and TX, postemergence applications should be made after the wheat is in the 2-leaf stage, but prior to the jointing stage (Feekes' Scale 6).

In all other states, postemergence applications should be made after the wheat emerges, but prior to the jointing stage (Feekes' Scale 6).

Specific Weed Problems

Brome (Cheat, Downy Brome, Japanese Brome)

For best control of brome species, apply 2/3 ounce of this product per acre fall postemergence in a single application when brome is in the 2-to 3-leaf stage of growth. Best performance with fall applications of Maverick herbicide will occur with good soil moisture and/or rainfall after application.

For spring postemergence suppression of brome species apply 2/3 ounce of this product per acre in a single application. For best control, make applications when brome is less than the 5 tiller stage of growth. Apply Maverick herbicide in early spring when the brome is actively growing and has recovered from cold weather, i.e., majority of foliage is green and not red or purple.

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Mustards and other winter annual broadleaf weeds

For fall postemergence control of mustards and other winter annual broadleaf weeds apply 2/3 ounce of product per acre in a single application. For best control, make applications when weeds are less than 2 inches in diameter. Best performance with fall applications of Maverick herbicide will occur with good soil moisture and/or rainfall after application.

For spring postemergence control of winter annual broadleaf weeds apply 2/3 ounce of this product per acre. For best control, make applications when weeds are less than 6 inches in diameter.

Tank Mixtures for Winter Wheat

Before mixing in the spray tank, it is recommended that compatibility be tested by mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities. For tank mixtures, add individual formulations to the spray tank in the following sequence: water soluble bags, dry flowables, emulsifiable concentrates, drift control additive, water soluble liquids followed by nonionic surfactant.

Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions for all products used in tank mixtures.

Insecticides: Maverick herbicide may be tank mixed or used sequentially with labeled uses of insecticides, except Malathion.

Do not use Maverick herbicide plus Malathion, as crop injury may result.

Do not apply Maverick herbicide within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result.

Herbicides: For control of additional broadleaf weeds, Maverick herbicide may be applied as a spring postemergence application in tank mixture with the following herbicides. Refer to tank mix herbicide label for application rate and restrictions related to soil texture, soil organic matter, and wheat growth stage. Always add nonionic surfactant at 0.5 percent by volume. Tank mixtures with metribuzin may be applied only in the spring.

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Apply 2/3 ounce of Maverick herbicide with:

PRODUCT

- 2,4-D amine¹
- 2,4-D LV ester
- Bronate™ (bromoxynil + MCPA)
- Buctril™ (bromoxynil)
- Buctril 4EC
- MCPA amine¹
- MCPA LV ester

¹ Tank mixtures with this herbicide may result in reduced control of brome species.

ROTATIONAL CROP INFORMATION

CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS

DO NOT PLANT TO ANY CROPS OTHER THAN WINTER OR SPRING WHEAT for a period of one year following Maverick herbicide application.

CROP ROTATION ADVISORY

One year after the application of Maverick herbicide, it is recommended that before rotating to crops other than winter or spring wheat, a field bioassay be completed to determine whether injury to the intended rotational crop(s) will occur. To conduct an effective field bioassay, grow strips of the crop you intend to grow the following season in fields previously treated with Maverick herbicide. Crop response to the bioassay will determine if the crop(s) grown in the test strips can be grown safely in areas previously treated with Maverick herbicide.

PREHARVEST INTERVAL (PHI) INFORMATION

Wheat foragè may be grazed immediately after application of Maverick herbicide. Do not harvest wheat for hay within 30 days of Maverick herbicide application and do not harvest wheat for grain or straw within 55 days of Maverick herbicide application.

WEED RESISTANCE

Biotypes of certain plants, particularly broadleaf weeds, have demonstrated resistance to sulfonylurea herbicides or other herbicides with the same mode of action. Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of a species that are identical in appearance but have slightly different genetic composition.

Weeds showing resistance to the sulfonylurea mode of action also can be expected to be resistant to Maverick herbicide. To prevent or delay the development of broadleaf weed resistance, it is recommended that Maverick herbicide be used in tank mixes and/or

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in sequential applications with a registered herbicide having a different mode of action.

To prevent or delay any development of grassy weed resistance, particularly bromus species, it is recommended that in wheat-fallow-wheat production systems, a nonselective herbicide or tillage be used to control weeds to keep them from flowering and setting seed during fallow periods. It is not recommended that Maverick herbicide be used during fallow periods for weed control.

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In case of emergency involving this product,
Call Collect, day or night, (314) 694-4000.

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