

Please read instructions on reverse before completing form. Form Approved. OMB No. 2070-0060. Approval expires 05-31-98

	United States <b>Environmental Protection Agency</b> Washington, DC 20460.	<input type="checkbox"/> Registration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Amendment</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Other	OPP Identifier Number <b>249361</b>
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**Application for Pesticide - Section I**

1. Company/Product Number <b>7969-79</b>	2. EPA Product Manager <b>Joanne Miller</b>	3. Proposed Classification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted
4. Company/Product (Name) <b>Blazer® Herbicide</b>	PM# <b>23</b>	
5. Name and Address of Applicant (Include ZIP Code) <b>BASF Corporation Agricultural Products P.O. Box 13528 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3528</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Check if this is a new address	6. Expedited Review. In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(b)(i), my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling to: EPA Reg. No. _____ Product Name _____	

**Section - II**

<input type="checkbox"/> Amendment - Explain below.	<input type="checkbox"/> Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____	<input type="checkbox"/> "Me Too" Application.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notification - Explain below.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other - Explain below.

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For section I and Section II.)

Notification of changes to Blazer label for distributor product, Status herbicide

**Section - III**

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:				2. Type of Container	
Child-Resistant Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Unit Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Water Soluble Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plastic <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Paper <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____		
* Certification must be submitted		If "Yes" Unit Packaging wgt.    No. per container	If "Yes" Package wgt.    No. per container		
3. Location of Net Contents Information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Label <input type="checkbox"/> Container		4. Size(s) Retail Container <b>1 gallon</b>		5. Location of Label Directions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On Label <input type="checkbox"/> On Labeling accompanying product	
6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product				<input type="checkbox"/> Lithograph <input type="checkbox"/> Paper glued <input type="checkbox"/> Stenciled <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	

**Section - IV**

1. Contact Point (Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.)

Name <b>Karen R. Blundell</b>	Title <b>Sr. Registration Specialist</b>	Telephone No. (include Area Code) <b>(919) 547-2179</b>
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**Certification**  
 I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.

2. Signature 	3. Title <b>Sr. Registration Specialist</b>	6. Date Application Received <b>(Stamped)</b>
4. Typed Name <b>Karen R. Blundell</b>	5. Date <b>January 24, 1995</b>	

January 15, 1996

Agricultural Products

Ms. Joanne Miller (PM-23)  
Registration Division ( H7505C)  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Crystal Mall, Building 2  
1921 Jefferson Davis Highway  
Arlington, VA 22202

**Subject: Notification Concerning BLAZER Herbicide;  
EPA Reg No. 7969-79**

Dear Ms. Miller:


I am enclosing a copy of my correspondence with the Notification desk concerning modifications in the Blazer label. These minor changes are being made in conjunction with the labeling requirements of a subregistrant, American Cyanamid Company, which will be distributing Blazer under the trade name STATUS herbicide.

I am enclosing five (5) copies of this modified label for your files. Since American Cyanamid Company will be registering this product in the midwestern states, we would appreciate it if you could return one stamped copy to us.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. If you have any questions concerning this correspondence, please contact me at (919) 547-2179.

Sincerely,

**BASF Corporation  
Agricultural Products**

  
Karen R. Blundell  
Sr. Registration Specialist

# STATUS <sup>®</sup>

herbicide

## Postemergence Broadleaf Herbicide

**Active ingredients\***  
 Sodium salt of acifluorfen  
 Sodium 5-[2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl) phenoxy]-2-nitrobenzoate .....20.1%\*

**Inert ingredients** .....79.9%  
**Total** .....100.0%

\*Equivalent to 2 pounds active ingredient per gallon.  
 EPA Reg. No. 7969-79

### KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

### DANGER/PELIGRO

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

#### STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

**If in eyes:** Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.  
**If on skin:** Wash with plenty of soap and water. Consult a physician if irritation persists.  
**If swallowed:** Dilute by giving 2 glasses of water to drink and call a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.  
**Note to physician:** Emesis is recommended.

#### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

**HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS)**  
**DANGER:** Causes eye damage. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist and contact with skin or clothing.

#### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
  - Waterproof gloves
  - Shoes plus socks
  - Protective eyewear
  - Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Discard clothing and other absorbent material that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

#### Engineering Controls Statement

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 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.

#### Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, except as specified on this label for application to rice. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a 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.

#### Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR 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 intervals. 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 48 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
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

#### IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

**In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product call:**  
**CHEMTREC** 800-424-9300  
 American Cyanamid Company 201-835-3100

**In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:**

1. Your local doctor for immediate treatment;
2. Your local poison control center (hospital);
3. American Cyanamid Company 201-835-3100.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store above 32° F. Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

#### Container Disposal

**Plastic Containers:** Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

**Status® herbicide** is intended for selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses. (See **Directions For Use** for specific crops and weeds.) **Status** is effective through contact action; therefore, weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Large crop-and-weed leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and prevent adequate spray coverage. Labeled crops are tolerant to **Status**; however, leaf-speckling and leaf-bronzing may occur under certain conditions, particularly on the youngest leaves present at time of application. Exposed stems may also exhibit external spotting and bronzing. New growth is normal and crop vigor is not reduced. (See **Restrictions and Limitations** for each crop.)

### TIME OF APPLICATION

Make postemergence application of **Status® herbicide** and **Status** tank mixes early, when weeds are small and actively growing and before weeds reach the maximum size listed in the application rate tables for the individual crops.

Early application to weeds results in improved weed control, allows use of the lower rate (depending on weed species), and makes it easier to obtain thorough spray coverage. Delay in application which permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated will result in inadequate control.

Do not cultivate within 5 days before or 3-7 days after application of **Status**.

### WATER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE

Apply recommended rates of **Status** as follows:

**Ground Equipment:** Use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per broadcast acre and a minimum of 40 psi pressure (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line). When crop and weed foliage is dense, use up to 50 gallons of water and up to 80 psi pressure. Use standard high-pressure pesticide or flat fan nozzles spaced 20 inches apart. Do not use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet application (CDA) nozzles. Adjust the height of the boom above the crop to give complete coverage of all weeds. High gallonage and high pressure will promote coverage of weeds. For further information on optimum spray pressures for specific nozzles, refer to manufacturers' charts for recommendations. Maintain sufficient agitation during mixing and spraying to ensure a uniform spray mixture.

**Note:** Cultivation before or during application is not recommended. Cultivation may put weeds under

stress, thus making control more difficult. Timely cultivation 3-7 days after application will usually assist in weed control. When row banding equipment is employed, it should be adjusted to provide maximum coverage of weeds in the row.

**Air Equipment:** In general, use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre and a maximum of 40 psi pressure. However, **Status** applied in 5 gallons per acre has been effective for control of small weeds where adequate coverage can be achieved.

Use only diaphragm-type nozzles producing cone or fan spray patterns.

**Nozzle placement and orientation:** Nozzles should point to the rear of the aircraft and not be pointed downward more than 20 degrees. Nozzles must not be located farther than three-fourths the distance from the center of the aircraft to the end of the wing or rotor. A height of 6-10 feet over the crop is recommended.

**Drift Hazard:** Exercise care to prevent spray drift to other crops. Aerial spraying when other crops are closer than 100 yards downwind or 50 yards upwind is not recommended. A drift control agent may reduce drift; however, it may also decrease weed control. Do not apply **Status** by aircraft when wind velocity exceeds 10 mph.

**Important:** Aerial applicators must be familiar with the EPA-registered label and follow the use precautions. Spraying of **Status** in a manner other than as recommended is done at the user's risk. Users are responsible for all loss or damage resulting from such spraying. In addition, aerial applicators should follow all applicable state and local regulations and ordinances. In interpreting the label and local regulations, the most restrictive situations should apply to avoid drift hazards.

### SPRAY ADDITIVES

An additive is required with **Status** to achieve consistent weed control. The standard label recommendation is 1 pint of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. For certain weeds, a higher spray surfactant rate is recommended.

Urea Ammonium Nitrate (UAN), commonly referred to as 28%, 30% or 32% nitrogen solution, may be added in place of other spray adjuvants for improved weed control in soybeans. The standard use rate of 0.5-1 gallon per acre is recommended.

Non-phytotoxic oil concentrate should be added to the spray tank when weeds are under stress or there is a heavy infestation of weeds.

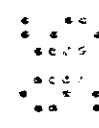
The oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet the following criteria:

- 1) be non-phytotoxic,
- 2) contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
- 3) provide good mixing quality in the jar test (see the following section), and
- 4) be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers which provide good mixing quality. For vegetable oil concentrates, it has been observed that highly refined vegetable oils are more satisfactory than unrefined oils. For additional information, refer to the **Jar test for estimating suitability of oil concentrates**.

With the addition of oil concentrate, the potential for leaf burn is increased, especially when relative humidity and temperatures are high.

*Remove  
this  
bullet  
statement*



### JAR TEST FOR ESTIMATING SUITABILITY OF OIL CONCENTRATES

If **Status** is mixed with herbicides requiring the addition of a crop oil concentrate, the following jar test for estimating the suitability of oil concentrate should be carried out.

1. **Water supply:** Use only water from intended source and at the source temperature.
2. **Amount of water in jar:**  
**Ground application** - for 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3 1/3 cups (800 ml) of water.  
**Air application** - for 5 gallons per acre spray volume, use 5/8 cup (200 ml) of water, or for 10 gallons per acre spray volume, use 1 2/3 (400 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust proportionately to above.
3. **Amount of herbicide(s) and oil concentrate to add:** Add herbicides and oil concentrate at 1 teaspoon (5 ml) for each pint of recommended label rate.
4. **Add components in following sequence, gently mixing between component additions:**
  - a. Dry products (dry flowables and wettable powders) when applicable.
  - b. **Status**, and when applicable, other water miscible products liquid fertilizers and/or liquid flowables.
  - c. Oil concentrate
  - d. Emulsifiable concentrates, such as **Prestige**, when applicable.
5. Cap jar, invert 10 cycles, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.
6. **Evaluation:** An ideal tank mix combination will be uniform; thus, the suitability of the oil concentrate is questionable if any of the following are observed:  
 Free oil at the surface - film or globules  
 Flocculation - fine particles which may be suspended in the liquid or found as a precipitated layer at the bottom of the jar.  
 Clabbering - thickening texture (coagulated) resembling yogurt or a curd-like texture as with cottage cheese.

### MIXING

Fill spray tank one-half to two-thirds full with clean water and add the recommended amount of **Status**® herbicide followed by a spray adjuvant while the agitator is running. After thorough mixing, add the remaining quantity of water. For the mixing sequence of tank mix combinations, see labeling of respective compounds.

### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Do not apply **Status** or **Status** tank mixes to crops listed on this label that have been subject to stress conditions such as drought, flooding, frost or hail damage, high temperature stress or wilt, injury from herbicides or excessive fertilizer or soil salts, wind injury, widely fluctuating temperatures, stress symptoms from disease, nematodes or insects, cold temperatures when maximum day temperature is below 70° F, or when soil temperature is below 60° F; as weeds will not be actively growing and control may be reduced.

**Crop Rotation Restriction:** Root crops (such as carrots, turnips, sweet potatoes, etc.) must not be planted in fields treated with **Status** herbicide for a period of 18 months following treatment.

In case of crop failure, only peanuts, soybeans, or rice may be immediately replanted.

Do not use treated plants for feed forage.

Avoid drift to all other crops and non-target areas.

Rainfall soon after application may decrease the effectiveness of **Status**. Do not apply if rain is threatening.

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

Do not apply overhead irrigation within 6 hours of application.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Status** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. American Cyanamid Company does not recommend use of **Status** tank mixes other than those listed on American Cyanamid Company labels, supplemental labels, or technical bulletins. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than American Cyanamid Company recommended tank mixes.

### Attention!

Clean sprayer thoroughly before and after application of herbicides.

Failure to clean sprayer thoroughly after a herbicide application may result in injury to other crops if sprayed with the same equipment.

Consult the label of the previously used herbicide for cleaning instructions. If no instructions are available, the steps listed below are suggested for cleaning of spray equipment prior to or following applications of **Status**. Fill the sprayer with clean water and add a commercial spray tank cleaner or a surfactant/adjuvant at the recommended rate on its label. Circulate through entire sprayer system. Spray approximately half the tank solution through the hoses, boom, and nozzles to clean these parts. Drain the tank and rinse the total system thoroughly several times with clean water.

### Directions For Use For Soybeans

Apply **Status** when weeds are small and actively growing and before they reach the maximum size listed in **Table 1, Application Rate Table for Soybeans**. In solid-seeded narrow-row soybean plantings, **Status** should be applied when soybeans are in the 1-2 trifoliolate leaf stage to ensure good spray coverage of weeds.

The recommended rate for broad spectrum postemergence weed control is 1-1.5 pints of **Status** per acre plus 1 pint of an 80% active spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix.

An application of 1 pint of **Status** following 1 pint of **Status** can be used to control subsequent weed flushes or escaped weeds before they reach the maximum weed size listed in **Table 1**. Allow a minimum of 15 days between sequential applications and do not apply more than 2 pints of **Status** per season.

**RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS  
(PARTIAL LIST)**

Do not apply **Status** within 50 days of harvest for soybeans.

Do not apply more than 2 pints per acre of **Status** herbicide per growing season for soybeans.

Do not apply more than 1.5 pints of **Status** per application.

Allow a minimum of 15 days between sequential applications of **Status**.

Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.

In the case of crop failure, only soybeans, peanuts, or rice may be immediately replanted.

**Crop Rotation Restriction:** Root crops (such as carrots, turnips, sweet potatoes, etc.) must not be planted in fields treated with **Status** for 18 months following treatment.

**Table 1**  
**Application Rate Table for Soybeans**

Weeds Controlled	0.5 pints per acre		1.0 pint per acre		1.5 pints per acre	
	Maximum*		Maximum*		Maximum*	
	Leaf stage	Height in inches	Leaf stage	Height in inches	Leaf stage	Height in inches
Amaranth, Palmer	4	< 2	6	< 4	6	4
, Spiny	—	—	2	< 2	2	2
Balloonvine	—	—	—	—	2	2
Beggarweed, Florida	—	—	—	—	2	< 2 <sup>b</sup>
Buckwheat, Wild	—	—	—	—	2	2 <sup>b</sup>
Buffalobur	—	—	—	—	2	2 <sup>b</sup>
Burgherkin	—	—	—	—	2	2 <sup>b</sup>
Carpetweed	—	—	Multi 3" dia.	< 2	Multi. 6" dia.	2 <sup>b</sup>
Citron (Wild Watermelon)	—	—	—	—	2	2 <sup>b</sup>
Cocklebur	—	—	—	—	2	2 <sup>b</sup>
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	—	—	2	2	4	4
, Virginia	—	—	—	—	2	2
Crotalaria, Showy	—	—	6	6 <sup>b</sup>	6	6 <sup>b</sup>
Croton, Tropic	—	—	1-2	< 2	2	2
, Woolly	—	—	1-2	< 2	2	2
Crownbeard, Golden	—	—	—	—	2	< 2
Galinsoga, Hairy	—	—	—	—	4	< 2
, Smallflower	—	—	—	—	4	1
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	—	—	—	—	2	1
, Lanceleaf	—	—	—	—	2	< 2
Indigo, Hairy	—	—	—	—	3	< 2
Jimsonweed	—	—	4	4	6	6
Ladysthumb	—	—	4	4	6	2 <sup>b</sup>
Lambsquarters	—	—	—	—	2	4
Morningglory*, Cypressvine	—	—	2	2	4	4
, Entireleaf	—	—	2	2	4	4
, Ivyleaf	—	—	2	2	4	4
, Purple Moonflower	—	—	2	2	4	4
, Scarlet	—	—	2	2	4	4
, Smallflower	—	—	2	2	4	4
, Small White (pitted)	—	—	2	2	4	4
, Tall (common)	—	—	2	2	4	4
, Willowleaf (Palmleaf)	—	—	2	2	4	4
Mustard, Wild	2	2	4	< 4	4	2
Nightshade, Eastern Black	—	—	2-3	< 2	6	2
, Black	—	—	2-3	< 2	6	4
Pigweed, Prostrate	—	—	—	—	4	4
, Redroot	4	< 2	6	< 4	6	4
, Smooth	4	< 2	6	< 4	6	2 <sup>b</sup>
Poinsettia, Wild	—	—	—	—	2	2
Poorjoe	—	—	—	—	2	1
Purslane, Common	—	—	—	—	Multi. 6" dia.	4
Pusley, Florida	—	—	2	2	4	3
Ragweed, Common	—	—	2	2	4	3
, Giant	—	—	2	< 2	2	3
Senna, Coffee	—	—	—	—	2	2 <sup>b</sup>
Sesbania, Hemp	—	—	4	4 <sup>b</sup>	6	6
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	—	—	4	4	6	6
Smellmelon	—	—	—	—	2	2 <sup>b</sup>
Spurge, Prostrate	—	—	—	—	Multi. 0.5" dia.	—
, Spotted	—	—	—	—	Multi. 0.5" dia.	—
Starbur, Bristly	—	—	—	—	2	4
Waterhemp, Tall	4	2	6	< 4	6	—

\* Do not count leaves as pairs; count each leaf separately. Do not count cotyledon leaves. Spraying weeds in the cotyledon growth stage is not recommended.  
<sup>b</sup> See **Special Use Directions** for these weed problems.  
**Note:** Weed height will vary depending on environmental conditions and is only given as a guide. Emphasis should be placed on leaf stages.

Remove  
grass  
weeds

### Special Use Directions for Additional Weed Problems in Soybeans

**Buckwheat, Wild  
Buffalobur**

Partial control of Wild Buckwheat and Buffalobur can usually be obtained when the seedlings have less than 2 true leaves. Use **Status** at 1.5 pints in 30 gallons of water per acre. Use 2 pints of a spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix.

**Cocklebur**

**Status**, at the 1.5 pint rate per acre, will usually cause stunting or death of seedlings not exceeding 2 true leaves that are actively growing under conditions of high soil moisture and high relative humidity. Use 1 pint of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix.

**Cucurbits: Burgherkin  
Citron (Wild Watermelon)  
Smellmelon**

Members of the cucumber family germinate over an extended period of time. Control is therefore difficult to obtain with a single spray. For **Status** to be effective, initial application should be made to weeds no later than the 2-leaf growth stage. Use 1.5 pints of **Status** per acre plus 2 pints of spray adjuvant per 100 gallons of spray mix.

**Lambsquarters, Common**

**Status**, at the 1.5 pint rate per acre, will usually cause spotting, stunting or death of many seedlings not exceeding 2 true leaves. Add 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix. Cultivation 3-7 days after application will usually assist in control.

**Morningglories**

More consistent control of Morningglories can be achieved by using sequential applications of 1 pint of **Status**. Allow a minimum of 15 days between sequential applications and do not apply more than 2 pints per season. Use 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix or 2 pints of oil concentrate per treated acre.

**Poinsettia, Wild**

**Status**, at the 1.5 pints per acre plus 2 pints of a spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix, will usually kill or severely stunt Wild Poinsettia. Apply prior to the formation of the third true leaf. In addition, the seedling must be actively growing. This treatment will usually result in a height differential between soybeans and surviving Wild Poinsettia, thus allowing post-directed applications and additional control.

**Sesbania, Hemp  
Crotalaria, Showy**

Sesbania and Crotalaria are very sensitive to **Status**. Apply **Status** at 1 pint per acre plus 2 pints to spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix. Effective control can be obtained at just about all plant heights. It is important however, that **Status** be applied prior to bloom. Applications after bloom are usually not effective and therefore not recommended. During or after periods of dry weather, control may be erratic. Application for control of these weeds should be timed to occur after maximum weed emergence has taken place. Care must be exercised to make certain that crops do not shade this weed from spray deposits. Waiting for the sesbania to break through the crop canopy may be advisable for control of late season infestations.

**Starbur, Bristly  
Senna, Coffee**

Apply **Status**, at the 1.5 pints per acre plus 2 pints of a spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix to kill or suppress seedlings that are not past the 2-leaf stage. Applications after the 2-leaf stage are usually ineffective.

**Perennial Weeds: Bindweed, Field  
Bindweed, Hedge  
Milkweed, Climbing  
Milkweed, Common  
Redvine  
Trumpet creeper**

Growth of perennial weeds from underground rootstocks is very difficult to control. **Status** at 1.5 pints per acre, plus 2-4 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution applied under favorable environmental conditions will burn back the above-ground plant parts and retard regrowth. **Status** will not kill the underground rootstocks of these weeds.



**Table 2**

**Soybeans — Tank Mixes with Status® herbicide\***

Use the following chart as a guide to determine broadleaf weeds and grasses controlled by Status alone and various tank mixes with Status.

Status Controls the Weeds Listed Below	Additional Weeds Controlled by Tank Mixing Various Herbicides with Status	Refer to Tables Listed Below for Rate, Weed Size, and Additional Information
<b>Annual Broadleaf Weeds</b>	<b>Pursuit® herbicide</b>	
Amaranth, Palmer , Spiny Balloonvine Beggarweed, Florida Buckwheat, Wild Buffalobur Burgherkin Carpeweed Citron (Wild Watermelon) Copperleaf, Hophornbeam , Virginia Crotolaria, Showy Cocklebur Croton, Tropic , Woolly Crownbeard, Golden Galinsoga, Hairy , Smallflower Groundcherry, Cutleaf , Lanceleaf Indigo, Hairy Jimsonweed Ladysthumb Lambsquarters Morningglory, Cypressvine , Entireleaf , Ivyleaf , Purple Moonflower , Scarlet , Smallflower , Small White (pitted) , Tall (common) , Willowleaf (Palmleaf) Mustard, Wild Nightshade, Eastern Black , Black Pigweed, Prostrate , Redroot , Smooth Poinsettia, Wild Poorjoe Purslane, Common Pusley, Florida Ragweed, Common , Giant Senna, Coffee Sesbania, Hemp Smartweed, Pennsylvania Smellmelon Spurge, Prostrate , Spotted Starbur, Bristly Waterhemp, Tall	Artichoke, Jerusalem Amaranth, Palmer (Large) , Spiny (Large) Cocklebur (Large) Kochia Marshelder Nightshade, Hairy Pigweed, Redroot (Large) , Smooth (Large) Sunflower Velvetleaf Waterhemp, Tall	<b>Status + Pursuit</b> Page 13
	<b>Prestige® herbicide</b>	
	Barnyardgrass Crabgrass, Large , Smooth Cupgrass, Woolly Foxtail Species Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Millet, Wild Proso Panicum, Fall , Giant , Texas Signalgrass, Broadleaf Sprangletop, Red	<b>Status + Prestige</b> <b>Table 3</b> Page 11
	<b>Scepter® herbicide</b>	
	Cocklebur, (Large) Poinsettia, Wild	<b>Status + Scepter</b> <b>Table 4</b> Page 12

Remove various tank mixes

**STATUS® + PRESTIGE® HERBICIDES  
APPLICATIONS IN SOYBEANS  
GENERAL AND APPLICATION INFORMATION  
RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Status® and Prestige® herbicides may be tank mixed or applied sequentially for postemergence control of broadleaf and grass weeds. Weeds must be actively growing and at the recommended growth stages. It is important that grasses previously sprayed with Status have resumed active growth before spraying with Prestige. This waiting period is important in achieving maximum activity with Prestige.

**TIME OF APPLICATION**

For optimum control, apply the tank mix to actively growing weeds at the sizes recommended indicated in the Status and Prestige labels.

Sequential applications should be made if:

- a) all weeds to be controlled are not at the correct growth stage for treatment at the same time, or
- b) grasses to be controlled include Rhizome Johnsongrass, Quackgrass, Bermudagrass, Wirestem Muhly, Volunteer corn, Shattercane, Volunteer cereals, Wild Oats, Red Rice or Itchgrass.

For further information on sequential applications see Table 8 (page 25).

**RATE**

Apply Status at 0.5-1.5 pints per acre tank mixed with Prestige for postemergence control of selected annual broadleaf/grass weeds in soybeans. In order to determine the correct application rate of Status to use in the tank mix, see the Status use rate in Table 1 (page 7).

Use 0.75 pint of Prestige with 2 pints of oil concentrate per acre to control wild proso millet. Use 1 pint of Prestige with 2 pints of crop oil concentrate per acre with the appropriate rate of Status to control the following annual grasses: Broadleaf Signalgrass, Fall Panicum, Giant Foxtail, Junglerice and Texas Panicum. For all other annual grasses on the Prestige label, increase the rate of Prestige by 50%. Refer to Table 3 (page 11) to determine the correct rate of application of Prestige in the tank mix.

**SPRAY ADDITIVE**

Oil concentrate at 2 pints per acre must be used in this tank mix.

Do not use nitrogen fertilizer with this tank mix.

**WATER VOLUME, SPRAY PRESSURE, AND APPLICATION EQUIPMENT**

For additional information, refer to the section entitled Directions For Use (pages 3-5).

**MIXING**

Fill the spray tank one-half full of clean water and add the recommended amount of product in the following order: Status, oil concentrate, Prestige - while the agitator is running, then add the remaining quantity of water.

**RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS (PARTIAL LIST)**

Always read and follow the restrictions for all products when used alone, in a tank mix or a sequential application. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixtures.

Do not apply Status within 50 days of harvest and do not apply Prestige within 75 days of harvest.

Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.

Do not add UAN solution or ammonium sulfate to a tank mix of Status, Prestige, and oil concentrate.

**Table 3  
Status + Prestige Tank Mix — Soybeans  
Rate and Time of Application**

Product	Rate	Weeds Controlled		Additive Information	
		Annual Broadleaf Weeds			
Status	0.5-1.5 pints	Refer to Table 1, (pages 6-7), for recommended Status use rates as per weed species and growth stage.		Oil concentrate (2 pints/A). Do not add UAN or ammonium sulfate.	
Prestige	0.75 pints	Annual Grasses* Controlled			
		Sizes			
	1 pint	Wild Proso Millet			4-10"
		Foxtail, Giant			3-8"
		Junglerice			3-8"
		Panicum, Fall			3-8"
		Texas			3-8"
	1.5 pints per acre	Signalgrass, Broadleaf			3-8"
		Barryardgrass			3-8"
Crabgrass, Large		3-6"			
Smooth		3-6"			
Cupgrass, Woolly		3-8"			
Foxtail, Green		3-8"			
Yellow		3-8"			
Goosegrass		3-6"			
Johnsongrass, Seedling		3-8"			
Sprangletop, Red		3-8"			
Witchgrass		3-8"			

\* Tank mix does not control Rhizome Johnsongrass, Quackgrass, Bermudagrass, Wirestem Muhly, Volunteer Corn, Shattercane, Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats, Red Rice, or Itchgrass.

**STATUS® + SCEPTER® HERBICIDES TANK MIX IN SOYBEANS**

**GENERAL AND APPLICATION INFORMATION, RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Status may be tank mixed with Scepter for improved control of Cocklebur and Wild Poinsettia in soybeans.

**TIME OF APPLICATION**

Application should be in accordance with weed sizes outlined in Tables 1 and 4. A delay in application will permit weeds to exceed maximum size stated resulting in inadequate control.

**RATE**

Use Status at the rate of 0.5-1.5 pints per acre. In order to determine the correct application rate of Status to use in the tank mix, see the Status use rate in Table 1 (page 7).

For improved control of Common Cocklebur (up to 6-leaf), add Scepter at the rate of 1/2-3/4 pint per acre to Status. For control of Wild Poinsettia (up to 6-leaf), add Scepter at a rate of 3/4 pint per acre. Timely cultivations will usually assist in weed control.

**Spray Additive**

Add 2 pints of a nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mixture.

**WATER VOLUME, SPRAY PRESSURE, AND APPLICATION EQUIPMENT**

For additional information, refer to the section entitled Directions For Use, pages 3-5.

**MIXING**

Fill half the spray tank with clean water and add the recommended amount of product in the following order: Scepter, Status, and a spray adjuvant - while the agitator is running; then add the remaining quantity of water.

**SCEPTER PRE-PLANT FOLLOWED BY STATUS + SCEPTER TANK MIX**

When Scepter is applied postemergence following a Scepter pre-plant incorporated or preemergence application as described in the "Sequential Program" section of the Scepter label for the control of Florida Beggarweed, Mexican Weed, and Sicklepod, the addition of Status herbicide at 1-1.5 pints per acre will provide control of annual morningglory and other major broadleaf weed species in soybeans.

**RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS (PARTIAL LIST)**

Read and follow Restrictions and Limitations on the Status and Scepter labels. The most restrictive labeling applies in tank mixes.

Do not apply Scepter within 90 days of harvest.

Observe all geographic and rotational crop restrictions on the Scepter label.

**RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS (PARTIAL LIST)**

Always read and follow the Restrictions and Limitations for all products, whether used alone or in a tank mix. The most restrictive labeling applies in tank mixes.

**Table 4  
Status + Scepter Tank Mix in Soybeans  
Rate and Time of Application**

Product	Rate Per Acre	Weeds Controlled		Additive Information
		Annual Broadleaf Weeds		
Status	0.5-1.5 pints	Refer to Table 1 (page 7), for recommended Status use rates as per weed species and growth stages.		Spray surfactant 2 pints/100 gallons
Scepter	1/2-3/4 pint	Weeds Controlled*	Weed Height	
		Cocklebur Wild Poinsettia	Up to 6-leaf (6")	

\* When size exceeds that specified on the Status label.

**STATUS® + PURSUIT® HERBICIDES TANK MIX  
GENERAL AND APPLICATION INFORMATION,  
RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

**Status** may be tank mixed with **Pursuit** for enhanced control of Palmer Amaranth, Spiny Amaranth, Cocklebur, Redroot Pigweed, Smooth Pigweed, and Tall Waterhemp than controlled by **Status** alone. This tank mix offers the additional control of Hairy Nightshade, Jerusalem Artichoke, Kochia, Marshelder, Sunflower, and Velvetleaf.

**RATE AND TIME OF APPLICATION**

Use **Status** at a rate of 0.5-1.5 pints per acre. In order to determine the correct application rate and timing of **Status** in the tank mix, refer to the **Status** use rate in **Table 1**.

For improved control of up to 8" Cocklebur, Palmer and Spiny Amaranth, Redroot and Smooth Pigweed, and Tall Waterhemp, add 4 ounces per acre of **Pursuit**.

For the additional control of Hairy Nightshade, Jerusalem Artichoke, Kochia, Marshelder, Sunflower, and Velvetleaf, add a maximum of 4 ounces per acre of **Pursuit**.

**SPRAY ADDITIVES**

The use of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant at 1-2 pints per acre plus 1-2 quarts per acre of urea ammonium nitrate solution (UAN) is recommended.

**MIXING**

Fill half the tank of a thoroughly clean sprayer clean water. Start agitation and add the recommended amounts of product in the following order: **Status**, **Pursuit**, and spray adjuvants; then add the remaining quantity of water.

**RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS  
(PARTIAL LIST)**

Always read and follow **Restrictions and Limitations** when using any pesticide alone or in tank mix combinations. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Do not apply the tank mix of **Status + Pursuit** within 85 days of soybean harvest.

Only one application of the tank mix of **Status + Pursuit** may be made in one season.

Do not apply this tank mix by air.

Follow rotational restrictions as provided on each herbicide's respective labeling.

**Table 19**  
**Appendix**

The following are scientific names for the weeds listed on this label.  
For specific recommendations on control of these weeds, refer to the major crop and/or tank mix sections.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Amaranth, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
Amaranth, Spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>
Anoda, Spurred	<i>Anoda cristata</i>
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>
Balloonvine	<i>Cardiospermum halicacaburm</i>
Beggarticks	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>
Bindweed, Field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Bindweed, Hedge	<i>Convolvulus sepium</i>
Buckwheat, Wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
Burgherkin	<i>Cucumis anguria</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Citron (Wild Watermelon)	<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i>
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium pensylvanicum</i>
Cocklebur, Heartleaf	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryaefolia</i>
Copperleaf, Virginia	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>
Cowpea, Volunteer	<i>Vigna sinensis</i>
Crotalaria, Showy	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>
Croton, Tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>
Croton, Woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>
Crownbeard, Golden	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>
Cucumber, Wild Spiny	<i>Cucumis dipsaceus</i>
Dayflower	<i>Commelina spp.</i>
Devilsclaw	<i>Proboscidea lousianica</i>
Galinsoga, Hairy	<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i>
Galinsoga, Smallflower	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>
Gourd, Texas	<i>Cucurbita texana</i>
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf	<i>Physalis lanceifolia</i>
Indigo, Hairy	<i>Indigo fera hirsuta</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Jointvetch, Northern	<i>Aeschynomene virginica</i>
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Mexicanweed	<i>Caperonia palustris</i>
Milkweed, Climbing	<i>Sarcostemma cyanchooides</i>
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>
Morningglory, Cypressvine	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>
Morningglory, Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>
Morningglory, Purple Moonflower	<i>Ipomoea muricata</i>
Morningglory, Scarlet	<i>Ipomoeacoccinea</i>
Morningglory, Smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>
Morningglory, Small White (Pitted)	<i>Opomoea lacunosa</i>
Morningglory, Tall (Common)	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
Morningglory, Willowleaf (Palmleaf)	<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>
Nightshade, Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Pigweed, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
Poinsettia, Wild	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>
Purslane, Common	<i>Protulaca oleracea</i>
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisifolia</i>
Ragweed, Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Redvine	<i>Brunnichia cirrhosa</i>
Redweed	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>
Senna, Coffee	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>
Sesbania, Hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sicklepod	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>
Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Euphorbia supina</i>
Spurge, Spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Starbur, Bristly	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>
Sunflower, Wild	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Teaweed (See Sida, Prickly)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Trumpet creeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrastic</i>
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Waterhemp, Tall	<i>Amaranthus ruberculatos</i>

**Sedges**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Yellow Nutsedge	Cyperus esculentus

**Grasses**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bermudagrass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Crabgrass, Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass, Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Cupgrass, Woolly	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, Yellow	<i>Setaria lutescens</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>
Johnsongrass, Seedling	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>
Millet, Wild Proso	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
Muhly, Wirestem	<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>
Panicum, Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Quackgrass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>
Rice, Red	<i>Oryza fufipogon</i>
Sanbur, Field	<i>Cenchrus pauciflorus</i>
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platphylla</i>
Sprangletop, Red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>
Volunteer, Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Volunteer, Corn	<i>Zea mays</i>
Volunteer, Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>
Volunteer, Rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>
Volunteer, Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>
Wirestem Muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

**DISCLAIMER**

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