

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGE

US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY OFFICE OF PESTICIDES PROGRAMS REGISTRATION DIVISION (75-767) WASHINGTON, DC 20460  <b>NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REGISTRATION <input type="checkbox"/> REREGISTRATION (Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended)	EPA REGISTRATION NO. 7969-166	DATE OF ISSUANCE FEB 26 1998
	TERM OF ISSUANCE Conditional	
	NAME OF PESTICIDE PRODUCT Celebrity <sup>®</sup> Herbicide	

NAME AND ADDRESS OF REGISTRANT (Include ZIP code)

EASF Corporation  
 P.O. Box 13528  
 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

NOTE: Changes in labeling formula 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 U.S. 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.

A copy of the labeling accepted in connection with this Registration/Reregistration is returned herewith.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an indorsement or approval of this product by this 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 registered in accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(5) provide, and you:

1. Submit and/or site all data required for reregistration of this product under FIFRA sec. 4 (2)(C) when this Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. Add to the "Application Instructions" section (page 4) of the label a use precaution that states: "Do not use Ammonium Sulfate or any fertilizer containing Ammonium Sulfate as a spray adjuvant." Remove all references to the use of Ammonium Sulfate (AMS) on the proposed labeling (noted on pages 6 and 7).
3. Correct the spelling of "Nicosulfuron" on page 8, last sentence; and add in parenthesis after "Nicosulfuron": "(active ingredient)".
4. Submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with 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.

Susan L. Stanton  
 Acting Product Manager (23)  
 Herbicide Branch  
 Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure  
 ATTACHMENT IS APPLICABLE

SIGNATURE OF APPROVING OFFICIAL <i>Susan L. Stanton</i>	DATE FEB 26 1998
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**BASF**

20614

2-24-98rt  
copy 2f

**ACCEPTED  
with COMMENTS  
In EPA Letter Dated**

**FEB 26 1998**

**Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under EPA Reg. No.**

7969-166

# Celebrity™

herbicide

**For use on field corn, field corn (grown for seed), and popcorn**

**Active Ingredient:**

Sodium salt of dicamba* (3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid).....	69.3%
Nicosulfuron: 2-(((4,6-Dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl)) aminosulfonyl)-N, N-dimethyl-3-pyridinecarboxamide.....	7.5%

**Inert Ingredients:**.....23.2%

**Total** .....100.0%

\* This product contains 63.0% of 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid (dicamba)

EPA Reg. No. 7969-166

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.**

## **WARNING/AVISO**

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

See the attached booklet for complete **Precautionary Statements, Statement of Practical Treatment, Directions For Use, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty.**

**Net contents: 53.33 ounces**

BASF Corporation  
P.O. Box 13528, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

### Precautionary Statements

#### Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

**Caution!** Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin.

#### Statement of Practical Treatment

**If in eyes:** Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

**If swallowed:** Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution, or if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol. Get medical attention.

**If on skin:** Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

#### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

##### Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/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

For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment rinse water. Do not apply where/when conditions could favor runoff.

### Directions For Use

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

#### Tank Mix of Celebrity™ B and Celebrity™ G herbicides. (Hereafter referred to as **Celebrity**).

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.

All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

### 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), notification to workers, 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
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

#### Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Store in a cool, dry place.

**Pesticide Storage:** Store product in the original container only.

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

#### Container Disposal:

• **Outer foil bags:** After removing the two water-soluble packets from the **Celebrity G** compartment and triple rinsing (or equivalent) the **Celebrity B** compartment, dispose of the bag in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

#### In Case of Emergency

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:

CHEMTREC 800-424-9300  
BASF Corporation 800-332-HELP

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

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

## I. General Information

**Celebrity** is intended for the early postemergence control of a wide spectrum of broadleaf weeds and grasses in field corn (including high lysine, waxy, white, or other food-grade corn hybrids), field corn (grown for seed), and popcorn. **Celebrity** is comprised of two water-dispersible granule products (**Celebrity G** is packaged in water-soluble film packets and **Celebrity B** is packaged in a foil-lined container). The two water-soluble film packets and the contents of this foil bag must be used completely to treat 8 acres.

### Mode of Action

**Celebrity** provides weed control via foliar absorption.

### Crop Tolerance

Many crops are highly sensitive to **Celebrity**. All direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with crops other than field corn, popcorn, or field corn (grown for seed) must be avoided.

### Soil Insecticide Interaction Information

Before using **Celebrity**, ensure that it is compatible with any insecticides previously applied to the corn crop.

**Table 1. Conventional Field Corn, "IT" Hybrids, and Field Corn (Grown for Seed), and Popcorn**

Soil Insecticides	Application Method	Soil O.M.	Use Precautions
Counter 15G	All	All	Do not use
Counter 20 CR	In furrow at planting	All	Do not use
	Over the row at cultivation	All	Do not use
	T-band or surface band	≤4%	May cause unacceptable injury
	T-band or surface band	>4%	May result in temporary injury
Dyfonate	All labeled methods	All	May result in temporary injury
Lorsban	All labeled methods	All	May result in temporary injury
Thimet	All labeled methods	All	May result in temporary injury
Fortress, Aztec, and other non-organo-phosphates	All	All	No use precautions

In all cases, the use of **Celebrity** on popcorn or field corn (grown for seed) that has been previously treated with **Counter** insecticide is prohibited.

For popcorn or field corn (grown for seed), contact the seed supplier for full information on the use of **Celebrity** (which contains nicosulfuron) and its interaction with previously applied organophosphate insecticides.

### Herbicide-Resistant Field Corn

**Celebrity** may be used on fields treated with **Counter 15G** or **Counter 20 CR** (applied in-furrow, T- or surface-banded) if the field has been planted with an imidazolinone-resistant ("IR") hybrid such as **Pioneer 3377 IR**, **Pioneer 3180IR**, etc. For **Celebrity** applied to imazethapyr-tolerant ("IT") field corn hybrids, follow directions above for Conventional and "IT" field corn, popcorn, and field corn (grown for seed).

### Herbicide Tolerance

When herbicides with the same mode of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring tolerant weed biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. These tolerant weed biotypes may not be adequately controlled. Cultural practices such as tillage, preventing weed escapes from going to seed, and using herbicides with different modes of action within and between crop seasons can aid in delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide tolerant weed biotypes.

### Integrated Pest Management

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

### Irrigation

In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth.

### Coverage

Apply **Celebrity** to the foliage of broadleaf weeds and grasses on a spray-to-wet basis uniformly and completely because large leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage. Do not spray to the point of runoff. **Cultivation**  
Do not cultivate within 10 days before or 7 days after applying **Celebrity**. Cultivating 7-14 days after application may help control suppressed weeds, weeds beyond maximum size at application, or weeds that emerge after applying

## II. Application Instructions

Apply **Celebrity** rates listed in **Table 2** to actively growing weeds as an early postemergence aerial (broadcast) or ground (banded or broadcast) application. Refer to **Spray Drift Information**. Refer to section **VII. Crop-Specific Information** for details specific to corn type. Refer to **Table 4. Weeds Controlled** for a list of weed species controlled and best application timings based on weed size. The most effective control will result from making postemergent applications of **Celebrity** early. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and may lead to inadequate control. Applications made to weeds larger than those listed on this label may vary from complete control to suppression. Level of control will depend on the weed species, stage of growth, and environmental conditions. For later-emerging weeds, a second application at the same rate or a timely cultivation is required.

Each **Celebrity** package is designed to treat 8 acres. The package contains 3 pounds of **Celebrity B** and 5.33 ounces (two 2.67-ounce water-soluble packets) **Celebrity G**.

Applications of **Celebrity** must include a nonionic surfactant and ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Refer to section **III. Additives** for rates and additional information.

**Table 2. Celebrity Use Rates**

	Rate Per Acre
<b>Celebrity (Celebrity B and Celebrity G)</b>	6.67 ounces (6 ounces and 0.67 ounces)

### Air Application (Except California)

Do not use aerial applications if sensitive crops are grown in the vicinity of the area to be treated. Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when winds are gusty, or when conditions favor poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.

**Water Volume:** Use 3-5 gallons of water per acre. Increase water volume to at least 10 gallons of water per acre if weed foliage or crop canopy is dense.

**Application Equipment:** Use only diaphragm-type nozzles that produce fan spray patterns. Nozzles must be positioned 6-10 feet above the crop and oriented so as to discharge straight back with the air stream (opposite the direction of travel of the aircraft) and not more than 20° downwind. Nozzles must be located no farther out than 3/4 the distance from the center of the aircraft to the end of the wing or rotor.

**Table 3. Size of crop for aerial application**

Field Corn	Seed Corn and Popcorn	Minimum water volume	Target grasses
up to 20" 6 collars (V6)	up to 20" 6 collars (V6)	3-5	Shattercane Johnsongrass
up to 8" 8-16"	up to 8" 8-16"	3-5 5	Other labeled grasses

### Ground Application (Broadcast)

**Water Volume:** Use a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre.

**Application Equipment:** Use standard pesticide flat fan nozzles spaced 18-20 inches apart. Do not use flood, hollow cone, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles as erratic coverage can result in inconsistent weed control. Refer to the nozzle manufacturer's directions for recommended position of nozzle in respect to the crop. **Celebrity** may be broadcast or applied with drop nozzles to corn up to 20" tall or with 6 or fewer collars (V6), whichever is more restrictive.

### Ground Application (Banding)

Follow **Ground Application (Broadcast)** instructions for band applications. When applying **Product** by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \frac{\text{Broadcast rate}}{\text{per acre}} = \frac{\text{Banding herbicide}}{\text{rate per acre}}$$

$$\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \frac{\text{Broadcast volume}}{\text{per acre}} = \frac{\text{Banding water}}{\text{volume per acre}}$$

### Rescue Application

#### (Ground application — drop nozzles only)

**Celebrity** may be applied to field corn as a rescue treatment to control escaped broadleaf weeds and grasses, or as a directed postemergence application on corn that is taller than 20" or which has more than 6 collars (whichever occurs first). Do not use rescue applications on field corn (grown for seed) or popcorn. For field corn 20-36" tall, apply **Celebrity** with drop nozzles only and avoid spraying directly into the leaf whorl of the corn plant.

Do not apply to corn that is taller than 36" or that exhibits 10 or more collars (V10). Overlaps or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.

Due to the unplanned nature of rescue applications, choices must be made between the risks that arise from applications made beyond the proper time for **Celebrity** use, and the effects of season-long weed competition or harvest complications. These choices must balance risks from improperly timed **Celebrity** use that include, but are not limited to:

- **Yield loss due to competition:** Research indicates competition from dense infestations of foxtail exceeding 4" tall may reduce corn yields. Applications to foxtail and other annual broadleaf weeds and grasses that exceed the sizes stated on the label increases the risk of yield losses due to prolonged competition with the crop even though control may be acceptable.

- **Incomplete control of weeds at growth stages beyond labeled size:** Applications to weeds that exceed the labeled sizes can result in reduced control. This incomplete control may reduce corn yield.

- **Incomplete weed control due to herbicide stress:** Weeds under stress from previous herbicide applications may not be actively growing and susceptible to **Celebrity**. This stress may reduce weed control in "rescue" situations.

**Table 4. Weeds Controlled**

<b>Annual and Perennial Grasses:</b> For best performance, apply <b>Celebrity</b> when grasses are in the height range indicated for those listed below:			
Grasses	Height Range	Grasses	Height Range
Barnyardgrass	2-4"	Panicum, Browntop	1-3"
Broadleaf Signalgrass	1-2"	, Fall	2-4"
Cupgrass, Woolly	2-4"	, Texas	1-3"
Foxtail, Bristly	2-4"	Ryegrass, Italian	2-6"
, Giant	2-4"	Sandbur, Field	1-3"
, Green	2-4"	, Longspine	1-3"
, Yellow	2-4"	Shattercane	4-12"
Itchgrass	2-6"	Sorghum Alnum	4-12"
Johnsongrass (seedling)	4-12"	Johnsongrass (rhizome)	8-18"
Millet, Wild Proso	1-4"	Quackgrass	4-10"
Oats, Wild	2-4"		

<b>Annual Broadleaf Weeds:</b> For best performance, apply <b>Celebrity</b> to emerged annual broadleaf weeds that are less than 3" tall. For the broadleaf weeds listed below, <b>Celebrity</b> will also control triazine-tolerant or ALS-tolerant biotypes that may have developed:			
Buckwheat, Wild	Mallow, Common	Pigweed, Rough	Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)
Burclover, California	, Venice	, Smooth	Smartweed, Green
Burcucumber	Morningglory, Ivyleaf	, Tumble	, Pennsylvania
Carpetweed	, Tall	Puncturevine	Spikeweed, Common
Chickweed, Common	Mustard, Tansy	Purslane, Common	Spanish needles
Clovers (Annual)	, Wild	Ragweed, Common	Spurge, Prostrate
Cocklebur, Common	, Yellowtops	, Giant (Buffaloweed)	Sunflower, Common (Wild)
Jimsonweed	Nightshade, Black	, Lance-Leaf	, volunteer
Knotweed	Pigweed, Prostrate	Rubberweed, Bitter	Thistle, Russian
Kochia	, Redroot	(Bitterweed)	Velvetleaf
Ladysthumb	(Carelessweed)	Sicklepod	Waterhemp
Lambsquarters, Common			

<b>Perennial Broadleaf Weeds:</b> <b>Celebrity</b> will also provide top growth suppression when applied as directed to perennial broadleaf weed species listed below. For best performance, apply <b>Celebrity</b> to emerged and actively growing perennial broadleaf weeds.			
Alfalfa	Dandelion, Common	Milkweed, Climbing	Pokeweed
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Dock, Broadleaf (Bitterdock)	, Common	Smartweed, Swamp
Bindweed, Field	, Curly	, Honeyvine	Sowthistle, Perennial
, Hedge	Dogbane, Hemp	, Whorled	Thistle, Canada
Chicory	Horsenettle, Carolina	Nightshade, Silverleaf	Vetch
Clover, Hop		(White Horsenettle)	

**Ear malformation:** Applications of **Celebrity** on corn that has 7-10 collars (V7-V10) increases the potential for ear malformation (pinching). This risk may be greatly reduced, but not eliminated, by using drop nozzles properly adjusted so as to not apply **Celebrity** into the corn whorl.

**Spray Drift Management**

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. **AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.**

**Importance of Droplet Size**

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (> 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT MAY NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions sections of this label.**

**Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques**

- **Volume** — Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with 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 penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- **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.

**Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft**

- **Number of Nozzles** — Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** — Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** — Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length** — The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length - longer booms increase drift potential.

- **Application Height** — Application more than 10 feet above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- **Boom Height** — Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

**Wind**

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

**Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. The applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how these patterns affect spray drift.

**Temperature and Humidity**

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

**Temperature Inversions**

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature 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.

**Shielded Sprayers**

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

**Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity**

Success is heightened by warm, moist conditions (70° F or more) and adequate soil moisture both before and after application. The degree and duration of control depend on: application rate, weed spectrum, weed size, growing conditions before and after treatment, soil moisture, precipitation, and adjuvants. Stress affects all weeds, but especially weeds such as field sandbur, woolly cupgrass, green and yellow foxtail, and wild proso millet. If weeds are under stress, delay application of **Celebrity** until the stress passes and weeds begin to grow again. Applications made during or immediately after periods of extreme day/night temperature fluctuations or where daytime temperatures do not exceed 50° F may decrease weed control or increase crop injury. If these conditions exist, delay application until the temperatures warm and both weeds and the crop resume normal growth.

Ensure that equipment is set up to avoid applying an excessive rate directly over the rows and onto the corn leaf whorl.

Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for light, scattered weed stands. Under heavy weed pressure, dense crop foliage or moisture stress, increase volume to at least 15 gallons of water per acre.

Ground application of **Celebrity** to dry, dusty fields may reduce weed control in wheel track areas.

Poor weed control or crop injury may result from applications made to plants under stress from:

- abnormally hot or cold weather
- environmental conditions such as drought, water-saturated soils, hail damage, or frost
- disease, insect, or nematode injury
- prior herbicide, or carryover from a previous year's herbicide application

Delay application until stress passes and both weeds and corn resume growth. Severe stress from conditions immediately following application may also result in crop injury or poor weed control.

As weeds mature, their sensitivity to **Celebrity** decreases. As grassy weeds become mature (more than 3 tillers), they may be smaller than the size listed in **Table 4**. When conditions exist where weeds are maturing rapidly, apply **Celebrity** to weeds that are smaller than those listed in **Table 4**.

**Celebrity** rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible weeds, reducing weed competition within as little as 6 hours after application. Susceptible weeds are controlled in 7-21 days.

**Important Precautions**

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe that in fields infested with Johnsongrass, or fields with a previous history of corn virus infection, a corn hybrid with a high degree of virus tolerance should be used. Consult your local seed corn representative for information on virus-tolerant hybrids.

**III. Additives**

To achieve consistent weed control, an agriculturally approved nonionic surfactant and sprayable urea ammonium nitrate fertilizer or ammonium sulfate must be added to all **Celebrity** applications. See **Table 5 Additive Rates Per Acre** for additive rates. Use the higher rates listed for heavy infestations, drought conditions, or larger weeds. Crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil are not recommended for use with **Celebrity**. Do not use additive products that change the pH of the spray tank solution. Consult your local BASF representative for recommendations for your area.

- **Nonionic Surfactant (NIS):** The standard label recommendation is 1-2 quarts of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. At least 50% of the surfactant product must be active nonionic surfactant. Do not use products that change the pH of the spray tank solution.
- **Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN):** Use 2-4 quarts of UAN (commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution) per acre. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.
- **Ammonium sulfate (AMS):** AMS at 2-4 pounds per acre may be substituted for 2-4 quarts of UAN per acre. Use high-quality AMS (spray grade) to avoid plugging of nozzles. Other sources of nitrogen are

not as effective as those mentioned. BASF does not recommend applying AMS if applied in less than 10 gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes. Use AMS only if it has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.

Table 5. Additive Rates Per Acre

Additive	Use Rate
NIS plus	1-2 quarts per 100 gallons
AMS or UAN	2-4 pounds per acre or 2-4 quarts per acre

**Compatibility Test for Mix Components**

Add components in the following sequence using two teaspoons for each pound or one teaspoon for each pint of recommended label rate per acre.

- Water.** For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Use only water from the intended source at the source temperature.
- Water-dispersible products:** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions). Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- Water-soluble products.** Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- Emulsifiable concentrates** Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN). Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
- Let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
- Evaluate** the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. Do not use any spray solution that could clog spray nozzles.

**IV. Mixing Order**

- Water:** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank half full of clean water.
- Products in PVA bags:** Place the two water-soluble bags (**Celebrity G**) and any other product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the agitating mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing. To prepare spray solution for aerial application, use a mixing tank or mixing vat first to get the product into suspension before transferring suspension to air application equipment.
- Water-dispersible products:** Place the contents of **Celebrity B** and any other dry flowable, wettable powder, suspension concentrate, or suspo-emulsion product into the agitating mixing tank.
- Water-soluble products:** (such as **Clarity**)
- Emulsifiable concentrates** (when applicable)
- Water-soluble additives** (AMS or UAN)
- Remaining quantity of water

Maintain constant agitation during application. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.

Apply **Celebrity** within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation. If **Celebrity** and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the **Celebrity G** in clean water prior to adding to the tank to prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the **Celebrity G**.

**Additional Use and Handling Information for**

**Celebrity:** The outer **Celebrity** bag has two compartments; one that contains the two **Celebrity G** water-soluble packets and one that contains **Celebrity B** that is not packaged in water-soluble packets. DO NOT place the outer foil bag in the spray tank. The individual soluble packets will dissolve completely in water. Open the outer bag and remove the soluble packets and follow the mixing instructions above.

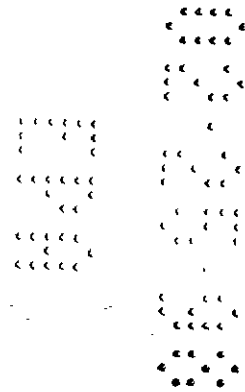
**Precautions:**

- Exposure to moisture or excessive handling of the soluble packets will cause them to break.
- Do not touch the packets with wet hands or place them on wet surfaces.
- Protect the soluble packets by keeping them in the original outer packaging until ready for use.

**Cleaning Spray Equipment**

The steps listed below are suggested for thorough cleaning of spray equipment following applications of **Celebrity**.

- Hose down thoroughly the inside as well as outside surfaces of equipment while filling the spray tank half full of water. Flush by operating sprayer until the system is purged of the rinse water.
- Fill tank with water while adding 2 lbs. of detergent for every 40 gallons of water. Operate the pump to circulate the detergent solution through the sprayer system for 5-10 minutes and discharge a small amount of the solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
- Flush the detergent solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
- Repeat step 1.
- Fill tank with water while adding 1 quart of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Operate the pump to circulate the ammonia solution through the sprayer system for 15-20 minutes and discharge a small amount of the ammonia solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
- Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
- Remove the nozzles and screens and flush the system with two full tanks of water.
- Refer to **Storage and Disposal** for instructions to dispose of rinsate.





## V. Tank Mixing Application

Read and follow the applicable **Restrictions and Limitations** and **Directions For Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. Refer to section **VII. Crop-Specific Information** for more details. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes. Sequential applications should be made if all target weeds are not at the correct growth stage for treatment at the same time. Refer to **Sequential Applications** in section **VII Crop-Specific Information**.

### Tank Mix Partners

The following herbicides may be tank mixed with **Celebrity** according to the instructions on the respective product labels.

- **Accent**<sup>®</sup>
- **Atrazine**
- **Banvel**<sup>®</sup>
- **Clarity**<sup>®</sup>
- **Marksman**<sup>®</sup>

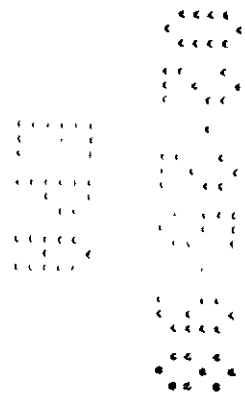
### Mixing with Insecticides

**Celebrity** may also be tank mixed with pyrethroid insecticides such as **Ambush**, **Asana**, or **Pounce**, as well as carbamate insecticides such as **Furadan** and **Lannate**. Note the tank mix restrictions below for insecticides that are not recommended in tank mixes with **Celebrity**.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Celebrity** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. BASF does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on BASF labeling.

## Tank Mix Restrictions and Limitations

- **Celebrity** should not be tank mixed with foliar-applied organophosphate insecticides such as **Lorsban**, malathion, parathion, etc., as severe crop injury may occur.
- To avoid crop injury or antagonism, apply bentazon-containing herbicides (such as **Basagran** or **Laddok S-12**), phenoxy herbicides (such as 2,4-D), or organophosphate insecticides at least 7 days before or 3 days after applying **Celebrity**.
- If antagonism occurs, complete control can be obtained with either a timely cultivation (see **Cultivation**) or a second application of **Celebrity** (refer to **Sequential Applications** in section **VII. Crop-Specific Information**). *(active ingredient)*
- The total amount of nicosulfuron applied cannot exceed 1.0 ounce per acre, per season.

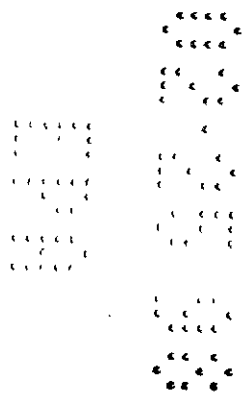


**VI. General Restrictions and Limitations — All Crops**

- **Maximum seasonal use rate:** Do not apply more than **13.33 ounces** of **Celebrity** per acre, per season.
- **Sequential Applications:** Do not apply sequential applications of **Banvel, Clarity, or Marksman herbicide**, within **15 days** of an application of **Celebrity**.
- Do not make more than two applications of **Celebrity** per acre per season.
- **Preharvest Interval:** Corn may be harvested or grazed for feed once the crop has reached the ensilage stage or later in maturity.
- **Restricted Entry Interval (REI): 12 hours.**
- **Crop Failure:** In case of crop failure, only field corn or field corn (grown for seed) may be immediately replanted.
- **Stress:** Do not apply to crops under stress such as stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control may result.
- Do not apply to crops that show **injury** (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
- **Rainfastness:** For best performance, rainfall or irrigation should not occur for **4 hours** after application.
- Do not apply through any type of **irrigation** equipment.
- Do not apply **Celebrity** near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Do not apply aurally in California.
- In fields infested with Johnsongrass or fields with a previous history of corn virus infection, a corn hybrid with a high degree of virus tolerance should be used. Consult your local seed corn representative for information on virus-tolerant hybrids.

Table 6. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations

Crop	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application
Corn	6.67 ounces	13.33 ounces	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>2</sup>
<sup>1</sup> at ensilage stage or later in maturity <sup>2</sup> Do not apply aurally in California.				



**Crop Rotation Guidelines:**

Rotational crops vary in their response to low concentrations of **Celebrity** remaining in the soil.

**Celebrity** dissipates rapidly in warm, acidic, microbiologically active soils.

The amount of **Celebrity** which may be present in the soil depends on application rate, soil pH and organic matter content, elapsed time since application, crop production practices, and environmental factors.

Injury to rotational crops may occur in high-pH, cold soils if dry weather prevails between application and rotational crop planting.

Soil pH should be determined by laboratory analysis using the 1:1 soil:water suspension method on representative soil samples taken at 0-4" depth. Soil pH varies within fields; therefore, recropping should be based on the highest soil pH within each field. Consult local extension publications for recommended soil sampling procedures.

**Table 7. Rotational Crop Intervals**

The following rotational intervals should be observed when using **Celebrity**:

Rotational Crop	Interval	
<b>No soil pH restrictions</b>		
Corn (Field, Seed)	Anytime	
Corn (Pop, Sweet) <sup>1</sup>	10 months	
Soybeans	1 month	
Wheat (Winter)	4 months	
Wheat (Spring)	8 months	
Barley (Winter)	4 months	
Barley (Spring)	8 months	
Rye (Winter)	4 months	
Dry Beans	10 months	
Oats	8 months	
Cotton	10 months	
Peas, Snap Beans	10 months	
Alfalfa <sup>2</sup>	12 months	
Red Clover <sup>2</sup>	12 months	
Other Crops	See rotational crop guidelines below	
<b>with soil pH 7.5 restrictions</b>	<b>pH ≤ 7.5</b>	<b>pH &gt; 7.5</b>
Sorghum	10	18 <sup>3</sup>
Sunflowers	11 <sup>4</sup>	18
<b>with soil pH 6.5 restrictions</b>	<b>pH ≤ 6.5</b>	<b>pH &gt; 6.5</b>
Sugar beets <sup>5</sup>	10	18 <sup>6</sup>
All other crops not listed.	10	18 <sup>6</sup>
1 Except the sweet corn varieties "Merit", "Camival", and "Sweet Success", for which the minimum time interval is 15 months. 2 Except for the state of Kansas east of Highway 75, for Minnesota east and south of the Red River Valley and for the states east of the line formed by the western borders of Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, where the minimum time interval is 10 months. 3 Except in Texas and Oklahoma east of highway 281, where the rotational interval is 10 months, regardless of pH. 4 Precipitation following application must exceed 14" prior to planting sunflowers. 5 Except on irrigated sites in Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Texas, or in Michigan where precipitation following application must exceed 25" prior to planting beets, where the interval is 10 months on soils with pH < 7.5. 6 In North Dakota and northwest Minnesota, the cumulative precipitation in the 18 months following application must exceed 28" in order to rotate to sugarbeets or potatoes.		



## VII. Crop-Specific Information

### Corn

**Celebrity** may be used on field corn (high lysine, waxy, white or other food-grade corn hybrids). Not all seed corn inbreds or popcorn hybrids have been tested, nor does BASF have access to all seed company data. Consequently, BASF is not responsible for any crop injury arising from the use of **Celebrity** on field corn (grown for seed) or popcorn.

Many seed companies have tested seed corn inbreds or yellow popcorn hybrids for sensitivity to **Celebrity** and have reported excellent safety.

See **Soil Insecticide Interaction Information** regarding the use of **Celebrity** on popcorn or field corn (grown for seed) that has been previously treated with a soil insecticide.

#### Specific Restrictions and Limitations

Do not apply **Celebrity** to any white popcorn inbred, or white popcorn hybrid unless specifically approved by the seed company. This includes "White Dynamite" popcorn.

Do not apply to popcorn or field corn (grown for seed) that is taller than 20" or that exhibits 6 collars (V6), whichever is more restrictive.

Do not apply **Celebrity** to sweet corn.

### Corn Tank Mixes

#### **Celebrity + Accent**

**Celebrity:** 6.67 ounces

**Accent 75 WG:** 0.33-0.67 ounces

Tank mixes with **Accent** may be used for additional control of grasses in adverse conditions or added suppression of grasses past the recommended growth stages at time of application. Use the higher rate indicated for added control of larger weeds. To control difficult annual grasses such as green and yellow foxtail, wild proso millet and sandbur in the western U.S. and western areas of the corn belt, 0.33 ounce of **Accent** per acre in addition to **Celebrity** may be required.

#### **Celebrity + Atrazine**

**Celebrity:** 6.67 ounces

**Atrazine 4L:** 1.5-3 pints

or

**Atrazine 90 DF:** 0.83-1.66 pounds

Tank mixes with **Atrazine** may be used for additional foliar or soil-residual weed control. Use the higher rate indicated for extended soil residual control. Apply before corn exceeds the 12" (free standing) stage of growth.

#### **Celebrity + Banvel**

**Celebrity:** 6.67 ounces

**Banvel:** 0.5 pints

Tank mixes with **Banvel** may be used on medium- or fine-textured soils for additional foliar or soil-residual broadleaf weed control. Apply before corn exceeds the 8" (free standing) stage of growth.

#### **Celebrity + Clarity**

**Celebrity:** 6.67 ounces

**Clarity:** 8 fluid ounces

Tank mixes with **Clarity** may be used on medium- or fine-textured soils for additional foliar or soil-residual broadleaf weed control. Apply before corn exceeds the 8" (free standing) stage of growth.

#### **Celebrity + Marksman**

**Celebrity:** 6.67 ounces

**Marksman:** 1.75 pints

Tank mixes with **Marksman** may be used on medium- or fine-textured soils for additional foliar or soil-residual broadleaf weed control. Apply before corn exceeds the 8" (free standing) stage of growth.

## Sequential Applications

### SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS WITH CELEBRITY

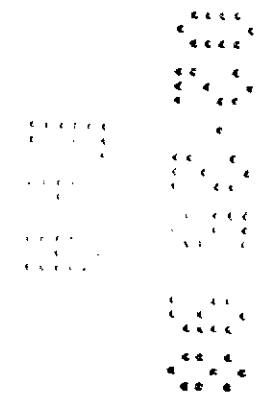
Annual broadleaf weeds and grasses may have more than one flush of emerging seedlings. Also, regrowth of treated broadleaf weeds grasses may occur due to adverse environmental conditions following application. Perennial grasses may regrow from underground stems or roots, depending upon environmental conditions.

To control these weeds under these conditions, a sequential application of **Celebrity** may be necessary. The combined dosage of the sequential applications must not exceed 13.33 ounces of **Celebrity** per acre. If corn is greater than 8" tall, sequential applications of 6.67 ounces of **Celebrity** per acre must be separated by at least 15 days.

### SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS WITH OTHER HERBICIDES

**Celebrity** may be applied to corn after use of preplant, pre-emergence, or early postemergence herbicides such as: **Accent**, atrazine, **Banvel**, **Bicep II**, **Clarity**, **Dual II**, **Frontier 6.0**, **Guardman**, **Harness**, **Marksman**, or other herbicides registered for use on corn. A single application of **Celebrity** may be made after using **Banvel** (up to 1 pint per acre), **Clarity** (up to 16 fluid ounces per acre), or **Marksman** (up to 3.5 pints per acre). Sequential applications with **Banvel**, **Clarity**, or **Marksman** must be separated by at least 15 days. A single application of **Celebrity** may be made before or after the use of **Accent**.

Do not exceed a combined rate of 6.67 ounces of **Celebrity** plus 0.67 ounce of **Accent** per acre, per season.



**Broadleaf weeds listed in this label:**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
Artichoke, Jerusalem	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>
Bindweed, Field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
, Hedge	<i>Convolvulus sepium</i>
Buckwheat, Wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
Clover, Hop	<i>Trifolium aureum</i>
Clovers (Annual)	
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Dandelion, Common	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dock, Broadleaf (Bitterdock)	<i>Rumex obtusifolium</i>
, Curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Dogbane, Hemp	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>
Horsenettle, Carolina	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Knotweed	<i>Polygonum sp.</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Mallow, Common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Milkweed, Climbing	<i>Sarcostemma cyanchoides</i>
, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>
, Honeyvine	
, Whorled	
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>
, Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
Mustard, Tansy	<i>Brassica kaber</i>
, Wild	<i>Ampelamus albidus</i>
, Yellowtops	<i>Asclepius subverticillata</i>
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
, Silverleaf	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
(White Horsenettle)	
Pigweed, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
(Carelessweed)	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
, Rough	
, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
, Tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Pokeweed	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>
Puncturevine	<i>tribulaca terrestris</i>
Prunslane, Common	<i>Protulaca oleracea</i>
ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisifolia</i>
, Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
(Buffaloweed)	
, Lance-Leaf	<i>Ambrosia bidentata</i>
Rubberweed, Bitter	<i>Hymenoxys odorata</i>
(Bitterweed)	
Sicklepod	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>
Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Smartweed, Green	
, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
, Swamp	<i>Polygonum coccineum</i>
Sowthistle, Perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Spikeweed, Common	<i>Hemizonia pungens</i>
Spanish needles	<i>Bidens pinnata</i>
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Euphorbia supina</i>
Sunflower, Common (Wild)	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
, volunteer	
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola iberica</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrastic</i>
Vetch	<i>Vicia sp.</i>
Waterhemp	<i>Amaranthus sp.</i>

**Grasses listed in this label:**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Cupgrass, Woolly	<i>Echinochloa villosa</i>
Foxtail, Bristly	<i>Setaria verticillata</i>
, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
, Yellow	<i>Setaria lutescens</i>
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>
Johnsongrass (seedling)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Johnsongrass (rhizome)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Millet, Wild Proso	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
Oats, Wild	<i>Avena sativa</i>
Panicum, Browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>
, Fall	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
, Texas	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Quackgrass	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Sandbur, Field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>
, Longspine	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>
Shattercane	<i>Agropyron repens</i>
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>
Sorghum Alum	<i>Brachiaria platphylla</i>

**Crops:**

This product can be used on the following crops:

Field Corn  
Field Corn Grown for Seed  
Popcorn

Look inside for complete **Restrictions and Limitations** and **Application Instructions**.

**Additional Information**

For additional information, call BASF's **COMMSERV**® at 1-800-874-0081.

**Conditions of Sale and Warranty**

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF Corporation ("BASF") or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

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