

51036-370

10/25/2004

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# METSULFURON 60EG AG

Dry Flowable Herbicide

For Use on Wheat, Barley, Fallow, Pastures and Rangeland

### ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Metsulfuron methyl:

Methyl 2-((((4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino)carbonyl)amino)sulfonyl)benzoate ..... 60%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: ..... 40%

TOTAL: ..... 100%

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

## CAUTION

FIRST AID	
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.</p> <p><b>EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS:</b></p> <p>(800) 424-9300      CHEMTREC (transportation and spills)  (800) 832-HELP (4357)      Human Health  (800) 345-4735      ASPCA (animal health)</p>	

See enclosed booklet for additional precautionary language.

EPA Reg. No. 51036-370  
AD xxxxxx

EPA Est. No. XXXX-XX-XXX

**ACCEPTED**

OCT 25 2004

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. **51036-370**

**Manufactured For:**  
**MICRO FLO COMPANY LLC**  
**P.O. BOX 772099**  
**MEMPHIS, TN 38117**

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Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**

Some of the materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Shoes plus socks.
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material (such as polyethylene or polyvinylchloride).

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.

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

Users should:

Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION - PESTICIDE HANDLING**

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 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
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material

#### NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Weed control in pastures and rangeland is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow unprotected persons to enter treated area until sprays have dried.

METSULFURON 60EG AG should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separate published recommendations.

Micro Flo will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by Micro Flo.

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

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

Micro Flo METSULFURON 60EG AG Herbicide is recommended for use on land primarily dedicated to the production of wheat, barley, fallow, pasture, and rangeland.

METSULFURON 60EG AG is recommended for use on wheat, barley, fallow, pasture and rangeland in most states. Check with your state extension or Dept. of Agriculture before use to be certain METSULFURON 60EG AG is registered in your state. METSULFURON 60EG AG is not registered for use in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saquache counties of Colorado.

METSULFURON 60EG AG is a dry-flowable granule that controls weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, pasture, rangeland grasses, and fallow. METSULFURON 60EG AG is mixed in water or can be preslurried in water and added to liquid nitrogen carrier solutions and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. Unless otherwise specified, a surfactant should be used in the spray mix. METSULFURON 60EG AG does not freeze; is non-corrosive, non-flammable, and non-volatile.

METSULFURON 60EG AG controls weeds by postemergence activity. For best results, apply this product to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the weed spectrum and size of weeds at application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following factors:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment

#### ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

METSULFURON 60EG AG is absorbed through the foliage of broadleaf weeds, rapidly inhibiting their growth. Leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic from 1 to 3 weeks after application and the growing point subsequently dies.

Application of METSULFURON 60EG AG provides the best control in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not have satisfactory weed control. Yet, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

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Crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices may be injured by METSULFURON 60 EG. Additionally, different varieties of the crop may be sensitive to treatment with METSULFURON 60EG AG under otherwise normal conditions. Treatment of such varieties may injure crops.

In warm, moist conditions, the appearance of herbicide symptoms is accelerated in weeds; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to METSULFURON 60EG AG.

Snowfall or rainfall occurring soon after application may reduce weed control.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### USE RATES

**Wheat (including durum) and Barley** - Apply 1/10 oz METSULFURON 60EG AG per acre to wheat or barley.

**Pasture and Rangeland** - Apply 1/10 to 4/10 oz METSULFURON 60EG AG per acre as a broadcast treatment to pasture and rangeland. For spot applications use 1 oz per 100 gal of water. Do not exceed 3/4 oz METSULFURON 60EG AG per acre.

**Harvest Aid** - Apply 1/10 oz METSULFURON 60EG AG per acre in combination with 2,4-D or Roundup to aid in dry down of many broad-leaved weeds, thereby aiding grain harvest.

**Fallow** - Apply METSULFURON 60EG AG at 1/10 oz per acre.

### APPLICATION TIMING - WHEAT AND BARLEY

**Dryland Wheat and Barley (Except Durum or Wampum Variety)** - Apply METSULFURON 60EG AG after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before boot.

**Durum and Wampum Variety Spring Wheat** - Apply product after the crop is tillering but before boot. Applications to durum and wampum varieties should be made in combination with 2,4-D.

**Irrigated Wheat and Barley** - Apply METSULFURON 60EG AG after the crop begins tillering but before boot. First post-treatment irrigation should be delayed for at least 3 days after treatment and should not exceed 1 in. of water

**Wheat and Barley - Harvest Aid** - Apply METSULFURON 60 EG AG after the crop has reached the hard dough stage, but no later than 10 days before harvest.

Note: See section on Harvest Aid tank mixtures.

**Fallow** - METSULFURON 60EG AG may be used as a fallow treatment, in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

**Do not apply during boot or early heading, as crop injury may result.**

### APPLICATION TIMING - PASTURE GRASSES

METSULFURON 60EG AG may be used on some native grasses such as bluestems and grama, and on other pasture grasses, such as bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, Bromegrass, fescue and timothy. Specific application information on several of these pasture grasses follows:

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<u>Pasture Grass</u>	<u>Minimum time from grass establishment to METSULFURON 60EG AG application</u>
Bermudagrass	2 months
Bluegrass, Bromegrass, and orchardgrass	6 months
Timothy	12 months
Fescue	24 months

**Fescue Precautions:**

Note: METSULFURON 60EG AG may temporarily stunt fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. Take the following precautions to minimize these symptoms:

- Tank mix METSULFURON 60EG AG with 2,4-D
- Use the lowest recommended rate for target weeds
- Use a surfactant at 1/2 to 1 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (1/16 to 1/8% v/v)
- Make application later in the spring when the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall.
- Do not use a surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.

The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with METSULFURON 60EG AG.

**Timothy Precautions:**

Timothy should be actively growing and at least 6" tall at application. Applications of METSULFURON 60EG AG to timothy under any other conditions may cause crop yellowing and/or stunting. These symptoms can be minimized by taking the following precautions:

- Tank mix METSULFURON 60EG AG with 2,4-D
- Use the lowest recommended rate for target weeds
- Use a surfactant at 1/2 pt per 100 gal (1/16% v/v)
- Make applications in the late summer or fall
- Do not use a surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.

NOTE: Do not apply this product to Ryegrass Pastures (Italian or perennial) as injury or loss of the pasture may result.

**Other Pastures:** As varieties and species of pasture grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides, it is recommended when using METSULFURON 60EG AG on a particular grass for the first time to limit the use to one container. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season.

Broadleaf pasture species, such as alfalfa and clover, are extremely sensitive to METSULFURON 60EG AG and will be severely stunted or injured by METSULFURON 60EG AG.

**WEEDS CONTROLLED**

Unless otherwise directed, treat when weeds are less than 4" tall or in diameter and are actively growing.

Product effectiveness may be reduced should rainfall occur within 4 hours after application.

**CEREALS, PASTURE, RANGELAND, AND FALLOW**

Apply 1/10 oz per acre

Blue/purple mustard*	Mayweed chamomile
Bur buttercup (testiculate)	Miners lettuce
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)	Pigweed(redroot, smooth, tumble)
Common chickweed	Plains coreopsis
Common purslane	Prickly lettuce*
Conical catchfiy	Russian thistle*
Cowcockle	Shepherd's purse
False chamomile	SmaRseed falseflax
Field pennycress (fanweed)	Smartweed(green, ladysthumb, pale)
Filaree	Snow speedwell
Flixweed*	Tansy mustard*
Groundsel (common)	Treacle mustard (Bushy Wallflower)
Henbit	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Kochia*	Volunteer sunflower
Lambsquarters (common, slimleaf)	Waterpod
	Wild mustard

**ADDITIONAL WEEDS IN PASTURE RANGELAND ONLY**

Apply 1/10 to 2/10 oz per acre

Bitter sneezeweed	Dandelion
Buttercup	Marestail
Carolina geranium	Plantain
Common broomweed	Wild garlic*
Common mullein	Woolly croton*
Curly dock	

Apply 2/10 to 3/10 oz per acre

Annual marshelder	Horsemint (beebalm)
Blackeyed-Susan	Musk thistle*
Buckbrush++	Pensacola bahiagrass*
Burclover	Purple scabious
Common yarrow	Western snowberry ++
Dogfennel	Wild carrot



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Apply 4/10 oz per acre

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Serecia lespedeza\*

**WEEDS SUPPRESSED ++\***

**CEREALS, PASTURE, RANGELAND, AND FALLOW**

Apply 1/10 oz per acre

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- Canada thistle\*
- Common sunflower\*
- Corn gromwell\*
- Knotweed (prostrate)\*
- Sowthistle (annual)\*
- Wild buckwheat\*

**BRUSH SUPPRESSED**

Apply 3/10 oz per acre

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- Blackberry
- Dewberry
- Multiflora rose\*

**WEEDS/BRUSH SUPPRESSED WITH SPOT APPLICATION (PASTURE/RANGELAND ONLY)**

Apply 1 oz per 100 gal of water

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- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Blackberry*     | Dewberry*        |
| Canada thistle* | Multiflora rose* |

\* See the Specific Weed Problems section.

++Weed suppression is a reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as visually compared to an untreated area. The degree of suppression varies with the rate used, the size of the weeds, and the environmental conditions following treatment.

**SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS**

**Note:** For best results thorough spray coverage of all weed species listed below is very important.

**Blue Mustard, Flixweed and Tansymustard:** For best results, apply METSULFURON 60EG AG tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA postemergence to mustards, but before bloom.

**Canada Thistle and Sowthistle:** Apply METSULFURON 60EG AG plus a surfactant or apply METSULFURON 60EG AG plus 2,4-D or MCPA in the spring after the majority of thistles have emerged and are small (rosette stage to 6" elongating stems) and actively growing. The application will inhibit the ability of emerged thistles to compete with the crop.

**For Spot applications to Canada Thistle in pasture and rangeland:** Apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

**Corn Gromwell and Prostrate Knotweed:** Apply METSULFURON 60EG AG plus a surfactant when weeds are actively growing, are no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage. Tank mixing 2,4-D or MCPA with METSULFURON 60EG AG can improve results.

**Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce:** Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use METSULFURON 60EG AG in a tank mix with Banvel/Banvel SGF and 2,4-D, or bromoxynil and 2,4-D (such as 3/4 - 1 pt Buctril + 1/4 - 3/8 lb active 2,4-D ester). Apply METSULFURON 60EG AG in the spring when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details).

**Sunflower (common/volunteer):** Apply METSULFURON 60EG AG Plus a surfactant or apply METSULFURON 60EG AG plus 2,4-D or MCPA after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are 2" to 4" tall and are actively growing. Use spray volumes of at least 3 gal by air or 5 gal by ground (10 gal by ground in pastures).

**Wild Buckwheat:** To obtain best results, apply METSULFURON 60EG AG plus 2,4-D or MCPA when plants have no more than 3 true leaves (not counting the cotyledons). If plants are not actively growing, delay treatment until environmental conditions favor active weed growth.

**Musk Thistle:** Apply METSULFURON 60EG AG at 2/10 to 3/10 oz per acre in the spring or early summer prior to flowering or in the fall after newly emerged plants have reached the rosette stage of growth. Make fall applications before the soil freezes.

**Multiflora Rose:** For best control, apply METSULFURON 60EG AG as a broadcast application when multiflora rose is less than 3' tall. Make application in the spring, soon after multiflora rose is fully leafed.

For Spot applications in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

**Blackberry and Dewberry:** For spot applications in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

**Pensacola bahiagrass control in established Bermudagrass pasture:** Apply METSULFURON 60EG AG at 3/10 oz per acre plus a surfactant. Apply after green-up in the spring but before bahiagrass seedhead formation. Make application when moisture is sufficient to enhance grass growth.

METSULFURON 60EG AG is very effective for the removal of bahiagrass from bermudagrass pastures. When pastures are highly, the use of METSULFURON 60EG AG can clear the areas of useful forage until the bermudagrass has time to cover the area. For this reason, METSULFURON 60EG AG treatments should be spread out over a period of years. Do not apply to an entire farm or ranch in one year. Fertilization (particularly with nitrogen and potassium) and/or replanting may accelerate the process of reestablishment of bermudagrass.

Under heavy bahiagrass pressure, grazing pressure, or adverse weather conditions (heat and drought), bahiagrass regrowth may occur.

**Note:** METSULFURON 60EG AG should not be used for the control of common or Argentine bahiagrass. In addition, METSULFURON 60EG AG should not be applied in liquid fertilizer solutions for Pensacola bahiagrass control, as poor control and/or regrowth may occur.

**Serecia lespedeza:** Apply METSULFURON 60EG AG at 4/10 oz per acre plus a surfactant at 1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of total spray solution. Make applications to serecia lespedeza beginning at flower bud initiation through the full bloom stage of growth for best results.

**Note:** Do not make applications if drought conditions exist at intended time of application.

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**Wild Garlic:** Apply 1/10 to 2/10 oz per acre of METSULFURON 60EG AG in the early spring when wild garlic is less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth.

**Woolly Croton:** Apply 1/10 to 2/10 oz per acre of METSULFURON 60EG AG in the late spring or early summer at preemergence through 2 true leaf stage.

#### SURFACTANTS

Unless otherwise specified, add a nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 1 to 2 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.25 to 0.5% v/v).

**Exceptions:** (1) On all spring wheat and spring or winter barley use 1/2 to 1 qt per 100 gals; (2) on Fescue pastures use 1/4 to 1/2 qt per 100 gals; (3) on Timothy pastures use 1/4 qt per 100 gals.

Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or Micro Flo representative for a listing of recommended surfactants.

An antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

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

#### GROUND APPLICATION

For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles.

For flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 gallons per acre (GPA), flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 pounds per square inch (psi). For 40" nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacings, use at least 20 GPA. Overlapping the nozzles 100% for all spacings is essential.

With Raindrop1 RA nozzles, use at least 30 GPA and ensure that nozzle spray patterns overlap 100%.

For flat-fan nozzles, use at least 3 GPA for applications to wheat or barley. Use at least 10 GPA for applications to pasture or rangeland.

Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

#### AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.

**Wheat, Barley and Fallow** - Use 1 to 5 GPA. Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon or Utah.

**Pasture and Rangeland** - Use 2 to 5 GPA.

When applying METSULFURON 60EG AG by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields.

See the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

#### PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

METSULFURON 60EG AG is measured using the METSULFURON 60EG AG volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by +/- 7.5%. For more precise measurement use scales calibrated in ounces.

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## TANK MIXTURES

METSULFURON 60EG AG may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed under Weeds Suppressed, weeds resistant to METSULFURON 60EG AG, or weeds not listed under Weeds controlled. Read and follow all manufacturer's label recommendations for the companion herbicide. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with METSULFURON 60EG AG.

### TANK MIXTURES IN CEREALS (WHEAT AND BARLEY)

#### Tank Mixing with 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester):

METSULFURON 60EG AG can be used as a tank-mix treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA (ester formulations provide best results) herbicides after weeds have emerged. For best results, use 1/10 oz of METSULFURON 60EG AG per acre; add 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at 1/4 to 1/2 lb active ingredient. A surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution; however, adding a surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury.

Apply METSULFURON 60EG AG plus MCPA after the 3 to 5 leaf stage but before boot (with Durum and Wampum varieties do not apply before tillering).

Apply METSULFURON 60EG AG plus 2,4-D after tillering (refer to appropriate 2,4-D manufacturer's label), but before boot.

#### Tank Mixing with Banvel, Banvel SGF:

For best results, apply METSULFURON 60EG AG at 1/10 oz per acre; add 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient Banvel/Banvel SGF. A surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. In addition, refer to Banvel/Banvel SGF labels for application timing and restrictions

#### Tank Mixing with 2,4-D (amine or ester) and Banvel:

METSULFURON 60EG AG may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of Banvel and 2,4-D. Observe all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on labels of all products used.

Make applications at 1/10 oz of METSULFURON 60EG AG+ 2 - 3 oz Banvel (4 - 6 oz Banvel SGF) + 4 - 6 oz active 2,4-D Ester or Amine per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Add 1-2 pt of a surfactant to the 3 way mixture, where necessary, as deemed by local recommendations. Use of an additional surfactant may not be needed with the higher phenoxy rates and ester phenoxy formulations. Consult the specific 2,4-D or Banvel label, or local recommendations for more information.

Apply this 3-way combination to winter wheat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node). In Spring Wheat (including Durum wheat), apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

Do not apply this 3-way mixture at high rates more than once a year or more than twice per year at the low rates.

#### Tank Mixing with bromoxynil (such as BUCTRIL, BRONATE):

METSULFURON 60EG AG may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley, or fallow. For best results, add bromoxynil containing herbicides to the tank at 3 to 6 oz active ingredient per acre (such as Bronate or Buctril at 3/4 - 1 1/2 pt per acre).

Always read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

#### Tank Mixing with grass control products:

Tank mixtures of METSULFURON 60EG AG and grass control products may result in poor grass control. Micro Flo recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, agricultural dealer, or

Micro Flo representative as to the potential for competition before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of METSULFURON 60EG AG to a small area.

To control wild oat, tankmix METSULFURON 60EG AG with Avenge or Assert.

When tank mixing METSULFURON 60EG AG with Assert, always include 2,4-D MCPA ester, or Bromoxynil containing products (such as Buctril, or Bronate). Tank-mixed application of METSULFURON 60EG AG plus Assert may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

Do not tank mix METSULFURON 60EG AG with Hoelon5 3EC, as grass control may be reduced.

**Tank Mixing with Express:**

METSULFURON 60EG AG may be tank mixed with Express based on local recommendations.

Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using this tank mixture. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

**Tank Mixing with Harmony Extra:**

METSULFURON 60EG AG may be tank mixed with Harmony Extra based on local recommendations.

Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using this tank mixture.

**Tank Mixing with Insecticides and Fungicides:**

METSULFURON 60EG AG may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides and fungicides registered for use on cereal grains.

**Note:** Under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of METSULFURON 60EG AG with organophosphate insecticides (such as parathion, Di-Syston) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury.

The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application.

Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.

Do not apply METSULFURON 60EG AG within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide (such as Di-Syston) has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result.

Do not use METSULFURON 60EG AG plus Malathion, as crop injury will result.

**Tank Mixing with Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer:**

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Before mixing run a tank mix compatibility test METSULFURON 60EG AG in fertilizer solution.

METSULFURON 60EG AG must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Confirm that the agitator is running while the METSULFURON 60EG AG is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of a surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1/2 pt 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.06 - 0.25% v/v) based on local recommendations.

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When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, the addition of a surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or Micro Flo representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with METSULFURON 60EG AG and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label). Do not add surfactant when using METSULFURON 60EG AG in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

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

Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

**TANK MIXTURES IN HARVEST AID**

A tank mix of METSULFURON 60EG AG plus 2,4-D and a surfactant, or glyphosate product, will typically aid in dry down of many broad-leaved weeds, thereby aiding grain harvest. Postemergence application should be made to actively growing weeds after the crop is in the hard dough stage. If weeds are not dry within 10 days after application, delay harvest until weeds are dry.

See weeds listed in Weeds Controlled chart of this label.

**Tank Mixtures with 2,4-D:**

Use 1/10 oz METSULFURON 60EG AG plus 1/4 to 1/2 lb active ingredient 2,4-D per acre on moderate weed infestations; if permitted by the 2,4-D brand labeling, higher rates of 2,4-D may be used on large weeds. Include 1 to 2 qts of a surfactant per 100 gal spray solutions.

In addition to the weeds listed in Weeds Controlled chart of this label, the 2,4-D combination will also dry down common cocklebur, marehail, puncturevine and common and wild sunflower. In areas where 2,4-D use is restricted, apply METSULFURON 60EG AG with a surfactant only; however, this treatment may be less effective.

**Tank Mixture with Roundup:**

Use 1/10 oz METSULFURON 60EG AG plus the locally recommended rate of Roundup (see Roundup label for maximum seasonal rate). METSULFURON 60EG AG requires the use of an adjuvant for optimum activity. Consult the Roundup label or local recommendations for the amount of adjuvant to include.

**TANK MIXTURES IN FALLOW:**

METSULFURON 60EG AG may be used as a fallow treatment, and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow.

Read and follow all manufacturer's label recommendations for the companion herbicide. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with METSULFURON 60EG AG.

**TANK MIXTURES IN PASTURES OR RANGELAND:**

METSULFURON 60EG AG can be applied in a tank-mix combination with Grazon P+D, Tordon 22K, 2,4-D, Banvel, or Weedmaster in states where these products are labeled for postemergence control of the following weeds:

- |                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Annual marshelder    | Common ragweed  |
| Burclover            | Giant ragweed   |
| Carolina horsenettle | Prickly lettuce |
| Common cocklebur     | Sunflower       |
| Common milkweed      | Western ragweed |

For best results, apply METSULFURON 60EG AG at 1/10 to 2/10 oz per acre with one of the following products:

<u>Product</u>	<u>Rate (oz /A)</u>
Grazon P+D	8 to 32
Tordon 22K	4 to 16
2,4-D	16 to 32
Banvel	4 to 32
Weedmaster	8 to 32
Remedy	8
Amber	0.35 *

\* For suppression of Ragweed In Phenoxy Restricted and Herbicide Regulated Counties

**Tank Mixture with Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer:**

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing METSULFURON 60EG AG in fertilizer solution.

METSULFURON 60EG AG must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the METSULFURON 60EG AG is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of a surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1/4 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.03 % v/v).

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or Micro Flo representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with METSULFURON 60EG AG and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label). Do not add a surfactant when using METSULFURON 60EG AG in tank mix with 2,4-D ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

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

Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

**CROP ROTATION**

Carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options before using METSULFURON 60EG AG . For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your wheat, barley, fallow, pasture, or rangeland acres at the same time.

**MINIMUM ROTATIONAL INTERVALS**

Minimum rotation intervals\* are determined by the rate of breakdown of METSULFURON 60EG AG applied. METSULFURON 60EG AG breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature and high soil moisture increase METSULFURON 60EG AG breakdown in the soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow METSULFURON 60EG AG breakdown.

Of these 3 factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can significantly vary from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture, should be monitored regularly when considering crop rotations.

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\*The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from last application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

**SOIL pH LIMITATIONS**

METSULFURON 60EG AG should not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, METSULFURON 60EG AG could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. Too, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of METSULFURON 60EG AG.

**CHECKING SOIL pH**

Determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use before using METSULFURON 60EG AG. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0" to 4" samples from various areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult your local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

**ROTATION INTERVALS FOR CEREALS**

**ALL AREAS - FOLLOWING USE OF METSULFURON 60EG AG AT 1/10 OZ PER ACRE**

CROP	SOIL pH	MINIMUM CUMULATIVE PRECIPITATION (INCHES)	MINIMUM ROTATION INTERVAL (MONTHS)
Winter and spring wheat	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	1
Durum wheat, barley, spring/winter oat	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10

**ROTATION INTERVALS FOR CROPS IN NON-IRRIGATED LAND**

**FOLLOWING USE OF METSULFURON 60EG AG AT 1/10 OZ PER ACRE ON WHEAT, BARLEY, FALLOW OR PASTURE**

STATE	LOCATION County or Area	CROP	SOIL pH	MINIMUM CUMULATIVE PRECIPITATION (Inches)	MINIMUM ROTATION INTERVAL (months)
Colorado	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
	Generally N. of I-70	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Field Corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
Idaho	Southern Idaho	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22



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STATE	LOCATION County or Area	CROP	SOIL pH	MINIMUM CUMULATIVE PRECIPITATION (inches)	MINIMUM ROTATION INTERVAL (months)
	Statewide	Peas Lentils Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
Kansas	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Central and Western Kansas (West of Flinthills)	Field Corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Western Kansas W. of Hwy. 183	Soybeans	7.5 or lower	22	22
			7.6-7.9	33	34
Central Kansas; generally E. of Hwy. 183 and W. of the Flinthills	Soybeans	7.9 or lower	15	12	
Montana	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field Corn	7.9 or lower	22	22
		Alfalfa (hay only)	7.6 - 7.9	No restrictions	34
			7.5 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
Nebraska	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Generally W. of Hwy. 77 and E. of the Panhandle	Field Corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Soybeans	7.5 or lower	22	22
			7.6 - 7.9	33	34
New Mexico	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10

STATE	LOCATION County or Area	CROP	SOIL pH	MINIMUM CUMULATIVE PRECIPITATION (inches)	MINIMUM ROTATION INTERVAL (months)
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Eastern New Mexico	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
North Dakota	W. of Hwy. 1	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	22	22
	E. of Hwy. 1	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	34	34
Oklahoma	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Panhandle	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
	E. of the Panhandle	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	25	14
Oregon	Statewide	Peas, Lentils Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
South Dakota	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22

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STATE	LOCATION County or Area	CROP	SOIL pH	MINIMUM CUMULATIVE PRECIPITATION (inches)	MINIMUM ROTATION INTERVAL (months)
	S. of Hwy. 212 & E. of the Missouri River, & S. of Hwy. 34 & W. of Missouri River	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	13	12
	Generally E. of Missouri River & S. of Hwy. 14, & W. of Missouri River	Field Corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
Texas	Statewide	Grain sorghum Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Panhandle	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
	N. Central Texas*	Field Corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	25	14
*The counties of N. Central Texas are: Archer, Baylor, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Callahan, Camp, Cass, Clay, Collin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Eastland, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Foard, Franklin, Grayson, Hardeman, Haskell, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Knox, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Montague, Morris, Nafarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwall, Shackelford, Somervell, Stephens, Tarrant, Throckmorton, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wilbarger, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood, Young.					
Washington	Statewide	Peas Lentils Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
Utah	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
Wyoming	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Southern Wyoming	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10

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STATE	LOCATION County or Area	CROP	SOIL pH	MINIMUM CUMULATIVE PRECIPITATION (inches)	MINIMUM ROTATION INTERVAL (months)
	Southern Wyoming (Goshen, Laramie, and Platte counties only)	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Northern Wyoming	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn	7.9 or lower	22	22

**Rotation Intervals not covered above** – The minimum rotation interval is 34 months with at least 28" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- to any major field crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table)
- if the soil pH is not in the specified range
- if the use rate applied is not specified in the table
- or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than recommended, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to that crop. A field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See the section on Field Bioassay for further information.

**ROTATION INTERVALS IN PASTURE OR RANGELAND FOR OVERSEEDING AND RENOVATION**

LOCATION	CROP	MAXIMUM METSULFURON 60EG AG RATE ON PASTURE (oz per A)	MINIMUM ROTATION INTERVAL (Months)
AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV	Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, sweet clover, bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, ryegrass, fescue, timothy	1/10 to 3/10	4
	Wheat (except durum)	1/10 to 3/10	1
	Durum, barley, oat	1/10 to 3/10	10
ALL AREAS NOT INCLUDED ABOVE*	Red clover, white clover, and sweet clover	1/10 to 2/10	12
	Bermudagrass, Bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, ryegrass, timothy	1/10 to 2/10	6
	Fescue	1/10 to 2/10	18
	Wheat (except durum)	1/10 to 2/10	1
	Durum, barley, oat	1/10 to 2/10	10

**Rotation Intervals not covered above** – The minimum rotation interval is 34 months with at least 28" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- to any major field crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table)
- if the use rate applied is not specified in the table

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than recommended, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to that crop. A field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

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### BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table), or if the soil pH is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table, or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

#### Field Bioassay

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop or crops you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with METSULFURON 60EG AG. The manner in which the crop responds to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips.

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local Agricultural dealer or Micro Flo representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

### GRAZING

There are no grazing restrictions on METSULFURON 60EG AG.

### IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

Treated vegetation may be cut for forage or hay. Coveralls, shoes plus socks must be worn if cutting within 4 hours of treatment (See Agricultural Use Requirement section of this label).

### MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water. (If using liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see Tank Mixtures sections for additional details).
2. Add the required amount of METSULFURON 60EG AG while agitating.
3. Continue agitation until the METSULFURON 60EG AG is fully dispersed for at least 5 minutes
4. Once the METSULFURON 60EG AG is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. METSULFURON 60EG AG should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
6. Settling will occur if the mixture is not continuously agitated. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply METSULFURON 60EG AG spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If METSULFURON 60EG AG and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the METSULFURON 60EG AG in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the METSULFURON 60EG AG.

Do not use METSULFURON 60EG AG with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

### SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc.

Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when the crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid crop injury.

Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or under weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of the label.

Continuous agitation is required to keep METSULFURON 60EG AG in suspension.

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## SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment must be cleaned and free of contaminants before METSULFURON 60EG AG is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in After Spraying METSULFURON 60EG AG section of this label.

It is recommended that upon completion of daily spraying, when multiple loads of METSULFURON 60EG AG herbicide are applied, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the build-up of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.

### After spraying METSULFURON 60EG AG and Before Spraying Crops Other Than Wheat, Barley, Fallow, Pasture or Rangeland

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of METSULFURON 60 EG as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal. of household ammonia\* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gals. of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hose for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) recommended on this label. Do not exceed the maximum-labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

\* Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or an approved cleaner can be used in the clean-out procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

Consult your agriculture dealer, applicator, or Micro Flo representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

#### Notes:

- **Attention:** Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia, as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
- Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above clean-out procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
- When METSULFURON 60EG AG is tank mixed with other pesticide all required clean-out procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed. Always consult companion label instructions.
- In addition to this clean-out procedure all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
- Micro Flo recommends that a sprayer be dedicated to METSULFURON 60EG AG application where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of other pesticides to METSULFURON 60EG AG-sensitive crops during the same spray season, to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

## 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 (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!**

See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions 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 he lower spray Pressures recommended for 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 ft 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. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they 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.

**AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS**

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

**Note:** Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

**WEED RESISTANCE**

Biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label are resistant to METSULFURON 60EG AG and other herbicides with the same mode of action\*, even at exaggerated application rates. Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of a species that are identical in appearance but have slightly different genetic compositions; the mode of action of an herbicide is the chemical interaction that interrupts a biological process necessary for plant growth and development.

If weed control is unsatisfactory it may be necessary to retreat problem areas using a product with a different mode of action, such as post-emergence broadleaf and/or grass herbicides.

If resistant weed biotypes such as kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are suspected or known to be present use a tank-mix partner with METSULFURON 60EG AG to help control these biotypes, or use a planned herbicide rotation program where other residual broadleaf herbicides having different modes of action are used.

\* Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to ALS inhibitor herbicides (such as Amber Herbicide, Pursuit Herbicide, FINESSE Herbicide, or HARMONY EXTRA Herbicide) may also be resistant to METSULFURON 60EG AG.



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### INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

To better aid in weed management resistance, when using METSULFURON 60EG AG, use a combination of tillage, and tank-mix partners or sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than METSULFURON 60EG AG, to control escaped weeds. Attempts should be made to prevent weed escapes from going to seed.

Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative herbicide recommendations available in your area.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes.

### PRECAUTIONS

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following precautions:

Do not apply, drain, or flush equipment on or 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.

Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas, or similar areas.

Do not use on grasses grown for seed.

Do not apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate crops other than wheat and barley.

Do not apply to frozen ground as surface runoff may occur.

Do not apply to snow-covered ground.

Wheat and barley varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. Micro Flo recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of METSULFURON 60EG AG to a small area.

When certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures exist prior to or soon after METSULFURON 60EG AG application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. METSULFURON 60EG AG should not be applied to wheat or barley that is stressed by severe weather conditions or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2 to 5-leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application may also result in crop injury.

The combined treatment effects of METSULFURON 60EG AG post-emergence preceded by preemergence wild oat herbicides may cause crop injury to spring wheat when crop stress (soil crusting, planting too deep, prolonged cold weather, drought) causes poor seedling vigor.

In the Pacific Northwest, avoid making applications during winter months when weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe in order to prevent cold weather-related crop injury.

Do not apply to wheat, barley or pastures undersown with legumes, as injury to the forage may occur.

To reduce the potential for movement of treated soil due to wind erosion, do not apply to powdery dry or light, sandy soils until they have been stabilized by rainfall, trash mulch, reduced tillage, or other cultural practices. Injury to

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immediately adjacent crops may occur when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than cereal grains or pasture/rangeland.

For ground applications applied to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA should improve weed control under these conditions.

Preplant or preemergence applications of 2,4-D or herbicides containing 2,4-D made within 2 weeks of planting spring cereals may cause crop injury when used in conjunction with early postemergence applications of METSULFURON 60EG AG. For increased crop safety, delay METSULFURON 60EG AG treatment until crop tillering has begun.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage.

**PRODUCT DISPOSAL:** Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage, disposal or cleaning of equipment. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** 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.

**NOTICE TO BUYER:** Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

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### CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

The Directions For Use of this product reflects 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 MICRO FLO COMPANY LLC ("Micro Flo") or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. Micro Flo warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above. MICRO FLO MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. IN NO CASE SHALL MICRO FLO OR THE SELLER BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. Micro Flo and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Warranty which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of Micro Flo.

### METSULFURON 60EG AG HIGHLIGHTS

For selective postemergence broadleaf weed control in winter and spring crops of wheat and barley, fallow, pastures, and rangeland.

Recommended for land primarily dedicated to production of wheat, barley, pasture or rangeland (see Crop Rotation section for information).

METHSULFURON 60EG AG can be applied by ground or by air.

Application rates are 1/10 oz per acre in wheat and barley

Application rates are 1/10 to 4/10 oz per acre as broadcast treatment in pasture or rangeland. Spot treatments allow up to 3/4 oz per acre.

No grazing restrictions on wheat barley pasture rangeland.

Applied one time per season, METSULFURON 60EG AG can be used in, wheat and barley as follows:

In dryland crops - apply from 2-leaf stage, but before boot, except on Durum and Wampum varieties.

In Durum and Wampum varieties, apply only with 2,4-D at tillering stage but before boot.

In irrigated crops - apply at tillering stage but before boot.

As a harvest aid treatment with a surfactant (or with 2,4-D + surfactant, or with Roundup) during dough stages up to 10 days before harvest.

Apply one time per season to pasture or rangeland for annual weed and selective perennial weed and brush control in several varieties of pasture grasses (also see section on Application Timing).

Consult label text for complete instructions. Always read and follow label Directions for Use.