



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

February 25, 2015

Mr. Robert L. Hamilton
Senior Regulatory Scientist
Valent USA Corporation
1600 Riviera Ave. Suite 200
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

Subject: Label Amendment – Add Crops from Similar Label
Product Name: Chateau® Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 59639-127
Application Date: December 11, 2014
Decision Number: 498381

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

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

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance

Page 2 of 2
EPA Reg. No. 59639-127
Decision No. 498381

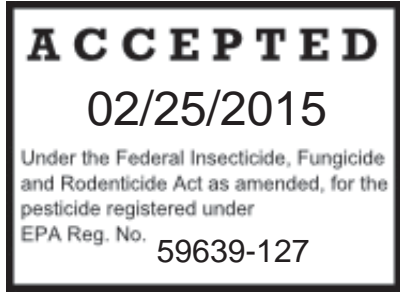
with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact BeWanda Alexander by phone at (703)305-7460, or via email at alexander.bewanda@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Erin Kelly for". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Shaja Joyner, Product Manager 20
Fungicide and Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure



GROUP 14 HERBICIDE

[Bracketed text is optional]

Note: ***Bold italicized text*** is information for the reader and is not part of the label.

CHATEAU[®] Herbicide

FOR RESIDUAL AND/OR POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL OF CERTAIN WEEDS IN ALMOND, COTTON, GRAPE, PEANUT, PISTACHIO, SOYBEAN; AND NON-BEARING FRUIT AND NUT TREES AND TO MAINTAIN BARE GROUND ON NON-CROP AREAS OF FARMS, ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS.

Active Ingredient	By Wt
*Flumioxazin	41.5%
Other Ingredients	58.5%
Total	100.0%

*2-[7-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione

Chateau[®] Herbicide contains 4 pounds flumioxazin per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

NET CONTENT _____

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

FIRST AID

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| If in eyes: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| If on skin or clothing: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| If swallowed: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything to an unconscious person. |
| If inhaled: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. |

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact **800-892-0099** for emergency medical treatment information.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

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, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride, socks and shoes.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If there are 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.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

This product is toxic to non-target plants and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift or runoff may be hazardous to non-target plants and aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

This pesticide is toxic to plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures.

Under some conditions this product may have a potential to run-off to surface water or adjacent land. Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, such as no till, limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide run-off. Use of vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands or on the downhill side of fields where run-off could occur will minimize water run-off and is recommended.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS, AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

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 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, chemical-resistant gloves made of waterproof material, shoes plus socks.

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 Standards for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forest, nurseries or greenhouses.

Keep all unprotected persons out of operating areas, or vicinity where there may be drift.

Do not enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

**DISCLAIMER, RISKS OF USING THIS PRODUCT,
LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY**

IMPORTANT: Read the entire Label including this Disclaimer, Risks of Using this Product, Limited Warranty, and Limitation of Liability before using this product. If the terms are not acceptable THEN DO NOT USE THE PRODUCT; rather, return the unopened product within 15 days of purchase for a refund of the purchase price.

RISKS OF USING THIS PRODUCT

The Buyer and User (referred to collectively herein as "Buyer") of this product should be aware that there are inherent unintended risks associated with the use of this product which are impossible to eliminate. These risks include, but are not limited to, injury to plants and crops to which this product is applied, lack of control of the target pests or weeds, resistance of the target pest or weeds to this product, injury caused by drift, and injury to rotational crops caused by carryover in the soil. Such risks of crop injury, non-performance, resistance or other unintended consequences are unavoidable and may result because of such factors as weather, soil conditions, disease, moisture conditions, irrigation practices, condition of the crop at the time of application, presence of other materials either applied in the tank mix with this product or prior to application of this product, cultural practices or the manner of use or application, (or a combination of such factors) all of which are factors beyond the control of Valent. The Buyer should be aware that these inherent unintended risks may reduce the harvested yield of the crop in all or a portion of the treated acreage, or otherwise affect the crop such that additional care, treatment and expense are required to take the crop to harvest. If the Buyer chooses not to accept these risks, THEN THIS PRODUCT SHOULD NOT BE APPLIED. By applying this product Buyer acknowledges and accepts these inherent unintended risks AND TO THE FULLEST EXTENT ALLOWED BY LAW, AGREES THAT ALL SUCH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE APPLICATION AND USE ARE ASSUMED BY THE BUYER.

Valent shall not be responsible for losses or damages (including, but not limited to, loss of yield, increased expenses of farming the crop or such incidental, consequential or special damages that may be claimed) resulting from use of this product in any manner not set forth on the label. Buyer assumes all risks associated with the use of this product in any manner or under conditions not specifically directed or approved on the label.

LIMITED WARRANTY

Valent warrants only that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the label, under average use conditions, when used strictly in accordance with the label **and subject to the Risks of Using This Product as described above. To the extent consistent with applicable law AS SET FORTH ABOVE, VALENT MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED.** No agent or representative of Valent or Seller is authorized to make or create any other express or implied warranty.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

To the fullest extent allowed by law, Valent or Seller is not liable for any incidental, consequential, indirect or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. The limitation includes, but is not limited to, loss of yield on all or any portion of the treated acreage, increased care, treatment or other expenses required to take the crop to harvest, increased finance charges or altered finance ratings, emotional or mental distress and/or exemplary damages. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT ALLOWED BY LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE MAXIMUM LIABILITY OF VALENT OR SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THIS PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF VALENT OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

PROMPT NOTICE OF CLAIM

To the extent consistent with applicable law allowing such requirements Valent must be provided notice as soon as Buyer has reason to believe it may have a claim, but in no event later than twenty-one days from date of planting, or twenty-one days from the date of application, whichever is latter, so that an immediate inspection of the affected property and growing crops can be made.

To the extent consistent with applicable law if Buyer does not notify Valent of any claims in such period, it shall be barred from obtaining any remedy.

NO AMENDMENTS

Valent and Seller offer this product, and Buyer accepts it, subject to the foregoing Disclaimer, Risks of Using This Product, Limited Warranty and Limitation of Liability, which may not be modified by any oral or written agreement.

TANK MIXES

NOTICE: Tank mixing or use of this product with any other product which is not specifically and expressly authorized by the label shall be the exclusive risk of user, applicator and/or application advisor.

Read and follow the entire label of each product to be used in the tank mix with this product.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Chateau Herbicide is a Group 14 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to *Chateau* Herbicide and other Group 14 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 14 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 14 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by *Chateau* Herbicide or other Group 14 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of *Chateau* Herbicide or other target site of action Group 14 herbicides that might have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

For further information or to report suspected resistance, you may contact Valent U.S.A. Corporation at the following toll-free number: 800-682-5368.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

USE INFORMATION	
Use Restrictions	
Environmental Conditions and Biological Performance	
Preemergence Application (Conventional Tillage)	
Burndown Application	
Postemergence Application	
Rainfastness	
Soil Characteristics	
Herbicide Rate	
APPLICATION INFORMATION	
Application Methods	
Application Equipment	
Sprayer Preparation	
Mixing Instructions	
Ground (Broadcast) Application	
Preemergence Application (Conventional Tillage)	
Burndown Application (Prior to Crop Emergence)	
Hooded, Shielded and Layby Applications	
Band Application	
Chemigation	
Special Precautions for Chemigation	
Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems	
Aerial Application	
Preemergence Application	
Burndown Application	
Nozzle Selection and Orientation	
Adjuvants and Drift Control Additives	
Spray Drift Management	
Application with Dry Bulk Fertilizers	
Additives	
Jar Test to Determine Compatibility of Adjuvants and <i>Chateau</i> Herbicide	
Sprayer Cleanup	
Application Rates	
Rotational Crop Intervals	
Table 1. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of <i>Chateau</i> Herbicide	
Table 2. Weeds Suppressed by Residual Activity of <i>Chateau</i> Herbicide	
DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALL AND SPRING PREPLANT BURNDOWN AND FALLOW SEEDBED PROGRAMS IN PEANUT AND SOYBEAN (Preemergence to Crop)	
Restrictions and Limitaitons	
Fall Burndown and Fallow Seedbed Programs	
Table 3. Weeds Controlled by Fall and Spring Preplant Burndown Programs	
Spring Burndown Programs	
DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALL AND SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS IN COTTON	
Restrictions and Limitations	
Fall Burndown Programs	
Spring Burndown Programs	
DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALLOW LAND	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN COTTON
 Restrictions and Limitations
 Environmental Conditions and Biological Performance - Hooded, Shielded and Layby
 Application.....
 Herbicide Rate – Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application.....
Table 4. Emerged Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application
of *Chateau* Herbicide Tank Mixes with Glyphosate or MSMA in Cotton
 Carrier Volume and Spray Pressure – Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application.....
 Additives - Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application.....
 Application Equipment
 Timing to Cotton.....
 Timing to Weeds
 Tank Mixes.....
Table 5. Tank Mixes with *Chateau* Herbicide for Hooded, Shielded and/or Layby
Use in Cotton
 Tank Mix Restrictions.....
Table 6. Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *Chateau* Herbicide.....
DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN PEANUT.....
 Restrictions and Limitations
 Wind Management.....
 Timing to Peanuts
 Timing to Weeds
 Additional Residual Grass Control: Sequential
 Additional Residual Grass Control: Tank Mixed.....
DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SOYBEAN.....
 Restrictions and Limitations
 Timing to Soybeans
 Timing to Weeds
 Tank Mixes.....
Table 7. Tank Mix partners for Control of Emerged Weeds in Reduced Tillage Soybeans
 Additional Residual Broadleaf Control
 Additional Residual Grass Control
 Roundup Ready Program
DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN ALMOND, GRAPE, PISTACHIO AND NON-BEARING FRUIT
AND NUT TREES
 Restrictions and Limitations
 Preemergence Application
 Postemergence Application
 Carrier Volume and Spray Pressure
 Banded Application
 Use Precautions for Grapes.....
 Juice, Raisin and Wine Grapes.....
 Table Grapes
 Use Precautions for Almond and Pistachio.....
 Use Precautions for Non-Bearing Fruit and Nut Trees
Table 8. Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of *Chateau* Herbicide.....
Table 9. Weeds Controlled by Postemergence Activity of *Chateau* Herbicide Tank Mixes.....

DIRECTIONS FOR USE TO MAINTAIN BARE GROUND ON NON-CROP AREAS
OF FARMS, ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS
 Restrictions and Limitations
 Preemergence Application
 Postemergence Application
Table 10. Tank Mix Combinations to Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas
STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

USE INFORMATION

- *Chateau* Herbicide provides residual control of susceptible weeds.
- *Chateau* Herbicide provides additional burndown activity when used as part of a burndown program.
- *Chateau* Herbicide can be applied as part of a fall burndown program for control of susceptible winter annuals.
- *Chateau* Herbicide can be applied with a hooded or shielded sprayer, as well as part of a layby application, in selected crops for postemergence weed control as well as residual control of susceptible weeds.
- *Chateau* Herbicide can be used on farms, orchards and vineyards for non-selective vegetation control to maintain bare ground non-crop areas that must be kept weed free.
- **Read tank mix product label for rates and weeds controlled. Always read and follow label directions for all tank mix products before using. The most restrictive labeling of any tank mix product must be followed. *Chateau* Herbicide, when applied according to label use directions, will control the weeds claimed in crop specific use directions. This label makes no claims concerning control of other weed species.**

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. Where states have more stringent spray drift regulations, they must be observed.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply this product when weather conditions favor spray drift from treated areas.
- Do not apply during low-level inversion conditions, including fog.
- When applying by air, observe drift management restrictions and precautions listed under “AERIAL APPLICATION”.
- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil.
- Mechanical incorporation into the soil will reduce residual weed control.
- Make Post directed and layby applications of *Chateau* Herbicide only to healthy growing crops.
- Do not apply to farm alleys or roads where traffic may result in treated dust settling onto crops or other desirable vegetation.
- Do not apply within 300 yards of non-dormant pome and stone fruit.
- Do not apply to powdery soils or soils that are susceptible to wind displacement unless irrigation can be applied immediately after application.

After using *Chateau* Herbicide, properly clean spray equipment as directed in the “SPRAYER CLEANUP” section before applying other materials to any crop foliage.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE

Preemergence Application (Conventional Tillage)

Important: Crop injury may occur from applications made to poorly drained soils and/or applications made under cool, wet conditions. Risk of crop injury can be minimized by using on well drained soils, planting at least 1.5 inches deep, using high quality seed and completely covering seeds with soil prior to preemergence applications. Treated soil that is splashed onto newly emerged crops may result in temporary crop injury.

Moisture is necessary to activate *Chateau* Herbicide in soil for residual weed control. Dry weather following applications of *Chateau* Herbicide may reduce effectiveness. However, when adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, *Chateau* Herbicide will control susceptible germinating weeds. *Chateau* Herbicide may not control weeds that germinate after application but before an activating rainfall/irrigation or weeds that germinate through cracks resulting from dry soil.

When adequate moisture is not received after a *Chateau* Herbicide application, weed control may be improved by irrigation with at least 1/4 inch of water. If emerged weeds are controlled by cultivation, residual weed control will be reduced.

Burndown Application

For best results, apply *Chateau* Herbicide as part of a burndown program to actively growing weeds. Applying *Chateau* Herbicide under conditions that do not promote active weed growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. Do not apply *Chateau* Herbicide when weeds are under stress due to drought, excessive water, extremes in temperature, disease or low humidity. Weeds under stress tend to become less susceptible to herbicidal action. *Chateau* Herbicide is most effective when applied under warm sunny conditions.

Reduced residual weed control may occur when burndown applications are made to fields where heavy crop and/or weed residue exist.

Postemergence Application

Apply *Chateau* Herbicide to healthy crops labeled for postemergence use. Do not apply *Chateau* Herbicide to crops that have been weakened by disease, drought, flooding, excessive fertilization, soil salts, previously applied pesticides, nematodes, insects or winter injury.

Rainfastness

Chateau Herbicide is rainfast one hour after application. Postemergence efficacy may be reduced if rain is expected within one hour of application.

Soil Characteristics

Application of *Chateau* Herbicide to soils with high organic matter and/or high clay content may require higher dosages than soils with low organic matter and/or low clay content. Application to cloddy seedbeds can result in reduced weed control.

HERBICIDE RATE

Based upon soil characteristics (organic matter content and texture), the most difficult to control weed species being targeted, and the crop being grown, select the proper *Chateau* Herbicide dosage from the rate range tables contained in this label.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Application Methods

Chateau Herbicide can be applied by ground, by air, through sprinkler irrigation systems (Chemigation) and with dry bulk fertilizers.

Application Equipment

Use clean application equipment in good repair. Nozzles must meet manufacturer's instructions for spray pattern and placement on spray boom and be checked frequently for accuracy.

Sprayer Preparation

Before applying *Chateau* Herbicide start with clean, well maintained application equipment. The spray tank, as well as all hoses and booms, must be cleaned to ensure no residue from the previous spraying operation remains in the sprayer. Some pesticides, including but not limited to, the sulfonylurea and phenoxy herbicides, (i.e. Classic[®] and 2,4-D, respectively) are active at very small amounts and can cause crop injury when applied to susceptible crops. The spray equipment must be cleaned according to the manufacturer's directions for the last product used before the equipment is used to apply *Chateau* Herbicide. If two or more products were tank mixed prior to *Chateau* Herbicide application, follow the most restrictive cleanup procedure.

Mixing Instructions

1. Fill clean spray tank 1/2 to 2/3 of desired level with clean water.
2. If a drift retardant is to be used, add 10 lb of spray grade ammonium sulfate per 100 gallons of spray solution.
3. While agitating, slowly add *Chateau* Herbicide to the spray tank. Agitation will create a rippling or rolling action on the water surface.
4. If tank mixing *Chateau* Herbicide with other labeled herbicides, add water soluble bags first, followed by dry formulations, flowables, emulsifiable concentrates and then solutions. Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate spray operation.
5. Add any required adjuvants.
6. Fill spray tank to desired level with water. **Continue agitation until all spray solution has been applied.**
7. Mix only the amount of spray solution that can be applied the day of mixing. Apply *Chateau* Herbicide within 6 hours of mixing.

GROUND (BROADCAST) APPLICATION

Apply *Chateau* Herbicide, and *Chateau* Herbicide tank mixes, with ground equipment using standard commercial sprayers equipped with flat fan or flood nozzles (preemergence applications only) designed to deliver the desired spray pressure and spray volume

Preemergence Application (Conventional Tillage)

To ensure uniform coverage, use 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre for conventional tillage applications. Use Nozzles selected to meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure guidelines for preemergence herbicide application.

Burndown Application (Prior to Crop Emergence)

To ensure thorough coverage in burndown applications, use 15 to 60 gallons spray solution per acre. Use 20 to 60 gallons per acre if dense vegetation or heavy crop residue is present. Use nozzles selected to meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure guidelines for postemergence herbicide application. Do not use flood jet nozzles.

Postemergence Application (Emerged Crop)

Check use directions for specific crops in which *Chateau* Herbicide can be applied postemergence. To ensure thorough coverage in burndown applications, use a minimum of 15 gallons spray solution per acre. Use a minimum of 20 gallons per acre, if dense vegetation or heavy crop residue is present. Use nozzles selected to meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure guidelines for postemergence herbicide application.

Hooded, Shielded and Layby Applications

To ensure thorough coverage in hooded, shielded and layby applications, use 15 to 30 gallons spray solution per treated acre. Use 20 to 30 gallons per treated acre under heavy weed pressure. Use nozzle selected to meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure guidelines for application method being used. Do not use "Flood Jet" nozzles, as they tend to increase the chance of crop injury.

BAND APPLICATION

When banding, use proportionately less water and *Chateau* Herbicide per acre. The rate of *Chateau* Herbicide required per acre when applied as a banded application, can be calculated with the following formula:

Amount Needed per Acre for Banded Application	=	$\frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}}$	X	Rate per Broadcast Acre
--	---	--	---	----------------------------

CHEMIGATION

When applying by chemigation, follow all directions for use for that crop.

Apply this product only through center pivot systems. End guns must be turned off due to uneven application. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of efficacy or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

The system must be properly calibrated (with water only) to ensure that the amount of *Chateau* Herbicide applied corresponds to the labeled rate.

Apply *Chateau* Herbicide in 1/2 to 3/4 inches of water. Allow time for all lines to flush the herbicide through all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. To ensure the lines are flushed and free of remaining herbicide, a dye indicator may be injected into the lines to mark the end of the application period. Once chemigation has begun, the run must be completed to ensure no product is left in the system.

If you have any questions about calibration, contact your State Extension Service Specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Special Precautions for Chemigation

1. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
2. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments if the need arise.
3. The system must be free of leaks and clogged nozzles.
4. The pesticide must be supplied continuously for the duration of the aqueous application. An uneven application may cause injury to the crop or poor weed control.
5. Agitation must be maintained in the nurse tank.
6. The sprinkler chemigation system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
7. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
8. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
9. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in the case where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
10. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
11. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with the pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
12. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such a system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to the public water system must contain a functional, reduced pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. All chemigation systems connected to the public water system must also follow restrictions listed in the preceding section titled “**Special Precautions for Chemigation**”.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Preemergence Application

Apply *Chateau* Herbicide in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. The higher gallonage application generally affords more consistent weed control. Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Burndown Application

Apply *Chateau* Herbicide in 7 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Application at less than 7 gallons per acre may provide inadequate control. The higher gallonage application generally affords more consistent weed control. Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Nozzle Selection and Orientation

Formation of very small drops may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible and by avoiding excessive spray pressure. Use nozzles that produce flat or hollow cone spray patterns. Use non-drip type nozzles, such as diaphragm type nozzles, to avoid unwanted discharge of spray solution. The nozzles must be directed toward the rear of the aircraft, at an angle between 0 and 15° downward. Do not place nozzles on the outer 25% of the wings or rotors.

Adjuvants and Drift Control Additives

Refer to tank mix partner's label for adjuvant instructions. Drift control additives may be used. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the additive label.

Spray Drift Management

Spray drift away from the site of application may cause damage to non-target vegetation. To minimize drift, apply the largest droplet size consistent with uniform coverage and satisfactory weed control. To obtain satisfactory application and avoid drift, the following directions must be observed:

- Do not apply during low-level inversion conditions (including fog), when winds are gusty or under other conditions that favor drift. Do not spray when wind velocity is less than 2 mph or more than 10 mph.
- Do not apply this product by air within 40 ft of non-target plants including non-target crops.
- Do not apply this product by air within 100 ft of emerged cotton crops.
- Do not apply this product by air within 40 ft of streams, wetlands, marshes, ponds, lakes and reservoirs.

APPLICATION WITH DRY BULK FERTILIZERS

Dry bulk fertilizer may be impregnated or coated with *Chateau* Herbicide. Application of dry bulk fertilizer with *Chateau* Herbicide provides weed control equal to, or slightly below, the same rate of *Chateau* Herbicide applied in liquid carriers, due to better coverage with application via spray equipment. Follow label directions for *Chateau* Herbicide regarding rates, special instructions, cautions and special precautions. Apply 400 to 700 lbs. of the fertilizer/herbicide mixture per acre to obtain adequate soil coverage. Apply the mixture to the soil with properly calibrated equipment immediately after blending. Uniform application of the herbicide/fertilizer mixture is essential to prevent possible crop injury and to obtain uniform weed control. Leaves must be dry at the time of application or severe injury may occur.

Do not use ammonium nitrate and/or limestone as the sole source of fertilizer, because *Chateau* Herbicide may not adhere to these materials.

Compliance with all Federal and State regulations relating to blending pesticide mixtures with dry bulk fertilizer, registrations, labeling and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company offering the fertilizer and *Chateau* Herbicide mixture for sale.

Chateau Herbicide must be premixed with water prior to impregnation on dry bulk fertilizer. For best results, use a minimum of 1 pt of water for each 2 fl oz of *Chateau* Herbicide. For uniform coverage of the fertilizer, use a minimum of 6 pt of premixed *Chateau* Herbicide to impregnate 2000 lb of the fertilizer. Closed drum, belt, ribbon or other commonly used dry bulk blenders may be used.

The amount of *Chateau* Herbicide required can be calculated with the following formula:

ounces of <i>Chateau</i> Herbicide per ton of fertilizer	=	ounces of <i>Chateau</i> Herbicide per acre	X	2000	÷	pounds of fertilizer per acre
--	---	---	---	------	---	-------------------------------------

Thoroughly clean dry fertilizer blending equipment after *Chateau* Herbicide has been placed in the system to avoid injury to sensitive crops that may be treated with fertilizers blended after the equipment has been used for *Chateau* Herbicide. Rinse the sides of the blender and the herbicide tank with water. Then impregnate the rinsate onto a load of dry fertilizer intended for an approved crop. Use a maximum rate of 1 gallon of rinsate per ton of fertilizer. Follow with 1 to 2 loads of unimpregnated fertilizer in the blender

ADDITIVES

Burndown Application (Prior to Crop Emergence)

Postemergence control of weeds from *Chateau* Herbicide tank mixes will require the addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture. When an adjuvant is to be used with *Chateau* Herbicide, Valent recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant. Either a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v, may be used when applying *Chateau* Herbicide as part of a burndown program. The addition of a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil may increase the burndown activity on certain weeds such as cutleaf eveningprimrose and Carolina geranium. Verify mixing compatibility qualities by using a jar test.

A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 lb/A or a 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qt/A) may be added to the spray mixture along with either a crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oil or non-ionic surfactant to enhance weed control. The addition of a nitrogen source does not replace the need for a crop oil concentrate, a methylated seed oil or a non-ionic surfactant.

Jar Test to Determine Compatibility of Adjuvants and *Chateau* Herbicide

When using *Chateau* Herbicide with an adjuvant, perform a jar test before mixing commercial quantities of *Chateau* Herbicide, when using *Chateau* Herbicide for the first time, when using new adjuvants or when a new water source is being used.

1. Add 1 pint of the water to a quart jar. Use water from the same source and temperature as which will be used in the spray tank mixing operation.
2. Add 0.1 fl oz of *Chateau* Herbicide to the quart jar for every 3 fl oz of *Chateau* Herbicide per acre being applied (0.1 fl oz if 12 fl oz/A is the desired *Chateau* Herbicide rate), gently mix until product goes into suspension.
3. Add 60 ml (4 Tbsp or 2 fl oz) of the crop oil or methylated seed oil to the quart jar or 1 ml of non-ionic surfactant if it is being used in place of oil, gently mix.
4. If nitrogen is being used, add 16 ml (1 Tbsp or 0.5 oz) of the 28 to 32% nitrogen source to the quart jar. If ammonium sulfate is being used, add 19 g AMS to the quart jar in place of the 28 to 32% nitrogen.
5. Place cap on jar, invert 10 times, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.
6. An ideal tank mix combination will be uniform and free of suspended particles.

If any of the following conditions are observed, question the choice of adjuvant:

- a. Layer of oil or globules on the mixture's surface.
- b. Flocculation: fine particles in suspension or as a layer on the bottom of the jar.
- c. Clabbering: Thickening texture (coagulated) like gelatin.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment, including mixing vessels and nurse tanks, must be cleaned each day following *Chateau* Herbicide application. After *Chateau* Herbicide is applied, the following steps must be used to clean the spray equipment:

1. Completely drain the spray tank, rinse the sprayer thoroughly, including the inside and outside of the tank and all in-line screens.
2. Fill the spray tank with clean water and flush all hoses, booms, screens, and nozzles.
3. To remove *Chateau* Herbicide from the spray system, use "Valent Tank Cleaner" from Valent U.S.A. Corporation. Top off tank, add Valent Tank Cleaner at 1 gallon per 100 gals of water, circulate through sprayer for 5 minutes, and then flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles for a minimum of 15 minutes. If diaphragms are being used on the spray boom, loosen diaphragms. If spray lines have any end caps they must be loosened before flushing the system, allowing cleaning solution to spray through the loosened caps. Allow the cleaning solution to remain in the pressurized spray system (spray tank, hoses and boom) overnight before flushing the system for a minimum of 15 minutes.
4. Drain tank completely.
5. Add enough clean water to the spray tank to allow all hoses, booms, screens, and nozzles to be flushed for 2 minutes.
6. Remove all nozzles and screens and rinse them in clean water.

Thoroughly clean spray equipment, including all tanks, hoses, booms, screens and nozzles, before it is used to apply postemergence pesticide. Equipment with *Chateau* Herbicide residue remaining in the system may result in crop injury to the subsequently treated crop.

APPLICATION RATES

Chateau Herbicide application rates vary depending on the crop being grown, the timing of the application, the most difficult to control weed species being targeted and the soil characteristics (texture and organic matter content). See directions for use for application rate for specific crop.

The level of residual weed control is dependent on soil texture at lower rates (up to 3 fl oz/A) and organic matter content at all rates. Application of *Chateau* Herbicide to soils with high organic matter and/or high clay content may require higher dosages than soils with low organic matter and/or low clay content. Application to cloddy seedbeds or to soils containing more than 10% organic matter can result in reduced residual weed control. See use directions for the soil characteristics required for optimum residual weed control in your crop.

ROTATIONAL CROP INTERVALS

Planting earlier than the listed rotational interval may result in crop injury. **Do not plant any crop, except corn (field), cotton, peanut, soybean, sugarcane, sweet potato, wheat, earlier than 30 days after applying *Chateau* Herbicide.**

<i>Chateau</i> Herbicide Rates	Rotational Crops	Rotational Intervals
1 fl oz/A	Cotton (no-till or strip-till only)	14 days ¹
1.5 to 2 fl oz/A	Cotton (no-till or strip-till only)	21 days ¹
2 fl oz/A or less	Peanut, Soybean, Sugarcane and Sweet Potato	immediately
	Field Corn (minimum and no-till)	7 days
	Wheat (minimum and no-till)	7 or 14 days (see wheat use instructions)
	Cotton and Field Corn (conventional tillage), Rice, Sorghum, Sunflower, Tobacco and Wheat	30 days ¹
	Barley, Dry and Snap Beans, Flax, Peas, Rye, Safflower and Sweet Corn	3 months
	Alfalfa, Canola, Clover, Oats, Potato, Sugar Beet and all other crops not listed ²	4 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 8 months if no tillage is performed
	Lentil	6 months
Up to 3 fl oz/A	Peanut, Soybean, Sugarcane and Sweet Potato	immediately
	Field Corn (minimum and no-till)	14 days
	Field Corn (conventional tillage) and Sorghum	30 days ¹
	Cotton, Rice, Sunflower, Tobacco and Wheat	2 months ¹
	Barley, Dry and Snap Beans, Flax, Pea, Rye, Safflower and Sweet Corn	4 months
	Alfalfa, Clover, Oats, Potato, Sugar Beet	5 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 10 months if no tillage is performed
	Canola and all other crops not listed ²	6 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 12 months if no tillage is performed
	Lentil	7 months
Up to 4 fl oz/A	Sugarcane	Immediately
	Alfalfa, Canola, Potato, Sugar Beet and all other crops not listed ²	6 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 12 months if no tillage is performed
	Cotton, Field Corn, Peanut, Rice, Sorghum, Soybean, Sunflower, Tobacco and Wheat	4 months
	Transplanted on raised beds only: melon, pepper and tomato	2 months (if the top 4 inches of the beds have been removed)
6 to 12 fl oz/A	Cotton, Field Corn, Peanut, Rice, Sorghum, Soybean, Sunflower, Tobacco and Wheat	9 months
	Alfalfa, Canola, Sugar Beet and all other crops not listed ² Trees can be transplanted 2 months after an application of <i>Chateau</i> Herbicide ³	12 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 18 months if no tillage is performed

¹ At least one inch of rainfall/irrigation must occur between application and planting or crop injury may occur.

² Successful soil bioassay must be performed prior to planting crops not listed.

³ Transplanted apple, apricot, avocado, bushberries (including blueberry), cherry, fig, grape, grapefruit, lemon, nectarine, nut trees (including pistachio), olive, orange, peach, pear, plum (including dried plum) and tangerine can be planted 2 months after a *Chateau* Herbicide application of 2 to 12 fl oz/A.

Table 1. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *Chateau* Herbicide

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES				
SECTION A				
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	CHATEAU HERBICIDE RATE
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	Up to 5%	All Soil Types	2 fl oz/A
Chickweeds				
Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>			
Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>			
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>			
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>			
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>			
Field Pennycress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>			
Florida Pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>			
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>			
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>			
Little Mallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>			
Marestail/Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>			
Mayweed/False Chamomile	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>			
Nightshades				
Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>			
Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>			
Hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>			
Pigweeds				
Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>			
Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>			
Spiny Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>			
Tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>			
Prickly Lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>			
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>			
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>			
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>			
Radish, Wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>			
Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata var menziessii</i>			
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>			
Smallflower Morningglory	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>			
Sowthistle, Prickly	<i>Sonchus asper</i>			
Spotted Spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>			
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>			

continued

Table 1. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *Chateau* Herbicide (continued)

SECTION B				
All weeds listed in Section A plus:				
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	CHATEAU HERBICIDE RATE²
Coffee Senna	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>	Up to 3%	All Soil Types	2 fl oz/A Cotton 2.5 fl oz/A Soybean 3 fl oz/A Peanut and all other labeled crops
Common Ragweed ¹	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>			
False Chamomile	<i>Tripleurospermum</i>			
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>			
Golden Crownbeard	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>			
Hairy Indigo	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>			
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	3 to 5%	Coarse and Medium Soils: (sandy loam, loamy sand, loamy, silt-loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay)	2 fl oz/A Cotton 2.5 fl oz/A Soybean 3 fl oz/A Peanut and all other labeled crops
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>			
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>			
London Rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>			
Morningglories ³				
Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriuscula</i>			
Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>			
Red/Scarlet	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>			
Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>			
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>			
Palmer Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>		Fine Soils: (silty clay, silty clay loam, clay, clay loam)	2 fl oz/A Cotton 3 fl oz/A Peanut, Soybean and all other labeled crops
Spurred Anoda	<i>Anoda cristata</i>			
Tropic Croton	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>			
Waterhemp ¹				
Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>			
Tall	<i>Amaranthus</i>			
Wild Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>			
Yellow Rocket	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>			

¹A postemergence herbicide, such as Cobra®, Phoenix™ or glyphosate (Roundup Ready® soybeans only) may be needed following a preemergence application of *Chateau* Herbicide to adequately control common ragweed or waterhemp in soybean fields with heavy pressure.

²Due to differences in crop canopy timing between peanuts and soybeans, use 3 fl oz/A of *Chateau* Herbicide in peanuts, regardless of soil type and organic matter content [, except in the states of North Carolina, Oklahoma and Virginia where a maximum of 2 fl oz/A can be applied in peanuts, unless supplemental labeling, provided by Valent U.S.A. Corporation is followed.] *Chateau* Herbicide will provide residual control of these weeds at 2 fl oz/A when applied under a cotton canopy.

³Morningglory species are not adequately controlled on fine soils or soils with greater than 3% organic matter.

Table 2. Weeds Suppressed by Residual Activity of *Chateau* Herbicide

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES		ORGANIC MATTER	CHATEAU HERBICIDE RATE
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME		
Bristly Starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	Up to 5%	2 to 3 fl oz/A
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>		
Ragweed, Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>		
Russian Thistle	<i>Salsola iberica</i>		
Smartweeds			
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>		
Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>		
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>		
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>		
Wild Buckwheat	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>		
Wormwood, Biennial	<i>Artemisia biennis</i>		
GRASS WEED SPECIES			
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>		
Bluegrass, Annual	<i>Poa annua</i>		
Crabgrass, Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>		
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>		
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>		
Lovegrass, California	<i>Eragrostis diffusa</i>		
Panicums			
Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>		
Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>		
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>		
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>		
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	Up to 5%	1.5 to 3 fl oz/A
Downy Brome	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>		

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALL AND SPRING PREPLANT BURNDOWN AND
FALLOW SEEDBED PROGRAMS IN PEANUT AND SOYBEAN
(Preemergence to Crop)**

[For Use in the States of Arizona, California and Hawaii Only]

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil.
- Do not perform any tillage operation after application or residual weed control will be reduced.
- [Observe all rotational intervals prior to planting as listed in the "ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS" table.]

FALL BURNDOWN AND FALLOW SEEDBED PROGRAMS

Chateau Herbicide [, at 2 to 4 fl oz/A] can be used in the fall to provide residual weed control in fields that will be planted the following spring with peanut or soybean [(refer to Rotational Restrictions table for rates and rotational intervals prior to planting)]. Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1 (sections A and B), Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *Chateau* Herbicide; Table 3, Weeds Controlled by Fall and Spring Preplant Burndown Programs; and Table 6, Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *Chateau* Herbicide. If weeds have emerged at the time of application, use *Chateau* Herbicide in combination with a labeled burndown herbicide. [Application must be made no earlier than October 15 in Region 2 or November 15 in Region 1 or when soil temperature falls below 50°F at a 2 inch depth to maintain residual weed control into the spring (April 1 in Region 1 and May 1 in Region 2) or up until planting, whichever comes first.] *Chateau* Herbicide can be used in a fall burndown or fallow seedbed program [outside of Regions 1 and 2], however the length of residual control may be variable.

Abnormally warm or wet winters will reduce the length of weed control observed in the spring.

[Fall Application Regions:

Region 1: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Virginia

Region 2: Delaware, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska,

North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, West Virginia and Wisconsin]

Weeds controlled by postemergence or residual activity are listed in Table 3. Preplant burndown treatment tank mixes and rates are:

Herbicide	Rate
Program 1¹	
<i>Chateau</i> Herbicide Plus	2 to 3 fl oz/A
glyphosate Plus	0.5 to 1.0 lb ai/A (equivalent to 1 to 2 pt/A of Roundup Original [®])
2,4-D LVE (2,4-D for use on preplant soybeans only) Plus	0.5 to 1.0 lb ai/A (equivalent to 1 to 2 pt/A of 2,4-D 4 LVE)
NIS + AMS	0.5% v/v + 17 lbs/100 gals of water

or

Program 2¹	
<i>Chateau</i> Herbicide Plus	2 to 3 fl oz/A
glyphosate Plus	0.5 to 1.0 lb ai/A (equivalent to 1 to 2 pt/A of Roundup Original)
COC ² or NIS + AMS	1pt/A or 0.5% v/v + 17 lbs/100 gals of water

or

Program 3¹	
<i>Chateau</i> Herbicide Plus	2 to 3 fl oz/A
2,4-D LVE (2,4-D for use on preplant soybeans only) Plus	0.5 to 1.0 lb ai/A (equivalent to 1 to 2 pt/A of 2,4-D 4 LVE)
COC	1 pt/A

¹Dicamba (Banvel[®]), at 0.188 lb ai/A (6 fl oz/A of Banvel 4) can be added to Programs 1, 2 & 3 to assist in the control emerged broadleaves. Refer to dicamba label for rotational restrictions.

²Crop oil concentrate has been found to increase glyphosate burndown of emerged cutleaf eveningprimrose and Carolina geranium.

Table 3. Weeds Controlled by Fall and Spring Preplant Burndown Programs

WEEDS CONTROLLED ¹		POSTEMERGENCE			RESIDUAL
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	Program 1	Program 2	Program 3	
Weeds 3 inches or less					
Chamomile, False	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Cheatgrass	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Chickweed, Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Cockle, White	<i>Silene latifolie</i>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Yes	No	Yes ²	Yes
Deadnettle, Purple	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Groundsel, Cressleaf	<i>Senecio glabellus</i>	Yes	Yes	-	Yes
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Marestail/Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Yes	Yes ³	Yes	Yes
Mallow, Common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Prickly Lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wormwood, Biennial	<i>Artemisia biennis</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Weeds 12 inches or less					
Canola, Volunteer	<i>Brassica napus</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Carolina Geranium	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf ⁴	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mustard, Tansy	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

¹Refer to glyphosate and/or 2,4-D labels for additional weeds controlled and rotational restrictions.

²Use 1 lb ai/A of 2,4-D LVE (equivalent to 2 pt/A of 2,4-D 4 LVE) for control of emerged dandelion.

³ Program 2 will not control emerged glyphosate resistant marestail/horseweed.

⁴ Use Program 1 to control cutleaf eveningprimrose that are nearing 12 inches in height or are past the rosette stage. Use Programs 2 or 3 to control cutleaf evening primrose that are 12 inches or less and in the rosette stage.

SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

Chateau Herbicide can be used in combination with labeled preplant burndown herbicides to assist in the postemergence burndown of emerged weeds and provide residual weed control prior to crop emergence. Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1.

No-till planters that incorporate the soil during planting may result in decreased weed control in the row. Apply *Chateau* Herbicide after planting peanuts and soybeans when these types of planters are used (within 3 days after planting soybeans, within 2 days after planting peanuts and before the crop emerges). *Chateau* Herbicide cannot be applied after planting field corn.

Chateau Herbicide can be used [at 1 to 3 fl oz/A] with labeled preplant burndown herbicides to enhance the speed of burndown and increase weed spectrum.

Chateau Herbicide can be used [at 1 to 3 fl oz/A] [1 to 2 fl oz/A] in peanut and soybean burndown programs “DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN PEANUT”, “DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SOYBEAN” for more information.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALL AND SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS IN COTTON

[For Use in the States of Arizona, California and Hawaii Only]

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil.
- Do not perform any tillage operation after application or residual weed control will be reduced.
- *Chateau* Herbicide can be used [at 1 to 2 fl oz/A] with labeled burndown herbicides to enhance the speed of burndown and increase weed spectrum.
- A minimum of 30 days must pass, and 1 inch of rainfall/irrigation must occur, between *Chateau* Herbicide application and planting of conventionally tilled cotton.
- A minimum of 14 days must pass, and 1 inch of rainfall/irrigation must occur, between *Chateau* Herbicide application and planting of no-till or strip-till cotton when a *Chateau* Herbicide rate of 1 fl oz/A is used and 21 days when a *Chateau* Herbicide rate of 1.5 to 2 fl oz/A is used. The field must contain the stubble from the previous crop.
- Observe all rotational intervals prior to planting as listed in the “ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS” table.
- Refer to most restrictive label for minimum interval between application and planting.

FALL BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

Chateau Herbicide [, at 2 to 4 fl oz/A,] can be used in the fall to provide residual weed control in fields that will be planted the following spring with cotton [(refer to Rotational Restrictions table for rates and rotational intervals prior to planting)]. Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1 and Table 7. If weeds have emerged at the time of application, use *Chateau* Herbicide in combination with a labeled burndown herbicide. [Application must be made no earlier than October 15 in Region 2 or November 15 in Region 1 or when soil temperature falls below 50°F at a 2 inch depth to maintain residual weed control into the spring (April 1 in Region 1 and May 1 in Region 2) or up until planting, whichever comes first.] [*Chateau* Herbicide can be used in a fall burndown or fallow seedbed program outside of Regions 1 and 2.]

Abnormally warm or wet winters will reduce the length of weed control observed in the spring.

SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

Chateau Herbicide [, at 1 to 2 fl oz/A,] can be used in combination with labeled preplant burndown herbicides to assist in the postemergence burndown of emerged weeds and provide residual weed control prior to crop emergence in fields that will be planted with cotton. Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1.

No-till planters that incorporate the soil during planting may result in decreased weed control in the row.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALLOW LAND

[For Use in the States of Arizona, California and Hawaii Only]

Chateau Herbicide may be used as a preemergence fallow treatment. Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1.

Chateau Herbicide [, at 2 to 4 fl oz/A,] can be used in the fall to provide residual weed control in fallow fields [(refer to Rotational Restrictions table for rates and rotational intervals prior to planting)]. If weeds have emerged at the time of application, use *Chateau* Herbicide in combination with a labeled fallow herbicide. [Application must be made no earlier than October 15 in Region 2 or November 15 in Region 1 or when soil temperature falls below 50°F at a 2 inch depth to maintain residual weed control into the spring (April 1 in Region 1 and May 1 in Region 2).] Abnormally warm or wet winters will reduce the length of weed control observed in the spring.

Chateau Herbicide [, at 1 to 4 fl oz/A,] can be used in spring in combination with labeled burndown herbicides to control emerged weeds and provide residual weed control.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN COTTON

[For Use in the States of Arizona, California and Hawaii Only]

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 2 fl oz of *Chateau* Herbicide per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 4 fl oz of *Chateau* Herbicide per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not make a sequential *Chateau* Herbicide application within 30 days of the first *Chateau* Herbicide application.
- Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE

Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application

For best results, apply *Chateau* Herbicide to actively growing weeds within the growth stages indicated in this label. Applying *Chateau* Herbicide under conditions that do not promote active weed growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. Do not apply *Chateau* Herbicide when the crop or weeds are under stress due to drought, excessive water, extremes in temperature, disease or low humidity. Weeds under stress tend to become less susceptible to herbicidal action. *Chateau* Herbicide is most effective when applied under sunny conditions at temperatures above 65°F.

Chateau Herbicide is rainfast one hour after application. Postemergence efficacy may be reduced if rain is expected within one hour of application, however residual activity will not be adversely affected.

HERBICIDE RATE

Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application

For postemergence weed control, apply *Chateau* Herbicide through a hooded or shielded sprayer or at layby, at 2 fl oz/A, in combinations with MSMA or at 1 to 2 fl oz/A in combination with glyphosate, to assist in the control of weeds listed in Table 4. Residual weed control can also be obtained through hooded, shielded and layby application of *Chateau* Herbicide. Weeds that are controlled through residual activity of *Chateau* Herbicide are listed in Table 1. Weeds that are suppressed by residual activity of *Chateau* Herbicide are listed in Table 2.

Table 4. Emerged Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application of *Chateau* Herbicide Tank Mixes With Glyphosate or MSMA in Cotton

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES		WEED HEIGHT (inches) 2 fl oz/A
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	
Bindweed, Field ¹	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	4
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	4
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	4
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	4
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	2
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	6
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	4
Morningglories		
Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriuscula</i>	4
Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	4
Pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunose</i>	4
Red	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>	4
Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	2
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	6
Nightshades		
Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	4
Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>	4
Hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>	4
Pigweeds		
Palmer Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	4
Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	4
Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	4
Plaintain, Broadleaf	<i>Plantago major</i>	6
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	4
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	2
Ragweeds		
Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	2
Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	4
Rice Flatsedge	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	2
Sicklepod	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	4
Smartweeds		
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	4
Pale	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	4
Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	4
Spotted Spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	4
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	4
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	2
Waterhemp		
Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	2
Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	2

¹ *Chateau* Herbicide tank mixes will control the above ground portion of field bindweed. Repeated applications will be needed to control regrowth.

CARRIER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE

Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application

To ensure thorough coverage in hooded, shielded and layby applications, use 15 to 30 gallons spray solution per treated acre. Use 20 to 30 gallons per treated acre under heavy weed pressure. Use nozzles selected to meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure guidelines for application method being used. Do not use "Flood Jet" nozzles, as they tend to increase the chance of crop injury.

ADDITIVES

Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application

Weed control from hooded, shielded or layby application of *Chateau* Herbicide in cotton requires the addition of an agronomically approved non-ionic surfactant to the spray mixture. Non-ionic surfactant must contain at least 80% active ingredient. Use a jar test to verify mixing compatibility qualities. **The use of crop oil concentrates, methylated seed oils, organo-silicant surfactants or products containing these ingredients may result in severe crop injury and should not be used.**

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Apply *Chateau* Herbicide tank mixes, with ground equipment using standard commercial sprayers equipped with nozzles designed to deliver the desired spray pressure and spray volume. Use clean application equipment in good repair. Use nozzles to meet manufacturer's guidelines for spray pattern and placement on spray boom and checked frequently for accuracy.

TIMING TO COTTON

Hooded and Shielded Application

Chateau Herbicide tank mixes may be applied with a hooded or shielded sprayer after cotton has reached a minimum of 6 inches in height. All nozzles must be under the hood or behind the shield to ensure no spray solution comes in contact with the cotton. **Care must be taken to ensure the spray solution or drift does not come in contact with the cotton or severe crop injury can occur.**

Layby Application

Layby application of *Chateau* Herbicide tank mixes may be made once cotton has reached a minimum of 16 inches in height. Cotton that is smaller than 16 inches in height may be injured by *Chateau* Herbicide applications. *Chateau* Herbicide application must be directed to the lower 2 inches of the cotton stem to avoid crop injury.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Chateau Herbicide tank mix applications must be made to weeds within the height range given in Table 4.

TANK MIXES

Chateau Herbicide must be tank mixed with one of the herbicides listed in Table 5 for postemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 4.

Table 5. Tank Mixes with *Chateau* Herbicide for Hooded, Shielded and/or Layby Use in Cotton

TANK MIX PARTNER	TARGET WEEDS	HOODED AND SHIELDED	LAYBY
glyphosate	Perennial Grasses and Broadleaves	X	X ¹
MSMA	Annual Grasses Yellow Nutsedge	X	X

¹ For use only in cotton with the Roundup Ready gene.

TANK MIX RESTRICTIONS

Tank mixes with flufenacet (Axiom® or Domain®), metolachlor or s-metolachlor (Dual Magnum or Dual II Magnum), dimethenamid or dimethenamid-p (Frontier® or Outlook®), alachlor (Lasso®), or acetochlor (Surpass® or Harness®) may result in injury to field corn when application is followed by prolonged periods of cool wet weather and must not be used with *Chateau* Herbicide, unless supplemental labeling, provided by Valent U.S.A. Corporation, is followed.

Table 6. Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of Chateau Herbicide

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES				
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	CHATEAU HERBICIDE RATE
Bristly Starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	Up to 5%	All Soil Types	4 fl oz/A
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>			
Chickweeds				
Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>			
Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>			
Coffee Senna	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>			
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>			
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>			
Dodder (suppression only) ¹	<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.			
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrate</i>			
Evening Primrose, Cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>			
False Chamomile	<i>Tripleurospermum maritima</i>			
Fiddleneck, Coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>			
Field Pennycress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>			
Fleabane, Hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>			
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia spophia</i>			
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>			
Florida Pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>			
Golden Crownbeard	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>			
Groundsel, Common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>			
Hairy Indigo	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>			
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>			
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>			
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>			
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>			
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>			
Little Mallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>			
London Rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>			
Marestail/Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>			
Mayweed/False Chamomile	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>			
Morningglories				
Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriuscula</i>			
Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>			
Red/Scarlet	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>			
Smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>			
Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>			
Mustard				
Tansy	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>			
Tumble	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>			
Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>			
Nettle, Burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>			

continued

¹Chateau Herbicide at 4 fl oz/A will provide postemergence dodder suppression when applied in combination with Pursuit® Herbicide or Raptor® Herbicide at labeled rates. The use of Pursuit Herbicide and Raptor Herbicide require the use of a NIS, which will result in burn and stunting of alfalfa. Growers must expect and accept this prior to using this tank mix.

Table 6. Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *Chateau* Herbicide (continued)

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES				
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	CHATEAU HERBICIDE RATE
Nightshades		Up to 5%	All Soil Types	4 fl oz/A
Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>			
Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>			
Hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>			
Pigweeds				
Palmer Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>			
Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>			
Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>			
Spiny Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>			
Tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>			
Prickly Lettuce (China Lettuce)	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>			
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>			
Sowthistle, Prickly	<i>Sonchus asper</i>			
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>			
Purslane				
Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>			
Horse	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>			
Radish, Wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>			
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>			
Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>			
Russian Thistle	<i>Salsola iberica</i>			
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>			
Smartweeds				
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>			
Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>			
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>			
Spotted Spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>			
Spurred Anoda	<i>Anoda cristata</i>			
Tropic Croton	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>			
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>			
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>			
Waterhemp				
Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>			
Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>			
White Cockle	<i>Silene latifolia</i>			
Wild Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>			
Wormwood, Biennial	<i>Artemisia biennis</i>			
Yellow Rocket	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>			

continued

Table 6. Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *Chateau* Herbicide (continued)

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES				
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	CHATEAU HERBICIDE RATE
GRASS WEED SPECIES		Up to 5%	All Soil Types	4 fl oz/A
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>			
Bluegrass, Annual	<i>Poa annua</i>			
Crabgrass, Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>			
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>			
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>			
Lovegrass, California	<i>Eragrostis diffusa</i>			
Panicums				
Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>			
Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>			
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>			
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>			

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN PEANUT

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of *Chateau* Herbicide per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not irrigate when peanuts are cracking.
- Do not graze treated fields or feed treated hay to livestock.

Many weather related factors, including high wind, splashing or heavy rains or cool conditions at or near peanut emergence, may result in peanut injury in fields treated with *Chateau* Herbicide. On occasion this has resulted in a delay in maturity or even a slight decrease in yield.

WIND MANAGEMENT

In areas where shallow cultivation is used between rows to reduce wind-borne sand damage to peanuts, weed control from *Chateau* Herbicide may be reduced.

TIMING TO PEANUTS

Chateau Herbicide may be applied to peanuts prior to planting or preemergence (after planting). Preemergence applications of *Chateau* Herbicide must be made within 2 days after planting and prior to peanut emergence. Application after the peanuts have begun to crack, or are emerged, will result in severe crop injury. Do not make an application when peanuts have begun to crack. Select *Chateau* Herbicide rate from Table 1 according to anticipated weed spectrum.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Burndown – Preemergence to Peanuts, Postemergence to Weeds

Chateau Herbicide applied as part of a burndown program, may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in postemergence burndown of many annual and perennial weeds where peanuts will be planted directly into a stale seedbed, cover crop or in previous crop residues. Apply *Chateau* Herbicide before planting, during planting or after planting, but before the crop emerges. For control of emerged weeds, tank mix *Chateau* Herbicide with glyphosate. Refer to glyphosate label for labeled rate and application pressure. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. *Chateau* Herbicide tank mixes applied to assist in the control of emerged weeds must be applied with an adjuvant, such as a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v or a crop oil concentrate or a methylated seed oil at 1 to 2 pt/A. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 lb/A or 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qt/A) may be added to increase herbicidal activity.

Preemergence (conventional tillage) applications of *Chateau* Herbicide must be applied prior to weed emergence.

ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL: SEQUENTIAL

Chateau Herbicide may be applied sequentially following a preplant incorporated application of trifluralin (states of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas only), Sonalan[®], Dual[®] (metolachlor), pendimethalin or Frontier.

ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL: TANK MIXED

Chateau Herbicide can be tank mixed with alachlor, metolachlor or Frontier for additional grass and broadleaf weed control. *Chateau* Herbicide can also be tank mixed with pendimethalin or Sonalan in states where they are labeled, provided overhead irrigation guidelines on the pendimethalin and/or Sonalan labels are followed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SOYBEAN

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 3 oz of *Chateau* Herbicide per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not tank mix *Chateau* Herbicide with acetochlor (Warrant[®]), alachlor (Micro-Tech[®]), flufenacet (Axiom, Domain), metolachlor (Dual[®] Magnum, Dual [®]II Magnum, Boundary[®]) or dimethenamid (Frontier or Outlook) within 14 days of planting soybeans, unless soybeans are planted under no-till or minimum tillage conditions on wheat stubble or no-till field corn stubble. Do not irrigate when soybeans are cracking.
- Do not graze treated fields or feed treated hay to livestock.

TIMING TO SOYBEANS

Chateau Herbicide may be applied to soybeans prior to planting or preemergence (after planting). Preemergence application of *Chateau* Herbicide must be made within 3 days after planting and prior to soybean emergence. Application after the soybeans have begun to crack, or are emerged, will result in severe crop injury. Do not make an application when soybeans have begun to crack. Select *Chateau* Herbicide rate from Table 1 according to anticipated weed spectrum.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Burndown – Preemergence to Soybeans, Postemergence to Weeds

Chateau Herbicide, applied as part of a burndown program, may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in postemergence burndown of many annual and perennial weeds where soybeans will be planted directly into a stale seedbed, cover crop or in previous crop residues. For control of emerged weeds, choose the most appropriate tank mix partner from Table 7. Apply *Chateau* Herbicide with ground equipment before planting, during planting or within 3 days after planting, **but before the crop emerges**. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. Refer to tank mix partner's label for application pressure. All *Chateau* Herbicide tank mixes applied to assist in the control of emerged weeds must be applied with crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil at 1 to 2 pt/A or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v.

INCREASING SPEED OF GLYPHOSATE BURNDOWN ACTIVITY

Chateau Herbicide at rates as low as 1 fl oz/A, may be tank mixed with glyphosate (Roundup[®]) to increase the speed of burndown activity compared to glyphosate applied alone. Residual weed control will not be provided at rates lower than 2 fl oz/A; however, suppression of the weeds in Table 2, may occur at *Chateau* Herbicide rates as low as 1 fl oz/A.

TANK MIXES

Chateau Herbicide may be tank mixed with the herbicides listed in Table 7 for increased burndown activity, additional residual broadleaf and/or additional grass control. Refer to tank mix partner's label for approved adjuvant.

Table 7. Tank Mix Partners for Control of Emerged Weeds in Reduced Tillage Soybeans

TANK MIX PARTNER	TARGET WEEDS ¹
2,4-D LVE	Marestail Giant Ragweed Dandelion
paraquat	Annual Grasses Henbit
glyphosate	General Burndown
Select Max®	Annual Grasses
Scepter® 70 DG	Cocklebur Common Sunflower
Weedmaster®	Marestail Giant Ragweed Dandelion

¹Refer to tank mix product labels for control of emerged weeds.

ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL BROADLEAF CONTROL

Chateau Herbicide can be tank mixed with metribuzin, FirstRate®, Lorox®, Pursuit Plus®, Python®, Squadron®, Scepter or Steel® for additional broadleaf control.

ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL

Chateau Herbicide can be tank mixed with pendimethalin or Command® for additional grass control. Tank mixes with flufenacet (Axiom or Domain), metolachlor (Dual products or Boundary), dimethenamid (Frontier or Outlook) or alachlor (Micro-Tech or IntRRo®), may result in severe injury to soybeans when application is followed by prolonged periods of cool wet weather and must not be used with *Chateau* Herbicide, unless supplemental labeling, provided by Valent U.S.A. Corporation, is followed.

ROUNDUP READY PROGRAM

Chateau Herbicide may be applied as part of a burndown program or preemergence in conventional tillage programs, at 2 to 3 fl oz/A to reduce early season weed competition from waterhemp, velvetleaf, nightshade and morningglories as well as other weeds listed in Tables 2 and 3 in Roundup Ready programs. A sequential post emergence application of glyphosate will be required to control weeds not controlled by *Chateau* Herbicide.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN ALMOND, GRAPE, PISTACHIO AND NON-BEARING FRUIT AND NUT TREES

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 12 fl oz of *Chateau* Herbicide per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 24 fl oz of *Chateau* Herbicide per acre during a 12 month period,
- Do not make a sequential application within 30 days of the first application, except nut trees, do not make a sequential application within 60 days of the first application.
- Use a maximum *Chateau* Herbicide rate of 6 fl oz/A per application on any soil that has a sand plus gravel content over 80% if bushes, trees or vines are less than 3 years of age. (Two applications of 6 fl oz/A in a 12 month period can still be made as long as there have been 60 days between applications).
- Do not apply to farm alleys or roads where traffic may result in treated dust settling onto crops or other desirable vegetation.
- Do not apply within 300 yards of non-dormant pears.
- Raise mower height during all mowing to reduce dust. Dust created by mowing can drift onto desirable vegetation resulting in injury.
- Do not apply to powdery soils or soils that are susceptible to wind displacement unless irrigation can be applied immediately after application.
- [Do not mow treated areas between bud break and final harvest. Dust created by mowing may drift onto desirable vegetation resulting in injury.]
- Do not apply to almond or pistachio trees established less than one year, unless protected from spray contact by non-porous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.
- Do not apply flowering unless hooded or shielded application equipment and applicator can ensure spray drift will not come in contact with crop fruit or forage.
- Do not make sequential application within 60 days of first application.
- Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.
- Follow the most restrictive label limitations and precautions of the tank mix product(s) being used.
- Avoid direct or indirect spray contact to foliage and green bark (non-barked trunk and non-barked vines with the exception of undesirable suckers).

Direct *Chateau* Herbicide and *Chateau* Herbicide tank mixes at the base of the trunk. Avoid direct or indirect spray contact to foliage and green bark (non-barked trunk).

For almond, grape, pistachio and non-bearing fruit and nut trees, apply *Chateau* Herbicide as a uniform broadcast application to the orchard or vineyard floor or as a uniform band directed at the base of the trunk or vine. The preferred application timing for *Chateau* Herbicide is in the fall to maximize the potential for rainfall to activate and set the herbicide. Do not apply over the top of crop or allow spray to come in contact with crop as a result of application or drift.

Preemergence Application

Apply 6 to 12 fl oz (0.188 to 0.38 lb ai/A) of *Chateau* Herbicide per broadcast acre as a preemergence application. Preemergence (to weed emergence) make applications of *Chateau* Herbicide to a weed-free soil surface. Preemergence applications of *Chateau* Herbicide must be completed prior to weed emergence. Moisture is necessary to activate *Chateau* Herbicide on soil for residual weed control. Dry weather following application of *Chateau* Herbicide may reduce effectiveness. However, when adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, *Chateau* Herbicide will control susceptible germinating weeds.

Postemergence Application

Apply 6 to 12 fl oz (0.188 to 0.38 lb ai/A) of *Chateau* Herbicide per broadcast acre plus an adjuvant (0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant or 1 qt/A crop oil concentrate). The addition of an adjuvant enhances *Chateau* Herbicide activity on emerged weeds. Thorough spray coverage is necessary to maximize the postemergence activity of *Chateau* Herbicide.

Refer to Table 8 for weeds controlled by the residual activity of *Chateau* Herbicide. Tank mix *Chateau* Herbicide with a labeled burndown herbicide for control of the emerged weeds listed in Table 9. Refer to tank mix partner's label for additional weed species and increased weed heights claimed. Refer to tank mix partner's label for additional restrictions, including minimum carrier volume and crops in which tank mix partner may be used. Burndown tank mix partners include glyphosate, paraquat, 2,4-D and Rely®. Do not use tank mixes with glyphosate or 2,4-D containing products during the period after bloom through final harvest to ensure crop safety from drift.

Residual weed control will be reduced if vegetation prevents the *Chateau* Herbicide from reaching the soil surface. If vegetation is heavy, use a burndown herbicide with *Chateau* Herbicide and make a sequential *Chateau* Herbicide application prior to the emergence of new weeds.

Carrier Volume and Spray Pressure

To ensure thorough coverage in burndown applications, use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. Use higher gallonage if dense vegetation or heavy crop residue is present.

Select nozzles to meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure guidelines.

Banded Application

Rates listed in Table 9, *Weeds Controlled by Postemergence Activity of Chateau Herbicide Tank Mixes*, refer to a broadcast application covering the entire acre. Refer to the Band Application table in Use Information section to calculate amount needed per acre when making a banded application.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR GRAPES

- Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.
- Do not apply to grapes established less than 2 years unless they are trellised at least 3 ft from the soil surface or are protected from spray contact by non-porous wrap, grow tubes or waxed containers.
- Do not apply to grapes that are not trellised or staked unless they are free standing.
- Avoid direct or indirect spray contact to foliage and green bark (non-barked vines, with the exception of undesirable suckers).
- New plantings of "own-rooted varieties", such as Concord, must be planted so that all roots are a minimum 8 inches below the soil surface to be treated. In some situations, this may require hilling soil around newly planted vines so that the settled depth of the hill will be 4 to 5 inches above the vineyard floor.

Juice, Raisin and Wine Grapes

- Do not apply during the period after bud break through final harvest, unless using shielded application equipment and applicator can ensure spray drift will not come in contact with crop fruit or foliage. Do not make shielded applications during this time period with glyphosate or products containing glyphosate.

Table Grapes

- *Chateau* Herbicide may be applied during the period following final harvest up to bud break.
- Do not apply after bud break.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR ALMOND AND PISTACHIO

- **California only:** For almonds in the counties of Merced, San Joaquin and Stanislaus, follow supplemental labeling provided by Valent U.S.A. Corporation.
- For almond and pistachio apply after bud break through final harvest using shielded application equipment if the applicator can ensure the spray drift will not come into contact with non-target vegetation, crop fruit and/or foliage. Shielded application equipment is not required if the following application parameters are followed:
 - Application pressure (at boom) < 30 PSI.
 - Application speed < 5 MPH.
 - Applicator can ensure the spray drift will not come into contact with non-target vegetation, crop fruit and/or foliage.
- Do not apply within 60 days prior to harvest.
- Do not apply to trees established less than one year, unless protected from spray contact by non-porous wraps, grow tubes, paint or waxed containers.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR NON-BEARING FRUIT AND NUT TREES

- Do not apply more than 12 fl oz of *Chateau* Herbicide per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 24 fl oz of *Chateau* Herbicide per acre during a 12 month period.
- Do not harvest fruit from treated trees within one year of application.
- Do not apply to trees established less than one year, unless protected from spray contact by non-porous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers.
- Do not apply during the period after flowering through leaf drop, unless using shielded application equipment and the applicator can ensure spray drift will not come in contact with the crop foliage.

Table 8. Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of *Chateau* Herbicide

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES				
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	CHATEAU HERBICIDE RATE
Bristly Starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	Up to 10% ¹	All Soil Types ²	Grapes, Almond, Pistachio and Non-Bearing Fruit Trees 6 to 12 fl oz/A ² To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>			
Chickweeds				
Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>			
Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>			
Coffee Senna	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>			
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>			
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>			
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>			
False Chamomile	<i>Tripleurospermum maritima</i>			
Filaree				
Redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>			
Whitestem	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>			
Fiddleneck, Coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>			
Fleabane, Hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>			
Field Pennycress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>			
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>			
Florida Pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>			
Golden Crownbeard	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>			
Groundsel, Common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>			
Hairy Indigo	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>			
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>			
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>			
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>			
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>			
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>			
Mallow				
Common (Cheeseweed)	<i>Malva neglecta</i>			
Little				
Horseweed/Marestail	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>			
Mayweed/False Chamomile	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>			
Morningglories				
Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriuscula</i>			
Ivyleaf				
Red/Scarlet	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>			
Smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>			
Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>			

continued

¹*Chateau* Herbicide can be used on soils with greater than 10% organic matter; however, length of residual control may be shorter than on soils with lower organic matter content.

²Use a maximum *Chateau* Herbicide rate of 6 fl oz/A per application on any soil that has a sand plus gravel content over 80% if bushes, trees or vines are under 3 years of age.

Table 8. Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of *Chateau* Herbicide (continued)

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES				
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	CHATEAU HERBICIDE RATE
Mustards		Up to 10% ¹	All Soil Types ²	Grapes, Almond, Pistachio and Non-Bearing Fruit Trees 6 to 12 fl oz/A ² To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A
London Rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>			
Tansey	<i>Desurainia pinnata</i>			
Tumble	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>			
Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>			
Nettle, Burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>			
Nightshades				
Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>			
Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>			
Hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>			
Pigweeds				
Palmer Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>			
Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>			
Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>			
Spiny Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>			
Tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>			
Prickly Lettuce (China Lettuce)	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>			
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>			
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>			
Purslane				
Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>			
Horse	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>			
Radish, Wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>			
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>			
Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata var menziessi.</i>			
Redweed	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>			
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>			
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>			
Sowthistle, Annual ³	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>			
Spotted Spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>			
Spurred Anoda	<i>Anoda cristata</i>			
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola iberica</i>			
Tropic Croton	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>			
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>			
Waterhemp				
Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>			
Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>			
Wild Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>			
White Cockle	<i>Silene latifolia</i>			
Wormwood, Biennial	<i>Artemisia biennis</i>			
Yellow Rocket	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>			

continued

¹*Chateau* Herbicide can be used on soils with greater than 10% organic matter; however, length of residual control may be shorter than on soils with lower organic matter content.

²Use a maximum *Chateau* Herbicide rate of 6 fl oz/A per application on any soil that has a sand plus gravel content over 80% if bushes, trees or vines are under 3 years of age.

³Except CA

Table 8. Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of *Chateau* Herbicide (continued)

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES				
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	CHATEAU HERBICIDE RATE
GRASS WEED SPECIES		Up to 10% ¹	All Soil Types ²	Grapes, Almond, Pistachio, and Non-Bearing Fruit and Nut Trees 6 to 12 fl oz/A ² To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>			
Bluegrass, Annual	<i>Poa annua</i>			
Crabgrass				
Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>			
Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>			
Foxtails				
Bristly	<i>Setaria verticillata</i>			
Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>			
Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>			
Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>			
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>			
Guineagrass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>			
Johnsongrass, Seedling	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>			
Lovegrass, California	<i>Eragrostis diffusa</i>			
Panicum				
Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>			
Texas	<i>Panicum texaum</i>			
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>			
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>			

¹*Chateau* Herbicide can be used on soils with greater than 10%; however, length of residual control may be shorter than on soils with lower organic matter content.

²Use a maximum *Chateau* Herbicide rate of 6 fl oz/A per application on any soil that has a sand plus gravel content over 80% if trees or vines are under 3 years of age.

Table 9. Weeds Controlled by Postemergence Activity of Chateau Herbicide Tank mixes

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES			
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	WEED HEIGHT/LENGTH (inches)	CHATEAU HERBICIDE RATE
Bindweed, Field ¹	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	8	6 to 12 fl oz/A
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	4	
Chickweeds			
Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	4	
Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	4	
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	4	
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf ²	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	12	
Filaree			
Broadleaf	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	4	
Redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	4	
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	2	
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	8	
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	4	
Morningglories			
Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriuscula</i>	4	
Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	4	
Pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	6	
Red/Scarlet	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>	4	
Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	4	
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	6	
Pigweeds			
Palmer Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	6	
Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	
Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	
Plantain, Broadleaf	<i>Plantago major</i>	6	
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	6	
Purslanes			
Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	4	
Rock	<i>Calandrinia</i> spp.	2	
Ragweeds			
Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	2	
Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	4	
Rice Flatsedge	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	4	
Sicklepod	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	4	
Smartweeds			
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	4	
Pale	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	4	
Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	4	
Spotted Spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	4	
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	4	
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	4	
Waterhemp			
Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	2	
Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	2	

¹ Chateau Herbicide will only provide control of the above ground portion of bindweed. Repeated applications will be needed to control regrowth.

² For acceptable control, cutleaf eveningprimrose must be 12 inches or less and in the rosette stage. Add a Crop oil concentrate, at 1 pt/A, or non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v, to glyphosate tank mixes for cutleaf eveningprimrose control, including glyphosate formulations that contain a built-in adjuvant system.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE TO MAINTAIN BARE GROUND ON NON-CROP AREAS OF FARMS, ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply to farm alleys or roads where traffic may result in treated dust settling onto crops or other desirable vegetation.
- Do not apply to ditch banks.

Chateau Herbicide, when used as directed, can be used on farms, orchards and vineyards for non-selective vegetation control to maintain bare ground non-crop areas that must be kept weed free. Follow all applicable directions as outlined above under General Information.

Chateau Herbicide offers residual and postemergence control of susceptible broadleaf and grass weeds as well as an additional mode of action to assist in the control of ALS (acetolactate synthase) resistant weeds. *Chateau* Herbicide can be tank mixed with the herbicides listed in Table 10 for increased residual or postemergence control. The length of residual control is dependent on the rate of applied as well as on rainfall and temperature conditions. Length of residual control will decrease as temperature and precipitation increase. *Chateau* Herbicide rates of 6 to 12 fl oz/A are required to provide residual control of the weeds listed in Table 1.

Preemergence Application

Apply 6 to 12 fl oz (0.188 to 0.38 lb ai/A) of *Chateau* Herbicide per broadcast acre as a preemergence application. Make preemergence (to weed emergence) applications of *Chateau* Herbicide to a weed free soil surface. Preemergence applications of *Chateau* Herbicide must be completed prior to weed emergence. Moisture is necessary to activate *Chateau* Herbicide on soil for residual weed control. Dry weather following application of *Chateau* Herbicide may reduce effectiveness. However, when adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, *Chateau* Herbicide will control susceptible germinating weeds.

Postemergence Application

Apply 8 to 12 fl oz (0.25 to 0.38 lb ai/A) of *Chateau* Herbicide per broadcast acre plus an adjuvant (0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant or 1 qt/A crop oil concentrate). The addition of an adjuvant enhances *Chateau* Herbicide activity on emerged weeds. Thorough spray coverage is necessary to maximize the postemergence activity of *Chateau* Herbicide. Emerged weeds are controlled postemergence with *Chateau* Herbicide, however, translocation of *Chateau* Herbicide within a weed is limited, and control is affected by spray coverage and by the addition of an adjuvant. The most effective postemergence weed control with *Chateau* Herbicide occurs when applied in combination with a surfactant to weeds less than 2 inches in height. Use a tank mix partner in combination with *Chateau* Herbicide for the postemergence control of weeds larger than 2 inches. Some tank mix partners are listed in Table 10.

IMPORTANT: Completely read and follow the label of any potential tank mix partner with *Chateau* Herbicide. When using tank mixtures, use conditions must be in accordance with the most restrictive of the label limitations and precautions on either herbicide label.

Table 10. Tank Mix Combinations to Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas

Glyphosate	Paraquat	Rely
------------	----------	------

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Keep pesticide in original container.

Store in a cool, dry, secure place.

Do not put formulation or dilute spray solution into food or drink containers.

Do not contaminate food or foodstuffs.

Do not store or transport near feed or food.

Not for use on storage in or around the home.

For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night **(800) 892-0099**.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING

Container Disposal language for container sizes less than 5 gal

[Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.]

Container Disposal language for container greater than 5 gal of 50 lb

[Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.]

©2015 Valent U.S.A. Corporation

Chateau, Cobra, Phoenix and *Select Max* are trademark and registered trademarks of Valent U.S.A. Corporation

Valent Tank Cleaner is a product of Valent U.S.A. Corporation

Classic and Lorox are trademarks and registered trademarks of E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company

Command is a registered trademark of FMC Corporation

Axiom and Rely are registered trademarks of Bayer

Banvel, Pursuit, Scepter, Squadron, Steel and Weedmaster are registered trademarks of BASF

Boundary, Dual Magnum and Dual II Magnum are registered trademarks of Syngenta

FirstRate, Python, Sonalan and Surpass are registered trademarks of Dow AgroSciences LLC

Frontier, Outlook, and Raptor are registered trademarks of BASF Ag

Harness, IntRRo, Lasso, Micro-Tech, Roundup, Roundup Ready, Roundup Original and Warrant are registered trademarks of Monsanto Co.

Manufactured for:

Valent U.S.A. Corporation

P.O. Box 8025

Walnut Creek, CA 94596-8025

Made in U.S.A.

EPA Reg. No. 59639-127

EPA Est.

059639-000127.20150225.CHA.AMEND.update