



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
 Office of Pesticide Programs  
 Registration Division (7505P)  
 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.  
 Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

83529-122

Date of Issuance:

6/29/20

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration  
 Reregistration  
 (under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% +  
 Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Sharda USA, LLC  
 c/o Wagner Regulatory Associates, Inc.  
 P.O. Box 640  
 Hockessin, DE 19707

**Note:** Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Signature of Approving Official:

Erik Kraft, Product Manager 24  
 Fungicide Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

6/29/20

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
  - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 83529-122.”
3. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

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.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 11/12/2019

If you have any questions, please contact Marc Sheahin by phone at 703-347-8639, or via email at [sheahin.marc@epa.gov](mailto:sheahin.marc@epa.gov).

Enclosure

[MASTER LABEL]



FLUAZIFOP-P-BUTYL	GROUP <b>1</b>	HERBICIDES
FENOXAPROP-P-ETHYL		

# Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC

## ABN: Superio Mexcla

**A Post-Emergence Herbicide for Control of Annual and Perennial Grass Weeds**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Fluazifop-P-butyl: Butyl (R)-2-[4-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]oxy]phenoxy]propanoate ..... 24.15%

Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl: (+)-ethyl-2-[4-[6-(chloro-2-benzoxazolyl)oxy]phenoxy]propanoate ..... 6.76%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS\*:** ..... 69.09%**TOTAL:** ..... **100.00%**

\*Contains aromatic petroleum distillates.

Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC contains 2 lbs. (+) isomer (fluazifop-P-butyl) and 0.56 lb. fenoxaprop-P-ethyl active ingredient per gallon.

**WT. BY %**

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

## CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.

(If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF SWALLOWED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately call a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>Do not give any liquid to the person.</li> <li>Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 eye.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF INHALED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at <b>1-800-222-1222</b> .	
<b>Note to Physician:</b> Contains petroleum distillates - vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	

[Optional referral statements when booklets and container labels are used:]

[See label booklet for [additional] [complete] [First Aid,] [Precautionary Statements,] [Directions For Use,] and [Storage and Disposal.]

EPA Reg. No. 83529-XXX

EPA Est. No. XXXXX-XX-XXX

Net Contents: \_\_\_\_\_ [Gals./L.]

Manufactured for:

**Sharda USA LLC** 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A  
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

Sale, use, and distribution of this product in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in the State of New York is prohibited.

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

#### CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin or swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Do not get on skin or on clothing. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid breathing spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

**Applicators and handlers (other than mixers and loaders) must wear:**

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves including barrier laminate or Viton  $\geq 14$  mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

**Mixers and Loaders for aerial application must wear:**

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Socks
- Chemical resistant footwear
- Chemical-resistant gloves including barrier laminate or Viton  $\geq 14$  mils

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

#### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

**Users should:**

- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. For terrestrial uses: do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

**NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY:** This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

#### Groundwater Advisory

Fluazifop-p-butyl is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

#### Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of fluazifop-p-butyl from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

#### PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

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 24 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, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or Viton  $\geq$ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Eye protection

#### NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not treat areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. Do not allow entry into treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Warnings must include the following information:

- **CAUTION:** Area treated with **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. In case of accidental exposure to pesticide spray, wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If in eyes, flush with plenty of water. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

#### PRODUCT INFORMATION

**Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** is a systemic herbicide which travels from the treated foliage down into the shoots, roots, rhizomes, stolons, and growing points of treated grass weeds. This product is a selective herbicide for post-emergence use on soybeans, cotton, and highway rights-of-way that provides control of annual and perennial grass weeds in conventional tillage, minimum tillage, and no-tillage planting. Applications of **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** may be used for control of emerged grass weeds before, during or after planting or after harvest of soybeans or cotton. Broadleaf weeds and sedges (nutgrass) will not be controlled with applications of **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC**.

For optimum performance, thorough coverage of all weed plant foliage is important, as well as, treating young, actively-growing weeds that are free from stress induced by the following: moisture, temperature, low soil fertility, mechanical means, or chemical injury. Evidence of control is shown when treated grass weeds stop growing soon after application, there is loss of vigor, yellowing and/or reddening, and eventual death of treated grasses. These typical signs are usually seen within 7 days following treatment, but timing may vary based on grass weed species and environmental conditions.

**Rainfastness** - Rain or irrigation following application of **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** one hour or more after application will not reduce activity of the product due to its immediate absorption by grass foliage. The most restrictive rainfast statement must be followed when tank mixing broadleaf herbicides.

#### Use Precautions:

- Make applications to actively growing grasses.
- Make applications to grasses at the rates according to the growth stages outlined in Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5.
- Make applications at the highest specified rate when the first grass weed species in a mixed grass weed population reaches the specified growth stage for treatment.
- For optimal performance, make applications within 7 days of irrigation.
- Optimal control for perennial grasses can be obtained when rhizomes or stolons are cut up by pre-plant tillage practices (disking, plowing, etc.), which stimulates maximum emergence of grass shoots.
- Follow spray drift management techniques to avoid drift to all other crops and non-target areas. Grass crops are highly susceptible to **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC**. Avoid application when wind velocity exceeds 15 mph.
- Tank mixes of **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** with other pesticides, liquid fertilizers or other additives except as specified on this label or on approved Sharda USA LLC supplemental labels may result in tank mix incompatibility, unsatisfactory performance and/or crop injury.
- Thoroughly clean spray tank with water and a commercial tank cleaner before and after each use.

**Use Restrictions:**

- **DO NOT** plant rotational grass crops including corn, sorghum, and cereals within 60 days of last application of **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC**.
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** if rainfall is expected within 1 hour.
- **DO NOT** make ground or aerial applications during temperature inversions.
- **DO NOT** make applications to grasses which are stressed due to moisture, temperature, low soil fertility, mechanical or chemical injury.
- **Chemigation - DO NOT** apply **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** through any type of irrigation system.

**Use Restrictions - Soybeans and Cotton:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 24 fl. oz. per acre (0.375 lb. Fluazifop/A and 0.105 lb. Fenoxaprop/A) per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed single application rate of 24 fl. oz. (0.375 lb. Fluazifop and 0.105 lb. Fenoxaprop) per acre.
- **DO NOT** exceed 2 applications per year when using reduced rates.
- **DO NOT** harvest crop within 90 days of last application (PHI)
- **DO NOT** make a second application within 4 weeks of the first application.
- **DO NOT** make applications to cotton after boll set.
- **DO NOT** make applications of **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** once blooming has begun for soybeans.
- **DO NOT** graze or harvest for forage or hay.

**WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT**

FLUAZIFOP-P-BUTYL	GROUP 1	HERBICIDES
FENOXAPROP-P-ETHYL		

**Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** contains the active ingredient fluazifop-p-butyl and fenoxaprop-p-ethyl which are classified as a Group 1 herbicides. Herbicide resistance is defined as the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type. In a plant, resistance may be naturally occurring or induced by such techniques as genetic engineering or selection of variants produced by tissue culture or mutagenesis. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** and other Group 1 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 1 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 1 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 **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** or other Group 1 herbicides.

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method including hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed. If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

**Best Management Practices for Resistance Management:**

- Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.
- To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible, incorporate multiple weed-control practices, including mechanical cultivation, biological management practices and crop rotation.
- Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action of different management practices.
- To the extent possible, do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.
- Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. **DO NOT** use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.

Users should scout before and after application. Users should report lack of performance to registrant or their representative.

Contact your local sales representative, extension agent, or certified crop advisors to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOA's have been found in your region. **DO NOT** assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple mechanisms of action.

Co-formulated active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product.

#### MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

##### Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

##### Ground Boom Applications:

- User must apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 ft. above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 ft. above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

#### SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. Make applications only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. The applicator and grower are responsible for considering all of these factors when making decision to apply this product.

#### IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

#### Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream and never downward more than 45° produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Spray Nozzle** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift, but may reduce coverage and weed control.

#### Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles** - Follow nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

#### BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

#### RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aurally to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

#### SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

#### SWATH ADJUSTMENT

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

### TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

### TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

### WIND

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3 - 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

### APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Make applications to actively growing grasses with complete coverage of all grass weed foliage for effective product performance. Avoid application when young actively growing grass weeds are under stress from low soil moisture, extreme temperatures, low soil fertility, mechanical, or chemical injury.

### Spray Additives

A spray mixture may only include crop oil concentrate, nonionic surfactants and other adjuvants cleared for use on growing crops. Under dry conditions, crop oil concentrate is the preferred adjuvant.

Always add one of the following during tank mixing:

- **Crop Oil Concentrate (COC)** – For ground applications, a non-phytotoxic crop oil concentrate or once-refined vegetable oil concentrate containing 15 - 20% approved emulsifier, at 0.5 - 1% v/v (0.5 - 1 gal. per 100 gals.) in the finished spray. For aerial applications, crop oil concentrate (COC) a 1 pint per acre.
- **Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)** – For ground application, a nonionic surfactant containing at least 75% surface-active agent, at 0.25 - 0.5% v/v (1 - 2 qts. per 100 gals.) in the finished spray volume. For aerial application, add surfactant at 1 pint per acre.
- **Other Adjuvants** – Other adjuvants than those listed above may be used if the product meets the below criteria:
  1. Contains only EPA exempt ingredients.
  2. Does not cause phytotoxicity to the target crop.
  3. Is compatible in the tank mixture.
  4. Is supported for use locally with **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** on the specified crop with proven field trials and/or through university and Cooperative Extension guidance.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

### GROUND APPLICATIONS

Mix **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** and crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant with water according to the amounts shown in Table 1. Spray to obtain complete coverage, but **DO NOT** spray to runoff. If necessary, repeat application can be made according to label directions.

**Table 1. Spot Spray Mixing Directions**

To Make This Spray Volume	Add These Amounts			
	Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC	Crop Vegetable Oil Concentrate	or	Nonionic Surfactant
1 gal.	0.75 fl. oz. (1.5 tbsp.)	1.5 fl. oz.	or	0.5 fl. oz.
10 gals.	6.5 fl. oz.	13 fl. oz.	or	3 fl. oz.
25 gals.	1 pt.	1 qt.	or	0.5 pt.
50 gals.	1 qt.	2 qts.	or	1 pt.

### Nozzle Selection

Use flat fan nozzles as they will result in the most effective application of **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC**. Flood nozzles are generally not preferred because they produce large uneven droplets. Use of other nozzles may result in reduced grass control due to inadequate coverage. **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** with recirculating sprayers, rope-wick applicators, controlled droplet applicators (CDA) or any similar devices.

### Spray Volume and Pressure



Apply **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** with sufficient spray volume and pressure to ensure thorough coverage of the target grasses. Use spray pressures of 30-60 PSI at the nozzle tip to make applications using 5-40 gallons per acre. In situations where the weed foliage is dense, use 60 PSI and minimum of 20 gallons per acre.

### Band Applications

Complete weed coverage is important for control. Optimal coverage is obtained with a minimum of 2 nozzles, 1 directed to each side of the planted row. It is not advised to make application of this product with a single nozzle directed over the top of the row. Cultivation of untreated areas may be necessary after band applications. To reduce dust in the spray area, when making band applications and cultivating in the same operation, position nozzles ahead of the cultivation equipment. Dust can reduce weed coverage, and thus reduce weed control.

Calculate the amount of herbicide and water volume needed for band treatment by the following formulas:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate per Acre} = \text{Band Herbicide Rate per Acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Volume per Acre} = \text{Band Water Volume per Acre}$$

**DO NOT** make band applications to perennial grasses as reinfestation of the treated band from the untreated middle may occur.

### AERIAL APPLICATION

Complete weed coverage is important for control. Use minimum of 5 gallons per acre must be applied. When grass foliage is dense, use a minimum of 10 gallons per acre to ensure coverage of weed foliage.

### Timing

Apply **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** to actively growing grasses for optimal control of susceptible grasses before they exceed the listed growth stages shown on this label. Refer to Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 for specific directions on use rates and weed growth stages.

### Cultivation

**DO NOT** cultivate treated grasses 7 days before or 7 days following application of **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** as this may lead to reduced weed control. Cultivation 14 to 21 days following application of **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** may help with weed control.

## ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL GRASS WEED CONTROL FOR COTTON & SOYBEANS

### REGION 1

**Cotton** – Applications of **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** can be made at listed use rates in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma (east of Interstate 35), South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas (east of Interstate 35), and Virginia

**Soybeans** – Applications of **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** can be made at listed use rates in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma (east of Interstate 35), Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas (east of Interstate 35), Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin

**Table 2. Annual Grass Control Use Rate Directions for Cotton & Soybeans - Region 1**

Annual Grass Species*		Height (Inches)	Special Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC Rate - When Used Alone**	Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC Rate - When Used Alone	Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC Rate - When Tank Mixed**
Common Name	Scientific Name				
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	2 - 4	6 fl. oz./A	8 fl. oz./A	8 - 12 fl. oz./A
Brome, Downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	2 - 6	–	6 fl. oz./A	6 - 10 fl. oz./A
Crabgrass species	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.	1 - 4	–	8 fl. oz./A	8 - 12 fl. oz./A
Cupgrass, Woolly	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	2 - 4	–	8 fl. oz./A	8 - 12 fl. oz./A
Foxtails					
Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	2 - 8	6 fl. oz./A	7 fl. oz./A	7 - 12 fl. oz./A
Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	2 - 4	6 fl. oz./A	8 fl. oz./A	8 - 12 fl. oz./A
Yellow	<i>Setaria pumila</i>	2 - 4	6 fl. oz./A	8 fl. oz./A	8 - 12 fl. oz./A
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	2 - 4	–	8 fl. oz./A	8 - 12 fl. oz./A
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>	4 - 24	–	6 fl. oz./A	6 - 10 fl. oz./A
Johnsongrass, Seedling	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	2 - 8	–	6 fl. oz./A	6 - 10 fl. oz./A
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>	2 - 3	–	8 fl. oz./A	8 - 12 fl. oz./A
Oats, Wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>	2 - 6	–	8 fl. oz./A	8 - 12 fl. oz./A
Panicum					

Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	2 - 6	—	8 fl. oz./A	8 - 12 fl. oz./A
Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	2 - 8	—	8 fl. oz./A	8 - 12 fl. oz./A
Proso Millet, Wild	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	4 - 8	—	6 fl. oz./A	
Rice, Red	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	0.5 - 3	—	10 - 12 fl. oz./A	10 - 12 fl. oz./A
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	2 - 4	—	8 fl. oz./A	8 - 12 fl. oz./A
Sandbur					
Field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	2 - 4	—	8 fl. oz./A	8 - 12 fl. oz./A
Southern	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	2 - 6	—	8 fl. oz./A	8 - 12 fl. oz./A
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	6 - 12	—	6 fl. oz./A	6 - 10 fl. oz./A
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	2 - 4	—	8 - 10 fl. oz./A	10 - 12 fl. oz./A
Sorghum Alnum	<i>Sorghum alnum</i>	6 - 12	—	6 fl. oz./A	6 - 10 fl. oz./A
Volunteer Cereals					
Volunteer Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	2 - 6	—	8 fl. oz./A	8 - 12 fl. oz./A
Volunteer Corn <sup>1,2</sup>	<i>Zea mays</i>	12 - 24	4 fl. oz./A	6 fl. oz./A	6 - 10 fl. oz./A
Volunteer Milo	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	6 - 12	—	6 fl. oz./A	6 - 10 fl. oz./A
Volunteer Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>	2 - 6	—	8 fl. oz./A	8 - 12 fl. oz./A
Volunteer Rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>	2 - 6	—	8 fl. oz./A	8 - 12 fl. oz./A
Volunteer Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	2 - 6	—	8 fl. oz./A	8 - 12 fl. oz./A
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	2 - 4	—	8 fl. oz./A	8 - 12 fl. oz./A

\*Retreatment at the directed rate may be necessary to control later germinating grasses or if regrowth occurs.

\*\*Reduced Rates – Rates of **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** per acre can be reduced to the rates listed for species indicated when following conditions are met (if the conditions below do not exist, use the high rate for the species indicated):

- Soil and humidity conditions are favorable, typically a few days after rainfall or irrigation. Avoid extreme air temperatures).
- Application at earliest growth stages indicated on rate tables.
- Application is made in highly competitive crop stands (ex. narrow row or drilled soybeans), or where cultivation is planned.
- Application when weed density is light to moderate
- Application with 1% v/v crop oil concentrate only.

<sup>1</sup>Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC will provide suppression of sethoxydim-resistant volunteer corn.

<sup>2</sup>Includes control of glyphosate-resistant; glufosinate-resistant; and imazethapyr-resistant varieties of volunteer corn.

6 fl oz/A = 0.094 lbs Fluazifop/A and 0.026 lbs Fenoxaprop/A

7 fl oz/A = 0.109 lbs Fluazifop/A and 0.031 lbs Fenoxaprop/A

8 fl oz/A = 0.125 lbs Fluazifop/A and 0.035 lbs Fenoxaprop/A

10 fl oz/A = 0.156 lbs Fluazifop/A and 0.044 lbs Fenoxaprop/A

12 fl oz/A = 0.187 lbs Fluazifop/A and 0.053 lbs Fenoxaprop/A

**Table 3. Perennial Grass Control Use Rate Directions for Cotton & Soybeans - Region 1**

Perennial Grass Species		Application Number	Height (Inches)	Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC Rate
Common Name	Scientific Name			
Barnyardgrass <sup>1</sup>	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	First	4 - 8 (runner)	12 fl. oz./A
		Second	4 - 8	8 fl. oz./A
Johnsongrass, Rhizome <sup>2</sup>	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	First	8 - 18	10 - 12 fl. oz./A
		Second	6 - 12	8 fl. oz./A
Muhly, Wirestem <sup>4</sup>	<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>	First	4 - 12	10 - 12 fl. oz./A
		Second	4 - 12	10 - 12 fl. oz./A
Quackgrass <sup>3</sup>	<i>Elymus repens</i>	First	6 - 10	12 fl. oz./A
		Second	10	8 fl. oz./A

<sup>1</sup>A second application may be needed bermudagrass if regrowth occurs (usually about 4 weeks after first application). Control of Bermudagrass may be improved by directing the spray beneath the crop canopy. To improve coverage, apply product at a minimum of 15 gals. per acre.

<sup>2</sup>Make first application before the boot stage. In eastern Oklahoma, the Brazos Bottoms, the Blacklands, Coastal Bend and Rio Grande areas of eastern Texas, make the first application at 8" - 12". If new shoots emerge or regrowth occurs, make a second application at 4" - 6".

<sup>3</sup>A second application may be needed 2 - 3 weeks after the first, but before the quackgrass exceeds 10" in height. Always use 1 % v/v crop oil concentrate.

<sup>4</sup>A second application may be necessary if regrowth occurs.

8 fl oz/A = 0.125 lbs Fluazifop/A and 0.035 lbs Fenoxaprop/A

10 fl oz/A = 0.156 lbs Fluazifop/A and 0.044 lbs Fenoxaprop/A

12 fl oz/A = 0.187 lbs Fluazifop/A and 0.053 lbs Fenoxaprop/A

#### RESCUE APPLICATION IN SOYBEANS

Applications of **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** applied at 8 - 14 fl. oz. (0.125 lbs fluazifop and 0.035 lbs. fenoxaprop – 0.219 lbs Fluazifop and 0.061 lbs Fenoxaprop) per acre may be used to control cupgrass (woolly), foxtail (giant), and proso millet (wild) up to 16" in height. **DO NOT** apply after soybean bloom. Use 12 - 14 fl. oz. (0.187 lbs Fluazifop and 0.053 lbs Fenoxaprop - 0.219 lbs Fluazifop and 0.061 lbs Fenoxaprop) per acre if grasses appear stressed due to drought, unfavorable temperatures and/or low soil fertility. **DO NOT** tank mix **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** with broadleaf herbicides for rescue applications.

#### ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL GRASS WEED CONTROL FOR COTTON

#### REGION 2

**Cotton** – Applications of **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** can be made at listed use rates in the following states: New Mexico, Oklahoma (West of Interstate 35), and Texas (West of Interstate 35)

**Table 4. Annual Grass Control Use Rate Directions for Cotton - Region 2**

Annual Grass Species*		Height (Inches)	Number of Leaves Not to Exceed	Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC Rate
Common Name	Scientific Name			
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	1 - 2	3	12 fl. oz./A
Canarygrass, Littleseed	<i>Phalaris minor</i>	2 - 4	4	12 fl. oz./A
Crabgrass,				
Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	1 - 2	3	12 fl. oz./A
Smooth <sup>1</sup>	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	1 - 2	4	12 fl. oz./A
Johnsongrass, Seedling	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	2 - 4	3	8 fl. oz./A
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>	2 - 3	3	12 fl. oz./A
Oats, Wild <sup>1</sup>	<i>Avena fatua</i>	2 - 4	4	12 fl. oz./A
Panicum				
Fall <sup>1</sup>	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	2 - 6	6	12 fl. oz./A
Texas <sup>1</sup>	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	8	8	12 fl. oz./A
Rabbitfootgrass	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	2 - 4	4	12 fl. oz./A
Volunteer Cereals				
Volunteer Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	2 - 4	3	12 fl. oz./A
Volunteer Corn	<i>Zea mays</i>	12 - 18	6	12 fl. oz./A
Volunteer Milo	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	2 - 4	4	12 fl. oz./A
Volunteer Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>	2 - 4	3	12 fl. oz./A
Volunteer Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	2 - 4	3	12 fl. oz./A

\*Retreatment at the directed rate may be necessary to control later germinating grasses or if regrowth occurs.  
<sup>1</sup>For use in Oklahoma and Texas on these species.  
8 fl oz/A = 0.125 lbs Fluazifop/A and 0.035 lbs Fenoxaprop/A  
12 fl oz/A = 0.187 lbs Fluazifop/A and 0.053 lbs Fenoxaprop/A

**Table 5. Perennial Grass Control Use Rate Directions for Cotton - Region 2**

For best results, apply **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** 3 days before to 7 days after irrigation.

Perennial Grass Species		Application	Height (Inches)	Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC Rate
Common Name	Scientific Name			
Barnyardgrass <sup>1,2</sup>	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	First	4 - 8 (runner)	16 - 24 fl. oz./A
Johnsongrass, Rhizome <sup>3,4</sup>	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	First	12 - 18	10 - 24 fl. oz./A

<sup>1</sup>A second application may be needed to bermudagrass if regrowth occurs (usually about 4 weeks after first application). Control of Bermudagrass may be improved by directing the spray beneath the crop canopy. To improve coverage, make applications in a minimum of 20 gals. per acre. **DO NOT** apply more than 24 fl. oz. (0.375 lb. Fluazifop and 0.105 lb. Fenoxaprop) in one year.  
<sup>2</sup>In Oklahoma (west of I-35) and Texas (west of I-35), apply product at reduced rates of 12 – 16 fl. oz./A when growing conditions are favorable and soil moisture is adequate.  
<sup>3</sup>Make first application before the boot stage. Make a second application if new shoots emerge or regrowth occurs (usually about 4 weeks after the 1<sup>st</sup> application). **DO NOT** apply more than 24 fl. oz. (0.375 lb. Fluazifop and 0.105 lb. Fenoxaprop) in one year.  
<sup>4</sup>In Oklahoma (west of I-35) and Texas (west of I-35) under good soil moisture and favorable growing conditions, make the first application to 8" - 18" Johnsongrass at a reduced rate of 12 fl. oz. per acre. Make the second application to 6" - 12" Johnsongrass at a rate of 12 fl. oz. per acre.  
10 fl oz/A = 0.156 lbs Fluazifop/A and 0.044 lbs Fenoxaprop/A  
16 fl oz/A = 0.250 lbs Fluazifop/A and 0.070 lbs Fenoxaprop/A  
24 fl oz/A = 0.375 lbs Fluazifop/A and 0.105 lbs Fenoxaprop/A

### SOYBEANS: TANK MIXING AND SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS

**Table 6. Soybean Herbicide Tank Mixes**

**Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** can be used sequentially or in tank mix with one or more of the following:

Product	Notes
Sodium bentazon, Methyl nonyl ketone, Lactofen, Formesafen Sodium, Formesafen Sodium + Glyphosate, Paraquat dichloride, Bifenthrin + Imidachloprid, S-Metolachlor + Formesafen Sodium, Pendimethalin, Sodium bentazon + Sodium acifluorfen, glyphosate and glyphosate salts	–
Imazethapyr	<b>Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC</b> at 4 fl. oz. per acre (0.063 lb. Fluazifop and 0.018 lb. Fenoxaprop) plus Imazethapyr for volunteer corn and shattercane only.
Metribuzin + Chlorimuron, Chlorimuron, Chloransulam-methyl, Thifensulfuron, Imazaquin, Imazaquin ammonium salt, and Thifensulfuron + Chlorimuron	When grass population consists mainly of barnyardgrass, crabgrass (smooth or large), cupgrass (woolly), foxtail (yellow), panicum (Texas), rice (red), sandbur (field), or signalgrass (broadleaf) and conditions are less than optimum (see footnote "***" in Table 2), a sequential application is advised to provide effective control.
Sodium acifluorfen and 2,4-D (LVE)	<b>Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC</b> plus 2,4-D (LVE) tank mix

	at 4 - 8 fl. oz. per acre plus 0.5 lb. AE per acre may be used as a pre-plant treatment for the control of foxtail (giant) and panicum (Fall) and broadleaf weeds as specified on the 2,4-D label. Use the higher rate of <b>Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC</b> on grasses greater than 2". The tank mix must be used with a crop oil concentrate.
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Under certain conditions, tank mixtures with **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** and one or more of the above-listed broadleaf herbicides may reduce control of grass weeds.

Spray mixtures may contain liquid nitrogen fertilizer (28% UAN or similar) up to 4% v/v (4 gals. per 100 gal). Dry nitrogen fertilizer (ammonium sulfate) may be added up to 4 lbs. product per acre. Liquid and dry nitrogen fertilizers are not to be used as a substitute for crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant in the spray mixture.

**Note:** Under certain conditions, tank mixtures with **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** and one or more of the above-listed broadleaf herbicides may reduce control of grass weeds and possibly cause increases in crop injury as compared to the products used alone. Make a second application of **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** if grass regrowth occurs following an application of the tank mix or an additional flush of grasses emerge according to the label directions. When perennial grasses are the predominant grass to be controlled, a sequential application is advised. Follow the directions for sequential applications of **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** and the appropriate broadleaf herbicide.

#### Glyphosate-Resistant Soybean Tank Mixtures

**Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** can be tank mixed with glyphosate for control of volunteer corn including volunteer glyphosate-resistant corn in glyphosate-resistant soybean. Make application of **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** at 4 - 6 fl. oz. per acre. Use the 4 fl. oz. per acre rate only under the following conditions:

- Favorable soil moisture and humidity conditions, typically within a few days after rainfall or irrigation.
- Avoid extreme air temperatures.
- When volunteer corn is less than 12" tall.
- When 0.25% v/v crop oil concentrate (COC) is included in tank mix. This COC is in addition to the additives required by the glyphosate product.

If the above conditions are not met, use the higher application rate.

**Note:** Application of this tank mix on soybean varieties that have not been genetically modified to be resistant to glyphosate-based products will result in severe injury or plant death.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

#### Sequential Applications

**Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** can be used sequentially with other labeled soybean herbicides. Allow 2 - 3 days after the application of **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** before applying a broadleaf herbicide or mixture. In situations where the broadleaf herbicide or mixture is applied first, apply **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** when the grass weeds begin to develop new leaves (typically about 7 days).

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### COTTON: TANK MIXING AND SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS

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It is not advised to tank mix with other herbicides labeled for use in cotton unless specified on this label or other supplemental labeling.

#### Glyphosate-Resistant Cotton Tank Mixtures

**Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** can be tank mixed with glyphosate for control of volunteer corn including volunteer glyphosate-resistant corn in glyphosate-resistant cotton. Make application of **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** at 4 - 6 fl. oz. per acre. Use the 4 fl. oz. per acre rate only under the following conditions:

- Favorable soil moisture and humidity conditions, typically within a few days after rainfall or irrigation.
- Avoid extreme air temperatures.
- When volunteer corn is less than 12" tall.
- When 0.25% v/v crop oil concentrate (COC) is included in tank mix. This COC is in addition to the additives required by the glyphosate product label.

If the above conditions are not met, use the higher application rate.

**Note:** Application of this tank mix on soybean varieties that have not been genetically modified to be resistant to glyphosate-based products will result in severe injury or plant death.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

**Sequential Applications**

**Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** can be used sequentially with other cotton herbicides labeled for use. Allow 2 - 3 days after the application of **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** before making application of a broadleaf herbicide or mixture. In situations where the broadleaf herbicide or mixture is applied first, apply **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** when the grass weeds begin to develop new leaves (typically about 7 days).

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**ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL GRASS WEED CONTROL FOR RIGHTS-OF-WAY**


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**Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** can be applied to roadside rights-of-way for the control of annual and perennial grass weeds.

Applications of **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** can be made to the following grass species:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bermudagrass, Common	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Brome, Smooth	<i>Bromus inermis</i>
Fescue	
Fine	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
Tall	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>
Ryegrass, Perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>

**Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** will control the following grass weeds at a rate of 7 - 9 fl. oz. per acre:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bluegrass, Roughstalk	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Crabgrass	
Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Foxtail species	<i>Setaria</i> spp.
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Oats, Wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Panicum species	<i>Panicum</i> spp.

When annual grasses are the target weed species, apply the 7 fl. oz. per acre (0.109 lbs Fluazifop/A and 0.031 lbs Fenoxaprop/A) when grass weeds are in the 1-leaf to 1-tiller stage of growth. Apply the 8 fl. oz. per acre (0.125 lbs Fluazifop/A and 0.035 lbs Fenoxaprop/A) when the annual grass weeds are in the 2 - 3 tiller stage of growth.

When Johnsongrass (rhizome) is the target weed species, apply the 8 fl. oz. per acre when the Johnsongrass is up to 20" tall. Apply the 9 fl. oz. per acre (0.141 lbs Fluazifop/A and 0.039 lbs Fenoxaprop/A) when Johnsongrass is larger than 20" tall. A second application maybe needed for Johnsongrass (rhizome) control, if so, apply at 6 fl. oz. per acre (0.094 lbs Fluazifop/A and 0.026 lbs Fenoxaprop/A) when the Johnsongrass reaches 15" - 20" in height.

**High Volume Spray Application For Highway Rights-Of-Way**

Make applications with ground equipment using 30 - 100 gals. of water per acre and 30 - 60 PSI of water to uniformly cover and treat the vegetation in the area. Use equipment, including a fixed boom, off-center nozzles or boom less straight stream nozzles, that are properly calibrated to a constant speed of travel and rate of delivery. Make applications of **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** at least 14 days after mowing to allow for regrowth.

**Additives**

It is advised for spray volumes of 30-100 gals./A that the addition of a nonionic surfactant or paraffin-based crop oil be made at a rate of 32 fl. oz. per 100 gals. For best results, complete spray coverage is extremely important.

**Backpack Spray Application**

Apply 0.25 fl. oz. per gal. of water and spray to wet prior to runoff. Good coverage is very important for best results. A nonionic surfactant at 0.25% volume by volume is advised for optimum results.

**Precautions - Rights-Of-Way:**

- Reduced effectiveness may occur with **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** when applications are made under drought stress conditions. Good soil moisture conditions will enhance the performance of **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC**.
- Applications made within one hour prior rainfall may reduce effective grass weed control.
- Effectiveness of **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** may be reduced if tank mixed with broadleaf herbicides containing 2,4-D. Broadleaf herbicides containing 2,4-D may be applied 5 days before or after a **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** application.
- Tank mixes with Telar® (EPA Reg. No. 432-1561, chlorsulfuron), Escort® (EPA Reg. No. 432-1549, metsulfuron), or Garlon® (EPA

Reg Nos. 62719-37, 62719-40, and 62719-553, triclopyr salts) are advised.

- **Sharda Fluazifop 24.15% + Fenoxaprop 6.76% EC** has little or no activity on broadleaf plants or sedges.
- Applications to Bermudagrass may result in temporary injury. Bermudagrass must be well-established at the time of application or severe injury may result.

#### Restrictions – Rights of Way:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 15 fl. oz. per acre (0.234 lb. Fluazifop/A and 0.065 lb. Fenoxaprop/A) per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed a single application rate of 9 fl. oz. per acre (0.141 lbs Fluazifop/A and 0.039 lbs Fenoxaprop/A)
- **DO NOT** exceed 2 applications a year
- **DO NOT** make second application within 4 weeks of first application.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**DO NOT** contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

#### Pesticide Storage

Store in original container only. Keep container closed when not in use. **DO NOT** store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

#### Pesticide Disposal

Open dumping is prohibited. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

#### [Container Handling [less than or equal to 5 gallons]

**[Non-refillable container. DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) 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 ¼ 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, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]

#### [Container Handling [greater than 5 gallons]

**[Non-refillable container. DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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. Turn the container over onto its other 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]

#### [Container Handling [greater than 5 gallons]

**[Refillable container.** Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]

**CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED OR DRINKING WATER.**

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