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

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_X_ Registration
___ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	**Date of Issuance:**
85678-111	1/27/26

Term of Issuance:
Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Ogongi Ogongi
Authorized Agent for RedEagle International LLC
c/o Wagner Regulatory Associates, Inc.
7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
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 (FIFRA).

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.

Continues page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

Elizabeth Fertich, Product Manager 04

Date:
1/27/26

Invertebrate & Vertebrate Branch 1 Registration Division (7505P) Office of Pesticide Programs	

EPA Form 8570-6

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:

    - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 85678-111."

3. Submit one copy of the 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 FIFRA 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) lists 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.

The record for this product currently contains the following CSF(s):

- Basic CSF dated 02/20/2025
- Alternate CSF #1 dated 02/20/2025

If you have any questions, please contact Eric Ingram or at ingram.eric@epa.gov.

Enclosure

[MASTER LABEL]

PYROXASULFONE	GROUP	15	HERBICIDE

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG

For weed control in bearing and nonbearing tree nuts group 14-12; bearing and nonbearing grape subgroup 13-07F; bulb vegetables group 3-07; corn (field, pop, sweet); cotton (including cottonseed subgroup 20C); edamame; fallow; flax; leaf petiole vegetable subgroup 22B; mint(peppermint and spearmint tops); peanut; pea and bean, dried shelled, except soybean, subgroup 6C; perennial grass for seed; soybeans; sunflower subgroup 20B; tuberous and corm vegetables subgroup 1C and wheat

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**WT. BY %**
Pyroxasulfone: 3-[[[5-(difluoromethoxy)-1-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl]methyl]sulfonyl]-4,5-dihydro-5,5-dimethylisoxazole	85.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	15.0%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

*Contains 0.85 pound of pyroxasulfone per pound of product formulated as a water-dispersible granule (WG).
CAS No. 447399-55-5

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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	
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• 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:	• 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 do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first five minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	• 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.
HOTLINE NUMBERS	
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 **1-800-222-1222**. For Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), call CHEMTREC: **1-800-424-9300**.	

[Optional referral statements when booklets and container labels are used:]
[See label booklet for [complete] [additional] [First Aid,] [Precautionary Statements], [Directions For Use], and [Storage and Disposal].]

Manufactured For:
RedEagle International LLC
5143 S. Lakeland Dr., Suite 4
Lakeland, FL 33813

ACCEPTED
01/27/2026
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 85678-111

EPA Reg No. 85678-XXX
EPA Est. No. XXXXX-XX-XXX

Net Contents: _____ Lbs. [Kg.]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION/ PRECAUCIÓN

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Harmful if swallowed.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks.

For aerial application, mixers and loaders must also wear a minimum of a NIOSH approved filtering face piece respirator with any N filter (TC-84A). You can also use other NIOSH approved particulate respirators that offer more protection, including a half face or full face respirator with any filter or a powered air purifying respirator with an HE filter. For more information about these options, see www.epa.gov/pesticide-respirators.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions exist for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. DO NOT reuse them.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, or enclosed cabs 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.

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for **applicators and other handlers** and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, including a spill or equipment breakdown.

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

DO NOT apply directly to water, areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

This product has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

DO NOT apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff or rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having a 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 potential loading of pyroxasulfone and its degradation product, [5-(difluoromethoxy)-1- methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]methanesulfonic acid (M1), from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding application when rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours.

Point-source Contamination

To prevent point-source contamination, **DO NOT** mix or load this or any other pesticide within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells, sinkholes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs). This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or dike mixing/loading areas as described below. Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% of that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent back-siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixes, or rinsates. Check valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

Endangered Species Protection Requirements

This product may have effects on federally listed threatened or endangered plant species or their critical habitat. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the county or parish in which you are applying the pesticide. To determine whether your county or parish has a Bulletin, and to obtain that Bulletin, consult http://www.epa.gov/espp/ or call 1-844-447-3813 no more than 6 months before using this product. Applicators must use Bulletins that are in effect in the month in which the pesticide will be applied. New Bulletins will be available from the above sources 6 months prior to their effective dates.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read the entire label before using this product. Use strictly in accordance with precautionary statements and directions and with applicable state and federal regulations. This label must be in the possession of the user at time of herbicide 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.

Failure to follow directions and precautions on this label may result in crop injury, poor weed control, and/or illegal residues.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), notification to workers, and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval **(REI) of 12 hours** following application**.**

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, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

- Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal.
- Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin areas with soap and water.
- Wash clothing before reuse.
- Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG is a selective rate-dependent residual preemergence herbicide for controlling annual grass weeds, sedges, and annual broadleaf weeds (including biotypes resistant to ACCase inhibitors, ALS inhibitors, and glyphosate) that infest bulb vegetables group 3-07; corn (field, pop, sweet); cotton (including cottonseed subgroup 20C); edamame; fallow; flax; leaf petiole vegetable subgroup 22B; mint (peppermint and spearmint tops); peanut; pea and bean, dried shelled, except soybean, subgroup 6C; perennial grass for seed; soybean; and sunflower subgroup 20B; tuberous and corm vegetables subgroup 1C, listed in **Table 1** and wheat listed in **Table 2**. Refer to **CROP-SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS** section for use directions specific to each labeled crop.

Periods of dry weather following application of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** may reduce herbicidal effectiveness. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** must be activated by at least ½ inch of rainfall or irrigation before weed germination and emergence. When **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** is not activated and weeds emerge, a labeled postemergence herbicide or shallow cultivation may be needed to control weed escapes. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** does not control emerged weeds.

Herbicidal activity of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** may be reduced if trash on the soil surface from the previous crop covers more than 25% of the application area. Manage trash levels if needed with combine straw shredder/spreaders, earlier burndown of emerged weeds, or light tillage.

Table 1. Weeds Controlled with a Residual Application of RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG in Bulb vegetables group 3-07; Corn (field, pop, sweet); Cotton (including cottonseed subgroup 20C); Edamame; Fallow; Flax; Leaf petiole vegetable subgroup 22B; Mint (peppermint and spearmint tops); Peanut; Pea and Bean, dried shelled, except soybean, subgroup 6C; Perennial grass for seed; Soybean and Sunflower subgroup 20B and Tuberous and corm vegetables subgroup 1C.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Annual Grass Weeds	
Barley, hare	*Hordeum murinum* spp. *Leporinum*
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*
Bluegrass, roughstalk[1]	*Poa trivialis*
Brome, downy[1]	*Bromus tectorum*
Brome, Japanese[1]	*Bromus japonicus*
Canarygrass	*Phalaris canariensis*
Cheat[1]	*Bromus secalinus*
Crabgrass, large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
Crabgrass, smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*
Crowfootgrass	*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*
Cupgrass, southwestern	*Eriochloa acuminata*
Cupgrass, woolly[1]	*Eriochloa villosa*
Foxtail, giant	*Setaria faberi*
Foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*
Foxtail, yellow	*Setaria pumila*
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*
Johnsongrass, seedling	*Sorghum halepense*
Millet, wild-proso[1]	*Panicum miliaceum*
Oat, wild[1]	*Avena fatua*
Panicum, fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
Panicum, Texas[1]	*Panicum texanum*
Red rice	*Oryza sativa*
Ryegrass, Italian	*Lolium perenne* spp. *multiflorum*
Ryegrass, rigid	*Lolium rigidum*
Sandbur, longspine[1]	*Cenchrus longispinus*
Shattercane[1]	*Sorghum bicolor* spp. *arundinaceum*
Signalgrass, broadleaf	*Urochloa platyphylla*
Sedge	
Nutsedge, yellow[1]	*Cyperus esculentus*
Annual Broadleaf Weeds	
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*
Amaranth, Powell	*Amaranthus powellii*

Buckwheat, wild[1]	*Polygonum convolvulus*
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*
Chickweed, common[1]	*Stellaria media*
Fleabane, hairy[1]	*Conyza bonariensis*
Groundsel, common[1]	*Senecio vulgaris*
Henbit[1]	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Horseweed (Marestail)[1]	*Conyza canadensis*
Jimsonweed[1]	*Datura stramonium*
Kochia[1]	*Kochia scoparia*
Lambsquarters, common[1]	*Chenopodium album*
Morningglory, entireleaf[1]	*Ipomoea hederacea*
Morningglory, pitted[1]	*Ipomoea lacunosa*
Nightshade, black	*Solanum nigrum*
Nightshade, Eastern black	*Solanum ptycanthum*
Pigweed	*Amaranthus* spp.
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*
Pigweed, tumble	*Amaranthus albus*
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*
Ragweed, common[1]	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
Shepherdspurse[1]	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Sida, prickly (Teaweed)	*Sida spinosa*
Velvetleaf[1]	*Abutilon theophrasti*
Waterhemp	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*

[1] Partial control or suppression only. To provide additional control of noted weeds, **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** may be used in tank mixes or sequential application with other labeled herbicides.

Table 2. Weeds Controlled[1] or Suppressed[2] by a Residual Application of RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG in Wheat

Common Name	Scientific Name	S= Suppression C = Control
Annual Grass Weeds		
Barley, hare	*Hordeum murinum* spp. *leporinum*	S
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	S
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*	C
Brome, downy	*Bromus tectorum*	S
Brome, Japanese	*Bromus japonicus*	S
Canarygrass	*Phalaris canariensis*	C
Cheat	*Bromus secalinus*	S
Foxtail, giant	*Setaria faberi*	S
Foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*	S
Foxtail, yellow	*Setaria pumila*	S
Oat, wild	*Avena fatua*	S
Ryegrass, Italian	*Lolium perenne* spp. *multiflorum*	C
Ryegrass, rigid	*Lolium rigidum*	S
Annual Broadleaf Weeds		
Buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*	S
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*	S
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*	S
Flixweed	*Descurainia sophia*	S
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*	S
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*	S
Horseweed (Marestail)	*Conyza canadensis*	S
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*	S
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*	S
Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis* L.	S
Pigweed spp.	*Amaranthus* spp.	S
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	S

Shepherdspurse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	S

[1] Weeds including annual bluegrass and Italian ryegrass have the ability to adapt to several different herbicide sites of action. Even though **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** will control these species, some weed escapes are possible. Multiple herbicides with multiple different effective sites of action **MUST** be used in tank mixtures **or** sequentially to limit these weed escapes to prevent or delay the onset of herbicide-resistant weed biotypes.

[2] For control of these weeds, a tank mix partner or a sequentially applied herbicide partner is needed.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Application rates of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** may vary depending on soil texture. Refer to **Table 3** for soil texture groups used in this label unless a specific soil texture is mentioned. When use rates are in ranges, apply the low rate for soils with coarse texture or low organic matter; apply the high rates for fine soil textures, high organic matter, heavy soil surface plant residue, or heavy weed pressure.

Table 3. Soil Texture Groups

Coarse	**Medium**	**Fine**
Sand	Loam	Sandy clay
Loamy sand	Silt loam	Silty clay loam
Sandy loam	Silt	Silty clay
	Sandy clay loam	Clay loam
		Clay

DO NOT use on peat or muck soils or mineral soils with 10% or more organic matter content unless described within the **CROP-SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS** section for a particular crop.

Refer to the particular **CROP-SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS** sections for specific application rates, timings, and the restrictions and limitations by crop and use pattern.

Table 4. Soil Texture Groups

Amount of RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG (oz./A)	**Amount of Pyroxasulfone** (lb. a.i./A)
0.5	0.026
0.7	0.037
0.75	0.040
1.0	0.053
1.25	0.066
1.5	0.080
1.75	0.093
1.85	0.098
2.0	0.106
2.1	0.112
2.5	0.133
2.75	0.146
3.0	0.159
3.5	0.186
4.0	0.213
5.0	0.266

Application Timing

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied preplant surface, preplant incorporated, preemergence, early postemergence, postemergence-directed (layby), or in the fall. Refer to the **CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS** for specific application instructions (timings, rates, restrictions and precautions) by crop.

Preplant Surface Application

Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** alone or in tank mix within 45 days of planting. If weeds are present at the time of application, use additional weed control methods, for example a tank mix with an appropriate postemergence herbicide(s), to control emerged weeds.

Preplant Incorporated (PPI) Application

Incorporate **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** into the upper (1 to 2 inches) soil surface within 14 days of planting. Deeper

incorporation may increase the potential for crop injury and also may result in reduced weed control. Use appropriate equipment for uniform shallow incorporation, including a field cultivator, harrow, rolling cultivator, or finishing disc.

Preemergence Surface Application
After planting and before crop emergence, apply a uniform broadcast treatment to the soil surface. Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** only to a uniform seedbed which is firm and free of clods, cracks, excess trash (previous crop residue), and weed growth. If weeds are present, apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** in a tank mix with an appropriate postemergence herbicide, for example a glyphosate containing product.

Early Postemergence Application
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG must be applied and activated before weed seedling emergence or in a tank mixture that controls emerged weeds. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** will not control emerged weeds. Weeds that are already emerged at the time of application must be controlled with cultivation, tank mix or sequential application of another herbicide labeled for postemergence control of the target weeds in the crop.

Postemergence-directed (Layby) Application.
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG must be applied as a directed spray between crop rows and activated before weed seedling emergence or in a tank mix that controls emerged weeds. Refer to **Crop- specific Information** for postemergence layby application instructions by crop.

Fall Applications for controlling weeds germinating the following spring: RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be broadcast surface applied in the fall after crop harvest when soil temperatures at the 4-inch depth are sustained at less than 55º F and before the ground freezes to control weeds in minimum or no tillage fields planted the following spring. Fall applications must be made after October 1. **DO NOT** apply to frozen or snow covered soil. Tillage operations may be conducted before or after applying **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG**. If tillage is used following an application, tillage needs to be shallow and no more than 2-inches to uniformly incorporate the herbicide into the upper soil surface. Refer **to CROP-SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS** for fall application instructions by crop as some state and/or geographic restrictions may occur.

Fall / Winter Applications for controlling weeds germinating in the fall or winter weeds: RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be broadcast surface applied in the fall or winter after crop harvest. **DO NOT** apply to frozen or snow covered soil. Tillage operations may be conducted before or after applying **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG**. If tillage is used following an application, tillage needs to be shallow and no more than 2-inches deep to uniformly incorporate the herbicide into the upper soil surface.

APPLICATION METHODS AND EQUIPMENT

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied by aerial or ground application or by chemigation application via sprinkler or drip irrigation. Thorough spray coverage is important for optimum weed control and can be improved with proper nozzle, and spray volume selection. Use and configure application equipment to provide uniform distribution of spray droplets over the treated area, an adequate spray volume, an accurate and uniform distribution of spray droplets over the treated area. Equipment should be adjusted to maintain continuous agitation during spraying with good mechanical or bypass agitation. Avoid overlaps that will increase rates above the use rates specified in this label.

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied using water or sprayable fluid nitrogen fertilizer solutions as the spray carrier. **DO NOT** apply this product without dilution in a spray carrier. Additionally, **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** may be impregnated on and applied with dry bulk fertilizer.

SPRAY MIX PREPARATION ADVISORY

Always pre-dissolve **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** before adding it into the spray tank. When dissolving **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** for a spray mix, use a minimum of 4 gallons water per container of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (80 ounces) in an external container (e.g. 5-gallon bucket) or in the sprayer induction system with constant agitation. **DO NOT** pour **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** straight into the sprayer inductor system without minimum water and agitation.

Aerial Spray Carrier Volume
Use 3 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area.

Ground Spray Carrier Volume
Use 5 or more gallons of water per treated acre or 20 or more gallons of sprayable fluid nitrogen fertilizer per treated acre for weed control application.

Cleaning Spray Equipment
Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions. Triple rinse the equipment before and after applying **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG**.

Chemigation Application via Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Systems
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied as a chemigation treatment through sprinkler irrigation systems. Apply this product ONLY through a sprinkler irrigation system of the following type: center pivot, end tow, hand move, lateral move, side (wheel) roll, or solid set. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of sprinkler irrigation system.

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may also be applied as a chemigation treatment through drip irrigation systems. All chemigation precautions mentioned in this label for sprinkler irrigation systems also apply for drip irrigation systems.

Application may be made alone or in tank mixtures with other herbicides on this label registered for use in specified sprinkler or drip irrigation systems. Application must be made within specific crop stage timings and product use rates given in the container label **Directions For Use**.

Uniform distribution of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG**-treated irrigation water is the sole responsibility of the applicator and is required to avoid crop injury, lack of herbicide effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residue in the crop. If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

Proper calibration is the responsibility of the applicator. The system must be properly calibrated (with water only) to ensure the amount of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** applied corresponds to the specified rate. Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** in volume minimums of 0.33 to 0.67 inch of water using the lower volume for coarse- texture soils and the higher volume for fine-texture soils. Application made in high volumes of water (more than inch) may result in reduced weed control.

Meter herbicide dilution into irrigation water through the entire time of water application for center pivot and lateral move sprinkler systems. For solid-set and hand-move sprinkler irrigation systems and drip irrigation systems, apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** through the system at the beginning of the set; then follow with additional water to reach volume mini- mums as listed by soil type. To increase calibration accuracy of injection metering equipment, dilute **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** in a minimum of 3 parts water to 1 part **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG**. Maintain agitation in injection nurse tanks to keep a uniform herbicide suspension during application.

Restrictions for Chemigation
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- 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 arises.
- Tail water (runoff water) from chemigation that contains **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** needs be recirculated and/or contained in the field in a cistern or holding reservoir from the initial application and/or used only on adjacent, approved crops for which **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** is registered for this type of application.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a function- al, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. It must also 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.
- 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. In addition, systems must use a metering pump, for example a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- The sprinkler chemigation system must contain function- al interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems
- Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such 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.

- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems 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 needs 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 or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- All chemigation systems connected to public water systems must also follow restrictions listed in the preceding section.

Ground Application (Dry Bulk Fertilizer)

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be impregnated or coated onto dry bulk granular fertilizer carriers for residual soil surface (fall, preplant surface, preplant incorporated) applications, for residual weed control from preemergence (to weed) of bearing and nonbearing tree nuts and grape applications or for residual weed control from postemergence over-the-top of cotton applications. Impregnation or coating may be conducted by in-plant bulk or on-board systems. Perform the mixing operation in well-ventilated areas.

All individual state regulations relating to dry bulk granular fertilizer blending, registration, labeling, and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the herbicide/fertilizer mixture.

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be impregnated on many commonly used dry fertilizers. **DO NOT** impregnate on ammonium nitrate, fertilizers containing ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate, or powdered limestone.

Fertilizer application rates of at least 200 lbs. to 700 lbs. per acre of herbicide and fertilizer blend will provide adequate distribution or coverage of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** across the soil surface. Application of impregnated fertilizer must be made uniformly to the soil to prevent possible crop injury and offer satisfactory weed control. Impregnated fertilizer spread at half rate and overlapped to obtain a full rate offers a more uniform distribution. A shallow (less than 2 inches) incorporation is desirable for improved weed control. Deeper incorporation dilutes the herbicide layer near the soil surface and may result in unsatisfactory weed control.

To calculate the herbicide rate when using dry bulk fertilizer applications:

$$\frac{\text{[oz. of RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85\% WG per acre X 2000]}}{\text{pounds fertilizer per acre}} = \text{oz. of RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85\% WG for 1 ton fertilizer}$$

To impregnate **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** on bulk fertilizer, use a closed rotary-drum mixer or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender equipped with suitable spray equipment. Mix **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** with sufficient water to form a sprayable slurry mixture. Spray nozzles must be directed to provide uniform fertilizer coverage while avoiding spray contact with mixing equipment. Nonuniform impregnation can cause crop injury or unsatisfactory performance. Spray herbicide mixture onto fertilizer after blending has started. Addition of a suit- able drying agent may be necessary if the fertilizer and herbicide blend is too wet for uniform application due to high humidity, high urea concentration, or low fertilizer use rate. Slowly add the drying agent to the blend until a flow- able mixture is obtained. Drying agents are not intended for use with on-board impregnation systems.

Under some conditions, fertilizer impregnated with **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** may clog air tubes or deflector plates on pneumatic application systems. Mineral oil may be added to **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** before blending with fertilizer to reduce plugging. **DO NOT** use drying agents when mineral oil is used. To avoid separation of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** and mineral oil mixes in cold temperatures, keep mixture heated or agitated before blending with fertilizer. Mineral oil may be used with inplant blending stations or with on-board injection systems.

Uniformly apply the treated fertilizer with accurately calibrated and proper equipment immediately after impregnation to avoid lump formation and spreading difficulties.

Accurate calibration of fertilizer application equipment and uniform fertilizer distribution is essential for satisfactory weed control.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium to ultra coarse spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% 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 when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Applications

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium to ultra coarse spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS. 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.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers 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 aerially 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.

Temperature And Humidity

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

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 generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG contains pyroxasulfone which inhibits very long-chain fatty acid synthesis as a Group 15 (WSSA)/Group K3 (HRAC) herbicide. It is a root-and-shoot growth inhibitor that controls susceptible germinating seedlings before or soon after they emerge from the soil. 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 **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** and other Group 15 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 15 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 15 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 **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** or other Group 15 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider the below best 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 such as 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 or different management practices.
- To the extent possible, **DO NOT** allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and postharvest 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.
- Monitor treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Scout field(s) before and after application.
- Report lack of performance to RedEagle International LLC by contacting representative at: https://www.redeagleinternational.com/

Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (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.

Contact your local sales representative, extension agent, or certified crop advisors to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of action for each target weed.

CROP RESPONSE

No crop injury is expected when **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** is applied according to label directions and under normal environmental conditions. Application to crops under stress because of inadequate or excess of moisture for normal crop development, cool and hot temperatures, sodic soils, poorly drained soils, hail damage, flooding, pesticide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures may result in crop injury.

ADDITIVES

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG is formulated to provide optimal residual preemergence weed control. However, several postermergence herbicide tank mixes with **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** may require adjuvants to improve burndown of emerged weeds. Therefore, an adjuvant may be used with **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** tank mixes that are applied in the fall, preplant, preemergence, or early postemergence to corn, soybeans, and Sunflower subgroup 20B.

An adjuvant may be used with **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** tank mixes that are applied preplant, preemergence or early postemergence to bulb vegetables group 3-07; cotton (including cottonseed subgroup 20C); edamame; flax; leaf petiole vegetable subgroup 22B; mint (peppermint and spearmint tops); peanut; pea and bean, dried shelled, except soybean, subgroup 6C; perennial grass for seed; tuberous and corm vegetables subgroup 1C and wheat. Follow the adjuvant directions for the tank mix partner of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG**.

TANK MIXING INFORMATION

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.

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be tank mixed with one or more registered herbicide products according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels. Refer to **CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS** section for tank mixing details.

For all tank mixing with **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG**, it is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures 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.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** with other pesticides, additives, or fertilizers.

Compatibility Test for Mix Components
Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

1. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.
2. Add components as indicated in the **Order of Mixing** section using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of label use rate per acre.
3. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.
4. When all components have been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
5. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, or thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, **DO NOT** mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Order of Mixing
Maintain continuous and constant agitation throughout mixing and application until spraying is completed.

The proper mixing procedure for **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** alone or in tank mix combinations with other pesticides is:

- Fill the spray tank ½ to ¾ full with clean water and start agitation;
- If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added;
- Add any products in Polyvinyl acetate (PVA) bags. Allow time for thorough mixing. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing;
- Add water soluble additives such as dry and liquid fertilizers (including AMS or UAN);
- Add water dispersible products including dry flowables, settable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions;
- Add water soluble products;
- Add emulsifiable concentrates (including MSO adjuvants);
- Add remaining quantity of water.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Maximum use rate - Refer to **CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION** sections for maximum application in each crop and use pattern.
- Refer to **CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION** for additional crop use restrictions.
- **DO NOT** contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- **DO NOT** use flood irrigation to apply, activate or incorporate **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG**.
- **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** is not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York State.
- **Emergency replanting intervals** - If a labeled crop treated with **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** is lost to crop failure (because of environmental factors including drought, frost, hail, etc.), the crop may be replanted immediately. However, **DO NOT** repeat application of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** after crop failure. A sequential application can be made as long as the maximum cumulative rate for the crop and soil per year is not exceeded.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- **Crop rotation intervals** - Use **Table 5** to determine the proper interval between **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** application and the planting of rotational crops. Determine the crop rotation interval for tank mix products, and use the most restrictive interval of all products applied.

CROP ROTATION AND EMERGENCY REPLANTING INTERVALS

If any labeled crop treated with **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** herbicide is lost to adverse weather or for other reasons, the area treated may be replanted to citrus fruit trees 1 month after treatment and to caneberry, fig trees, nut trees, olive trees, pomegranate trees, pome fruit trees, and stone fruit trees 3 months after treatment. Corn and small grains may be planted immediately after crop removal. Wait 9 months before planting any other crop. Be sure to determine the rotational crop interval for tank mix products and follow the most restrictive interval of all products applied.

Table 5. Rotation Crop Planting Intervals by RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG Application Rate

Crop	**RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG Use Rate** (oz./A)				
	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0
	Rotational Crop Interval (months after application)				
Alfalfa	10	10	10	10	10
Bulb onion	2	4	4	4	4
Canola (Rapeseed)	12	12	15	18	18
Celery	0	0	0	0	4
Chickpea and other edible dry beans	0	0	0	4	4
Corn	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton	0	2	4	4	4
Edaname	0	0	0	4	4
Edible Peas, succulent edible beans	11	11	11	11	11
Garlic	0	0	4	4	4
Grain sorghum	6	6	10	12	12
Cool-season grasses grown for seed*	11**	11**	18	18	18
Warm-season grasses grown for seed	18	18	18	18	18
Green onion	4	6	8	12	12
Lentils	0	0	0	4	4
Mint	4	4	4	4	
Peanut	0	2	4	4	4
Peas, field (dry)	0	0	0	4	4
Potato	0	0	0	0	0
Rice	10	12	18	24	24
Small grains (other than wheat)	11	11	11	18	18
Soybean	0	0	0	4	4
Sugar beet	12	12	15	15	15
Sunflower and Safflower	0	0	0	2	4
Sweet Potato	4	4	4	9	9
Tobacco	9	9	9	9	9
Wheat	0	1	4	6	6
Other crops	18	18	18	18	18

* Only when grown in states of Idaho, Oregon and Washington, for all other states see rotational crop intervals for "Other Crops".

** An 11 month rotational crop interval only when greater than 15 inches of precipitation (rainfall/irrigation) has occurred from time of application to planting of grass grown for seed. If less than 15 inches of precipitation has occurred, the rotational crop interval is 18 months.

CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

This section provides use directions for **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** in specific crops. Be sure to read product information, weeds controlled, mixing, application, and adjuvant instructions in preceding sections of the label. Read and follow tank mix product labels for restrictions, precautions, instructions, and rotational crop restrictions.

BEARING AND NONBEARING TREE NUTS (CROP GROUP 14-12) AND GRAPE (CROP SUB-GROUP 13-07F)

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied as part of a weed management program in bearing and nonbearing tree nuts (Crop Group 14-12) and grape (Crop Sub-group 13-07F) using ground equipment, through chemigation systems, or when impregnated onto dry bulk fertilizer. As tree nuts of Group 14-12, crops include African nut-tree; almond; beechnut; Brazil nut; Brazilian pine; bunya; bur oak; butternut; Cajou nut; candlenut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; coconut; coquito nut; dika nut; ginkgo; Guiana chestnut; hazelnut (filbert); heartnut; hickory nut; Japanese horse-chestnut; macadamia nut; mongongo nut; monkey-pot; monkey puzzle nut; Okari nut; Pachira nut; peach palm nut; pecan; pequi; Pili nut; pine nut; pistachio; Sapucaia nut; tropical almond; walnut, black; walnut, English; yellowhorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these. As small fruits of the small fruit vine climbing subgroup 13-07F except fuzzy kiwifruit, crops include amur river grape; gooseberry; grape; kiwifruit, hardy; maypop; schisandra berry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Before applying to tree nuts and grape, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** on your inbred line or hybrid to avoid potential injury.

Application Timings

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Application Rates
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at 1.0 to 5.0 ozs/A broadcast or banded before target weed germination. Apply spray directly to the ground beneath trees/vines and/or in areas between rows.

Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** apply over the top of trees or vines with leaves, buds, or fruit. Contact by the spray mixture with leaves, shoots, or buds may cause injury or result in illegal pesticide residues.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.0 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85 WG** (0.266 lb ai/A) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 5.0 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85 WG** (0.266 lb ai/A) from sequential applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply by air.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 3
- Separate sequential applications by at least 30 days.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): 60 days in tree nuts, 21 days in fruit, small, vine climbing, except fuzzy kiwifruit, subgroup 13-07F.

Tank Mixtures
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.

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85 WG may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with the herbicide products registered for use in tree nuts and grape for a broader spectrum of control and/or control of emerged weeds. Refer to the tank mix product labels to confirm that the respective tank mix products are registered for use in tree nuts and grape. Follow the adjuvant directions for the tank mix partner of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85WG.**

BULB VEGETABLE GROUP 3-07

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be used as part of a weed management program in the following dry bulb and green bulb vegetables: Chive, fresh leaves; chive, Chinese, fresh leaves; daylily, bulb; elegans hosta; fritillaria, bulb; fritillaria, leaves; garlic, bulb; garlic, great-headed, bulb; garlic, serpent, bulb; kurrat; lady's leek; leek; leek, wild; lily, bulb; onion, Beltsville bunching; onion, bulb; onion, Chinese, bulb; onion, fresh; onion, green; onion, macrostem; onion, pearl; onion, potato, bulb; onion, tree, tops; onion, Welsh, tops; shallot, bulb; shallot, fresh leaves; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied to direct seeded and transplanted bulb vegetables as a preemergence, delayed preemergence, or a postemergence application to bulb vegetables for residual preemergence control of listed weeds in (**Table 1**). **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** may be used as part of a weed control program in bulb vegetables either in combination or sequentially with other herbicides for a broader spectrum of weed control and/or control of emerged weeds. See **Tank Mixtures** below.

Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** alone, in tank mix combination, or sequentially at the residual rates provided in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Residual Rates of RedEagle Pyroxasulfon 85% WG in Bulb Vegetables

Application Timing	Use Rate (oz./A) by Soil Texture[1,2]			
	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Muck greater than 20% OM
Preemergence	1.25 – 2.5	1.25 – 2.5	1.25 – 2.5	2.5
Delayed Preemergence	1.25 – 2.5	1.25 – 2.5	1.25 – 2.5	2.5
Postemergence	1.25 – 2.5	1.25 – 2.5	1.25 – 2.5	2.5

[1] Refer to **Table 3** for definitions of soil texture groups.
[2] Refer to **Table 4** for active ingredient use rate equivalents.

Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.5 oz./A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.133 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application in bulb vegetables.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 2.5 oz./A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.133 lb. a.i./A of Pyroxasulfone) from sequential applications (e.g. preemergence application or delayed preemergence application followed by postemergence application or consecutive postemergence applications), in bulb vegetables per year.

- **DO NOT** apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** more than two times per year in bulb vegetables when using labeled rates less than the single maximum application rate.
- **DO NOT** apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** in a soil classified as a Sand.
- The pre harvest interval after a preemergence, delayed preemergence, or a postemergence application of
- **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** is 60 days.
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.

Precautions:
The use of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** may result in temporary growth suppression, leaf burn and/or injury or stand reduction on bulb vegetables under stressful conditions, for example, inadequate or excessive moisture, cool and hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress. Before using, verify the selectivity of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** with your local seed company (supplier) in order to avoid potential injury.

Application Timings
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Preemergence Application [Muck Soils Only]
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at the use rates specified in **Table 5** as a preemergence broadcast spray [Alternate text: on Muck soils] after planting, but before bulb vegetables and weeds emerge. Plant seed at least 1 inch deep to reduce potential injury. Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** only to a uniform seedbed which is firm and free of clods and cracks. The seedbed must be prepared to ensure good seed row closure and soil coverage of the seed.

Delayed Preemergence Application
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at the use rates specified in Table 5 as a delayed preemergence broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting when 75% of the radicals have emerged from the seed, but before bulb vegetables and weeds emerge. Plant seed at least 1 inch deep to reduce potential injury. Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** only to a uniform seedbed which is firm and free of clods and cracks. The seedbed must be prepared to ensure good seed row closure and soil coverage of the seed.

Postemergence Application
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at the use rates specified in **Table 5** as a treatment to bulb vegetables from the first true leaf stage of development to the sixth leaf stage of development. Weeds germinated at time of treatment will not be controlled and a postemergent herbicide will be needed to control germinated weeds.

Sequential Applications
If a sequential application program of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** is used (e.g. preemergence application or delayed preemergence application followed by postemergence application or consecutive postemergence applications), the maximum combined rate of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** that may be applied in a year is 2.5 ozs/A (0.133 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) on all soils. Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.

Tank Mixtures
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.

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with the herbicide products registered for use in bulb vegetables for a broader spectrum of control and/or control of emerged weeds. Refer to the tank mix product labels to confirm that the respective tank mix products are registered for use on bulb vegetable group 3-07. Follow the adjuvant directions for the tank mix partner of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG**.

CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET)

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied preplant surface, preplant incorporated, preemergence or early postemergence to corn for residual preemergence control of listed weeds (Table 1). Corn in this label refers to field corn (grown for grain, seed, or silage), popcorn, and sweet corn (grown for fresh, processing or seed). Before applying to seed corn, sweet corn or popcorn, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** on your inbred line or hybrid to avoid potential injury.

Application Rates
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** alone, in tank mix, or sequentially in corn at the residual rates in **Table 6.**

Table 6: Residual Rates of RedEagle Pyroxasulfon 85% WG in Corn

Application Timing	Use Rate (oz./A) by Soil Texture[1,2]		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Preplant Surface	1.0 – 2.75	1.5 – 3.0	2.0 – 4.0
Preplant Incorporated	1.0 – 2.75	1.5 – 3.0	2.0 – 4.0
Preemergence	1.0 – 2.75	1.5 – 3.0	2.0 – 4.0
Early Postemergence	1.0 – 2.75	1.5 – 3.0	2.0 – 4.0

[1] Refer to **Table 3** for definitions of soil texture groups.
[2] Refer to **Table 4** for active ingredient use rate equivalents.

Restrictions:

- **On coarse soils** - **DO NOT** apply more than 2.75 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.146 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application in corn and **DO NOT** exceed the maximum cumulative amount of 2.75 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.146 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) from all applications, including from sequential applications (e.g., fall application followed by spring application, or sequential applications in the spring), in corn per year.
- **On medium soils - DO NOT** apply more than 3.0 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.159 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application in corn and **DO NOT** exceed the maximum cumulative amount of 5.0 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.266 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) from all applications, including from sequential applications (e.g., fall application followed by spring application, or sequential applications in the spring), in corn per year.
- **On fine soils** – **DO NOT** apply more than 4.0 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.213 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application in corn and **DO NOT** exceed the maximum cumulative amount of 5.0 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.266 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) from all applications, including from sequential applications (e.g., fall application followed by spring application, or sequential applications in the spring), in corn per year.
- **DO NOT** apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** more than two times per year in corn when using labeled rates less than the single maximum application rate.
- **DO NOT** harvest sweet corn ears for human consumption less than 37 days after application of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG.**
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.
- **Preharvest / Pregrazing Interval** (PHI / PGI) for forage after application to V5 to V8 corn – 30 days.
- **DO NOT** permit foraging of field corn less than 30 days after V8 stage application of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG**.

Precautions:
Seeding Depth: Crop seeds must be planted a minimum 1 inch deep.

Application Timings
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Fall Applications for Controlling Weeds Germinating the Following Spring
For use only in Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin , north of highway 136 in Illinois and north of highway 91 in Nebraska.
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied in the fall to control weeds in conventional, minimum tillage, or no-till corn production systems planted the following spring. This fall application program will typically need to be followed with a suitable in-season postemergence herbicide treatment to provide season long control of the complete target weed spectrum. Use only on medium or fine soils and at a use rate of 2.5 to 3.5 ozs/A (0.133 to 0.186 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) (medium soil) and 3.5 to 4.0 ozs/A (0.186 to 0.213 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) ounces (fine soil) of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG**. See the main Application Timings section (within **APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS**) of this label for restrictions and directions.

Fall / Winter Applications for Controlling Weeds Germinating in the Fall or Winter Annual Weeds
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be broadcast surface applied in the fall or winter to control winter annual weeds and other weeds germinating in the fall. Use on coarse, medium or fine soils at rates listed for the Preplant Surface timing. A sequential preemergence or postemergence application can be made but do not exceed the maximum cumulative rate allowed by soil type per year. See the main Application Timings section of this label for restrictions and directions.

Preplant Surface Application (15 to 45 days prior to planting)
Use application rates in Table 6 when making preplant surface applications, using the highest application rate for a given soil texture. Preplant surface applications are not advised on coarse soils, in areas where average annual rainfall (or rainfall + irrigation) typically exceeds 40 inches, or for popcorn or sweet corn. Cultivation or a labeled postemergence herbicide application may still be required under certain conditions for complete weed control.
Preplant Surface and Preplant Incorporated Applications (up to 14 days prior to planting) Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at the use rates specified in Table 6 as a broadcast spray to the soil surface or incorporated up to 14 days before planting on all soil types.

Preemergence Surface Application
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at use rates specified in Table 6 as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence.

Early Postemergence Application
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at use rates specified in Table 6 as a broadcast spray to corn at spiking up to the V8 stage (visible 8th leaf collar).

Sequential Applications
If a sequential application program of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** is used (e.g., fall application followed by spring application, or sequential applications in the spring), the maximum combined rate of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** that may be applied in corn per year is 2.75 oz/A (0.146 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) on coarse soils or 5.0 oz/A (0.266 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) on all medium to fine soils. Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.

Tank Mixtures
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.

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with the herbicide products registered for use in corn for a broader spectrum of control and/or control of emerged weeds. Refer to the tank mix product labels to confirm that the respective tank mix products are registered for use on specific corn types; not all corn products are registered for use on field corn, popcorn, and sweet corn. Follow the adjuvant directions for the tank mix partner of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG.**

COTTON

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG can be applied may be applied preplant surface, preplant incorporated, preemergence, early postemergence, postemergence-directed (layby), postemergence spreading of impregnated dry bulk fertilizer, or postemergence by chemigation to cotton (including cottonseed subgroup 20C crops) for residual preemergence control of listed weeds (Table 1). Before applying to cotton, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** on your variety to avoid potential injury.

Crop Response
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG applied preplant surface, preemergence, or early postemergence can cause cotton injury. Under stressful conditions (for example inadequate or excessive moisture, cool or hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress), **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** injury will be intensified.

Cotton injury is not expected when **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** is applied postemergence-directed (layby). However, some visual cotton response is possible when **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** is applied under stressful conditions for example inadequate or excessive moisture, cool or hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.

Cotton response is most often visible as stunting and/or discoloration of leaf tissue (e.g., chlorosis), but in its most severe form can result in stand thinning which could impact cotton yield. The greatest potential for cotton response occurs when **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** concentrates in the crop row. Unacceptable cotton response may be caused by uneven application, soil clods or disturbances, an open/cracked seed furrow that allows herbicide to directly contact the seed, or a deep seed furrow that allows herbicide concentration after a rain/irrigation event.

Application Rates
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** alone, in tank mix, or sequentially in cotton at the residual rates are provided in **Table 7**.

Table 7: Residual Rates of RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG

Application Timing	Use Rate (oz/A) by Soil Texture[1,2]		
	Coarse[3]	Medium	Fine
Preplant Surface	0.75 – 1.0	1.0 – 1.5	1.5 – 2.1
Preplant Incorporated	0.75 – 1.0	1.0 – 1.5	1.5 – 2.1
Preemergence	0.75 – 1.0	1.0 – 1.5	1.5 – 2.1

Early Postemergence[4]	0.75 – 1.0	0.75 – 1.5	1.5 – 2.1
Postemergence-Directed (Lay-by)	0.75 – 2.1 [0.75 – 1.5]	0.75 – 2.1 [0.75 – 1.5]	1.5 – 2.1
Postemergence (via impregnated dry bulk fertilizer)	0.75 - 2.1 [0.75 – 1.5]	0.75 - 2.1 [0.75 – 1.5]	1.5 - 2.1
Postemergence (by chemigation)	0.75 - 2.1 [0.75 – 1.5]	0.75 - 2.1 [0.75 – 1.5]	1.5 - 2.1

[1] Refer to **Table 3** for definitions of soil texture groups.
[2] Refer to **Table 4** for active ingredient use rate equivalents**.**
[3] **DO NOT** apply on coarse-textured soils defined as sand or loamy sand. **DO NOT** apply to coarse-textured soils with less than 1% organic matter.
[4] Except for the use pattern of Postemergence Directed (Lay-by) and Postemergence (via impregnated dry bulk fertilizer or by chemigation)

Restrictions:

- **On coarse and medium soils** - DO NOT apply more than 2.1 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0. 112 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application in cotton and DO NOT exceed the maximum cumulative amount of 4.2 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.223 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) from all applications, including from sequential applications (e.g. preplant application followed by a preemergence application, preplant or preemergence application followed by postemergence or postemergence layby application), in cotton per year.
- **On fine soils** - DO NOT apply more than 2.1 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.112 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application in cotton and DO NOT exceed the maximum cumulative amount of 4.2 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.223 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) from all applications, including from sequential applications (e.g. preplant application followed by a preemergence application, preplant or preemergence application followed by postemergence or postemergence layby application), per year in cotton.
- **DO NOT** apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** more than two times in cotton per year when using labeled rates less than the single maximum application rate.
- There is no required (preharvest) interval between preplant, preemergence, or post emergence application of
- **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** and the harvest of cotton.
- Cotton gin byproducts may be fed to livestock.
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.

Precautions:

- Seeding Depth: Crop seeds must be planted a minimum 1 inch deep.
- The use of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** may result in temporary growth suppression in cotton if extreme conditions of high rainfall and extended periods of water-saturated soil occur during cotton germination or early seedling development.

Application Timings
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG herbicide may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Preplant Surface or Preplant Incorporated Applications (up to 45 days prior to planting)
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at the use rates specified in Table 7 as a broadcast spray to the soil surface or incorporated up to 45 days before planting on all soil types.

Preemergence Surface Application
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at use rates specified in Table 7 as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence.

Early Postemergence Application
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at use rates specified in Table 7 as a broadcast spray to cotton from first true leaf stage to beginning bloom stage. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** will provide residual control of weeds germinating after application. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** will not control emerged weeds. Weeds emerged at the time of application must be controlled by another means, for example with cultivation or a tank mix or sequential application of herbicide labeled for postemergence control of the target weeds in cotton. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** applications to emerged cotton may result in temporary leaf burn and stunting, but a reduction in cotton yield is not expected. DO NOT apply adjuvants with **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** when making early postemergence applications. DO NOT apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** to cotton from emergence (at-cracking) through cotyledon stage or injury may occur.

Postemergence-Directed (Lay-by) Application
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at use rates specified in Table 7 as a broadcast directed spray between cotton rows from 4-leaf stage [2–leaf stage] to beginning bloom stage. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** will provide residual control of weeds germinating after application. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** will not control emerged weeds. Weeds emerged at the time of application must be controlled by another means, for example cultivation or a tank mix or sequential application of herbicide labeled for postemergence control of the target weeds in cotton. The use of hooded or shielded sprayers is advised when applying **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** as postemergence-directed spray. Avoid contacting cotton leaves with **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** spray solution or injury may occur.

Early Postemergence Application - Dry Bulk Fertilizer
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at use rates specified in Table 7 as a broadcast spread of impregnated dry bulk fertilizer to cotton from 5-leaf stage [2-leaf stage] to beginning bloom stage.

See the Ground Application (Dry Bulk Fertilizer) section on this label for further information about this application.

Early Postemergence Application - Chemigation
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at use rates specified in Table 7 by chemigation to cotton from 5-leaf stage [2-leaf stage] to beginning bloom stage. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** application to emerged cotton may result in temporary leaf burn and stunting, but a reduction in cotton yield is not expected.

See the Chemigation Application via Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Systems section on this label for further information about this application and follow the application instructions for chemigation through sprinkler irrigation systems. Drip irrigation systems are not applicable for this use in cotton.

Sequential Applications
If a sequential application program of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** is used (e.g. preplant application followed by a preemergence application, preplant or preemergence application followed by postemergence or postemergence layby application), the maximum combined rate of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** that may be applied in cotton per year is 4.2 ozs/A (0.223 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) on all soils. Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.

Tank Mixtures
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.

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with the herbicide products registered for use in cotton for a broader spectrum of control and/or control of emerged weeds. Refer to the tank mix product labels to confirm that the respective tank mix products are registered for use in cotton. Follow the adjuvant directions for the tank mix partner of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG.**

EDANAME

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied as a preplant surface, preemergence or early postemergence application to edamame for residual preemergence weed control. Before applying to edamame, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** on your variety to avoid potential injury.

Crop Response
The use of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** may result in growth suppression or stand loss of edamame if extreme conditions of high/heavy rainfall, high winds, treated soil splashing on the leaves and extended periods of water-saturated soil occur right before or soon after germination and during seedling growth

Application Rates
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** alone, in tank mix, or sequentially with other herbicides in edamame at the residual rates per cropping season (per year) in **Table 8.**

Table 8: Residual Rates of RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG in Edaname

Application Timing	Use Rate (oz/A) by Soil Texture[1,2]		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Preplant surface	1.0 – 4.1	1.0 – 4.1	1.0 – 4.1

Preemergence	1.0 – 4.1	1.0 – 4.1	1.0 – 4.1
Early Postemergence	1.0 – 4.1	1.0 – 4.1	1.0 – 4.1

[1] Refer to **Table 3** for definitions of soil texture groups.
[2] Refer to **Table 4** for active ingredient use rate equivalents

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.1 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.218 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application in edamame.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.1 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.218 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) per year.
- **DO NOT** apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** more than one time per year in edaname.
- There is no required preharvest interval (PHI) between a preplant surface, preemergence or early postemergence (at third-trifoliate leaf stage) application of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** and harvest of Edaname.
- **DO NOT** apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** in edamame in soils classified as a sand.

Precaution:
Seeding Depth: Crop seeds must be planted a minimum 1 inch deep.

Application Timing
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied in a single application.

Preplant Surface Applications (up to 14 days prior to planting)
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at the use rates specified in Table 8 as a broadcast spray to the soil surface or incorporated up to 14 days before planting on all soil types.

Preemergence Surface Application
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at use rates specified in Table 8 as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence.

Early Postemergence Application
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at use rates specified in Table 8 as a broadcast spray to edamame at third-trifoliate leaf stage. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** will provide residual control of weeds germinating after application. Weeds that are already emerged at the time of application must be controlled with cultivation, or tank mix or sequential application of another herbicide labelled for postemergence controll of the target weeds in the crop. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** applications to emerged edamame may result in temporary leaf burn and stunting, but a reduction in edamame yield is unexpected. Tank mixes of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** with other crop protection products or adjuvants may significantly enhance this effect. Depending upon growing conditions, recovery from this injury begins immediately but may take several weeks for the injury to dissipate entirely.

DO NOT apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** to Edamame from emergence (at-cracking) before third-trifoliate leaf stage as injury may occur. DO NOT apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** to Edamame after the third trifoliate leaf stage

Tank Mixtures
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.

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with the herbicide products registered for use in edamame for a broader spectrum of control and/or control of emerged weeds. Refer to the tank mix product labels to confirm that the respective tank mix products are registered for use in edamame. Follow the adjuvant directions for the tank mix partner of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG.**

FLAX

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied preplant surface, preemergence or early postemergence to flax for residual preemergence weed control.

Application Rates
Application rates for **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** when applied alone, in tank mix and postemergence are provided in Table 9 for Flax.

Table 9. Residual Rates of RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG in Flax

Application Timing	Use Rate (oz./A) by Soil Texture[1, 2]		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Preplant Surface	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0
Preemergence	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0
Early Postemergence	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0

[1] Refer to **Table 3** for definitions of soil texture groups

[2] Refer to **Table 4** for active ingredient use rate equivalents

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.0 ozs/A (0.266 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application in flax.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 5.0 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.266 lb. a.i./A of Pyroxasulfone) from sequential applications (e.g. preplant or preemergence application followed by an early postemergence application), in flax per year.
- **DO NOT** apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** more than three times per year in flax when using labeled rates less than the single maximum application rate.
- There is no required (preharvest) interval between a preplant, preemergence, or postemergence application of
- **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** and the harvest of flax.
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.

Application Timings
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Preplant Surface Applications
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at the use rates specified in Table 9 as a broadcast spray to the soil surface no more than 30 days prior to planting on all soil types.

Preemergence Surface Application
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at use rates specified in Table 9 as a broadcast spray to a soil surface with a uniform seedbed which is firm and free of clods after planting and before emergence. Ensure good seed furrow closure and soil coverage to avoid contact with **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG**.

Early Postemergence Application
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at use rates specified in Table 9, Early Postemergence, as a broadcast spray to flax from emergence to the 4 inch stage. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** will provide residual control of weeds germinating after application and rainfall / irrigation activation. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** will not control already germinated or emerged weeds. For control of any emerged weeds this product may be applied as a tank mix or sequential application with a labeled postemergence herbicide(s). Apply as early as possible to obtain better weed control and reduce weed competition.

Sequential Applications
Sequential Applications (e.g. preplant or preemergence application may be followed by an early postemergence application) as long as the maximum total, as described by the soil type, is not exceeded. Follow all application timing instructions and Application Restrictions noted for preplant, preemergence and early postemergence application noted above. Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.

LEAF PETIOLE VEGETABLE SUBGROUP 22B

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied to leaf petiole vegetable subgroup 22B crops as an early post-transplant application or as a mid-post application for residual preemergence control of listed weeds in (Table 1). Crops include cardon; celery; celery, Chinease; fuki; rhubarb; udo; zuiki, cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** may be used as part of a weed control program in leaf petiole vegetable subgroup 22B crops either in combination with other hebicides for a broader spectrum of weed control and/or control of emerged weeds.

Crop Response
The use of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** may result in temporary growth suppression, leaf burn and/or injury or stand reduction to transplanted leaf petiole vegetable subgroup 22B crops under stressful conditions, for example, inadequate or excessive moisture, cool and hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.

Application Rates

Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** alone or in a tank mix combination with another early post-transplant herbicide, 1 to 6 days after transplanting or as a mid post-transplant application after transplanting, but not less than 60 days before harvest, either alone or in combinatinon with a postemergence herbicide for control of germinated weeds at the residual rates in **Table 10**. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** will not control germinated weeds.

Table 10: Residual Rates of RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG in Leaf Petiole Vegetable subgroup 22B

Application Timing	Use Rate (oz./A) by Soil Texture[1.,2]			
	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Muck greater than 20% OM
Early Post-transplant (1 to 6 days Post-transplant)	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0
Mid Post-Transplant	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0

[1] Refer to **Table 3** for definitions of soil texture groups.
[2] Refer to **Table 4** for active ingredient use rate equivalents

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.0 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.266 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application in leaf petiole vegetable subgroup 22B crops.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.0 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.266 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) per year.
- **DO NOT** apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** more than one time per year in leaf petiole vegetable subgroup 22B crops.
- There is no required pre-harvest interval (PHI) for **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** when applied as an early post-transplant application one to six days after transplanting in leaf petiole vegetable subgroup 22B crops.
- **DO NOT** apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** as a mid post-transplant application in leaf petiole vegetable subgroup 22B crops less than 60 days before harvest.

Application Timings
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied in a single application.

Early Post-transplant Application
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at the use rates specified in **Table 10** as an early post-transplant application either alone in combination with another post-transplant herbicide. If weeds have emerged a postemergence herbicide will be needed to control emerged weeds. Apply as a broadcast spray to the soil surface 1-6 days after transplanting.
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** only to a uniform transplant bed which is firm and free of clods and cracks. The transplant bed must be prepared to ensure good transplant row closure.

Mid-Post Transplant Application
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at the use rates specified in **Table 10** as a mid - post transplant application after transplanting, but not less than 60 days before harvest, either alone or in combination with a postemergence herbicide. Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** only to a uniform transplant bed which is firm and free of clods and cracks. The transplant bed must be prepared to ensure good transplant row closure and soil coverage.

Tank Mixtures
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.

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with the herbicide products registered for use in leaf petiole vegetable subgroup 22B crops for a broader spectrum of control and/or control of emerged weeds. Refer to the tank mix product labels to confirm that the respective tank mix products are registered for use in leaf petiole vegetable subgroup 22B crops. Follow the adjuvant directions for the tank mix partner of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG.**

MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT*)

*Mint (peppermint and spearmint tops) includes peppermint and spearmint harvested for fresh mint leaves or for stems and leaves processed into mint oil.

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied as a dormant application to mint (peppermint and spearmint tops) for residual preemergence control of listed weeds (**Table 1**).

Crop Response
The use of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** may result in growth suppression of mint if extreme conditions of high/heavy rainfall, high winds and extended periods of water-saturated soil occur right before or soon after the mint breaks dormancy.

Application Rates in mint
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** alone or in a tank mix combination with another Dormant use herbicide, or as a dormant application to mint followed by a labeled postemergence herbicide application at the residual rates per cropping season (per year) in **Table 11.**

Table 11. Residual Rates of RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG in Mint

Application Timing	**Use Rate (oz/A) by Soil Texture[1,2]**		
	Coarse	**Medium**	**Fine**
Dormant Application	1.0 - 5.0	1.0 - 5.0	1.0 - 5.0

[1] Refer to **Table 3** for definitions of soil texture groups.
[2] Refer to **Table 4** for active ingredient use rate equivalents

Crop-specific Restrictions
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.0 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.266 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application in mint.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.0 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.266 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) per year in mint.
- **DO NOT** apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** more than one time per year in mint.
- **DO NOT** apply if roots and rhizomes of mint are weak, thinned or damaged.
- There is no required preharvest interval (PHI) between a dormant application of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** and the harvest of mint.
- **DO NOT** use roots from **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** treated plants for human consumption. Roots treated with **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** can be used for root propagation.
- **DO NOT** apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** to newly planted mint
- **DO NOT** use **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** between cuttings of mint
- Apply only to stands that in the previous year were healthy and vigorous.
- **DO NOT** apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** to mint that has broken dormancy. Application to mint that is near dormancy break can result in crop injury. Risk of crop injury increases the closer application is to mint dormancy break.
- **DO NOT** apply to soils with less than 1% organic matter.
- **DO NOT** apply to soils that are classified as a “sand”.

Application Timings
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied in a single application at the dormant physiological stage of mint,

Dormant Application
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied only as a dormant application to mint at use rates specified in **Table 11** as a broadcast spray. Weeds that have emerged will not be controlled

Tank Mixtures
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.
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with the herbicide products registered for use in mint for a broader spectrum of control and/or control of emerged weeds. Refer to the tank mix product labels to confirm that the respective tank mix products are registered for use in mint. Follow the adjuvant directions for the tank mix partner of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG.**

PEANUT

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied preplant surface, preplant incorporated, preemergence or early postemergence to peanut for residual preemergence control of listed weeds (**Table 1**). Before applying to peanut, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** on your variety to avoid potential injury.
Application Rates
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** alone, in tank mix, or sequentially in peanut at the residual rates are provided in

Table 12.

Table 12. Residual Rates of RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG in Peanut

Application Timing	Use Rate (oz/A) by Soil Texture[1, 2]		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Preplant Surface	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0
Preplant Incorporated	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0
Preemergence	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0
Early Postemergence	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0

[1] Refer to **Table 3** for definitions of soil texture groups.
[2] Refer to **Table 4** for active ingredient use rate eequivalents

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.0 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG WG** (0.266 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application in peanut.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 5.0 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.266 lb. a.i./A of Pyroxasulfone) from sequential applications (e.g. preplant surface or preplant incorporated or preemergence application followed by early postemergence application or consectutive postemergence applications), in peanut per year.
- **DO NOT** apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** more than three times per year in peanut when using labeled rates less than the single maximum application rate.
- There is no required (preharvest) interval between a preplant, preemergence or postemergence application of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** and the harvest of peanut.
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.

Crop-specific Precautions

- **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** applied preplant or preemergence may result in temporary growth suppression in peanut if extreme conditions of high rainfall and extended periods of water-saturated soil occur during peanut germination or early seedling development.

Application Timings
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG herbicide may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Preplant Surface or Preplant Incorporated Applications (up to 14 days prior to planting) Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at the use rates specified in **Table 12** as a broadcast spray to the soil surface or incorporated up to 14 days before planting on all soil types.

Preemergence Surface Application
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at use rates specified in **Table 12** as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting, through ground swell, and before crop emergence.

Early Postemergence Application
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at use rates specified in **Table 12** as a broadcast spray to peanut from "at cracking" stage to first leaf stage through pod development stage. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** will provide residual control of weeds germinating after application. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** will not control emerged weeds. Weeds emerged at the time of application must be controlled by another means, for example with cultivation, a tank mix or sequential application of another herbicide labeled for postemergence control of the target weeds in peanut. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** applications to emerged peanut may result in temporary leaf burn and stunting, but a reduction in peanut yield is not expected.
Adjuvant may be applied with **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** when making early postemergence applications.
Sequential Applications
If a sequential application program of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** is used (e.g. preplant surface or preplant incorporated or preemergence application followed by early postemergence application or consectutive postemergence applications), the maximum combined rate of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** that may be applied in peanut per year is 5.0 ozs/A (0.266 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) on all soils. Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.
Tank Mixtures
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.
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with the herbicide products registered for use in peanut for a broader spectrum of control and/or control of emerged weeds. Refer to the tank mix product labels to confirm that the respective tank mix products are registered for use in peanut. Follow the adjuvant directions for the tank mix partner of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG.**

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with fungicide or insecticide products.

PEA AND BEAN, DRIED SHELLED, EXCEPT SOYBEAN, SUBGROUP 6C

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied preplant surface, preemergence or early postemergence to pea and bean, dried shell, except soybean, subgroup 6C crops for residual preemergence weed control. Crops include pea and bean, dried shelled, except soybean, subgroup 6C (Dried cultivars of bean (*Lupinus* spp.)(includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin); bean (*Phaseolus* spp.) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean (dry), navy bean, pinto bean; tepary bean); bean (*Vigna* spp.) (includes adzuki bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, cowpea, Crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean); broad bean (dry); chickpea; guar; lablab bean; lentil; pea (*Pisum* spp.) (includes field pea) and pigeon pea**.**

Application Rates
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** alone, in tank mix, or sequentially in Peas and Beans at the residual rates provided in **Table 13**.

Table 13. Residual Rates of RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG in Pea and Bean, dried shelled, except soybean, subgroup 6C

Application Timing	Use Rate (oz./A) by Soil Texture[1, 2]		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Preplant Surface	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0
Preemergence	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0
Early Postemergence	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0

[1] Refer to **Table 3** for definitions of soil texture groups
[2] Refer to **Table 4** for active ingredient use rate equivalents

Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.0 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.266 lb. ai/A) in a single application in pea and bean, dried shelled, except soybean, subgroup 6C.
- DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 5.0 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.266 lb. a.i./A of Pyroxasulfone) from sequential applications (e.g. preplant or preemergence application followed by an early postemergence application), per year in pea and bean, dried shelled, except soybean, subgroup 6C.
- DO NOT apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** more than three times per year in pea and bean, dried shelled, except soybean, subgroup 6C when using labeled rates less than the single maximum application rate.
- There is no required (preharvest) interval between a preplant, preemergence, or postemergence application of
- **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** and the harvest of pea and bean, dried shelled, except soybean, subgroup 6C.
- Vegetable, foliage of legume, except soybean, subgroup 7A may be fed or grazed by livestock.
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.

Application Timings
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Preplant Surface Applications
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at the use rates specified in **Table 13** as a broadcast spray to the soil surface no more than 30 days prior to planting on all soil types.

Preemergence Surface Application
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at use rates specified in **Table 13** as a broadcast spray to a soil surface with a uniform seedbed which is firm and free of clods after planting and before emergence. Ensure good seed furrow closure and soil coverage to avoid contact with **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG**.

Early Postemergence Application
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at the use rates specified in **Table 13**, early Postemergence as a broadcast spray to pulse crops from emergence to third-trifoliate leaf stage. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** will provide residual control of weeds germinating after application and rainfall / irrigation activation. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** will not control already germinated or emerged weeds. For control of any emerged weeds this product may be applied as a tank mix or sequential application with a labeled postemergence herbicide(s). Apply as early as possible to obtain better weed control and reduce weed competition.

Sequential Applications
Sequential Applications (e.g. preplant or preemergence application may be followed by an early postemergence application) as long as the maximum total, as described by the soil type, is not exceeded. Follow all application timing instructions. Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.

PERENNIAL GRASSES FOR SEED
(FINE FESCUE, PERENIAL RYEGRASS, TALL FESCUE, ORCHARDGRASS) FOR USE IN IDAHO, OREGON AND WASHINGTON ONLY

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied to perennial grasses for seed (including fine fescue, perennial ryegrass, tall fescue and orchardgrass), in the fall, preemrgence to the weeds, in spring planted (at least 8 tillers) and established stands, for residual weed control (at beginning of fall rains) of many annual grasses, volunteer spouts and winter annual broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 1**. Before applying to perennial grass for seed, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** on your variety to avoid potential injury.

Crop Response
The use of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** may result in growth suppression or stand loss of perennial grasses for seed if extreme conditions of high/heavy rainfall, high winds, treated soil splashing on the leaves and extended periods of water-saturated soil occur right before or soon after germination and during seedling growth.

Application Rates
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** alone, in tank mix, or sequentially with other herbicides in perennial grasses for seed at the residual rates per cropping season (per year) in **Table 14.**

Table 14. Residual Rates of RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG in Perennial Grasses for seed

Use Timing or Method	**Use Rate (oz/A) by Soil Texture[1,2]**		
	Coarse	**Medium**	**Fine**
Application for Spring planted grass seed crops (8 or more tillers per plant)	1.0 – 2.0	1.0 – 2.0	1.0 – 2.0
Application for established grass seed crops (at least one seed hervest)	1.0 – 2.0	1.0 – 2.0	1.0 – 2.0

[1] Refer to **Table 3** for definitions of soil texture groups.
[2] Refer to **Table 4** for active ingredient use rate equivalents

Crop-specific Restrictions
- **DO NOT** apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at more than 2.0 ozs/A (0.107 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in perennial grass for seed in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.107 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) per year.
- **DO NOT** apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** more than one time per year in perennial grass for seed.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI) in perennial grass for seed is 60 days.
- **DO NOT** graze perennial grass for seed treated fields or feed treated hay to livestock sooner than 60 days after application.
- **DO NOT** apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** in soils classified as a Sand.

Use Method, Rate and Timing
Application for Spring planted grass seed crops:
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied at use rates specified in **Table 14** as a broadcast spray in the fall following a spring planting if the crop has attained a growth stage of at least eight tillers and depending on stand vigor.

Application for Established grass seed crops (at least one seed harvest):
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied following seed harvest at use rates specified in **Table 14** as a broadcast spray depending on stand vigor.

Tank Mixtures
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.
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with the herbicide products registered for use in Perennial grass for seed for a broader spectrum of control and/or control of emerged weeds. Refer to the tank mix product labels to confirm that the respective tank mix products are registered for use in perennial grass for seed.
Follow the adjuvant directions for the tank mix partner of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG.**

SOYBEAN

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied preplant surface, preplant incorporated, preemergence or early postemergence, or in the fall to soybean for residual preemergence weed control. Before applying to soybean, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** on your variety to avoid potential injury .

Application Rates
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** alone, in tank mix, or sequentially in soybeans at the residual rates in **Table 15**.

Table 15. Residual Rates of RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG in Soybean

Application Timing	Use Rate (oz/A) by Soil Texture[1, 2]		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Preplant Surface	1.0 – 2.1	1.5 – 3.0	1.75 – 3.5
Preplant Incorporated	1.0 – 2.1	1.5 – 3.0	1.75 – 3.5
Preemergence	1.0 – 2.1	1.5 – 3.0	1.75 – 3.5
Early Postemergence	1.0 – 2.1	1.5 – 3.0	2.0 – 3.5

[1] Refer to **Table 3** for definitions of soil texture groups.
[2] Refer to **Table 4** for active ingredient use rate equivalents

Restrictions
- **On coarse soils** - **DO NOT** apply more than 2.1 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.112 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application in soybean and **DO NOT** exceed the maximum cumulative amount of 2.1 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.112 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) from all applications, including from sequential applications (e.g., fall application followed by spring application or sequential applications in the spring), in soybean per year.
- **On medium soils - DO NOT** apply more than 3.0 ozs**/**A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.159 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application in soybean and **DO NOT** exceed the maximum cumulative amount of 3.5 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.186 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) from all applications, including from sequential applications (e.g., fall application followed by spring application or sequential spring applications), in soybean per year.
- **On fine soils - DO NOT** apply more than 3.5 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.186 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application in soybean and **DO NOT** exceed the maximum cumulative amount of 3**.**5 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0**.**186 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) from all applications, including from sequential applications (e.g., fall application followed by spring application or sequential spring applications), in soybean per year.
- **DO NOT** apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** more than two times per year in soybean when using labeled rates less than the single maximum application.
- There is **no required (preharvest) i**nterval between a preplant, preemergence, or early postemergence application of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** and the harvest of soybean grain.
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.

Crop-specific Precautions
- **Seeding Depth:** Crop seeds must be planted a minimum 1 inch deep.
- The use of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** may result in temporary growth suppression in soybean if extreme conditions of high rainfall and extended periods of water-saturated soil occur during soybean germination or early seedling development.

Application Timings
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Fall Applications for controlling weeds germinating the following spring
For use only in Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin, north of highway 136 in Illinois and north of highway 91 in Nebraska. RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied in the fall to control weeds in conventional, minimum tillage, or no-till soybean production systems planted the following spring. This fall application program will typically need to be followed with a suitable in-season postemergence herbicide treatment to provide season long control of the complete target weed spectrum. Use only on medium or fine soils and at a use rate of 2.5 to 3.5 ozs/A (0.133 to 0.186 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) (medium soil) and 3.5 ounces (0.186 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) (fine soil) of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG**. See the main **Application Timings** section of this label for restrictions and directions.

Fall / Winter Applications for controlling weeds germinating in the fall or winter annual weeds

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be broadcast surface applied in the fall or winter to control winter annual weeds and other weeds germinating in the fall. Use on coarse, medium or fine soils at rates listed for the preplant surface timing. Sequential preemergence and/or postemergence applications can be made, but **DO NOT** exceed the maximum cumulative rate allowed by soil type in soybean per year. See the main **Application Timings** section of this label for restrictions and directions.

Early Preplant Surface Application (15 to 45 days prior to planting)
Use the higher application rate listed for preplant surface applications when applied earlier (15 to 45 days) before planting. A lower rate within the list range could be used if a later sequential application is planned. Preplant surface applications are not advised on coarse soils or in areas where average annual rainfall (or rainfall + irrigation) typically exceeds 40 inches. Cultivation or a labeled postemergence herbicide application may still be required under certain conditions for complete weed control.
Preplant Surface or Preplant Incorporated Applications (up to 14 days prior to planting) Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at the use rates specified in **Table 15** as a broadcast spray to the soil surface or incorporated up to 14 days before planting on all soil types.

Preemergence Surface Application
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at use rates specified in **Table 15** as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence.

Early Postemergence Application
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at use rates specified in **Table 15** as a broadcast spray to soybean from emergence (cracking stage) to sixth-trifoliate leaf stage. Additional crop response may occur if **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** is applied between emergemce (cracking stage) and the first trifoliate stage especially when mixed with other herbicide and adjuvant. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** will provide residual control of weeds germinating after application. Weeds that are already emerged at the time of application must be controlled with cultivation, or tank mix or sequential application of another herbicide labeled for postemergence control of the target weeds in the crop. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** applications to emerged soybeans may result in temporary leaf burn and stunting, but a reduction in soybean yield is unexpected. Tank mixes of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** with other crop protection products or adjuvants may significantly enhance this effect. Depending upon growing condition, recovery from this injury begins immediately but may take several weeks for the injury to dissipate entirely.
Sequential Applications
If a sequential application program of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** is used (e.g., fall application followed by spring application, or sequential applications in the spring), the maximum combined rate of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** that may be applied in soybean per year is 2.1 oz/A (0.112 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) on coarse soils or 3.5 oz/A (0.186 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) on medium to fine soils. Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.

Tank Mixtures
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.
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with the herbicide products registered for use in soybean for a broader spectrum of control and/or control of emerged weeds. Refer to the tank mix product labels to confirm that the respective tank mix products are registered for use in soybean. Follow the adjuvant directions for the tank mix partner of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG.**

SUNFLOWER SUBGROUP 20B

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied preplant surface, preplant incorporated, preemergence or postemergence to Sunflower subgroup 20B crops for residual preemergence control of lited weeds (**Table 1**). Crops include Calendula; castor oil plant; Chinese tallowtree; euphorbia; evening primrose; jojoba; niger seed; rose hip; safflower; stokes aster; sunflower; tallowwood; tea oil plant; vernonia; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these. Before applying to Sunflower subgroup 20B crops verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** on your inbred line or hybrid to avoid potential injury.

Application Rates
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** alone, in tank mix, or sequentially in sunflower subgroup 20B at the residual rates provided in **Table 16** hereafter.

Table 16. Residual Rates of RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG in Sunflower subgroup 20B crops

Application Timing	Use Rate (oz/A) by Soil Texture[1, 2]		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Preplant Surface	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0

Preplant Incorporated	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0
Preemergence	1.0– 5.0	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0
Early Postemergence	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0

[1] Refer to **Table 3** for definitions of soil texture groups.
[2] Refer to **Table 4** for active ingredient use rate equivalents

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.0 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.266 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application in Sunflower subgroup 20B.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 5.0 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.266 lb. a.i./A of Pyroxasulfone) from sequential applications (e.g. preplant surface or preplant incorporated or preemergence application followed by early postemergence application or consecutive postemergence applications), per year in Sunflower subgroup 20B.
- **DO NOT** apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** more than three times per year in Sunflower subgroup 20B when using labeled rates less than the single maximum application rate.
- There is no required (preharvest) interval between a preplant, preplant incorporated, or preemergence application of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** and Sunflower subgroup 20B harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** as an early postemergence application less than 60 days before harvest of sunflower seeds.
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.

Crop-specific Precautions

- **Seeding Depth:** Crop seeds must be planted a minimum 1 inch deep.
- The use of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** may result in temporary growth suppression in sunflower subgroup 20B if extreme conditions of high rainfall and extended periods of water-saturated soil occur during soybean germination or early seedling development.
- The use of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** may result in temporary growth suppression or leaf burn on Sunflower subgroup 20B under stressful conditions including inadequate or excessive moisture, cool and hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.

Application Timings
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Fall/Winter Application for controlling weeds germinating in the fall, or winter annual weeds.
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be broadcast surface applied in the fall or winter to control winter annual weeds and other weeds germinating in the fall. Use on coarse, medium, or fine soils at rates listed in **Table 16** for preplant surface timing.

Preplant surface application (15 to 45 days before planting)
Use application rates in **Table 16** when making preplant surface applications, using the highest application rate within the rate range for a given soil texture. Preplant surface applications are not advised on coarse soils, in areas where average annual rainfall (or rainfall plus irrigation) typically exceeds 40 inches. Cultivation or a labeled postemergence herbicide application may be required for complete weed control.

Preplant surface, Preplant Incorporated Applications (up to 14 days prior to planting)
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at the use rates specified in **Table 16** as a broadcast spray to the soil surface or incorporated (≤2 inch deep) up to 14 days before planting on all soil types.

Preemergence Surface Application
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at the use rates specified in **Table 16** as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting but before crop emergence. Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** only to a uniform seedbed which is firm and free of clods, cracks, excess trash (previous crop residue), and weed growth. The seedbed must be prepared to ensure good seed row closure and soil coverage of the seed. Utilize a tank mix with an effective labeled burndown herbicide to control emerged weeds.

Early Postemergence Application
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at use rates specified in **Table 16** as a broadcast spray from emergence to first true leaf through 60 days before harvest. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** will provide preemergence residual control of weeds germinating after application. Weeds that are already emerged at the time of application must be controlled with cultivation, or tank mix or sequential application of another herbicide labeled for postemergence control of the target weeds in the crop.

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG applications to the emerged Sunflower subgroup 20B crops may result in temporary leaf burn and stunting, but a reduction in yield is not expected. Adjuvant may be applied with **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** when making early postemergence applications.

Sequential Applications
If a sequential application program of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** is used (e.g. preplant surface or preplant incorporated or preemergence application followed by early postemergence application or consecutive postemergence applications), the maximum combined rate of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** that may be applied in Sunflower subgroup 20B per year is 5.0 ozs/A (0.266 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) on all soils. Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.

Tank Mixtures
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.

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with the herbicide products registered for use in Sunflowerr subgroup 20B for a broader spectrum of control and/or control of emerged weeds. Refer to the tank mix product labels to confirm that the respective tank mix products are registered for use in Sunflower subgroup 20B. Follow the adjuvant directions for the tank mix partner of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG.**

TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES (CROP SUBGROUP 1C)

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be used as part of a weed management program in the following tuberous and corm vegetables:Arracacha; arrowroot; artichoke, Chinese; artichoke, Jerusalem; canna, edible; cassava, bitter and sweet; chayote (root); chufa; dasheen; ginger; leren; potato; sweet potato; tanier; turmeric; yam bean; yam, true.

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied preemergence or as a postemergence directed spray (lay-by) application for residual preemergence control of listed weeds (**Table 1**).

Crop Response
The use of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** may result in temporary growth suppression of tuberous and corm vegetables if extreme conditions of high rainfall and extended periods of water-saturated soil occur during germination or early seedling development. Before using, verify the selectivity of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** with your local seed company (supplier) in order to avoid potential injury.

Application Rates in Tuberous and corm vegetables
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** alone, in tank mix combination, or sequentially at the residual rates provided in **Table 17.**

Table 17. Residual Rates of RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG in Tuberous and corm vegetables

Application Timing	Use Rate (oz/A) by Soil Texture[1, 2]			
	Coarse	**Medium**	**Fine**	**Muck, greater than 20% Organic Matter**
Preemergence	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0
Postemergence Directed Spray (Lay-by)	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0	1.0 – 5.0

[1] Refer to **Table 3** for definitions of soil texture groups.
[2] Refer to **Table 4** for active ingredient use rate equivalents.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.0 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.266 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application in Tuberous and Corm Vegetables.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 5.0 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.266 lb. a.i./A of Pyroxasulfone) from sequential applications (e.g. preemergence application followed by a postemergence-directed (lay-by) aplication), in Tuberous and Corm Vegetables per year.
- **DO NOT** apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** more than three times per year in Tuberous and Corm Vegetables when using labeled rates less than the single maximum application rate.
- There is no required (preharvest) interval between a preemergence application of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** and Tuberous and Corm Vegetable harvest.
- The pre harvest interval after postemergence directed spray (lay-by) application of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** is 60 days.

- **DO NOT** apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** prior to planting tuberous and corm vegetables seed pieces.
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.

Crop-specific Precautions

- The use of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** may result in temporary growth suppression or leaf burn on tuberous and corm vegetables under stressful conditions for example inadequate or excessive moisture, cool and hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.

Application Timings

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Preemergence Application

Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at use rates specified in **Table 17** as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting or drag-off, but before tuberous and corm vegetables and weeds emerge. Where "drag off" is practiced, **DO NOT** apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** until the "drag off " process is complete and there is a minimum of 2 inches of soil covering the vegetative portion of the tuberous and corm vegetables plants, or **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** may be applied after hilling but prior to tuberous and corm vegetables or weed emergence, or **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** may be applied where tuberous and corm vegetables hills are harrowed and re-hilled and sprayed, but application must be prior to tuberous and corm vegetables and weed emergence. There needs to be 2 inches of soil covering the tuberous and corm vegetables. Care must be exercised so that "drag off" implements do not injure the plants. Efficacy will be reduced if later cultural practices expose untreated soil. Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** only to a uniform seedbed which is firm and free of clods and cracks. The seedbed must be prepared to ensure good seed piece row closure and soil coverage of the seed pieces.

Postemergence-Directed Spray (Lay-by) Application

Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at use rates specified in **Table 17** as a postemergence directed spray at layby, in combination with a postemergence herbicide, between plant rows, in order to extend residual control of the postemergence herbicide. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** will not control emerged weeds. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** will provide preemergence residual control of weeds germinating after application. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** applications to tuberous and corm vegetables may result in temporary leaf burn and stunting, but a reduction in yield is not expected. Avoid contacting leaves of tuberous and corm vegetables with **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** spray solution or injury may occur.

Sequential Applications

If a sequential application program of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** is used (e.g. preemergence application followed by a postemergence-directed (lay-by) aplication), the maximum combined rate of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** that may be applied in Tuberous and Corm Vegetables per year is 5.0 ozs/A (0.266 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) on all soils.
Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.

Tank Mixtures

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.
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with the herbicide products registered for use in Tuberous and Corm Vegetables for a broader spectrum of control and/or control of emerged weeds. Refer to the tank mix product labels to confirm that the respective tank mix products are registered for use in Tuberous and Crom Vegetables. Follow the adjuvant directions for the tank mix partner of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG.**

SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied preplant surface, preemergence, delayed preemergence or early postemergence in fall-seeded or spring-seeded wheat for residual preemergence weed control.

Certain wheat varieties can be more sensitive to **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG**. Before applying to wheat, verify with your local seed company (supplier), university extension specialist (e.g., wheat breeder, weed scientist, county agent, etc.), or K-I CHEMICAL U.S.A., Inc. representative the selectivity of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** on your variety to avoid potential injury.

Crop Response

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG applied preplant surface or preemergence surface can cause wheat injury. Under stressful conditions (for example inadequate or excessive moisture, cool or hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress) **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** injury will be in intensified.

Wheat injury is not expected when to **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** is applied delayed preemergence or early postemergence. However, some visual wheat response is possible when **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** is applied to wheat under stressful conditions for example inadequate or excessive moisture, cool or hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.

Wheat response is most often visible as stunting and/or discoloration of leaf tissue (e.g., chlorosis), but in its most severe form can result in stand loss. The greatest potential for wheat response occurs when **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** concentrates in the crop row. Unacceptable wheat response may be caused by uneven application, soil clods or disturbances, an open/cracked seed furrow that allows herbicide to directly contact the seed, or a deep seed furrow that allows herbicide concentration after a rain/irrigation event during wheat germination.

Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** only to a uniform seedbed which is firm and free of clods, cracks, excess trash (previous crop residue), and weed growth. The seedbed MUST be prepared to ensure good seed row closure and soil coverage of the seed. Open furrows or poor furrow closure can result in crop injury. Use high quality seed. Plant seed at least 3/4-inch deep to avoid crop injury.

When applications of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** are intended to be made preplant surface or preemergence, plantseed at least 1-inch deep to avoid possible crop injury, but not too deep for proper germination. When applications of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** are intended to be made early postemergence, plantseed at least 1/2-inch to 1-inch deep to avoid crop injury.
The use of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** in wheat may result in temporary or sustained growth suppression and chlorosis if high rainfall or irrigation leads to extended periods of water-saturated soil during early seeding development. To reduce crop response, avoid applying **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** if a long period of rain is expected prior to wheat emergence.
Herbicidal activity of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** may be reduced if trash from the previous crop covers more than 25% of the soil surface. Manage trash levels with combine straw shredder/spreaders, earlier burndown of emerged weeds, or light tillage.

Prolonged periods of dry weather following application of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** may reduce herbicidal effectiveness. When **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** is not activated and weeds emerge, a labeled and effective postemergence herbicide in wheat may be needed to control weed escapes.
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG will not control germinated or emerged weeds. For control of emerged weeds this product may be applied with a tank mix partner or sequential application with a labeled burndown or postemergence wheat herbicide(s).
Application Rates
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** alone, in tank mix, or sequentially in wheat at the residual rates in **Table 18.**

Table 18. Residual Rates of RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG in Wheat

Application Timing	Use Rate (oz/A) by Soil Texture[1, 2]		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Preplant Surface	0.7 – 1.5	1.0 – 2.0	1.0 – 2.5
Preemergence	0.7 – 1.5	1.0 – 2.0	1.0 – 2.5
Delayed Preemergence	0.7 – 1.5	1.0 – 2.0	1.0 – 2.5
Early Postemergence	0.7 – 1.5	1.0 – 2.0	1.0 – 2.5

[1] Refer to **Table 3** for definitions of soil texture groups.
[2] Refer to **Table 4** for active ingredient use rate equivalents.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **On coarse soils** - **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.079 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application in wheat and **DO NOT** exceed the maximum cumulative amount of 2.5 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.133 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) from all applications, including from sequential applications (e.g., preplant, preemergence, or delayed preemergence application followed by early postemergence application or multiple early postemergence applications), in wheat per year.
- **On medium soils** - **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.106 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application in wheat and **DO NOT** exceed the maximum cumulative amount of 2.5 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.133 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) from all applications, including from sequential applications (e.g., preplant, preemergence, or delayed preemergence application followed by early postemergence application or multiple early postemergence applications), in wheat per year.
- **On fine soils** - **DO NOT** apply more than 2.5 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.133 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone)

in a single application in wheat and **DO NOT** exceed the maximum cumulative amount of 2.5 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.133 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) from all applications, including from sequential applications (e.g., preplant, preemergence, or delayed preemergence application followed by early postemergence application or multiple early postemergence applications), in wheat per year.

- **DO NOT** apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** more than two times per year in wheat when using labeled rates less than the single maximum application rate.
- **DO NOT** apply preplant incorporated in wheat.
- **DO NOT** apply to durum wheat.
- Wheat forage and hay may be fed or grazed 7 or more days after application.
- **DO NOT** seed wheat deeper than 1.5-inches after a preplant application or before a preemergence or delayed preemergence application. **DO NOT** apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** to flooded fields or fully saturated soils.
- **DO NOT** apply preemergence if ¼-inch or more rain is expected within 48 hours after application.
- **DO NOT** irrigate fields after a preemergence or delayed preemergence application until wheat spiking.
- **DO NOT** apply preplant, preemergence, or delayed preemergence to broadcast-seeded wheat.
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.

Application Timings
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications relative to the growth stage of wheat.
Preplant Surface Applications
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at the use rates specified in **Table 18** as a broadcast spray to the soil surface no more than 14 days prior to planting on all soil types. Soil disturbance after application from planters/drills may result in herbicide incorporation that can result in unacceptable crop injury, or displacement of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** that can result in inconsistent weed control.

Preemergence Surface Application
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at use rates specified in **Table 18** after planting but before wheat spiking as a broadcast spray to the soil surface with uniform seedbed which is firm and free of clods. Ensure good seed row closure and soil coverage to avoid contact with **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG**. As the interval from planting to application increases, the potential for crop injury decreases.

Delayed Preemergence Surface Application
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at the use rates specified in **Table 18** as a broadcast spray to the soil surface following wheat planting when 80% of germinated wheat seeds have a shoot at least ½-inch long until wheat spiking.

Early Postemergence Application
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** at use rates specified in **Table 18** as a broadcast spray to wheat at spiking up to the 4th tiller growth stage. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** will only suppress or control labeled weeds that germinate after the early postemergence application and rainfall / irrigation activation. **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** will not control already germinated or emerged weeds. For control of any emerged weeds this product may be applied as a tank mix or sequential application with a labeled postemergence herbicide(s). Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** as early as possible after wheat emergence in order to prevent weed emergence.

Sequential Applications
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be applied as a sequential or split application program where a preplant, preemergence, or delayed preemergence application is followed by an early postemergence application or where multiple early postemergence applications are made. **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 2.5 oz/A (0.133 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in wheat per year. Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.
Tank Mixtures
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.
RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with the herbicide products registered for use in wheat for a broader spectrum of control and/or control of emerged weeds. Refer to the tank mix product labels to confirm that the respective tank mix products are registered for use in wheat. Follow the adjuvant directions for the tank mix partner of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG.**

FALLOW

RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG may be used as a residual treatment to control listed weeds at any time of the year during the fallow period following crop harvest and before the following crop is planted.

Application Rate and Timing
Apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** as a broadcast spray at 1.0 to 4.0 ozs/A (0.053 to 0.213 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone). Best product performance is obtained when weeds are not emerged before application. Sequential applicatons may be made with a minimum of 30 days between applications.

Application Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** more than 4.0 ozs/A (0.213 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application in Fallow.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 5.0 ozs/A of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** (0.266 lb. a.i./A of Pyroxasulfone) from sequential applications used on fallow per year.
- **DO NOT** apply **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** more than three times per year in fallow when using labeled rates less than the single maximum application rate.
- Specific rotational crop planting intervals must be observed between an application of **RedEagle Pyroxasulfone 85% WG** and planting of the following crops (see the table in the section of **Crop Rotation Intervals**).
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Always store pesticides in the original container. If a leaky container must be contained within another, mark the outer container to identify the contents. **DO NOT** use or store near heat or open flame. Store this product in a cool, dry place in its original container only. Store this product separately from fertilizers, feed, foodstuffs and away from other pesticides. **DO NOT** store this product under wet conditions. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: To avoid waste, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

CONTAINER HANDLING:
[Less Than or Equal to 5 Pounds] [Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment, then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.]

[Nonrefillable Container [Plastic]: DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 50 pounds) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. 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.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

[Greater Than 5 Pounds] [Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment, then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. DO NOT burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.]

[For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers] [Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** use 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.]

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of RedEagle International LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold RedEagle International LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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