



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

EPA Reg. Number:

87290-85

Date of Issuance:

3/20/18

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Willowood Glyphosate 20% +
Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Anna Armstrong
Agent for Willowood, LLC
c/o Wagner Regulatory Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 640
Hockessin, DE 19707

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

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (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 conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A). You must comply with the following conditions:

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

Continued on page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

Reuben Baris, Product Manager 25
Herbicides Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

3/20/18

2. You are required to comply with the data requirements described in the generic data call-ins (GDCIs) identified below:
 - a. Mesotrione GDCI-122990-1474
 - b. Metolachlor GDCI-108801-1506

You must comply with all of the data requirements within the established deadlines. If you have questions about the GDCIs listed above, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Reevaluation Division: <http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=chemicalsearch:1>

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) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 08/01/2017
- Alternate CSFs #1-3 dated 08/01/2017

The alternate brand name "Willowood Metriosate GT" is added to the record.

If you have any questions, please contact Mindy Ondish by phone at 703-605-0723, or via email at ondish.mindy@epa.gov.

Enclosure

GLYPHOSATE	METOLACHLOR	MESOTRIONE	GROUP	9	15	27	HERBICIDES
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Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC ABN: Willowood Metriosate GT

For Post-Emergence Weed Control in Roundup Ready® Field Corn

Active Ingredients:	By Weight
Glyphosate*	20.50%
Metolachlor**	20.50%
Mesotrione***	2.05%
Other Ingredients:	<u>56.95%</u>
Total:	100.00%

Active ingredients per U.S. gallon: glyphosate acid 2.09 lbs., metolachlor 2.09 lbs., and mesotrione 0.209 lb.

*CAS No. 1071-83-6 **CAS No. 51218-45-2 ***CAS No. 104206-82-8

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

FIRST AID	
If Inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If In Eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If Swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If On Skin Or Clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) call the poison control center: 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 Panel for First Aid Instructions and booklet for complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

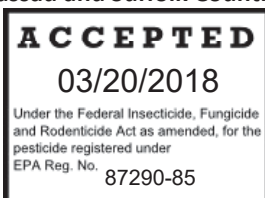
See label booklet for complete Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

See label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

See label booklet for complete Directions For Use.]

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

Manufactured By [For]:
 Willowood, LLC
 385 Interlocken Crescent
 Suite 240
 Broomfield, CO 80021



EPA Reg. No.: 87290-85
 EPA Est. No.: _____

Net Contents: _____ [Gallons/Liters]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals CAUTION

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 people.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing, loading, or cleaning equipment

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and/or maintaining PPE. If there are no such instructions for washables, clean with detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

Mixers and loaders supporting aerial applications are required to use closed systems. The closed system must be used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)]. 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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- 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

For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

The active ingredient, metolachlor, has the potential to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Groundwater may be contaminated if this product is used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

The active ingredients in this product have the potential to contaminate surface water through ground spray drift. Under some conditions, the active ingredients may also have a potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water) for several months post-application. These include poorly drained or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, and areas overlaying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

A level, well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

Mixing and Loading Instructions

Take care when using this product to prevent back siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates.

Check valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on mixing equipment.

This product may not be mixed/loaded or used within 50 feet of wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes. Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited, unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or wash water, and rain water that may fall on the pad. Surface water

shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above-specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

Do not store, mix or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in unlined steel (except stainless steel), galvanized steel containers, or sprayer tanks. This product or spray solutions of this product will react with these containers and tanks and produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by spark, open flame, lighted cigarette, welder torch, or other ignition source.

Mix, store and apply spray solutions of this product using only stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic, or plastic-lined steel containers.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL, CROP INJURY, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

Not for Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of **24 hours**.

Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, polyvinyl chloride ≥14 mils, or Viton ≥14 mils
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC is a systemic, post-emergence herbicide for use on emerged labeled weeds that provides initial contact control followed by residual control of weeds in glyphosate-tolerant (RoundUp Ready Corn, RoundUp Ready Sweet Corn, Sweet Corn and Field Corn Hybrids with Roundup Ready 2 Technology) corn. **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** is a combination herbicide product containing three herbicide active ingredients: glyphosate, mesotrione and metolachlor.

A post-emergence treatment of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** impacts susceptible weeds through the treated foliage, and weeds will stop growing soon after application. **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** also provides control through systemic activity and movement through the soil and/or by the foliage of treated weeds that have emerged. Complete death of the weeds may take up to 14 days.

When application is made to RR corn, **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** will provide 21 to 28 days of residual control of newly emerging susceptible weeds (See the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** table) by absorption through the roots, stems and foliage.

USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not make application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** with suspension fertilizers.
- Do not make application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** to ground that has been or will be treated with Callisto® in the same season.
- Do not make application under conditions that favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to non-target areas. To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion, avoid treating powdery dry or light soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, ensure that the soil surface is settled by rainfall or irrigation first.
- Do not make application to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces.
- Do not use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat non-target crops unless at least ½ inch of rainfall has occurred between treatment and the first irrigation.

USE PRECAUTIONS:

- Control can be reduced or delayed when weeds are not actively growing and are in conditions of stress such as drought, heat, lack of fertility, flooding, or prolonged cool temperatures. Weed escapes or re-growth may result if treatment is made under prolonged stress conditions. If treatment of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** is made when weeds are actively growing, following label directions, optimum weed control will be obtained.
- Residual weed control will be reduced if an activating rain (0.25") is not received within 7 - 10 days following a post-emergence application.
- Avoid drift onto adjacent crops. Severe damage or death may result by contact of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** to any vegetation (including leaves, green stems, exposed non-woody roots, or fruit) of crops, trees, and other desirable plants to which treatment is not intended.
- Application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** may be made with pyrethroid insecticides such as Warrior®.
- Agitation before dispensing is required.
- To avoid contamination, ensure that the spray system is thoroughly cleaned with water and a commercial tank cleaner before and after each use.

ROTATIONAL CROPS

If the corn crop is lost or destroyed after treatment of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC**, follow the rotational guidelines in the chart below. If application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** is made sequentially or in a tank mix with other herbicides, see the rotational guidelines on all other herbicide labels and follow the most restrictive guidelines.

Time Interval Between Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC Application and Replanting or Planting of Rotational Crop

Crop	Rotational Interval (Months)
Corn (All Types); Sweet Sorghum; Grain Sorghum (Concep® Treated Only)	Anytime
Barley; Oats; Rye; Wheat	4 ½
Alfalfa; Asparagus; Cotton; Kentucky Bluegrass Grown For Seed; Peanuts; Peas ^{1,2} ; Potato; Rhubarb; Rice; Ryegrass (Perennial And Annual) Grown For Seed; Snap Beans ^{1,2} ; Soybeans; Sunflowers; Tall Fescue Grown For Seed; Tobacco	10
Canola; Flax	12
All Other Rotational Crops	18

¹Plant these rotational crops only if the following criteria below have been met. If all criteria are not met, plant peas and snap beans a minimum of 18 months following application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC**.

- A minimum of 20" of rainfall plus irrigation has been received between treatment and planting of the rotational crop.
- Soil pH is 6.0 or greater.
- Application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** made no later than June 30th the year preceding rotational crop planting.
- No other HPPD herbicides (e.g., Callisto, Callisto® Xtra, Lexar® EZ, Lumax® EZ, Zemax®, Armezon™, Balance® Flexx, Capreno®, Corvus®, Impact, or Laudis) were applied the year prior to planting peas and snap beans.

²Do not plant peas or snap beans on sand, sandy loam or loamy sand soils in Minnesota or Wisconsin.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC contains three active ingredients: glyphosate, metolachlor and mesotrione, classified in Group 9 – Glycine (inhibitor of 5-enolpyruvyl-shikimate-3-phosphate synthase [EPSPS]); Group 15 – chloroacetamide (mitosis inhibitor); and Group 27 - triketone (inhibitor of 4-hydroxyphenyl-pyruvatedioxygenase [4-HPPD]) chemical classes, respectively.

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 **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** and other Group 9, 15, or 27 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 9, 15, or 27 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 9, 15, or 27 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 **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** or other Group 9, 15, or 27 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 post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.
- Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.
- Monitor treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Scout field(s) before and after application.
- Report lack of performance to Willowood, LLC or representative.

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.

Glyphosate Resistance

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to glyphosate may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The repeated use of herbicides with the same mode of action is known to lead, under certain conditions, to a selection of resistant weeds. Certain agronomic practices reduce the likelihood that resistant weed populations will develop and integrated strategies are known to manage such problem weeds.

Glyphosate is one of the active ingredients in **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC**, so glyphosate-resistance management is critical. **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** will control broadleaf weeds that are showing increased tolerance or resistance to glyphosate. When applying **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** to broadleaf weeds that are suspected or known to be resistant to glyphosate, tank mix with atrazine or dicamba to provide an additional mode of action. Follow all label directions and restrictions for the atrazine product tank mixed with **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC**.

Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC will not provide control of emerged grasses that are resistant to glyphosate. For control of glyphosate-resistant grass weeds, a weed control program that includes a pre-emergence grass herbicide will reduce the dependence on glyphosate.

The Best Weed Management practice includes the diversification of glyphosate-dependent weed control programs with alternative mode of action herbicides or cultural practices.

1. In Roundup Ready (RR™) corn systems do not use more than two applications of a glyphosate-based herbicide over a two-year

period. Diversify with alternative mode of action herbicides and/or cultural practices.

2. Use alternative (non-glyphosate) burndown and/or residual herbicides for RR crops likely to require more than one application of glyphosate.
3. To help manage RR-resistant volunteers, rotate RR crops with conventional or non-RR crops.
4. Use full labeled rates of glyphosate and tank mix partners. Minimize weed escapes.
5. Monitor treated weed populations for any loss of field efficacy.
6. Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor, and/or Willowood, LLC representative for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management practices for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

MIXING PROCEDURES

See the **CROP USE DIRECTIONS** section of this label for tank mixtures.

This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Do not tank mix **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** with any other insecticide, fungicide, fertilizer solution, or adjuvant not listed on the label without performing a compatibility test, as poor mixing may occur. Test the compatibility of any tank-mix combination on a small scale before use on entire field.

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.

Follow the mixing instructions below for adding **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** to the spray tank: Only use spray equipment that is in good working condition with good agitation. Ensure the sprayer is cleaned according to instructions on label of the product used prior to **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC**. Use only clean water as the carrier. Ensure that all in-line strainer and nozzle screens in the sprayer are 50-mesh or coarser. Avoid using screens finer than 50-mesh.

When adding products to the spray tank, make sure each product is added separately and thoroughly agitated before adding the next product. Add only one product at a time if using an induction tank. Example: add water, followed by atrazine (if used) to the induction tank and transfer to spray tank, rinse induction tank with water, then add **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC**.

1. Fill tank ½ full of clean water and begin agitation.
2. Add ammonium sulfate (AMS).
3. Add nonionic surfactant (NIS).
4. If using, add atrazine – make sure atrazine is fully dispersed prior to adding other products to the mix.
5. Add fungicide (if applicable).
6. Add **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC**.
7. Add EC products (e.g. insecticides) last. **Note:** Adding any EC type product will increase the risk for crop injury.
8. Fill tank with water to the desired level.

CLEANING EQUIPMENT AFTER APPLICATION

Before making application to a crop other than Roundup Ready corn, special care must be given to cleaning application equipment. Mix only as much solution as needed. Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles using clean water only.

1. Prepare a cleaning solution of 1 gallon of household ammonia per 25 gals. of water. Many commercial spray tank cleaners may be used.
2. Use a pressure washer to clean the inside of the spray tank with this solution. Take care to wash all parts of the tank, including the inside top surface. If a pressure washer is not available, completely fill the sprayer with the cleaning solution to ensure contact of the cleaning solution with all internal surfaces of the tank and plumbing. Start agitation in the sprayer and thoroughly re-circulate the cleaning solution for at least 15 minutes. Remove all visible deposits from the spraying system.
3. Flush hoses, spray lines, and nozzles for at least 1 minute with the cleaning solution.
4. Dispose of rinsate from steps 1 - 3 in an appropriate manner.
5. Repeat steps 2 - 5.
6. Remove nozzles, screens, and strainers and clean separately in the ammonia solution after completing the above procedures.
7. Rinse the complete spraying system with clean water.

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT FIELD CORN

(RoundUp Ready Corn, RoundUp Ready Sweet Corn, Sweet Corn and Field Corn Hybrids with Roundup Ready 2 Technology)

A post-emergence application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** may be made only in Glyphosate-Tolerant corn (RoundUp Ready Corn, RoundUp Ready Sweet Corn, Sweet Corn and Field Corn Hybrids with Roundup Ready 2 Technology) for control of the weeds listed in **WEEDS CONTROLLED** table.

When Roundup Ready corn is grown under no-till conditions, control all weeds that have emerged at the time of corn planting with a glyphosate or paraquat-based herbicide program. Following a burndown weed control application and after Glyphosate Tolerant corn

emergence, a post-emergence application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** can be made to control the weeds listed in **WEEDS CONTROLLED** table.

Precautions - Corn:

- Temporary crop response (transient bleaching) from post-emergence treatments to RR corn may occur under extreme weather conditions or when the crop is suffering from stress. Corn quickly outgrows these effects and develops normally.
- Application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** can be made post-emergence to Roundup Ready® corn only. Treatment of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** to a corn hybrid that is not RR will result in crop death.
- Severe corn injury resulting in yield loss may result if application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** is made post-emergence to corn crops that were treated with Counter®, Lorsban® or other organophosphate containing soil insecticides.
- Severe corn injury resulting in yield loss may result if application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** is made foliar post-emergence in a tank mix with any organophosphate or carbamate insecticide.
- Severe corn injury resulting in yield loss may result if any foliar organophosphate or carbamate insecticide is applied post-emergence within 7 days before or 7 days after **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** application.
- Severe corn injury may result if application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** is made post-emergence in a tank mix with other emulsifiable concentrate (EC formulation) products.
- If additional glyphosate is tank mixed or applied sequentially with **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** as a post-emergence treatment in RR corn, see the specific glyphosate label for in crop rate restrictions.
- See the individual tank mixture partner product label(s) for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds controlled.
- 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.

Restrictions - Corn:

- Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI): Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas for 45 days following treatment.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): Do not harvest forage, grain, or stover within 45 days following treatment.
- Do not make application of more than 4 pts. (0.105 lb. mesotrione, 1.05 lbs. metolachlor, and 1.05 lbs. glyphosate) per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 1 application per acre per year.
- Do not make applications of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** past the 8-leaf stage of growth (or >30" tall) in RR corn.
- Do not cultivate corn within 7 days prior to or following a **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** application as weed control from the **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** application may be reduced.
- Do not make application of more than 4 pts. of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** per acre per growing season to RR corn.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Adjuvants

For post-emergence applications to RR corn, add a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 1 - 2 qts. per 100 gals. of water (0.25 - 0.5% v/v) to the spray solution. Use the higher rate of NIS when weeds are growing under stress conditions (ex. cool temperatures, dry weather, etc.).

Add spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 8.5 - 17.0 lbs. per 100 gals. of water in addition to NIS. When using liquid AMS products, use a rate that delivers an AMS equivalent of 8.5 - 17.0 lbs. per 100 gals. of water.

Precaution:

Corn injury and reduced grass weed control will result with the use of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** with urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) instead of ammonium sulfate (AMS).

APPLICATION TYPES

Ground Applications

Good weed coverage is essential for optimum weed control. Use spray nozzles that deliver medium to coarse droplet size to provide good coverage and avoid drift. Uniformly space spray nozzles, use the same size and type nozzle, and provide accurate and uniform application. Base boom height for broadcast over-the-top applications on crop height – at least 15" above the crop canopy. Use flat fan (of 80° or 110°) or Turbo Tee Jet nozzles for optimum coverage. Do not use flood jet nozzles or controlled droplet application equipment for treatment of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC**. Nozzles may be angled forward or backward 45° to enhance penetration of the crop and provide better coverage. Ensure that all in-line strainer and nozzle screens in the sprayer are 50-mesh or coarser.

Make application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** in a spray volume of 10 - 30 gals. per acre.

Use a pump that can maintain a pressure of at least 35 - 40 PSI at the nozzles (check nozzle manufacturer's instructions) and provide proper agitation within the tank to keep the product dispersed. Lower pressures may be used with extended range or drift reduction nozzles. When weed foliage is dense, use a minimum of 15 gals. per acre.

Maintain agitation until application is complete, even if spraying is stopped for brief periods. If the agitation is stopped for more than 5 minutes, resuspend the spray solution by running on full agitation before spraying.

Aerial Applications

Product efficacy is reduced if the distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor. Nozzles must point backward parallel with the air stream and must not be pointed downward more than 45°.

Restrictions:

- For aerial application use only nozzles producing coarse-ultra coarse droplets. Do not use nozzles producing fine-medium size droplets.
- Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.
- **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** may be applied aerially for post-emergence weed control in RR corn only in the following states: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.
- Applications must be made in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

SPRAY DRIFT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

Apply the pesticide only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blow-ing away from the sensitive areas). Do not apply when weather conditions may cause drift to non-target areas.

The most effective way to reduce spray drift potential is to apply large droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Additional Spray Drift Precautions for Aerial Application

The distance of the outer-most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.

Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with effective weed control and flight safety.

For best results, quantifiably pattern test each specific aerial application vehicle used for aerial application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** initially and every year thereafter.

Restriction: For aerial application use only nozzles producing coarse-ultra coarse droplets. Do not use nozzles producing fine-medium size droplets.

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Do not make applications at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 - 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Avoid application below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Ensure that every applicator is familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Avoid applying during a temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

The pesticide may only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

The applicator must be familiar with and account for the information provided in the **SPRAY DRIFT** section of this label.

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets greater than 150-200 microns. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (refer to the below Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversion sections).

Controlling Droplet Size

- Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure – Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Do not make applications at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 - 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Do not apply during a temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

APPLICATION TIMING

Pre-Emergence

Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC is not labeled for early pre-plant or pre-emergence treatments. **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** does not contain a corn safener and is specifically formulated for post-emergence in-crop use.

Post-Emergence – Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC Alone

Application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** may be made at a rate of 3.6 - 4.0 pts. per acre from corn emergence up to 30" in height or the 8-leaf stage of corn growth. Make application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** to actively growing weeds listed in **WEEDS CONTROLLED** table. For the best protection of the corn crops yield potential, make application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** before weeds exceed 4" in height, length or diameter. Use the higher end of the listed **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** use rate range (4.0 pts. per acre) when weed populations are dense or growing under stress.

Make application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** with a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) and ammonium sulfate (AMS). See the **Adjuvants** section for specific adjuvant instructions.

Visible effects on annual weeds will be seen within 2 - 4 days following treatment; effects on perennial weeds may take 7 days or longer. Extremely cool or cloudy weather after treatment may slow activity.

Weeds susceptible to metolachlor or mesotrione that emerge shortly after application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** will be controlled after they absorb the herbicides from the soil. The active ingredients contained in **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** are in sufficient amounts to provide 21 – 28 days residual weed control extending through crop canopy. If an activating rain (0.25") is not received within 7 - 10 days following a post-emergence treatment, residual weed control will be reduced.

Making application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** at rates less than 3.6 pts. per acre may result in incomplete weed control, as well as decreased residual weed control. Using reduced rates of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** also increases the risk for the development of resistant weed biotypes. See the **WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT** section of this label for specific instructions.

Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC – Sequential Weed Control

Application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** may be made as the post-emergence component of a two-pass weed control program. Make application of a pre-emergence product and follow with a post-emergence treatment of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** at 3.6 - 4.0 pts. per acre. Refer to registered pre-emergence product label for use rates and additional application information. Do not reduce the rate of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** when applied in a sequential program with mesotrione-containing products.

Application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** can also be made at a rate of 3.6 - 4.0 pts. per acre post-emergence following a pre-emergence treatment of products that mesotrione. Do not exceed 0.24 lb. a.i. mesotrione per acre per year.

Make application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** with a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) and ammonium sulfate (AMS). See the **Adjuvants** section for specific adjuvant instructions.

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.

TANK MIXTURE APPLICATIONS

Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC –

If compatibility of the tank-mix combination is not known test the compatibility of any tank-mix combination on a small scale such as a jar test before actual tank-mixing.

Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC – Tank Mix with Atrazine

Make application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** at 3.6 - 4.0 pts. per acre in tank mix with atrazine. If weeds are greater than 4" in height, or for improved broadleaf weed control, add atrazine. Atrazine rates above 0.5 lb. a.i. per acre may result in glyphosate antagonism and reduced grass control.

Make application of the tank mix of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** plus atrazine with a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) and ammonium sulfate (AMS). See the **Adjuvants** section of this label for specific instructions.

When tank mixing or making sequential application of atrazine or products containing atrazine with **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** to Glyphosate Tolerant corn, do not exceed an application rate of 2.0 lbs. a.i. of atrazine per acre for any single application and the total pounds of atrazine applied (lb. a.i. per acre) must not exceed 2.5 lbs. a.i. per acre per year.

If no atrazine was applied before corn emergence, apply a maximum of 2.0 lbs. a.i. per acre broadcast. If a post-emergence treatment is required following an earlier herbicide application, the total atrazine applied may not exceed 2.5 lbs. a.i. per acre per calendar year.

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.

Do not make application of any atrazine formulation if the corn is greater than 12" tall.

Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC – Tank Mix with Dicamba

For improved control of difficult broadleaf weeds, tank mix **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** at 3.6 - 4 pts. per acre + Dicamba + nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 1 qt. per 100 gals. + spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) and apply as a post-emergence application in RR corn. See the applicable tank mixture product label for specific application rates, precautions and restrictions.

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.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

For best results, make application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** to weeds that are actively growing. For the best protection of the corn crop's yield potential, make application of **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** before the weeds exceed 4" in height or length. **Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC** will provide 21 – 28 days residual control of susceptible weeds that emerge soon after treatment.

C = Control

PC = Partial Control

Weeds Controlled with Post-Emergence Applications of Willowood Glyphosate 20% + Metolachlor 20% + Mesotrione 2% EC

Common Name	Scientific Name	3.6 - 4.0 Pts./Acre plus NIS plus AMS	3.6 - 4.0 Pts./Acre plus Atrazine plus NIS plus AMS
		Apply to weeds less than 4" in height or length	Apply to weeds 4 - 10" in height or length
BROADLEAVES			
Amaranth, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	C ¹	C
Amaranth, Powell	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>	C	C
Amaranth, Spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	C	C
Anoda, Spurred	<i>Anoda cristata</i>	C	C
Atriplex	<i>Chenopodium orach</i>	C	C
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	C	C
Buckwheat, Wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	C ²	PC
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	C	C
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	C	PC
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	C	C
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	C	C
Chickweed, Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	C	C
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	C	C
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	C	C
Crotalaria, Showy	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>	C	C
Croton, Tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>	C	C
Dandelion, Common	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	C ⁵	PC
Dock, Curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	C	PC
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	C	C
Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	C	C
Groundcherry, Smooth	<i>Physalis longifolia</i>	C	PC
Groundsel, Common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	C	C
Hemp	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	C	C
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	C	C
Horseweed (Marestail)	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	C ¹	C
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	C	C
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	C	C
Knotweed, Prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	C	C
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	C ⁶	PC

Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	C	C
Mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	C	C
Marshelder	<i>Iva xanthifolia</i>	C	C
Morningglory, Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	C ²	PC
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	C ²	PC
Morningglory, Pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunose</i>	C ²	PC
Morningglory, Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	C ²	PC
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	C	C
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	C	C
Nightshade, Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>	C	C
Nightshade, Hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>	C	C
Pennycress, Field	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	C	C
Pigweed, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	C	C
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	C	C
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	C	C
Pigweed, Tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	C	C
Pokeweed, Common	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	C	C
Potato, Volunteer	<i>Solanum</i> spp.	C	C
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	C	PC
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	C	C
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	C	PC
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	C ¹	C
Ragweed, Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	C ¹	C
Senna, Coffee	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	C	C
Sesbania, Hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	C	C
Shepherd's Purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	C	C
Sicklepod	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	C ⁴	C ⁴
Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	C	PC
Smartweed, Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	C	C
Smartweed, Pale	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	C	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	C	C
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>	C	C
Spurge, Spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	C	C
Sunflower, Common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	C	C
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	C	C
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola iberica</i>	C ⁶	C
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	C	C
Waterhemp, Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	C ¹	C
Waterhemp, Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	C ¹	C
GRASSES			
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	C	C
Bluegrass, Annual	<i>Poa annua</i>	C	C
Brome, Downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	C	C
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	C	C
Corn, Volunteer (Non-GT)	<i>Zea mays</i>	C ³	C ³
Crabgrass, Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	C	C
Crabgrass, Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	C	C
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	C	C
Cupgrass, Woolly	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	C ⁴	C ⁴
Foxtail, Bristly	<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	C	C
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	C	C
Foxtail, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	C	C
Foxtail, Yellow	<i>Setaria pumila</i>	C	C
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	C	C
Millet, Wild-Proso	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	C	C
Oat, Wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>	C	C
Panicum, Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	C	C
Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	C	C
Sandbur, Field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	C	C
Sandbur, Southern	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	C	C
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	C	C
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	C	C
Sorghum, Grain (Milo)	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	C	C

Starbur, Bristly	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	C	C
Stinkgrass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	C	C
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	C	C
SEDGES			
Nutsedge, Yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	C	PC
Nutsedge, Purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	C	PC
¹ The addition of atrazine will improve control of glyphosate-resistant weeds such as common ragweed, giant ragweed, horseweed (marestail), Palmer amaranth and waterhemp. ² Maximum runner length of <4". ³ Will not provide control of Glyphosate-Tolerant volunteer corn. ⁴ Will not provide residual control. ⁵ For control, plant diameter of <4". ⁶ Control may be reduced at the button stage or when less than 2" in height.			

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Product can be stored at temperatures as low as -10°F. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, or food stuffs. Keep away from heat and flame.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: To avoid waste, use all materials 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:

Non-Refillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 5 gals.): Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Non-Refillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 5 gals.): Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Non-Refillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Non-Refillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Offer for recycling, if available, or dispose empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning.

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with this herbicide only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with this herbicide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

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

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

CONDITION 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 unopened product container at once. By using the product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

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