

Saflufenacil Dimethenamid-P	Group	14 15	Herbicide
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Corsican

Herbicide

TENKÖZ

For use in field corn (grain, seed, silage), popcorn, processing sweet corn, grain sorghum, and soybean

Active Ingredients*:

saflufenacil: N'-[2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-(3-methyl-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)-3,6-dihydro-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl)benzoyl]-N-isopropyl-N-methylsulfamide	6.24%
dimethenamid-P: (S)-(2-chloro-N-[(1-methyl-2-methoxy)ethyl]-N-(2,4-dimethyl-thien-3-yl)-acetamide)	55.04%
Other Ingredients**:	38.72%
Total:	100.00%

* Contains 0.57 pound of saflufenacil and 5.0 pounds of dimethenamid-P per gallon, formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate

** Contains petroleum distillates

EPA Reg. No. 7969-279-55467

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING/AVISO

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.)

See inside for complete **First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, Conditions of Sale and Warranty**, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-424-9300.

Distributed By:

Tenkoz, Inc.

1725 Windward Concourse
Suite 410
Alpharetta, GA 30005

FIRST AID

If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing.• Call a poison control center for treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.• DO NOT give any liquid to the person.• DO NOT give anything to an unconscious person.
If on skin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

FOR 24- HOUR EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE CALL: **CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300**

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: **Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300**

Note to Physician: Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. **DO NOT** get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, or nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils. Replace gloves after 8 hours of use (either continuous or intermittent). Thoroughly rinse gloves with water between intermittent uses.
- Protective eyewear (face shield, goggles, or safety glasses)

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

Engineering Controls

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

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 hands 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

For terrestrial uses, **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 rinseate.

Groundwater Advisory. Safulenacil 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. Dimethenamid-P has properties that may result in groundwater contamination. Application in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and groundwater is near the surface could result in groundwater contamination.

Surface Water Advisory. This product may impact surface water due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks after application. A level, well-maintained buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of this chemical 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 product 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 described as follows.

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% 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 and/or 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
- Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixes, or rinsates

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

Movement Dissolved in Runoff or Through Soil. **DO NOT** apply under conditions that favor runoff. **DO NOT** apply to impervious substrates including paved or highly compacted surfaces or frozen soils. Groundwater contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and groundwater is near the surface. To minimize the possibility of groundwater contamination, carefully follow application rate specifications as affected by soil type in the **Application Instructions** section of this label. **DO NOT** apply if all 3 criteria exist:

1. Coarse soils classified as sand (does not include loamy sand or sandy loam)
2. Less than 3% organic matter (as determined by soil tests, if not known)
3. Where depth to groundwater is 30 feet or less

Movement by Water Erosion of Treated Soil. **DO NOT** apply or incorporate this product by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least 1/2 inch of rainfall before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

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 generally be available from the above sources 6 months before their effective dates.

Directions For Use

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

Observe all restrictions and precautions in this label and the labels of products used in combination with **Corsican® herbicide**. The use of **Corsican** not consistent with this label can result in injury to crops, animals, or persons. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

Unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions, precautions, and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** are to be followed.

TENKOZ does not recommend or authorize the use of this product in manufacturing, processing, or preparing custom blends with other products for application in crops.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

DO NOT use or store near heat or open flame. Store in original container in a well ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, or foodstuffs and away from other pesticides. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides. Groundwater contamination may be reduced by diking and flooring of permanent liquid bulk storage sites with an impermeable material.

Pesticide Disposal

Wastes resulting from this product must be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

Container Handling

Nonrefillable Container. 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 ≤ 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. 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.

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.

Refillable Container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (continued)

Container Handling (continued)

When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage including cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. **DO NOT** transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with state and local regulations.

In Case of Emergency

In case of large-scale spill of this product, call:

- CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

- Your local doctor for immediate treatment
- Your local poison control center (hospital)
- CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

Steps to take if 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

Corsican® herbicide is a selective residual preemergence herbicide for controlling most annual grass weeds, annual broadleaf weeds, and sedges in field corn, popcorn, processing sweet corn, grain sorghum, and soybean (refer to **Table 1** for a list of weeds controlled preemergence). Residual preemergence application of **Corsican** must be activated by at least 1/2 inch of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation before weed seedling emergence. When **Corsican** is not activated, a labeled postemergence herbicide or cultivation may be needed to control weed escapes.

Corsican also provides contact burndown of many broadleaf weeds (refer to **Table 2** for a list of weeds controlled by a burndown application). An adjuvant (refer to **Additives** section for details) is required with **Corsican** for optimum broadleaf burndown activity. Burndown application of **Corsican** should be made when broadleaf weeds are small and actively growing. Burndown activity may be slowed or reduced under cloudy and/or foggy or cooler weather conditions, or when weeds are growing under drought or other stress conditions. When targeting dense weed populations and/or larger broadleaf weeds, use higher spray volumes. Angling nozzles forward (to 45 degrees) may improve penetration of denser weed canopies.

Tank mixes with contact herbicides (e.g. carfentrazone, paraquat) may reduce the burndown activity of **Corsican**.

Table 1. Weeds Controlled by a Residual Preemergence Application of Corsican® herbicide

Common Name	Scientific Name	C = Control S = Suppression ¹
Annual Broadleaf Weeds		
Amaranth, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	C
Amaranth, Powell	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>	C
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	C
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	C
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	C
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	S
Canola, volunteer (rapeseed), all types	<i>Brassica</i> spp.	C
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	C
Chamomile, mayweed	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	C
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	C
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	C

(continued)

Table 1. Weeds Controlled by a Residual Preemergence Application of Corsican® herbicide (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	C = Control S = Suppression¹
Annual Broadleaf Weeds (continued)		
Copperleaf, Virginia	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	C
Devil's-claw	<i>Proboscidea louisiana</i>	S
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	S
Galinsoga, smallflower	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	C
Groundcherry, cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	C
Horseweed (marestail)	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	C
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	C
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	C
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	C
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	C
Mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	C
Marestail (horseweed)	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	C
Morningglory, entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriscula</i>	C
Morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	C
Morningglory, pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	C
Morningglory, tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	C
Mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	C
Nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	C
Nightshade, cutleaf	<i>Solanum triflorum</i>	C
Nightshade, Eastern black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>	C
Nightshade, hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>	C
Pennycress, field	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	C
Pigweed, prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	C
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	C
Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	C
Pigweed, tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	C
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	S
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	C
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	C
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	C
Ragweed, giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	C
Sida, prickly	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	C
Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	C
Spurge, nodding	<i>Chamaesyce nutans</i>	C

Table 1. Weeds Controlled by a Residual Preemergence Application of Corsican® herbicide (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	C = Control S = Suppression¹
Annual Broadleaf Weeds (continued)		
Spurge, spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	C
Starbur, bristly	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	C
Sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	C
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola kali</i>	C
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	C
Waterhemp	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	C
Annual Grass Weeds		
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	C
Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>	C
Bluegrass, roughstalk	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	C
Brome, California	<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	C
Brome, downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	C
Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	C
Crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	C
Cupgrass, Southwestern	<i>Eriochloa gracilis</i>	C
Cupgrass, woolly	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	S
Fescue, rattail	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	C
Foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	C
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	C
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria pumila</i>	C
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	C
Johnsongrass (seedling)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	S
Millet, wild proso	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	S
Panicum, fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	C
Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	S
Rice, red	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	C
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	C
Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus</i> spp.	S
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	S
Signalgrass, broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	S
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	C
Sedges		
Flatsedge, rice	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	C
Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	S

¹ To complement control, **Corsican** should be used in tank mixes or sequential applications with other labeled herbicides that provide additional control of noted weeds.

Table 2. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by a Burndown Application of Corsican® herbicide

Common Name	Scientific Name	C = Control S = Suppression	Maximum Height or Diameter (inches)
Amaranth, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	C	6
Bedstraw, catchweed	<i>Galium aparine</i>	C	3
Beggarticks, hairy	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	C	6
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	C	6
Bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	S ¹	6
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	C	3
Canola, volunteer (rapeseed)	<i>Brassica</i> spp.	C	6
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	C	6
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	S	3
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	C	6
Cotton, volunteer	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	C	growing from seed, ≤ 6 leaves
Cowcockle	<i>Vaccaria pyramidata</i>	C	4
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	S ¹	6
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	C	4
Falseflax, smallseed	<i>Camelina microcarpa</i>	C	4
Filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	S	3
Fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	C	6
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>	C	6
Groundcherry, cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	C	6
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	C	4
Hawksbeard, narrowleaf	<i>Crepis tectorum</i>	C	6
Hemlock, poison	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	C	6
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	S	3
Horseweed (marestail)	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	C	6
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	C	3
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	C	3
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	C	6
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	C	6
Lambsquarters, narrowleaf	<i>Chenopodium pratericola</i>	C	6
Lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	C	6
Mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>	C	6
Mallow, little (cheeseweed)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	C	6
Mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	C	6
Marestail (horseweed)	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	C	6

Table 2. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by a Burndown Application of Corsican® herbicide (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	C = Control S = Suppression	Maximum Height or Diameter (inches)
Morningglory, entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriuscula</i>	C	6
Morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	C	6
Morningglory, pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	C	6
Morningglory, tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	C	6
Mustard, black	<i>Brassica nigra</i>	C	6
Mustard, tumble	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	C	6
Mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	C	6
Nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>	C	4
Nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	C	6
Nightshade, cutleaf	<i>Solanum triflorum</i>	C	6
Nightshade, Eastern black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>	C	6
Nightshade, hairy	<i>Solanum saccharoides</i>	C	6
Parthenium	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	C	6
Pennycress, field	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	C	6
Pigweed, prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	C	6
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	C	6
Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	C	6
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	C	6
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	C	3
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	S	3
Ragweed, common ²	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	C	6
Ragweed, giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	C	6
Rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	C	6
Sesbania, hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	C	4
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	C	6
Sida, prickly	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	C	6
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	C	6
Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	C	6
Sowthistle, spiny	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	C	6
Sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	C	6
Tansymustard, pinnate	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	C	6
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	S ¹	6
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola kali</i>	C	3
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	C	6
Waterhemp ²	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	C	6

Table 2. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by a Burndown Application of Corsican® herbicide (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	C = Control S = Suppression	Maximum Height or Diameter (inches)
Willowweed	<i>Epilobium adenocaulon</i>	C	3

¹ Control of seedling stage and suppression of perennial growth stage

² Populations of noted weeds exist that are known to be resistant to burndown applications of **Group 14/Group E** herbicides and will not be controlled by herbicides like **Corsican**. See the **Herbicide Resistance Management** section for practices to manage and minimize the impact of resistant weeds (e.g. tank mixes or alternation with other herbicide modes of action, crop rotation, and mechanical control).

Mode of Action

Corsican combines two active ingredients: saflufenacil, a potent inhibitor of protoporphyrinogen-oxidase belonging to herbicide mode-of-action **Group 14** (WSSA)/**Group E** (HRAC), and dimethenamid-P, a chloroacetamide belonging to the herbicide mode-of-action **Group 15/Group K_s**. Saflufenacil is rapidly absorbed by roots and foliage. Following inhibition of the protoporphyrinogen-oxidase, plant death is the result of membrane damage. Under active growing conditions, susceptible emerging weed seedlings usually develop chlorotic and necrotic injury symptoms within hours and die within a few days. Susceptible germinating weed seeds usually die as they reach the soil surface or shortly after emergence. Dimethenamid-P is a root-and-shoot inhibitor that controls susceptible weed seedlings before or soon after they emerge from the soil.

Herbicide Resistance Management

While weed resistance to protoporphyrinogen-oxidase inhibiting herbicides is relatively infrequent, populations of resistant biotypes are known to exist. Resistance management should be part of a diversified weed control strategy that integrates chemical, cultural, and mechanical (tillage) control tactics. Cultural control tactics include crop rotation, proper fertilizer placement, and optimum seeding rate/row spacing. Consult your local TENKOZ representative, state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authority to determine appropriate actions if you suspect resistant weeds. Herbicide resistance management practices should be considered and include:

Chemical Control

1. Start clean with tillage or an effective burndown herbicide program.
2. **DO NOT** rely on a single herbicide site of action for weed control.
3. Follow labeled application rate and weed growth stage specifications.
4. Avoid application of herbicides with the same site of action more than twice a season.
5. Use tank mixes and sequential applications with other herbicides possessing different sites of action that are also effective on the target weeds.
6. Use crop rotation so crop competition, tillage, or herbicides with alternative modes of action can be used to control weed escapes.

Scouting and Containment

1. Scout fields after herbicide application to identify areas where weed control was ineffective.
2. Control weed escapes with herbicides possessing a different site of action or use a mechanical control measure. Weed escapes should not be allowed to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively.
3. Contact your **Corsican** supplier and/or your local TENKOZ representative to report weed escapes.
4. Clean equipment before moving to a different field to avoid spread of resistant weeds.

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is recommended.

Crop Tolerance

Field corn, popcorn, processing sweet corn, grain sorghum, and soybean are tolerant to **Corsican** when applied according to label directions as a preplant to preemergence treatment and under normal environmental conditions. Crop injury may occur under stressful growing conditions (e.g. low soil fertility, seedling disease, extreme hot or cold weather, excessive moisture, high soil pH, high soil salt concentration, or drought).

Severe crop injury will result if **Corsican** is applied postemergence (over the top) to corn, sorghum, or soybean.

Application Instructions

Corsican may be applied preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or pre-emergence to field corn, popcorn, processing sweet corn, grain sorghum, and soybean. Apply **Corsican** only before crop emergence.

Rainfastness - Corsican is rainfast 1 hour after application. Burndown activity may be reduced if rain or irrigation occurs within 1 hour of application.

Application Rate

Application rates of **Corsican** for residual preemergence weed control may vary depending on soil texture and organic matter. Refer to **Table 3** for soil texture groups used in this label.

Table 3. Soil Texture Groups

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

Refer to the **Crop-specific Information** section for specific application directions and the restrictions and precautions by crop use and pattern.

Application Methods and Equipment

Corsican® herbicide may be applied by ground or air. Thorough spray coverage is important for optimum weed control and can be improved with proper adjuvant, nozzle, and spray volume selection.

Use and configure application equipment to provide an adequate spray volume, an accurate and uniform distribution of spray droplets over the treated area, and to avoid spray drift to nontarget areas. Adjust equipment to maintain continuous agitation during spraying with good mechanical or bypass agitation. Avoid overlaps that increase rates above the use rates specified in this label.

Corsican may be applied using water or sprayable fluid nitrogen fertilizer solutions as the spray carrier. Additionally, **Corsican** may be impregnated on and applied with dry bulk fertilizer.

Aerial Application Requirements

Water Volume. Use 3 or more gallons of water per acre.

Applicators must follow these requirements to reduce the potential of spray drift to nontarget areas from aerial applications:

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the fixed wingspan or 90% of rotor blade diameter.
2. Use low-drift nozzles (straight-stream nozzles, D-8 or larger). **DO NOT** use nozzles producing a mist droplet spray.
3. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.
4. Without compromising aircraft safety, application must be made at a height of 10 feet or less above the crop canopy or tallest plants.
5. **DO NOT** apply during periods of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.
6. Avoid potential adverse effects to nontarget areas by maintaining a 120-foot buffer between the point of direct application and the **closest downwind edge** of sensitive terrestrial habitats (grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas, shrub lands, and crop lands).

Ground Application Requirements

Spray Carrier Volume. Use 3 or more gallons of water per acre or 20 or more gallons of sprayable fluid fertilizer per acre. Thorough coverage of existing vegetation is essential for burndown applications and higher spray volumes may be necessary for better performance.

Applicators must follow these requirements to reduce the potential of spray drift to nontarget areas from ground applications:

1. Apply this product using nozzles that deliver **medium-to-coarse spray droplets** as defined by ASAE standard S-572 and as shown in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs. Flat-fan nozzles are recommended for burndown applications while flood-jet type nozzles are recommended for residual soil surface applications. Nozzles that deliver coarse spray droplets may be used to reduce spray drift provided spray volume per acre (GPA) is increased to maintain coverage of target (i.e. weeds or soil surface). **DO NOT** use nozzles that produce fine (e.g. cone) spray droplets.
2. Apply this product only when the potential for drift to adjacent nontarget areas is minimal (e.g. when the wind is **10 MPH or less and is blowing away** from nontarget areas). **DO NOT** apply during periods of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.
3. Avoid potential adverse effects to nontarget areas by maintaining a 60-foot buffer between the application area and the **closest downwind edge** of sensitive terrestrial habitats (grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas, shrub lands, and crop lands).

Ground Application (dry bulk fertilizer)

Corsican may be impregnated or coated onto dry bulk granular fertilizer carriers for residual soil surface application. Impregnation or coating may be conducted by in-plant bulk or on-board systems. Perform the mixing operation in well-ventilated areas.

Addition of a drying agent may be necessary if the fertilizer and herbicide blend is too wet for uniform application because of high humidity, high urea concentration, or low fertilizer use rate. Slowly add the drying agent to the blend until a flowable mixture is obtained. Drying agents are not recommended for use with on-board impregnation systems.

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

Generally, fertilizer application rates of at least 200 lbs to 700 lbs per acre of herbicide and fertilizer blend provide adequate distribution or coverage for **Corsican** across the soil surface. Apply uniformly to the soil to prevent possible crop injury and offer satisfactory weed control. Impregnated fertilizer spread at 1/2 rate and overlapped for a full rate offer a more uniform

distribution. Use shallow (less than 2 inches) incorporation 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:

$$\frac{\text{fl ozs herbicide per acre}}{\text{pounds fertilizer per acre}} \times 2000 = \frac{\text{fl ozs herbicide}}{\text{per ton of fertilizer}}$$

Chemigation Application via Sprinkler Irrigation Systems

Corsican® herbicide 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.** Application may be made alone or in tank mixes with other herbicides on this label registered for use in specified sprinkler irrigation systems. Application must be made within specific crop stage timings and product use rates given in the container directions for use label.

Uniform distribution of **Corsican**-treated irrigation water is the sole responsibility of the applicator and is required to avoid crop injury, lack of herbicide effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop. For calibration questions, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

Proper calibration is the responsibility of the applicator. The system must be calibrated (with water only) to ensure the amount of **Corsican** applied corresponds to the specified rate. Apply **Corsican** in volume minimums of 0.33 to 0.67 inches of water using the lower volume for coarse-texture soils and the higher volume for fine-texture soils. Applications made in high volumes of water (more than 1 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 systems. For solid-set and hand-move irrigation systems, apply **Corsican** through the system at the beginning of the set; then follow with additional water to reach volume minimums as listed by soil type. To increase calibration accuracy of injection metering equipment, dilute **Corsican** in a minimum of 3 parts water to 1 part **Corsican**. Maintain agitation in injection nurse tanks to keep a uniform herbicide suspension during application.

Restrictions for chemigation:

1. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
2. **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.

3. 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 should the need arise.
4. Tail water (runoff water) from chemigation that contains **Corsican** must 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 **Corsican** is registered for this type of application.
5. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, 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.
6. The sprinkler chemigation system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum-relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow. In addition, systems must use a metering pump, like a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. The sprinkler chemigation system must contain functional 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.
8. 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:

1. 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.
2. 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 should be discharged into a reservoir tank before 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.
3. All chemigation systems connected to public water systems must also follow restrictions listed in the preceding section.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions, followed by triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

Spray Drift Management

It is the responsibility of the applicator to avoid spray drift at the application site, especially onto nontarget areas. The interaction of many equipment-related 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.

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following spray drift reduction advisory information.

Controlling Droplet Size. The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control.

Volume. Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure. DO NOT exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of Nozzles. Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Type. Use a nozzle type designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets.

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

Wind. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if:

1. Conditions of temperature inversion exist, or
2. Stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height.

DO NOT make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Wind Erosion. Avoid treating powdery, dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

Additives

For optimum burndown activity with **Corsican® herbicide**, an adjuvant system must be used that includes the following:

Adjuvant	Rate
Methylated seed oil (MSO) ¹	1 gal/100 gals (1% v/v) ²
PLUS	PLUS
Ammonium sulfate (AMS)	8.5 to 17.0 lbs/100 gals (1% to 2% w/v)
or	or
Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN)	1.25 to 2.5 gals/100 gals (1.25% to 2.5% v/v)

¹ MSO-based adjuvant **MUST** contain at least 60% methylated seed oil. Poor performance may occur with adjuvants containing less than 60% methylated seed oil.

² **DO NOT** use less than 1 pint/A of MSO with low-volume (less than 12.5 gallons/A) aerial or ground applications.

When fluid fertilizer is used as the spray carrier, add 1 pint/A of MSO for optimum burndown activity.

The use of AMS fertilizer is highly recommended when mixing **Corsican** with glyphosate-based herbicides.

DO NOT use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) as a substitute for MSO, or poor performance on broadleaf weeds will occur.

When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, TENKOZ recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant.

Tank Mixing Information

Corsican 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 the **Crop-specific Information** for tank mixing details. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the mixtures are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and precautions 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.

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 in the sequence indicated in the **Mixing Order** section using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of labeled use rate per acre.
3. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.
4. When the components have all 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, or 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.

Mixing Order

Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application until spraying is completed.

1. **Water** - Fill tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water and start agitation.
2. **Inductor** - If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
3. **Products in PVA bags** - Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. **Water-soluble additives** (including dry and liquid fertilizers AMS or UAN)
5. **Water-dispersible products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions)
6. **Water-soluble products**
7. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (including MSO adjuvants)
8. **Remaining quantity of water**

If the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time, thorough agitation is essential to resuspend spray mixture before spraying is resumed. Continue agitation while spraying.

Use Restrictions

- **Maximum seasonal use rate** - Refer to **Crop-specific Information** section for the maximum cumulative amount of **Corsican® herbicide** per cropping season. A cropping season is defined as the period following harvest of the preceding crop through the harvest of the planned or current crop.
- If additional dimethenamid-P is applied, **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 0.98 lb ai/A dimethenamid-P per cropping season in grain sorghum, and **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 1.125 lbs ai/A dimethenamid-P per cropping season in field corn, popcorn, processing sweet corn, and soybean.
- **DO NOT** apply **Corsican** after crop emergence because severe crop injury will occur.
- **DO NOT** contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.

- **Corsican is not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York State.**

Crop Rotation Intervals

Use the following table to determine the proper interval between **Corsican** application and the planting of rotational crops.

Crop	Corsican Use Rate (fl ozs/A)	
	< 19	19 to 25
	Rotational Crop Interval (months after application) ¹	
Alfalfa	7	8
Beans (edible) ²	4	6
Canola (rapeseed)	7	8
Chickpea	4	6
Corn, sweet	3	4
Cotton	6	6
Fruit and nut trees	6	9
Grass (forage, seed) establishment	6	9
Lentil	4	6
Peas (dry field, edible)	4	6
Rice	4	4
Small grains	4	4
Sorghum (grain)	0	1
Soybean ³	4	6
Sugarbeet	7	9
Sugarcane	7	9
Sunflower	7	9
Cover crops (winter, spring) ⁴	4	6
Other crops	7	9

¹ **DO NOT** include time when the soil is frozen.

² Edible bean refers to blackeyed pea, crowder pea, cowpea, and southern pea. Use the **Other Crops** rotational crop planting interval for beans not specifically listed in this table.

³ The planting interval for these crops and rates is further defined in the respective **Crop-specific Information** section of this label. Use the longer interval within listed ranges for indicated crops grown on coarse-texture soils with organic matter less than 2.0%.

⁴ Cover crops (winter, spring) may be planted after application of **Corsican**, either inter-seeded into the current crop before harvest or after harvest of the current crop. Depending on the sensitivity of the sown cover crop to **Corsican**, stand

establishment may be reduced. If cover crops are sown for conservation purposes less than 4 months after **Corsican® herbicide** application, **DO NOT** harvest as a food or feed crop, and **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze cover crops.

Emergency Replanting Intervals

- Field corn, popcorn, sweet corn, and grain sorghum (according to application rates in **Crop-specific Information**) may be replanted immediately after crop failure (because of environmental factors, including drought, frost, hail, etc.).
- Soybean (according to the application rates in **Crop-specific Information**) may be replanted (according to the intervals in the chart following) after crop failure (because of environmental factors including drought, frost, hail, etc.).

Replanting Intervals to Soybean Following Crop Failure

Soil Description	Corsican Application Rate (fl ozs/A)				
	5	7.5	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 20
	Replanting Interval (months after application)				
Coarse soils ≤ 2% organic matter	1	1	1.5	3	4
All other soils	0	0.5	1	2	4

- Determine the rotational crop interval for tank mix products and follow the most restrictive interval of all products applied.

Crop-specific Information

This section provides directions for **Corsican** in specific crops. Read product information, mixing, application, weeds controlled, and adjuvant instructions in preceding sections of the label. Read and follow tank mix product labels for restrictions, precautions, instructions, and rotational crop restrictions.

Depending on specific crop application directions, **Corsican** may be applied for residual control of germinating weed seedlings before planting (preplant) or after planting but before crop emergence (preemergence) (refer to **Table 1** for list of weeds controlled) or burndown control of emerged broadleaf weeds (refer to **Table 2** for list of weeds controlled).

Thorough spray coverage is required for control of emerged broadleaf weeds. High populations and/or variations in weed size can prevent adequate spray coverage. Controlling fall-germinated weeds in the spring (e.g. horseweed/marestail) also requires thorough spray coverage. Use higher spray volumes (e.g. 15 to 20 gallons of water per acre) in these situations to increase spray coverage and optimize burndown activity.

Field Corn (grain, seed, silage), Popcorn, and Sweet Corn

Corsican may be applied preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or pre-emergence to corn. Corn in this label refers to field corn (grown for grain, seed, or silage), popcorn, and sweet corn (processing varieties only, not including sweet corn grown for seed or fresh market varieties). Before applying **Corsican** to seed corn, processing sweet corn, or popcorn, verify the selectivity of **Corsican** on your inbred line or hybrid with your local seed company (supplier) to help avoid potential injury to sensitive inbreds or hybrids.

Application Rate

Corsican can be applied as part of a planned sequential (two-pass) weed control program.

Corsican use rates applied as the residual component of a planned sequential (two-pass) program (see **Table 4** and **Table 5**) will provide control or suppression of listed weeds (**Table 1**) through early-to-mid season. For full-season weed control, apply a labeled postemergence treatment of **Status® herbicide** plus glyphosate as the sequential component (this applies to field and popcorn, not sweet corn).

Table 4. Residual Preemergence Rates of Corsican in a Planned Sequential Program¹ in Field Corn and Popcorn

Soil Texture ²	Rate by Soil Texture (fl ozs/A)
Coarse	10 to 12
Medium	13 to 15
Fine	16 to 18

¹ Application rates in **Table 4** eliminate early season weed interference until cultivation or a labeled postemergence herbicide is applied.

² Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil texture groups.

Table 5. Residual Preemergence Rates of Corsican in a Planned Sequential Program¹ in Processing Sweet Corn

Soil Texture ²	Rate by Soil Texture (fl ozs/A)
Coarse	10 (DO NOT apply on coarse soils with ≤ 3% organic matter)
Medium	10
Fine	10

¹ Application rates in **Table 5** eliminate early season weed interference until cultivation or a labeled postemergence herbicide is applied.

² Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil texture groups.

Application Timing

Fall Application

For use only in Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin

Corsican® herbicide may be applied in the fall to control weeds in conventional, minimum tillage, or no-till corn production systems planted the following spring. Apply from 20.0 to 25.0 fluid ounces of **Corsican** per acre to medium-texture and fine-texture soils with more than 2.5% organic matter. Fall applications must be made after October 1.

Broadcast surface apply **Corsican** in the fall after crop harvest when soil temperatures at the 4-inch depth are sustained at less than 55° F and before the ground freezes. Tillage operations may be conducted before or after applying **Corsican**. When following an application, tillage should be no more than 2-inches to 3-inches deep to uniformly incorporate the herbicide into the upper soil surface. When a sequential application program (fall application followed by spring application of **Corsican**) is used, the maximum combined rate of **Corsican** that may be applied is 25.0 fluid ounces per acre per crop season.

Early Preplant Surface Application (15 to 30 days before planting)

Early preplant surface applications are not recommended on coarse soils, in areas where average annual rainfall (or rainfall plus irrigation) typically exceeds 40 inches, or for popcorn or processing sweet corn. Cultivation or a labeled postemergence herbicide application may still be required under certain conditions for complete weed control.

Early preplant surface applications may be applied as part of a split application program where applications are made as part of the application timings described in this label. However, the cumulative total of sequential application rates must not exceed the maximum labeled rate for a given soil texture.

Preplant Surface and Preplant Incorporated Application (up to 14 days before planting)

Corsican can be applied at use rates specified in **Table 4** or **Table 5** to the soil surface or incorporated up to 14 days before planting on all soil types. For preplant incorporated applications, apply **Corsican** and incorporate into the upper soil surface (1 to 2 inches). Use a harrow, rolling cultivator, field cultivator, or other implement for uniform shallow incorporation. Avoid deeper incorporation or reduced weed control may result.

Preemergence Surface Application

Apply **Corsican** at use rates specified in **Table 4** or **Table 5** as a broadcast treatment to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence. **Corsican** must be applied before crop emergence or injury will occur.

Burndown plus Residual Weed Control

In addition to residual weed control at any of the application timings previously described, **Corsican** also provides burndown of emerged broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 2**. An adjuvant system (refer to **Additives** section for details) is required for optimum burndown activity. Burndown control of emerged grass weeds or additional broadleaf weeds not listed on the label requires a tank mix with another herbicide (like glyphosate).

Residual preemergence application rates of **Corsican** can follow a fall or early preplant burndown application of **Sharpen® herbicide**. However, **DO NOT** apply more than the cropping seasonal maximum cumulative amount per acre of saflufenacil from all product sources. A minimum of 14 days is required between **Corsican** and **Sharpen** applications.

Burndown Weed Control Only

If limited or no residual broadleaf weed control is desired, **Corsican** can be applied at 5.0 fl ozs/A (all soil types) with an adjuvant system any time before corn emergence for burndown of broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 2**. A burndown application of **Corsican** can be followed by residual rates of **Corsican** (**Table 4** or **Table 5**) or **Sharpen**. Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days. However, **DO NOT** apply more than the cropping seasonal maximum cumulative amount per acre of saflufenacil from all product sources.

Enhanced Burndown in Seed Corn. Apply **Corsican** preplant surface or preemergence at 5.0 to 10.0 fl ozs/A with an adjuvant system for enhanced burndown broadleaf weed control in seed corn before crop emergence. **DO NOT** apply more than 5.0 fl ozs/A on coarse soils. A sequential application of **Corsican** may be made with a minimum of 30 days between applications. **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 20.0 fl ozs/A of **Corsican** per cropping season in seed corn.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply **Corsican** after corn emergence or severe crop injury will occur.
- **DO NOT** apply **Corsican** where an at-planting application of an organophosphate or carbamate insecticide(s) is planned and/or has occurred because severe injury may result. **Corsican** may be applied with all other classes of at-planting insecticides including neonicotinoids and pyrethroids.

EXCEPTION: **Corsican** may be applied when **Aztec® 2.1% Granular Insecticide**, **AZTEC® 4.67 G granular insecticide**, **Fortress® 5G granular insecticide**, or **SmartChoice™ 5G granular insecticide** is applied at planting as a band, T-band, or in-furrow.

- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 0.134 lb per acre of saflufenacil from all product sources per cropping season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 25.0 fl ozs/A of **Corsican** per cropping season.

- Corn, popcorn, or sweet corn forage and silage must not be harvested, fed, or grazed sooner than 80 days after application.
- There is no required (preharvest) interval between a preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence application of **Corsican® herbicide** and the harvest of field corn grain, popcorn, seed corn, and sweet corn ears. Corn forage, stover, and sweet corn cannery waste may be fed to livestock after harvest.

Crop-specific Precautions

- **Corsican** application may result in delayed corn emergence and stunting under certain environmental conditions including cool temperatures, excessive rainfall/irrigation, and/or persistent wet soil conditions occurring after application.
- Ensure the corn seed row is closed. Soil conditions that cause poor seed furrow closure and coverage may result in delayed corn emergence or stunting.
- **Corsican** applied to processing sweet corn planted at a depth of 1/2 inch or less may result in crop injury.

Tank Mixes

Corsican may be tank mixed* or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

- **Clarity® herbicide**
- **Sharpen® herbicide**
- **Status® herbicide**
- **Zidua® herbicide**
- atrazine
- glyphosate (e.g. **Roundup® herbicide**)

NOTE: Refer to tank mix product labels to confirm the respective tank mix products are registered for use on specific corn types; not all corn products are registered for use on seed corn, popcorn, and processing sweet corn.

*Refer to **Tank Mixing Information** section for additional instructions.

Fallow

Corsican may be used as a burndown treatment to control broadleaf 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 **Corsican** as a broadcast burndown spray at 5.0 to 10.0 fl ozs/A plus recommended adjuvants (refer to **Additives** section for details). For best product performance, apply **Corsican** when broadleaf weeds are small and actively growing (refer to **Table 2** for list of weeds controlled). Thorough coverage of existing weeds is essential and higher spray volumes may be needed for best performance.

Sequential applications may be made with a minimum of 14 days between applications; **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 25.0 fl ozs/A of **Corsican** per cropping season.

For residual weed control, **Corsican** may be applied at 10.0 to 25.0 fl ozs/A. Specific rotational crop intervals must be observed between an application of **Corsican** and planting of the following crop (see **Crop Rotation Intervals** section for crop rotation restrictions).

Tank Mixes

Broad-spectrum burndown control of grass weeds and/or additional broadleaf weeds requires a tank mix with another herbicide. **Corsican** may be tank mixed* or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

- **Clarity**
- **Distinct® herbicide**
- glyphosate (e.g. **Roundup**)

* Refer to **Tank Mixing Information** section for additional instructions.

Grain Sorghum

Corsican may be applied preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or pre-emergence to grain sorghum. All **Corsican** applications must only be made to sorghum seed that has been properly treated by the seed company with an approved chloroacetamide herbicide safener or severe injury may occur.

Under high soil moisture and/or cool conditions, **Corsican** application may cause temporary stunting or leaf wrapping of grain sorghum. Grain sorghum normally outgrows these symptoms within 10 to 14 days.

Application Rate

Application rates for **Corsican** in grain sorghum depend on use pattern.

For grain sorghum grown in **Nebraska and South Dakota**, see **Table 6** for application rates for **Corsican** when applied alone, in tank mix, or sequentially.

Table 6. Residual Rates¹ of Corsican[®] herbicide in Grain Sorghum in Nebraska and South Dakota

Rate by Soil Texture and Organic Matter Content (fl ozs/A)		
Soil Texture ²	Organic Matter	
	≤ 1.5%	> 1.5%
Coarse	DO NOT USE	10 to 12
Medium	DO NOT USE	13 to 15
Fine	DO NOT USE	16 to 18

¹Application rates in **Table 6** eliminate early season weed interference. Full-season weed control requires a labeled tank mix partner, sequential postemergence herbicide application, and/or cultivation.

²Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil texture groups.

Application Use Rate for Tank Mix Program

For grain sorghum grown in all states, apply **Corsican** at 10.0 fl ozs/A in a tank mix with other dimethenamid-P-containing herbicides; see **Table 7** for use rates.

Table 7. Use Rates for Dimethenamid-P when Tank Mixed with Corsican in Grain Sorghum^{1,4}

Use Rate of Dimethenamid-P ³ by Soil Texture and Organic Matter Content (lb ai/A)		
Soil Texture ²	Organic Matter	
	< 3%	≥ 3%
Coarse	0.19 to 0.28	0.28 to 0.47
Medium	0.28 to 0.47	0.47 to 0.61
Fine		

¹Application rates in **Table 7** eliminate early season weed interference.

²Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil texture groups.

³Refer to the **Outlook[®] herbicide** label for conversion of use rates to fl ozs/A.

⁴A tank mix with **atrazine** may also be applied. Refer to atrazine product labels for additional details on use rates in grain sorghum. Full-season weed control requires atrazine up to the maximum atrazine rate allowed for the soil texture and/or field.

Application Timing

Preplant Surface and Preplant Incorporated Application (up to 14 days before planting)

Corsican can be applied at use rates specified in **Table 6** and **Table 7** to the soil surface or incorporated up to 14 days before planting on all soil types. For preplant incorporated applications, apply **Corsican** and

incorporate into the upper soil surface (1 to 2 inches). Use a harrow, rolling cultivator, field cultivator, or other implement for uniform shallow incorporation. Avoid deeper incorporation or reduced weed control may result.

Preemergence Surface Application

Apply **Corsican** at use rates specified in **Table 6** and **Table 7** as a broad-cast treatment to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence. **Corsican** must be applied before crop emergence or injury will occur.

Burndown plus Residual Weed Control

In addition to residual weed control at any of the application timings previously described, **Corsican** also provides burndown of emerged broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 2**. An adjuvant system (refer to **Additives** section for details) is required for optimum burndown activity. Burndown control of emerged grass weeds or additional broadleaf weeds not listed on the label requires a tank mix with another herbicide (like glyphosate).

Residual preemergence application rates of **Corsican** can follow a fall or early preplant burndown application of **Sharpen[®] herbicide**. However, **DO NOT** exceed the cropping seasonal maximum cumulative amount of saflufenacil per acre from all product sources. A minimum of 30 or 60 days is required between **Corsican** applications and **Sharpen** applications (depending on **Sharpen** use rate; see **Sharpen** product label).

Burndown Weed Control Only

Corsican can be applied at 5.0 to 10.0 fl ozs/A (all soil types) with an adjuvant system (refer to the **Additives** section for details) any time before sorghum emergence for burndown of weeds listed in **Table 2**. A burndown application of **Corsican** can be followed by residual rates of **Corsican**. Sequential applications must be separated by at least 14 days. However, **DO NOT** apply more than the cropping seasonal maximum cumulative amount per acre of saflufenacil from all product sources.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply **Corsican** after grain sorghum emergence or severe crop injury will occur.
- **DO NOT** apply **Corsican** where an at-planting application of an organo-phosphate or carbamate insecticide(s) is planned and/or has occurred or severe injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 0.111 lb per acre of saflufenacil from all product sources per cropping season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 25.0 fl ozs/A of **Corsican** per cropping season.
- **Corsican** is not registered for use on sweet or forage sorghum.
- Sorghum forage and silage can be harvested, fed, or grazed 70 or more days after application.

Tank Mixes

Corsican® herbicide may be tank mixed* or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

- **Clarity® herbicide** (preplant only)
- **Outlook® herbicide**
- **Sharpen® herbicide**
- atrazine
- glyphosate (e.g. **Roundup® herbicide**)

* Refer to **Tank Mixing Information** section for additional instructions.

Soybean

Corsican may be applied in the fall and/or in the spring as a preplant or preemergence burndown application in conventional and reduced-till or no-till soybean for broadleaf weed control. An adjuvant system (refer to **Additives** section for details) is required for optimum burndown activity. Under high soil moisture and/or cool conditions, **Corsican** application may cause temporary stunting or leaf chlorosis/necrosis of soybean. Soybean normally outgrows these symptoms within 10 to 14 days.

Not for use in soybean in California.

Application Rate and Timing

Fall Application

Apply **Corsican** at 5.0 to 10.0 fl ozs/A (0.022 to 0.044 lb ai/A of saflufenacil) for burndown broadleaf weed control after the prior crop is harvested. For residual weed control, **Corsican** may be applied up to 15.0 fl ozs/A. Application must be made before first killing frost. Fall application can be made to all soil types.

Spring Application

For all spring applications of **Corsican**, refer to **Soybean Planting Interval** information for minimum planting intervals.

Apply **Corsican** early preplant through preemergence at 5.0 fl ozs/A for burndown broadleaf weed control before crop emergence.

For early preplant enhanced burndown broadleaf weed control, apply **Corsican** at 7.5 or 10.0 fl ozs/A.

Sequential Application

Apply **Corsican** following a fall or early preplant burndown application of **Sharpen OR Corsican** (at 5.0 to 10.0 fl ozs/A). However, **DO NOT** apply more than the cropping seasonal maximum cumulative amount per acre of saflufenacil from all product sources; see **Crop-specific Restrictions** section. A minimum of 30 days and 60 days is required between product applications totaling 0.044 lb ai/A and 0.067 lb ai/A of saflufenacil, respectively.

Soybean Planting Interval

Depending on **Corsican** use rate, soil texture, and organic matter, an interval between **Corsican** application and planting may be required (see **Table 8** and **Table 9**). This interval must be observed before planting soybean or crop injury may occur.

Table 8. Minimum Soybean Planting Intervals

Corsican Use Rate (fl ozs/A)	Minimum Preplant Interval (days) Required between Corsican Application and Soybean Planting	
	Soil Texture ¹	
	Coarse Soils with ≤ 2.0% Organic Matter	All Other Soils
5.0	30	0
7.5	30	14
10.0	44	30

¹ Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil texture groups.

Table 9. Minimum Soybean Planting Intervals when Corsican is Applied with other Group 14/Group E Herbicides¹

Corsican Use Rate (fl ozs/A)	Minimum Preplant Interval (days) Required between Corsican Application and Soybean Planting when Tank Mixed or Sequentially Applied with a Group 14/Group E Herbicide ²	
	Soil Texture ³	
	Coarse Soils with ≤ 2.0% Organic Matter	All Other Soils
5.0	30	14*
7.5	30	30
10.0	44	30

¹ Refer to other product's label and follow the most restrictive interval.

² **Group 14/Group E** herbicides including sulfentrazone or flumioxazin

³ Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil texture groups.

* Interval for reduced-till and no-till soybean only. Interval for conventional-till soybean is 30 days.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply **Corsican® herbicide** when soybean has reached the cracking stage or after emergence or severe crop injury will occur.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 20.0 fl oz/A of **Corsican** (0.089 lb ai/A of saflufenacil) per cropping season. Sequential applications **MUST** be separated by at least 30 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 0.089 lb per acre of saflufenacil from all product sources per cropping season.
- **DO NOT** apply **Corsican** within 30 days of planting where an at-planting application of an organophosphate or carbamate insecticide(s) is planned and/or has occurred because severe injury may result.
- **DO NOT** graze or feed forage, hay, or straw to livestock.

Crop-specific Precautions

- Ensure the seed row is sufficiently covered with soil to avoid washing and concentration of the herbicide in the seed zone.
- Always use the most restrictive preplant interval of all inclusive herbicides when applying **Corsican** as part of a tank mix.
- Other **Group 14/Group E** herbicides labeled for postemergence application in soybean may be used 14 days or more after soybean emergence. Refer to other products' labels for use directions.

Tank Mixes

Corsican may be tank mixed* or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

- **Clarity® herbicide** (preplant only)
- **Extreme® herbicide**
- **Prowl® H2O herbicide**
- **Pursuit® herbicide**
- **Sharpen® herbicide**
- **Zidua® herbicide**
- glyphosate (e.g. **Roundup® herbicide**)

*Refer to the **Tank Mixing Information** section for additional instructions.

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