

EDITION® TANKMIX

HERBICIDE

Water Dispersible Granule - For Use on Wheat (including durum), Barley, Oat, Triticale and Fallow

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Thifensulfuron-methyl: Methyl 3-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5 triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate	40%
Tribenuron-methyl: Methyl 2-[[[N-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)Methylamino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	10%
Other Ingredients:	50%
TOTAL	100%

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION/CAUCION**

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.)

IN CASE OF A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL TOLL FREE, DAY OR NIGHT 1-800-331-3148

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

SEE ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN BOOKLET. SEE FIRST AID STATEMENT ON BACK PANEL OF BOOKLET.

EPA Reg. No. 279-3566

EPA Est. No. 081125-IND-004

Sold By

FMC

FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

EDITION® is a trademark of FMC Corporation or an affiliate

Product of India

NET CONTENTS: 48 oz

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:

- 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 SWALLOWED:

- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF IN EYES:

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-331-3148 for emergency medical treatment information.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical resistant gloves, Category A (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber or nitrile rubber) ≥ 14 mil.
- Shoes plus socks.

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

Engineering Controls Statement

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, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water; or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Do not apply where/when conditions favor runoff.

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough products for the job at hand.
- Avoid over-filling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field/grove, or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates or uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple-rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

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.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

- Coveralls.

- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

- Shoes plus socks.

EDITION TANK MIX must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label. EDITION TANK MIX is registered for use on wheat, barley, oat, triticale, post-harvest burndown, pre-plant burndown and fallow in most states. Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use to be certain EDITION TANK MIX is registered in your state.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

EDITION TANK MIX herbicide is registered for use in a tank mix with other suitable registered herbicides to provide selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, oat, triticale, post-harvest burndown, pre-plant burndown and fallow. EDITION TANK MIX is a water dispersible granule to be mixed in water or other recommended carrier and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. It is noncorrosive, nonflammable, and nonvolatile and does not freeze.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Best results are obtained when EDITION TANK MIX is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate will depend on weed spectrum and size of weed at time of application. The degree of control and duration of effect are dependent on rate used, sensitivity and size of target weed and environmental conditions at the time of and following application. EDITION TANK MIX stops growth of susceptible weeds rapidly. However, typical symptoms of dying weeds (discoloration) may not be noticeable for 1-3 weeks after application (2-5 weeks for wild garlic, when present) depending on the environmental conditions and weed susceptibility. Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of EDITION TANK MIX, while cold, dry conditions delay the activity. Weeds hardened-off by cold weather or drought stress will be less susceptible.

A vigorous growing crop will aid weed control by shading and providing competition for weeds. However, a dense crop canopy at time of application can intercept spray and result in reduced weed control. Weeds may not be adequately controlled in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips.

Applications made to weeds that are in the cotyledon stage, larger than the size indicated, or to weeds under stress may result in unsatisfactory control.

EDITION TANK MIX may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may have differing levels of sensitivity to treatment with EDITION TANK MIX under otherwise normal conditions.

Treatment of sensitive crop varieties may injure crops. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix EDITION TANK MIX with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best – see “TANK MIXTURES” section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application. Several hours of dry weather are needed to allow EDITION TANK MIX to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage.

APPLICATION TIMING

Wheat (including Durum), Barley, Winter Oat and Triticale

Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible. Do not harvest within 45 days of the last application.

Spring Oat

Make applications after the crop is in the 3-leaf stage but before jointing. Do not use on “Ogle”, “Porter” or “Premier” varieties as crop injury can occur.

Pre-Plant Burndown

For burndown of emerged weeds, broadcast applications of EDITION TANK MIX may be applied up through planting, but before wheat (including durum), barley, or triticale plants emerge. EDITION TANK MIX can be used as a burndown treatment prior to planting other crops. See "CROP ROTATION" for the time interval required before planting.

Post Harvest

EDITION TANK MIX may be used as a burndown treatment to crop stubble when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. (See the "CROP ROTATION" section of this label for additional information).

Fallow

Apply EDITION TANK MIX in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. Generally, such applications are made in the spring or fall when most cereal applications are made. (See the "CROP ROTATION" section of this label for additional information).

USE RATES

Unless otherwise specified, do not use less than 0.6 ounce EDITION TANK MIX per acre.

Wheat, Barley, and Triticale

Apply 0.6 to 1.0 ounce EDITION TANK MIX per acre in a tank mix with other suitable registered herbicides.

Oat

Apply 0.6 to 0.75 ounce EDITION TANK MIX per acre in a tank mix with other suitable registered herbicides. Do not make more than one application of EDITION TANK MIX per crop season on oat.

Preplant Burndown

Apply 0.6 to 1.0 ounce EDITION TANK MIX per acre as a burndown treatment prior to planting any crop; or shortly after planting, but prior to emergence of, wheat (including durum), barley, or triticale. See "CROP ROTATION" for the time interval required before planting.

EDITION TANK MIX should be applied in combination with other suitable registered preplant burndown herbicides (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information).

Sequential treatments of EDITION TANK MIX may also be made provided the total amount of EDITION TANK MIX applied during one fallow/preplant season does not exceed 1.8 ounces per acre.

Post Harvest and Fallow

Apply 0.6 to 1.0 ounce EDITION TANK MIX per acre as a postemergence fallow treatment, in combination with other suitable registered fallow herbicides (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information). See "CROP ROTATION" for the time interval required before planting.

Sequential treatments of EDITION TANK MIX may be made provided the total amount of EDITION TANK MIX applied in fallow does not exceed 1.8 ounces per acre.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Include a spray adjuvant with applications of EDITION TANK MIX. An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may also be used. Do not use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for a surfactant. Always use a surfactant, unless otherwise recommended. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Consult your Ag dealer or applicator prior to using an adjuvant system. If another herbicide is tank mixed with EDITION TANK MIX, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40CFR 180).

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply 0.25 to 0.50% volume/volume (2 pt to 4 pt per 100 gal of spray solution).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12. See the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional information.

Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Petroleum Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply at 1 % volume/volume (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution) or 2% volume/ volume under arid conditions. MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v if specified.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- Use 2 qt/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 Lb/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 qt/acre UAN or 4 Lb/acre AMS under arid conditions.

WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK MIXED WITH BROMOXYNIL CONTAINING PRODUCTS

(Such as "Buctril", "Bison", "Bronate" or "Bronate Advanced" or "Rhino")

Annual knawel	Corn chamomile	Horned poppy	Puncturevine	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Annual sowthistle	Corn gromwell	Ivyleaf morningglory	Redmaids	Velvetleaf
Black mustard	Corn spurry	Jimsonweed	Redroot pigweed	Volunteer canola
Black nightshade	Cowcockle	Kochia * ‡	Russian thistle*‡	Volunteer lentils
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard	Cress (mouse-ear)	Ladysthumb	Scentless chamomile/ mayweed	Volunteer peas
Carolina geranium	Cutleaf nightshade	Lanceleaf sage	Shepherd's-purse	Volunteer sunflower*
Coast fiddleneck	Curly dock	London rocket	Silverleaf nightshade	White cockle
Common buckwheat	Eastern black nightshade	Mallow (little)	Smallflower buttercup	Wild buckwheat
Common chickweed*	False chamomile	Marshelder	Smooth pigweed	Wild chamomile
Common cocklebur	Field pennycress	Miners lettuce	Spiny pigweed	Wild mustard
Common groundsel	Flixweed	Mouseear chickweed	Stinking mayweed/ dogfennel	Wild radish
Common lambsquarters	Fumitory	Pennsylvania smartweed	Swinecress	Yellow Rocket
Common ragweed	Giant ragweed	Pepperweed species	Tall morningglory	
Common sunflower*	Green smartweed	Prickly lettuce*‡	Tall waterhemp	
Common tarweed	Hemp sesbania	Prostrate knotweed	Tansymustard	
	Henbit	Prostrate pigweed	Tarweed fiddleneck	

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED**

EDITION TANK MIX partially controls the following weeds when used according to label directions:

Canada thistle	Cutleaf eveningprimrose
Common mallow	Marestail

* See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS for more information.

**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor. For best results, use 6 ounces active ingredient per acre of bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as “Bronate” or “Bison” at 1 ½ pt per acre – refer to the “USE RATES” section of this label).

‡ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the “TANK MIXTURES” and “SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS” sections of this label for additional details.

WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK MIXED WITH 2,4-D CONTAINING PRODUCTS

(Such as "Agri-Star", "Barrage", "Omni-Amine" or "Weedar 64")

Annual knawel	Common ragweed	Green smartweed	Prostrate knotweed	Tansymustard
Annual sowthistle	Common sunflower*	Henbit	Puncturevine	Tarweed fiddleneck
Black mustard	Common tarweed	Ivyleaf morningglory	Redmaids	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard	Corn chamomile	Kochia * ‡	Redroot pigweed	Velvetleaf
Carolina geranium	Corn spurry	Ladysthumb	Russian thistle*	Volunteer canola
Coast fiddleneck	Cowcockle	London rocket	Scentless chamomile/ mayweed	Volunteer lentils
Common buckwheat	Cress (mouse-ear)	Mallow (little)	Shepherd's-purse	Volunteer peas
Common cocklebur	Cutleaf nightshade	Marshelder	Smallflower buttercup	Volunteer sunflower*
Common groundsel	Curly dock	Miners lettuce	Smooth pigweed	White cockle
Common lambsquarters	False chamomile	Mouseear chickweed	Spiny pigweed	Wild buckwheat
Common mallow	Field pennycress	Pennsylvania smartweed	Stinking mayweed/dogfennel	Wild chamomile
Common purslane	Flixweed	Pepperweed species	Swinecress	Wild mustard
	Giant ragweed	Prickly lettuce*‡		Wild radish

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED**

EDITION TANK MIX partially controls the following weeds when used according to label directions:

Canada thistle	Marestail
Corn groomwell	Tall morningglory
Fumitory	Tall waterhemp
Hemp sesbania	

* See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS for more information.

**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor. For best results use higher rates, 2,4-D containing herbicides (such as “Barrage” or “AgriStar” – refer to “USE RATES” sections of these labels).

‡ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the “TANK MIXTURES” and “SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS” sections of this label for additional details.

WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK MIXED WITH 2,4-D CONTAINING PRODUCTS

(Such as "Banvel", "Banvel + 2,4-D" or "Clarity")

Annual knawel	Common ragweed	Giant ragweed	Pepperweed species	Tarweed fiddleneck
Annual sowthistle	Common sunflower*	Green smartweed	Prickly lettuce*‡	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Black mustard	Common tarweed	Hemp sesbania	Prostrate knotweed	Velvetleaf***
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard	Corn chamomile	Henbit	Puncturevine	Venice mallow***
Carolina geranium	Corn spurry	Ivyleaf morningglory	Redmaids	Volunteer canola
Coast fiddleneck	Cowcockle	Kochia * ‡	Redroot pigweed	Volunteer lentils
Common buckwheat	Cress (mouse-ear)	Ladysthumb	Russian thistle*‡	Volunteer peas
Common cocklebur	Cutleaf nightshade	London rocket	Scentless chamomile/ mayweed	Volunteer sunflower*
Common groundsel	Curly dock	Mallow (little)	Shepherd's-purse	White cockle
Common lambsquarters	False chamomile	Marshelder	Smallflower buttercup	Wild buckwheat
Common mallow	Field pennycress	Miners lettuce	Stinking mayweed/ dogfennel	Wild chamomile
Common purslane	Flixweed	Mouseear chickweed	Swinecress	Wild mustard
	Fumitory	Pennsylvania smartweed	Tansymustard	White clover***

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED**

EDITION TANK MIX partially controls the following weeds when used according to label directions:

Canada thistle	Marestail
Corn gromwell	Spiny pigweed

*See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS for more information.

**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor. For best results higher rates, 2,4-D and or dicamba containing herbicides (such as “Barrage”, “AgriStar”, “Banvel”, “Banvel SFG” or “Clarity” – refer to “USE RATES” sections of these labels).

‡ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the “TANK MIXTURES” and “SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS” sections of this label for additional details.

WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK MIXED WITH FLUROXYPYR CONTAINING PRODUCTS

(Such as “Starane”, “Starane+Saber”, “Starane+Sword”, or “Starane+Salvo”)

Annual knawel	Common lambsquarters	Kochia * ‡	Redroot pigweed	Volunteer flax***
Annual sowthistle	Common purslane***	Ladysthumb	Russian thistle*‡	Volunteer lentils
Bedstraw (cleavers)***	Common ragweed***	London rocket	Scentless chamomile/ mayweed	Volunteer peas
Black mustard	Common sunflower***	Mallow (little)	Shepherd's-purse	Volunteer sunflower*
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard	Corn chamomile	Marshelder	Smallflower buttercup	White cockle
Carolina geranium	Corn spurry	Miners lettuce	Stinking mayweed/ dogfennel	Wild buckwheat
Coast fiddleneck	Cress (mouse-ear)	Morningglory species***	Swinecress	Wild chamomile
Coffeeweed***	Curly dock	Mouseear chickweed	Tansymustard	Wild mustard
Common buckwheat	False chamomile	Pennsylvania smartweed	Tarweed fiddleneck	White clover***
Common chickweed***	Field pennycress	Prickly lettuce***‡	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard	
Common cocklebur***	Flixweed	Prostrate knotweed	Velvetleaf	
Common groundsel	Green smartweed	Puncturevine***	Venice mallow	
	Hemp dogbane***	Redmaids	Volunteer canola	

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED** EDITION TANK MIX partially controls the following weeds when used according to label directions:

Black nightshade	Field horsetail
Canada thistle	Henbit
Common mallow	Marestail
Cutleaf nightshade	Silverleaf nightshade
Eastern black nightshade	Volunteer potato§
Field bindweed	

*See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS for more information.

**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. Use 1 ½ - 2 ounce active ingredient per acre of fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as “Starane” at ½-2/3 pt per acre – refer to the “USE RATES” section of this label).

***Use 1 ½ - 2 ounce active ingredient per acre of fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as “Starane” at ½-2/3 pt per acre).

‡Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the “TANK MIXTURES” and “SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS” sections of this label for additional details.

§ Use 2-4 ounce active ingredient per acre fluroxypyr containing herbicides (such as “Starane” at 1 1/3 pt per acre). See specific fluroxypyr containing herbicide label for rate recommendation and precautions.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Common chickweed: For best results, apply EDITION TANK MIX in a mix tank with either bromoxynil or fluroxypyr when all or the majority of weeds have germinated and are past the cotyledon stage and less than 3 inches tall or across. When mixing with bromoxynil, use a minimum of 6 ounces active ingredient per acre (such as “Bronate” or “Bison” at 1 ½ pt per acre). When mixing with fluroxypyr, use a minimum of 1 ½ ounces active ingredient per acre (such as “Starane” at ½ pt per acre).

Kochia: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to EDITION TANK MIX are known to occur. For best results, EDITION TANK MIX in a tank mix with CleanWave, WideMatch, Colt, or herbicides containing the active ingredient bromoxynil or fluroxypyr. See “TANK MIXTURES” for additional information.

Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to EDITION TANK MIX are known to occur. For best results, EDITION TANK MIX tank mixed with a minimum of 1 ½ ounces active ingredient per acre of fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as “Starane” at ½ pt per acre) should be applied in the spring when prickly lettuce are 2” to 4” across and are actively growing.

Russian Thistle: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to EDITION TANK MIX are known to occur. EDITION TANK MIX should be applied in the spring when Russian thistle are less than 2” tall and are actively growing. Apply a minimum of 6 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as “Bronate” or “Bison” at 1 ½ pts per acre) when all or the majority of weeds have germinated.

EDITION TANK MIX can also be tank mixed with a minimum of 1 ½ ounces active ingredient per acre of a fluroxypyr and 2,4-D or MCP containing herbicide (such as “Starane+Saber” at 1 ½ pts per acre, “Starane+Sword” at 1 1/8 pts per acre or “Starane+Salvo” at 1 pt per acre) and should be applied in the spring when Russian thistle are less than 2” tall and are actively growing.

SU/Clearfield Tolerant Volunteer Sunflowers: For suppression, apply a minimum of 1 ½ ounces active ingredient per acre of a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as “Starane” at ½ pt per acre). For improved results, apply a minimum of 6 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as “Bronate” or “Bison” at 1 ½ pts per acre). Delay application until first sunflower seedlings emerging are 4 inches in height. For improved results, EDITION TANK MIX tank mixed with a minimum of 1 ½ ounces active ingredient per acre of a fluroxypyr and 2,4-D or MCP containing herbicide (such as “Starane+Saber” at 1 ½ pts per acre, “Starane+Sword” at 1 1/8 pts per acre or “Starane+Salvo” at 1 pt per acre) should be applied in the spring when SU/Clearfield tolerant volunteer sunflower are less than 2” tall and are actively growing.

TANK MIXTURES

Read and follow all manufacturers’ label instructions for any companion herbicides, fungicides, and/or insecticides. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix that product with EDITION TANK MIX. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for any companion products before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

In cereals, EDITION TANK MIX may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as partially controlled, weeds resistant to EDITION TANK MIX or weeds not listed under the “WEEDS CONTROLLED” sections of this label.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCP (amine or ester)

EDITION TANK MIX may be tank mixed with the amine or ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCP herbicides for use on wheat, barley, or fallow (MCP can also be used for oat).

For best results in the Red River Valley and adjacent areas of North Dakota and Minnesota, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCP herbicides to the tank at 0.375 lb active ingredient (such as 3/4 pt of a 4 Lb/gal product, or 1/2 pt of a 6 lb/gal product). No additional surfactant is needed with this mixture.

For best results in other areas, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCP herbicides to the tank at 0.25 to 0.375 lb active ingredient (such as 1/2-3/4 pt of a 4lb/gal product, or 1/3-1/2 pt of a 6 lb/gal product). Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury, especially at the higher phenoxy rates.

Higher rates of 2,4-D or MCP may be used, but do not exceed the highest rate allowed by those respective labels. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using these tank mixtures.

With dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF/"Clarity")

EDITION TANK MIX may be tank mixed with 0.063 to 0.125 lb active ingredient dicamba (such as 2-4 fluid oz "Banvel", 4-8 fluid oz of "Banvel" SGF, or 2-4 fluid oz "Clarity"). Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Refer to the specific dicamba label for application timing and restrictions. Tank mixes of EDITION TANK MIX plus dicamba may result in reduced control of some broadleaf weeds.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) and "Banvel"/"Clarity"

EDITION TANK MIX may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of dicamba and 2,4-D. Make application of EDITION TANK MIX + 0.063 to 0.125 lb active ingredient dicamba (such as 2-4 fluid oz "Banvel", 4-8 fluid oz of "Banvel" SGF, or 2-4 fluid oz "Clarity") + 0.25 to 0.375 lb active ingredient 2,4-D or MCP ester or amine per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Apply this 3-way combination to winter wheat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node). In Spring Wheat (including Durum) apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

In Spring Barley, apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 4-leaf stage.

With bromoxynil (such as “Buctril”, “Bison”, “Bronate”, “Bronate Advanced” or “Rhino”)

EDITION TANK MIX may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley, or triticale. For best results, add bromoxynil containing herbicides to the tank at 6-12 oz active ingredient per acre (such as “Bronate” or “Bison” at 3/4-1 1/2 pt per acre). Tank mixes of EDITION TANK MIX plus bromoxynil may result in reduced control of Canada Thistle.

With fluroxypyr (such as “Starane NXT”, “Starane”, “Starane+Salvo”, “Starane+Sword”)

EDITION TANK MIX may be tank mixed with 1/3 to 2/3 pt per acre of “Starane”, 2/3 to 1 1/3 pts per acre of “Starane + Salvo”, 3/4 to 2 3/4 pints per acre of “Starane” + “Sword”. EDITION TANK MIX may be used in combination with Starane NXT at 10 to 14 fluid ounces per acre for improved control of kochia less than 2” tall or at 14 to 21 fluid ounces per acre for kochia 2 to 4” tall. Add 1 to 2 pints NIS per 100 gallons of spray solution in tank mixes of Starane NXT with EDITION TANK MIX (see SPRAY ADJUVANTS).

2,4-D and MCP herbicides (preferably ester formulations) may be tank mixed with EDITION TANK MIX plus “Starane”. Consult guidance instructions and the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional information.

With “Huskie” or “Wolverine” Herbicides

For improved control of broadleaf weeds, including kochia (less than 2” in height) in wheat (including durum) or barley, EDITION TANK MIX at 0.6 oz/a to 1.0 oz/a can be tank mixed with “Huskie” at 8.5 fl oz/a or “Wolverine” at 20 fl oz/a.

With “CleanWave” Herbicide

For improved control of kochia and other broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), EDITION TANK MIX may be tank mixed with “CleanWave”. Tank mix “CleanWave” at 7 to 14 fluid ounces per acre for kochia less than 2” tall and at 14 ounces per acre for kochia 2-8” tall. Add 2 to 4 pints NIS per 100 gallons of spray solution in tank mixes of “CleanWave” with EDITION TANK MIX (see SPRAY ADJUVANTS).

With “WideMatch” or “Colt” Herbicides

For improved control of kochia, Canada thistle and other broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, and oat, EDITION TANK MIX may be tank mixed with “WideMatch” or “Colt”. Tank mix at 1/2 to 2/3 pints per acre for kochia less than 2” tall and 2/3 to 1 pint per acre for kochia 2-4” tall. Add 1 to 2 pints NIS per 100 gallons of spray solution in tank mixes of WideMatch or Colt with EDITION TANK MIX (see SPRAY ADJUVANTS).

With “Maverick”

EDITION TANK MIX can be tank mixed with “Maverick” herbicide for improved control of grass weeds in wheat. EDITION TANK MIX and a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as “Bronate” or “Bison” at $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 pt per acre) may be tank mixed with $\frac{2}{3}$ ounce per acre of “Maverick” herbicide for control of grassy weeds in wheat. This tank mix may also include “Starane” for greater spectrum of broadleaf control – see the “Maverick” label for specific use directions and restrictions. Apply 0.5% volume/volume (4 pint per 100 gal of spray solution) of non-ionic surfactant (NIS) with this tank mix. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, low humidity.

EDITION TANK MIX and a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as “Starane”, “Starane+Saber”, “Starane+Sword” or “Starane+Salvo”) may be tank mixed with $\frac{2}{3}$ ounce per acre of “Maverick” herbicide for control of grassy weeds in wheat. Tank mixtures with herbicides formulated as amines may decrease the effectiveness of “Maverick” herbicide. Apply 0.5% volume/volume (4 pint per 100 gal of spray solution) of non-ionic surfactant (NIS) with this tank mix. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, low humidity.

With “Aim”

EDITION TANK MIX can be mixed with “Aim” herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With “Stinger”, “Curtail” or “Curtail M”

EDITION TANK MIX can be tank mixed with “Stinger”, “Curtail” or “Curtail M” herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

EDITION TANK MIX and fluroxypyr containing herbicides (such as “Starane”, “Starane+Saber”, “Starane+Sword” or “Starane+Salvo”) may be tank mixed with “Stinger” or “Curtail” herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With “Assert” Herbicide

EDITION TANK MIX can be tank mixed with “Assert”. When tank mixing EDITION TANK MIX with “Assert”, always include another broadleaf weed herbicide with a different mode of action (for example: 2,4-D ester, MCP ester, or bromoxynil such as “Buctril”, “Bison”, “Bronate” or “Bronate Advanced”). Applications of EDITION TANK MIX plus “Assert” may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application. Refer to the “Assert” label for specific instructions and restrictions when using amine formulations or additional tank mix products.

With “Axial”

For improved control of wild oats and other grass weeds, EDITION TANK MIX may be tank mixed with “Axial” in wheat and barley. Refer to Axial label for specific adjuvant instructions. When tank mixing EDITION TANK MIX with “Axial”, always include another broadleaf weed herbicide with a different mode of action (for example MCP ester, bromoxynil, or fluroxypyr).

With “Discover”

EDITION TANK MIX can be tank mixed with “Discover” herbicide for improved control of grass weeds in spring wheat. EDITION TANK MIX containing herbicide (such as “Bronate” or “Bison” at $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 pt per acre) may be tank mixed with 4.0 ounces per acre of “Discover” herbicide, or 16 fluid ounces per acre “Discover NG”, for control of wild oat in wheat. This tank mix may also include “Starane” for greater spectrum of broadleaf control – see the “Discover” label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions, restrictions and geographical limitations of use.

EDITION TANK MIX and a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as “Starane” or “Starane+Sword”) may be tank mixed with 4.0 ounces per acre of “Discover” herbicide, or 16 fluid ounces per acre of “Discover” NG, for control of wild oat in wheat. See the “Discover” label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions, restrictions and geographical limitations of use. Some reduction in animal grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures or low humidity.

With “Everest”

EDITION TANK MIX can be tank mixed with “Everest” herbicide for improved control of grassy weeds in spring wheat. When EDITION Tank Mix and “Everest” are tank mixed, the mix must include $\frac{1}{4}$ pt 2,4-D.

EDITION TANK MIX and a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as “Bronate” or “Bison” at $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 pt per acre) may be tank mixed with 0.3 ounce per acre of “Everest” for control of green foxtail, or 0.61 ounce per acre of “Everest” for control of green foxtail, yellow foxtail and wild oat. This tank mix may also include “Starane” for greater spectrum of broadleaf control – see the “Everest” label for specific use directions and restrictions.

EDITION TANK MIX and a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as “Starane”, “Starane+Saber”, “Starane+Sword” or “Starane+Salvo”) may be tank mixed with 0.3 ounce per

acre of “Everest” for control of green foxtail or 0.61 ounce per acre of “Everest” for control of green foxtail, yellow foxtail and wild oat. See the “Everest” label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions, and restrictions of use. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures or low humidity.

With “Hoelon”

A tank mix of “Hoelon” 3EC herbicide + EDITION TANK MIX can be applied for annual ryegrass (in the Pacific Northwest only), wild oat and broadleaf weed control in winter and spring wheat, and spring barley. The “Hoelon” 3EC herbicide rate should be 2 2/3 pts per acre with 0.6 ounce per acre of EDITION TANK MIX herbicide in winter wheat, spring wheat and spring barley.

A three-way tank mix of “Hoelon” 3EC herbicide + “Buctril” herbicide + EDITION TANK MIX herbicide can be applied for annual ryegrass (in the Pacific Northwest only), wild oat and broadleaf weed control in winter and spring wheat, spring barley. The “Hoelon” 3EC herbicide rate should be 2 2/3 pints per acre with 0.6 ounce per acre EDITION TANK MIX herbicide in winter wheat, spring wheat, and spring barley. “Buctril” herbicide should be used at 1 pint per acre.

This tank mixture should only be used under good soil moisture conditions when wild oats are in the 1 to 4 leaf stage. Reduced control of foxtail is likely when tank mixing “Hoelon” with EDITION TANK MIX herbicide. When foxtail is the major grassy weed in the field, DO NOT tank mix “Hoelon” 3EC herbicide+ EDITION TANK MIX – use sequential treatments.

With “Puma”

EDITION TANK MIX herbicide can be tank mixed with “Puma” 1EC for control of some annual grass weeds. This tank mix may also include MCP ester, bromoxynil or bromoxynil/MCP, Starane, or Starane+Sword for greater spectrum of broadleaf control – see “Puma” 1EC label for specific use directions and restrictions on tank mixtures.

EDITION TANK MIX and 3 to 4 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as “Bronate” or “Bison” at ¾ to 1 pt per acre) may be tank mixed with 0.66 pint per acre of “Puma” for annual grass control in wheat or barley. This tank mix may also include “Starane” for greater spectrum of broadleaf control – see “Puma” label for specific use directions and restrictions. DO NOT use this tank mix on two-row malting barley.

EDITION TANK MIX and a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as “Starane” or “Starane+Sword”) may be tank mixed with 0.66 pint per acre of “Puma” for annual grass control in wheat and barley. See the “Puma” label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions and restrictions of use. This tank mix may also include MCP ester, bromoxynil or bromoxynil/MCP, “Starane”, or “Starane+Sword” for greater spectrum of broadleaf control – see “Puma” 1EC label for specific use directions and restrictions on tank mixes.

Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, or low humidity.

With “Tiller”

EDITION TANK MIX can be tank mixed with “Tiller” for green foxtail, foxtail millets and volunteer corn control.

With other grass control products

EDITION TANK MIX can be tank mixed with grass control products. Antagonism generally does not occur. However, FMC recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, extension agent, or Agricultural dealer as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of EDITION TANK MIX and the grass product to a small area.

Do not mix with “Achieve” herbicide.

With Fungicides

EDITION TANK MIX may be tank mixed or used sequentially with fungicides registered for use on cereal grains. Review all fungicide labels for restrictions.

With Insecticides

EDITION TANK MIX may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides registered for use on cereal grains. Review all insecticide labels for restrictions.

However, under certain conditions (drought stress, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of EDITION TANK MIX with organophosphate insecticides (such as NUFOS® or “Lorsban”) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas. However, review all insecticide and fungicide labels for restrictions.

Do not apply EDITION TANK MIX within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment because crop injury may result.

Do not use EDITION TANK MIX plus malathion because crop injury will result.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing EDITION TANK MIX in fertilizer solution. EDITION TANK MIX must first be completely dissolved in water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions.

EDITION TANK MIX must first be added to water and allowed to completely dissolve (slurried) before adding to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the EDITION TANK MIX is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at ½ pint – 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.06-0.125% v/v) based on local guidance.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, or fieldman for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCP is included with EDITION TANK MIX and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label). Additional surfactant is not needed when using EDITION TANK MIX in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCP ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur can increase crop response.

Do not use on low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for a surfactant.

Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

TANK MIXTURES IN FALLOW

EDITION TANK MIX may be used as a fallow treatment, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow such as glyphosate (Glyphos® XTRA), "Landmaster" II, "Fallow Master", "RT Master", glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), glyphosate plus dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Clarity"), 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), or dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Clarity") alone.

EDITION TANK MIX and fluroxypyr containing herbicides (such as "Starane", "Starane+Saber", "Starane+Sword" or "Starane+Salvo") may be used as a fallow treatment, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow, including glyphosate (Glyphos®), "Landmaster" II, "Fallow Master", "RT Master", glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), glyphosate plus dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Clarity"), 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), or dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Clarity") alone.

TANK MIXTURES IN PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS

EDITION TANK MIX may be used as a pre-plant burndown treatment alone or tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use as a pre-plant burndown product, such as Aim, glyphosate (such as Glyfos®), “Landmaster” II, “Fallow Master”, “RT Master”, glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), glyphosate plus dicamba (such as “Banvel”/“Clarity”)

TANK MIXTURES IN POST HARVEST APPLICATIONS

EDITION TANK MIX may be used as a post harvest treatment to crop stubble, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow.

EDITION TANK MIX and fluroxypyr containing herbicides (such as “Starane”, “Starane+Saber”, “Starane+Sword” or “Starane+Salvo”) may be used as a post harvest treatment to crop stubble, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides such as “Aim”, glyphosate (such as Glyfos® XTRA), Landmaster” II, “Fallow Master”, “RT Master”, glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), glyphosate plus dicamba (such as “Banvel”/“Clarity”) alone, that are registered for use in post harvest cereal applications.

GROUND APPLICATION

For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles:

- For best performance, select nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray droplets.
- Nozzles that deliver COARSE spray droplets may be used to reduce drift, provided spray volume is increased to maintain coverage on small weeds. For optimal product performance and minimal spray drift, adjust the spray boom to the lowest possible spray height recommended in manufacturers’ specifications.
- Overlaps or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.
- For flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 5 gal per acre (GPA).
- For flood nozzles on 30” spacings, use at least 10 GPA, flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 psi. For 40” nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60” spacings use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.
- “Raindrop RA” nozzles are not recommended for EDITION TANK MIX herbicide applications, as weed control performance may be reduced.
- Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.

- Use 2 to 5 GPA
- Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah
- Do not apply EDITION TANK MIX by air in the state of New York.

When applying EDITION TANK MIX by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edges of fields. See the "SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT" section of this label.

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

EDITION TANK MIX is measured using the EDITION TANK MIX volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by $\pm 7.5\%$. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

CROP ROTATION

Labeled crops may be planted at specified time intervals following application of labeled rates of EDITION TANK MIX. Use the time intervals listed below to determine the required time interval before planting.

Time Interval before Planting*

(days after treatment with EDITION TANK MIX)

Crop	Days
Barley, Rice, Triticale, and Wheat (including durum)	0
Soybeans	7**
Cotton, Field Corn, and Grain Sorghum	14**
Sugarbeets, Winter Rape, and Canola	60
Any other crop	45

* Refer to individual product labels to determine rotational crop restrictions when tank mixtures are used.

** Where EDITION TANK MIX is used on light textured soils, such as sands and loamy sands, extend time to planting by 7 additional days. Where EDITION TANK MIX is used on high pH soils (>7.9), extend time to planting by 7 additional days.

GRAZING

Allow at least 7 days between application and grazing of treated forage. In addition, allow at least 7 days between application and feeding of forage from treated areas to livestock. Allow at least 30 days between application and feeding of hay from treated areas to livestock. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed. Allow at least 45 days between application and harvesting of grain.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Do not use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 6.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. EDITION TANK MIX must be completely dissolved in clean water before adding to spray tanks that do not have continuous agitation during loading and mixing. (This is common for airplanes with turbine engines).

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of EDITION TANK MIX.
3. Continue agitation until the EDITION TANK MIX is fully dissolved, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the EDITION TANK MIX is fully dissolved, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners and then add the required volume of spray adjuvant. Always add spray adjuvant last. Antifoaming agents may be used.
6. Dispersed tank mix partners can settle if the tank mixture is not continually agitated. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply EDITION TANK MIX spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If EDITION TANK MIX and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, fully dissolve the EDITION TANK MIX in clean water prior to adding to the tank.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

The spray equipment must be cleaned before EDITION TANK MIX is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in "After Spraying EDITION TANK MIX" in this label.

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's instructions for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc.

Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to the crop.

Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or during weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift refer to Spray Drift Management section of this label.

Continuous agitation is not required for EDITION TANK MIX but may be required to keep tank-mix partners in solution or suspension. Refer to tank mix partner labels for additional information.

AT THE END OF THE DAY

It is recommended that during periods when multiple loads of EDITION TANK MIX herbicide are applied, at the end of each day spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

AFTER SPRAYING EDITION TANK MIX AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT AND BARLEY

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of EDITION TANK MIX as follows:

1. Empty the tank and drain the sump completely. Remove any contamination on the outside of the spraying equipment by washing with clean water.
2. Spray the tank walls (including the lid) with clean water using a minimum volume of 10% of the tank volume. Add household ammonia at a solution rate of 1 gal/100 gal water or other similarly approved cleaner to the tank. Circulate the water through the lines, including all by-pass lines, for at least two minutes. Flush the boom well and empty the sprayer. Completely drain the sump.
3. Repeat step 2. For this rinse, the addition of household ammonia or other cleaner is not required.
4. Remove the strainers, nozzles, tips and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing water and ammonia solution.

If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied to the crop(s) listed on this label. Do not exceed the maximum-labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Notes:

1. Always start with a clean spray tank.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When EDITION® Broadspec is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150-200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See Wind, Temperature and Humidity and Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size – General Techniques

- 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 A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- 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.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- Nozzle Type – Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- Boom Length – The boom length must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wing or rotor length – longer booms increase drift potential.
- Application Height – Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT

- Boom height (ground) – setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified), which provides uniform coverage, reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.
- Boom height (aircraft) – application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- Boom length (aircraft) – the boom length should not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wing length, using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters, use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID GUSTY AND WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature 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 concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

RESISTANCE

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide instructions available in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

FMC recommends the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your local state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

RESTRICTIONS

Injury to or loss of adjacent sensitive crops, desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:

- Do not apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
- Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley, oats, and triticale.

Wheat, barley, oats, and triticale may differ in their response to various herbicides. FMC recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of EDITION TANK MIX to a small area.

Under certain conditions, such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather (daily high temperature less than 50°F), or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after EDITION TANK MIX application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix EDITION TANK MIX with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best – see “Tank Mixtures” section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

EDITION TANK MIX should not be applied to wheat, barley, oats, and triticale that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought (including low levels of subsoil moisture), low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2 to 5-leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.

Do not apply to wheat, barley, oats, and triticale underseeded with another crop.

Dry, dusty field conditions may result in reduced control in wheel track areas.

Also observe the following:

- Do not harvest wheat, barley, oat or triticale sooner than 45 days after the last application of EDITION TANK MIX.

When using EDITION TANK MIX in tank mixes or sequential applications with other products containing thifensulfuron-methyl and/or tribenuron-methyl, do not exceed the following limits:

Use	Active Ingredient	Maximum oz. AI per single application	Maximum oz. AI per use period
Wheat, barley, triticale	Thifensulfuron-methyl	0.45	0.75
	Tribenuron-methyl	0.25	0.25
Oat	Thifensulfuron-methyl	0.3	0.3
	Tribenuron-methyl	0.1	0.1
Fallow, burndown, post harvest	Thifensulfuron-methyl	0.45	0.75
	Tribenuron-methyl	0.25	0.25

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Use and store this product only in its original container. Store product in a secure storage area away from sources of heat or open flame. Protect product from freezing.

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

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of liability before using this product.

If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following warranty disclaimer, inherent risks of use and limitation of remedies.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

FMC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, FMC MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

INHERENT RISKS OF USE

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of FMC or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

LIMITATION OF REMEDIES

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at FMC's election, one of the following:

- 1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
- 2) Replacement of amount of product used.

FMC shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless FMC is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall FMC be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses. The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer above and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of FMC or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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