

## NET CONTENTS 2-1/2 GALLONS

**FOR CONTROL AND/OR SUPPRESSION OF CERTAIN WEEDS IN ALFALFA; ARTICHOKE; ASPARAGUS; BUSHBERRIES; CANEBERRIES; CELERY; CITRUS FRUIT; CLOVER; COTTON; DRY BEANS; FIELD CORN; FIELD PEAS; FLAX; GARLIC; GRAPE; HOPS; LENTILS; MINT; ONION (DRY BULB); OLIVE; PEANUT; POME FRUIT; POMEGRANATE; POTATO; SOYBEAN; STONE FRUIT; STRAWBERRY; SUGARCANE; SUNFLOWER AND SAFFLOWER; SWEET POTATO; TREE NUTS; WHEAT; NON-BEARING FRUIT TREES; FALLOWBED USE ON TRANSPLANTED MELON, PEPPER, AND TOMATO BEDS; FALLOW LAND AND TO MAINTAIN BARE GROUND ON NON-CROP AREAS OF FARMS; ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS.**



|                   |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| Active Ingredient | By Wt  |
| Flumioxazin*      | 41.4%  |
| Other Ingredients | 58.6%  |
| Total             | 100.0% |

\*2-[7-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propynyl)2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione

Flumi<sup>®</sup> SC Herbicide is a suspension concentrate containing 41.4% active ingredient.

EPA Reg. No. 59639-221

EPA Est. 11773-IA-1<sup>®</sup>, 228-IL-1<sup>®</sup>, 228-IL-2<sup>®</sup>, 39578-TX-1<sup>®</sup>, 42750-MO-2<sup>®</sup>, 5481-ID-1<sup>®</sup>, 5905-GA-1<sup>®</sup>, 62171-MS-1<sup>®</sup>, 62171-MS-3<sup>®</sup>, 62171-MS-4, 67545-AZ-1<sup>®</sup>, 67997-IA-1, 67997-IA-7, 70815-GA-1<sup>®</sup>, 70815-GA-2<sup>®</sup>, 70815-GA-3, 71764-NC-1, 86555-MO-1<sup>®</sup>, 89332-GA-2<sup>®</sup>, 91217-ND-1, 97524-GA-1

Superscript is first letter of lot number.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH  
OF CHILDREN**

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL  
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

**FLUMI<sup>®</sup> SC**  
**HERBICIDE**

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:** long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material including polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride, shoes and socks.

**For aerial application to sugarcane, mixer/loaders must also wear:** coveralls, chemical-resistant apron and chemical-resistant boots.

**For aerial application to artichoke; field peas; flax; lentils; safflower; sunflower and wheat, mixer/loaders must also wear:** filtering face piece respirator (N95, R95 or P95).

**For ground boom application to olive and pomegranate, mixer/loaders must also wear:** filtering face piece respirator (N95, R95 or P95).

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.

### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to non-target plants and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift or runoff may be hazardous to non-target plants and aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This pesticide is toxic to plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and runoff precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures.

Under some conditions this product may have a potential to run off to surface water or adjacent land. Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, including no till, limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide runoff. Use of vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands or on the downhill side of fields where runoff could occur will minimize water runoff.

### PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agent. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

**READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS, AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.**

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 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, including plants, soil or water is: coveralls, chemical resistant gloves made of waterproof material, shoes plus socks.

### NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Keep all unprotected persons out of operating areas, or vicinity where there may be drift.

Do not enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

### DISCLAIMER, RISKS OF USING THIS PRODUCT, LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

**IMPORTANT:** Read the entire Label including this Disclaimer, Risks of Using this Product, Limited Warranty, and Limitation of Liability before using this product. If the terms are not acceptable THEN DO NOT USE THE PRODUCT; rather, return the unopened product within 15 days of purchase for a refund of the purchase price.

#### RISKS OF USING THIS PRODUCT

The Buyer and User (referred to collectively herein as "Buyer") of this product should be aware that there are inherent unintended risks associated with the use of this product which are impossible to eliminate. These risks include, but are not limited to, injury to plants and crops to which this product is applied, lack of control of the target pests or weeds, resistance of the target pest or weeds to this product, injury caused by drift, and injury to rotational crops caused by carryover in the soil.

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Such risks of crop injury, non-performance, resistance or other unintended consequences are unavoidable and may result because of such factors as weather, soil conditions, disease, moisture conditions, irrigation practices, condition of the crop at the time of application, presence of other materials either applied in the tank mix with this product or prior to application of this product, cultural practices or the manner of use or application, (or a combination of such factors) all of which are factors beyond the control of Valent. The Buyer should be aware that these inherent unintended risks may reduce the harvested yield of the crop in all or a portion of the treated acreage, or otherwise affect the crop such that additional care, treatment and expense are required to take the crop to harvest. If the Buyer chooses not to accept these risks, THEN THIS PRODUCT SHOULD NOT BE APPLIED. By applying this product Buyer acknowledges and accepts these inherent unintended risks AND TO THE FULLEST EXTENT ALLOWED BY LAW, AGREES THAT ALL SUCH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE APPLICATION AND USE ARE ASSUMED BY THE BUYER.

Valent shall not be responsible for losses or damages (including, but not limited to, loss of yield, increased expenses of farming the crop or such incidental, consequential or special damages that may be claimed) resulting from use of this product in any manner not set forth on the label. Buyer assumes all risks associated with the use of this product in any manner or under conditions not specifically directed or approved on the label.

#### LIMITED WARRANTY

Valent warrants only that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the label, under average use conditions, when used strictly in accordance with the label and subject to the Risks of Using This Product as described above. To the extent consistent with applicable law AND AS SET FORTH ABOVE, VALENT MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED. No agent or representative of Valent or Seller is authorized to make or create any other express or implied warranty.

#### LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

To the fullest extent allowed by law, Valent or Seller is not liable for any incidental, consequential, indirect or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. The limitation includes, but is not limited to, loss of yield on all or any portion of the treated acreage, increased care, treatment or other expenses required to take the crop to harvest, increased finance charges or altered finance ratings, emotional or mental distress and/or exemplary damages. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT ALLOWED BY LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE MAXIMUM LIABILITY OF VALENT OR SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THIS PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF VALENT OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

#### PROMPT NOTICE OF CLAIM

To the extent consistent with applicable law allowing such requirements Valent must be provided notice as soon as Buyer has reason to believe it may have a claim, but in no event later than twenty-one days from date of planting, or twenty-one days from the date of application, whichever is latter, so that an immediate inspection of the affected property and growing crops can be made.

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To the extent consistent with applicable law if Buyer does not notify Valent of any claims, in such period, it shall be barred from obtaining any remedy.

#### NO AMENDMENTS

Valent and Seller offer this product, and Buyer accepts it, subject to the foregoing Disclaimer, Risks of Using This Product, Limited Warranty and Limitation of Liability, which may not be modified by any oral or written agreement.

#### TANK MIXES

**NOTICE:** Tank mixing or use of this product with any other product which is not specifically and expressly authorized by the label shall be the exclusive risk of user, applicator and/or application advisor, to the extent allowed by applicable law.

**Always read and follow the restrictions and limitations for all products whether used alone or in a tank mix. The most restrictive labeling of any product used applies in tank mixtures, including all crop rotational and other crop restrictions.**

#### Resistance Management

For resistance management, *Flumi* SC Herbicide is a Group 14 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to *Flumi* SC Herbicide and other Group 14 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of *Flumi* SC Herbicide or other Group 14 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage.

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Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.

- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes or to find out if suspected resistant weeds have been found in their region.
- For further information or to report lack of performance or suspected resistance, contact Valent U.S.A. LLC at 800-898-2536.

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## PRODUCT INFORMATION

- *Flumi SC* Herbicide provides residual control of susceptible weeds.
- *Flumi SC* Herbicide provides additional burndown activity when used as part of a burndown program.
- *Flumi SC* Herbicide can be applied as part of a fall burndown program for control of susceptible winter annuals.
- *Flumi SC* Herbicide can be applied with a hooded or shielded sprayer, as well as part of a layby application, in selected crops for postemergence weed control as well as residual control of susceptible weeds.
- *Flumi SC* Herbicide can be used on farms, orchards and vineyards for non-selective vegetation control to maintain bare ground non-crop areas that must be kept weed free.
- ***Flumi SC* Herbicide, when applied according to label use directions, will control the weeds claimed in crop specific use directions. This label makes no claims concerning control of other weed species. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.**

| <i>Flumi SC</i> Herbicide Rate Summary |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| FL OZ of <i>Flumi SC</i> Herbicide     | Pounds of Flumioxazin |
| 2                                      | 0.063                 |
| 4                                      | 0.125                 |
| 6                                      | 0.188                 |
| 8                                      | 0.250                 |
| 12                                     | 0.375                 |
| 24                                     | 0.750                 |

## AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all of these factors when making decisions. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply this product when weather conditions favor spray drift from treated areas.
- Do not apply during low-level inversion conditions, including fog.
- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil.
- Do not apply to farm alleys or roads where traffic may result in treated dust settling onto crops or other desirable vegetation.
- Do not apply within 300 yards of non-dormant pears.
- Do not apply to powdery soils or soils that are susceptible to wind displacement unless irrigation can be applied immediately after application.

### PRECAUTIONS

- When applying by air, observe drift management restrictions and precautions listed under "AERIAL APPLICATION".
- Mechanical incorporation into the soil will reduce residual weed control.
- Apply post directed and layby applications of *Flumi SC* Herbicide only to healthy growing crops.

**Before using spray equipment to apply other products to crop foliage follow cleanout procedures identified in this label. See "SPRAYER CLEANUP" for more information.**



## ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE

### Preemergence Application (Conventional Tillage)

**Important:** Crop injury may occur from applications made to poorly drained soils and/or applications made under cool, wet conditions. Risk of crop injury can be minimized by using on well drained soils, planting at least 1.5 inches deep, using high quality seed and completely covering seeds with soil prior to preemergence applications. Treated soil that is splashed onto newly emerged crops may result in temporary crop injury.

Moisture is necessary to activate *Flumi* SC Herbicide in soil for residual weed control. Dry weather following applications of *Flumi* SC Herbicide may reduce effectiveness. However, when adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, *Flumi* SC Herbicide will control susceptible germinating weeds. *Flumi* SC Herbicide may not control weeds that germinate after application but before an activating rainfall/irrigation or weeds that germinate through cracks resulting from dry soil.

When adequate moisture is not received after a *Flumi* SC Herbicide application, weed control may be improved by irrigation with at least 1/4 inch of water. If emerged weeds are controlled by cultivation, residual weed control will be reduced.

### Burndown Application

For best results, apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide as part of a burndown program to actively growing weeds. Applying *Flumi* SC Herbicide under conditions that do not promote active weed growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. Do not apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide when weeds are under stress due to drought, excessive water, extremes in temperature, disease or low humidity. Weeds under stress tend to become less susceptible to herbicidal action. *Flumi* SC Herbicide is most effective when applied under warm sunny conditions.

Reduced residual weed control may occur when burndown applications are made to fields where heavy crop and/or weed residue exist.

### Postemergence Application

Only apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide to healthy crops labeled for postemergence use. Do not apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide to crops that have been weakened by disease, drought, flooding, excessive fertilization, soil salts, previously applied pesticides, nematodes, insects or winter injury.

### Rainfastness

*Flumi* SC Herbicide is rainfast one hour after application. Do not make applications if rain is expected within one hour of application or postemergence efficacy may be reduced.

### Soil Characteristics

Application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide to soils with high organic matter and/or high clay content may require higher dosages than soils with low organic matter and/or low clay content. Application to cloddy seedbeds can result in reduced weed control.

### HERBICIDE RATE

#### Residual Weed Control (Including Preemergence Applications or Applications as Part of a Fall or Spring Burndown and Fallow Seedbed Program)

Based upon soil characteristics (organic matter content and texture), the most difficult to control weed species being targeted, and the crop being grown, select the proper *Flumi* SC Herbicide dosage from the rate range tables contained in this label.

**CARRIER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE** (Ground Equipment only. See Information for Aerial Equipment under "AERIAL APPLICATION".)

### Preemergence Application (Conventional Tillage)

To ensure uniform coverage, use 10 to 30 gal of spray solution per acre for

conventional tillage applications. Nozzle selection must meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure guidelines for preemergence herbicide application.

### Burndown Application (Prior to Crop Emergence)

To ensure thorough coverage in burndown applications, use 15 to 60 gals spray solution per acre. Use 20 to 60 gals per acre if dense vegetation or heavy crop residue is present. Nozzle selection must meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure guidelines for postemergence herbicide application. Do not use flood jet nozzles.

### Postemergence Application (Emerged Crop)

Check use directions for specific crops in which *Flumi* SC Herbicide can be applied postemergence. To ensure thorough coverage in burndown applications, use a minimum of 15 gallons spray solution per acre. Use a minimum of 20 gallons per acre if dense vegetation or heavy crop residue is present. Nozzle selection must meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure guidelines for postemergence herbicide application.

### ADDITIVES

#### Burndown Application (Prior to Crop Emergence)

Postemergence control of weeds from *Flumi* SC Herbicide tank mixes will require the addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture. When an adjuvant is to be used with *Flumi* SC Herbicide, Valent recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant. Either a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v, may be used when applying *Flumi* SC Herbicide as part of a burndown program. Some tank mix partners, for example Roundup Power Max<sup>®</sup>, are formulated with sufficient adjuvants and do not require the addition of a crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oil or non-ionic surfactant when tank mixed with *Flumi* SC Herbicide. The addition of a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil may increase the burndown activity on certain weeds including Cutleaf Evening-primrose and Carolina geranium. Verify mixing compatibility guidelines by a jar test.

A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 lb/A or a 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qt/A) may be added to the spray mixture along with either a crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oil or non-ionic surfactant to enhance weed control. The addition of a nitrogen source does not replace the need for a crop oil concentrate, a methylated seed oil or a non-ionic surfactant.

#### JAR TEST TO DETERMINE COMPATIBILITY OF ADJUVANTS AND *FLUMI* SC HERBICIDE

When using *Flumi* SC Herbicide and an adjuvant, including in stale seed bed, layby, hooded/shielded or reduced tillage situations, perform a jar test before mixing commercial quantities of *Flumi* SC Herbicide, when using *Flumi* SC Herbicide for the first time, when using new adjuvants or when a new water source is being used.

1. Add 1 pt of the water to a quart jar. Use water from the same source and temperature as which will be used in the spray tank mixing operation.
2. Add 1 g of *Flumi* SC Herbicide to the quart jar for every 3 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre being applied (4 g if 12 fl oz/A is the desired *Flumi* SC Herbicide rate), gently mix until product goes into suspension.
3. Add 60 ml (4 Tbsp or 2 fl oz) of the crop oil or methylated seed oil to the quart jar or 1 ml of non-ionic surfactant if it is being used in place of oil, gently mix.
4. If nitrogen is being used, add 16 ml (1 Tbsp or 0.5 oz) of the 28 to 32% nitrogen source to the quart jar. If ammonium sulfate is being used, add 19 g AMS to the quart jar in place of the 28 to 32% nitrogen.
5. Place cap on jar, invert 10 times, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.

6. An ideal tank mix combination will be uniform and free of suspended particles. Question the choice of adjuvant if any of the following conditions are observed:

- a) Layer of oil or globules on the mixture's surface.
- b) Flocculation: fine particles in suspension or as a layer on the bottom of the jar.
- c) Clabbering: thickening texture (coagulated) like gelatin.

#### SPRAYER PREPARATION

Before applying *Flumi SC* Herbicide, start with clean, well maintained application equipment. The spray tank, as well as all hoses and booms, must be cleaned to ensure no residue from the previous spraying operation remains in the sprayer. Some pesticides, including but not limited to, the sulfonyleurea and phenoxy herbicides, (i.e., *Classic*® and 2,4-D respectively) are active at very small amounts and can cause crop injury when applied to susceptible crops. The spray equipment must be cleaned according to the manufacturer's directions for the last product used before the equipment is used to apply *Flumi SC* Herbicide. If two or more products were tank mixed prior to *Flumi SC* Herbicide application, follow the most restrictive cleanup procedure.

#### MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill clean spray tank 1/2 to 2/3 of desired level with clean water.
2. If a drift retardant is to be used, add 10 lb of spray grade ammonium sulfate per 100 gallon of spray solution.
3. While agitating, slowly add *Flumi SC* Herbicide to the spray tank. Agitation creates a rippling or rolling action on the water surface.
4. If tank mixing *Flumi SC* Herbicide with other labeled herbicides, add water soluble bags first, followed by dry formulations, flowables, emulsifiable concentrates and then solutions. Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate spray operation.
5. Add any required adjuvants.
6. Fill spray tank to desired level with water. **Continue agitation until all spray solution has been applied.**
7. Mix only the amount of spray solution that can be applied the day of mixing. Apply *Flumi SC* Herbicide within 6 hours of mixing.

#### SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment, including mixing vessels and nurse tanks, must be cleaned each day following *Flumi SC* Herbicide application. After *Flumi SC* Herbicide is applied, the following steps must be used to clean the spray equipment:

1. Completely drain the spray tank, rinse the sprayer thoroughly, including the inside and outside of the tank and all in-line screens.
2. Fill the spray tank with clean water and flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles.
3. Top off tank, add 1 gallon of 3% household ammonia (or equivalent) for every 100 gallons of water, circulate through sprayer for 5 minutes, and then flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles for a minimum of 15 minutes. If diaphragms are being used on the spray boom, loosen diaphragms before flushing the spray system, allowing cleaning solution to spray through the open diaphragm. If spray lines have any end caps, they must be loosened before flushing the system, allowing cleaning solution to spray through the loosened caps. To enhance removal of *Flumi SC* Herbicide from the spray system, add a tank cleaner for example "Valent Tank Cleaner" from Valent U.S.A. LLC, in place of ammonia and allow the cleaning solution to remain in the pressurized spray system (spray tank, hoses and boom) overnight before flushing the system for a minimum of 15 minutes.
4. Drain tank completely.
5. Add enough clean water to the spray tank to allow all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles to be flushed for 2 minutes.
6. Remove all nozzles and screens and rinse them in clean water.

Thoroughly clean spray equipment, including all tanks, hoses, booms, screens and nozzles, cleaned before it is used to apply postemergence pesticides. Equipment with *Flumi SC* Herbicide residue remaining in the system may result in crop injury to the subsequently treated crop.

#### APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Ensure application equipment is clean and in good repair, nozzles are uniformly spaced on the boom and frequently checked for accuracy.

#### BROADCAST APPLICATION

Apply *Flumi SC* Herbicide, and *Flumi SC* Herbicide tank mixes, with ground equipment using standard commercial sprayers equipped with flat fan or flood nozzles (preemergence applications only) designed to deliver the desired spray pressure and spray volume.

#### BAND APPLICATION

When banding, use proportionately less water and *Flumi SC* Herbicide per acre. The rate of *Flumi SC* Herbicide required per acre, when applied as a banded application, can be calculated with the following formula:

|   |   |   |   |                            |
|---|---|---|---|----------------------------|
| Amount Needed per<br>Acre for Banded<br>Application | = | Band Width in Inches<br>Row Width in Inches | X | Rate per<br>Broadcast Acre |
|---|---|---|---|----------------------------|

#### AERIAL APPLICATION

Spray drift away from the site of application may cause damage to non-target vegetation. To minimize drift, apply the largest droplet size consistent with uniform coverage and satisfactory weed control. To obtain satisfactory application and avoid drift, the following directions must be observed:

#### Restrictions

- Do not apply during low-level inversion conditions (including fog), when winds are gusty or under other conditions that favor drift. Do not spray when wind velocity is less than 2 mph or more than 10 mph.
- Do not apply this product by air within 40 ft of non-target plants including non-target crops.
- Do not apply this product by air within 100 ft of emerged cotton crops.
- Do not apply this product by air within 40 ft of streams, wetlands, marshes, ponds, lakes and reservoirs.
- **Carrier Volume and Spray Pressure:** When used as part of a burndown weed control program, apply *Flumi SC* Herbicide in 7 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Application at less than 7 gallons per acre may provide inadequate control. When used for preemergence weed control, apply *Flumi SC* Herbicide in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. The higher gallonage applications afford more consistent weed control. 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.
- **Nozzle Selection and Orientation:** Formation of very small drops may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible and by avoiding excessive spray pressure. Use nozzles that produce flat or hollow cone spray patterns. Use non-drip type nozzles, for example diaphragm type nozzles, to avoid unwanted discharge of spray solution. The nozzles must be directed toward the rear of the aircraft, at an angle between 0 and 15° downward. Do not place nozzles on the outer 25% of the wings or rotors.
- **Adjuvants and Drift Control Additives:** Refer to tank mix partner's label for adjuvant selection. Drift control additives may be used. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the additive label.



## CHEMIGATION

Follow all label directions for crops regarding rates, timing of application, special instructions and precautions.

Apply this product only through center pivot systems. End guns must be turned off due to uneven application. Restriction: Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of efficacy or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

The system must be properly calibrated (with water only) to ensure that the amount of *Flumi* SC Herbicide applied corresponds to the specified rate.

Apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide in 1/2 to 3/4 inches of water during the first sprinkler set. Allow time for all lines to flush the herbicide through all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. To ensure the lines are flushed and free of remaining herbicide, a dye indicator may be injected into the lines to mark the end of the application period. Once chemigation has begun, the run must be completed to ensure no product is left in the system.

If you have any questions about calibration, contact your State Extension Service Specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

### Special Precautions for Chemigation

1. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
2. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments if the need arises.
3. The system must be free of leaks and clogged nozzles.
4. The pesticide must be supplied continuously for the duration of the aqueous application. An uneven application may cause injury to the crop or poor weed control.
5. Agitation must be maintained in the nurse tank.
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.
7. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
8. The pesticide injection pipeline must 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.
9. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in the case where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
10. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
11. Systems must use a metering pump, for example a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with the pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
12. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

### 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 a 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 the public water system 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, discharge the water from the public water system into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. All chemigation systems connected to the public water system must also follow restrictions listed in the preceding section titled "**Special Precautions for Chemigation**".

### APPLICATION WITH DRY BULK FERTILIZERS

Dry bulk fertilizer may be impregnated or coated with *Flumi* SC Herbicide. Application of dry bulk fertilizer with *Flumi* SC Herbicide provides weed control equal to, or slightly below, the same rate of *Flumi* SC Herbicide applied in liquid carriers, due to better coverage with application via spray equipment. Follow label directions for *Flumi* SC Herbicide regarding rates, special instructions, cautions and special precautions. Apply 400 to 700 lbs. of the fertilizer/herbicide mixture per acre to obtain adequate soil coverage. Apply the mixture to the soil with properly calibrated equipment immediately after blending. Uniform application of the herbicide/fertilizer mixture is essential to prevent possible crop injury and to obtain uniform weed control.

Do not use ammonium nitrate and/or limestone as the sole source of fertilizer, as the *Flumi* SC Herbicide may not adhere to these materials.

Compliance with all Federal and State regulations relating to blending pesticide mixtures with dry bulk fertilizer, registrations, labeling and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company offering the fertilizer and *Flumi* SC Herbicide mixture for sale.

*Flumi* SC Herbicide must be premixed with water to form a slurry prior to impregnation on dry bulk fertilizer. For best results, use a minimum of 1 pt of water for each 2 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide. Use a minimum of 6 pt of the *Flumi* SC Herbicide slurry to impregnate 2000 lb of the fertilizer for uniform coverage of the fertilizer. Closed drum, belt, ribbon or other commonly used dry bulk blenders may be used.

The amount of *Flumi* SC Herbicide required can be calculated with the following formula:

|  |   |  |   |      |   |                                     |
|--|---|--|---|------|---|-------------------------------------|
| fluid ounces<br>of <i>Flumi</i> SC<br>Herbicide per<br>ton of fertilizer | = | fluid ounces of<br><i>Flumi</i> SC Herbi-<br>cide per acre | X | 2000 | ÷ | pounds of<br>fertilizer<br>per acre |
|--|---|--|---|------|---|-------------------------------------|

Thoroughly clean dry fertilizer blending equipment after *Flumi* SC Herbicide has been placed in the system to avoid injury to sensitive crops that may be treated with fertilizers blended after the equipment has been used for *Flumi* SC Herbicide. Rinse the sides of the blender and the herbicide tank with water. Then impregnate the rinsate onto a load of dry fertilizer intended for an approved crop. Use a maximum rate of 1 gallon of rinsate per ton of fertilizer. Follow with 1 to 2 loads of unimpregnated fertilizer in the blender before switching herbicides.

### ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

The following rotational crops may be planted after applying *Flumi* SC Herbicide at the listed rate. Planting earlier than the specified rotational interval may result in crop injury.

- Do not plant any crop, except corn (field), cotton, peanut, soybean, sugarcane and sweet potato earlier than 30 days after applying *Flumi* SC Herbicide.

| Application Rates | Crops  | Rotation Intervals  |
|-------------------|--|---|
| 1 fl oz/A         | Cotton (no-till or strip-till only)  | 14 days <sup>1</sup>  |
| 1.5 to 2 fl oz/A  | Cotton (no-till or strip-till only)  | 21 days <sup>1</sup>  |
| 2 fl oz/A or less | Peanut, Soybean, Sugarcane and Sweet Potato  | immediately   |
|                   | Field Corn (minimum and no-till)   | 7 days  |
|                   | Cotton and Field Corn (conventional tillage), Rice, Sorghum, Sunflower, Tobacco and Wheat  | 30 days <sup>1</sup>  |
|                   | Barley, Dry and Snap Beans, Flax, Peas, Rye, Safflower and Sweet Corn  | 3 months  |
|                   | Alfalfa, Canola, Clover, Oats, Potato, Sugar Beet and all other crops not listed <sup>2</sup>  | 4 months if soil is tilled prior to planting<br>8 months if no tillage is performed   |
|                   | Lentil   | 6 months  |
| Up to 3 fl oz/A   | Peanut, Soybean, Sugarcane and Sweet Potato  | immediately   |
|                   | Field Corn (minimum and no-till)   | 14 days   |
|                   | Field Corn (conventional tillage) and Sorghum  | 30 days <sup>1</sup>  |
|                   | Cotton, Rice, Sunflower, Tobacco and Wheat   | 2 months <sup>1</sup>   |
|                   | Barley, Dry and Snap Beans, Flax, Pea, Rye, Safflower and Sweet Corn   | 4 months  |
|                   | Alfalfa, Clover, Oats, Potato, Sugar Beet  | 5 months if soil is tilled prior to planting<br>10 months if no tillage is performed  |
|                   | Canola and all other crops not listed <sup>2</sup>   | 6 months if soil is tilled prior to planting<br>12 months if no tillage is performed  |
|                   | Lentil   | 7 months  |
| Up to 4 fl oz/A   | Sugarcane  | immediately   |
|                   | Alfalfa, Canola, Potato, Sugar Beet and all other crops not listed <sup>2</sup>  | 6 months if soil is tilled prior to planting<br>12 months if no tillage is performed  |
|                   | Cotton, Field Corn, Peanut, Rice, Sorghum, Soybean, Sunflower, Tobacco and Wheat   | 4 months  |
|                   | Transplanted on raised beds only:<br>melon, pepper and tomato  | 2 months (if the top 4 inches of the beds have been removed)                          |
| 6 to 12 fl oz/A   | Cotton, Field Corn, Peanut, Rice, Sorghum, Soybean, Sunflower, Tobacco and Wheat   | 9 months  |
|                   | Alfalfa, Canola, Sugar Beet and all other crops not listed <sup>2</sup><br>Trees can be transplanted 2 months after an application of <i>Flumi</i> SC Herbicide <sup>3</sup> | 12 months if soil is tilled prior to planting<br>18 months if no tillage is performed |

<sup>1</sup> At least one inch of rainfall/irrigation must occur between application and planting or crop injury may occur.

<sup>2</sup> Successful soil bioassay must be performed prior to planting these crops.

<sup>3</sup> Transplanted apple, apricot, avocado, bushberries (including blueberry), cherry, fig, grape, grapefruit, lemon, nectarine, olive, orange, peach, pear, plum (including dried plum), tangerine and tree nuts (including pistachio) can be planted 2 months after a *Flumi* SC Herbicide application of 2 to 12 fl oz/A.

**Table 1. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of Flumi SC Herbicide**

| <b>BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES</b> |   |                       |                  |                         |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Section A</b>              |   |                       |                  |                         |
| <b>Common Name</b>            | <b>Scientific Name</b>                            | <b>Organic Matter</b> | <b>Soil Type</b> | <b>Application Rate</b> |
| Carpetweed                    | <i>Mollugo verticillata</i>                       | Up to 5%              | All Soil Types   | 2 fl oz/A               |
| Chickweeds                    |   |                       |                  |                         |
| Common                        | <i>Stellaria media</i>                            |                       |                  |                         |
| Mouseear                      | <i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>                         |                       |                  |                         |
| Dandelion                     | <i>Taraxacum officinale</i>                       |                       |                  |                         |
| Eclipta                       | <i>Eclipta prostrate</i>                          |                       |                  |                         |
| Evening-primrose, Cutleaf     | <i>Oenothera laciniata</i>                        |                       |                  |                         |
| Field Pennycress              | <i>Thlaspi arvense</i>                            |                       |                  |                         |
| Florida Pusley                | <i>Richardia scabra</i>                           |                       |                  |                         |
| Henbit                        | <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>                        |                       |                  |                         |
| Lambsquarters, Common         | <i>Chenopodium album</i>                          |                       |                  |                         |
| Little Mallow                 | <i>Malva parviflora</i>                           |                       |                  |                         |
| Marestail/Horseweed           | <i>Conyza canadensis</i>                          |                       |                  |                         |
| Mayweed/False Chamomile       | <i>Matricaria maritime</i>                        |                       |                  |                         |
| Nightshades                   |   |                       |                  |                         |
| Black                         | <i>Solanum nigrum</i>                             |                       |                  |                         |
| Eastern Black                 | <i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>                         |                       |                  |                         |
| Hairy                         | <i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>                       |                       |                  |                         |
| Pigweeds                      |   |                       |                  |                         |
| Redroot                       | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>                     |                       |                  |                         |
| Smooth                        | <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>                        |                       |                  |                         |
| Spiny Amaranth                | <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>                        |                       |                  |                         |
| Tumble                        | <i>Amaranthus albus</i>                           |                       |                  |                         |
| Prickly Lettuce               | <i>Lactuca serriola</i>                           |                       |                  |                         |
| Prickly Sida (Teaweed)        | <i>Sida spinosa</i>                               |                       |                  |                         |
| Puncturevine                  | <i>Tribulus terrestris</i>                        |                       |                  |                         |
| Purslane, Common              | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i>                         |                       |                  |                         |
| Radish, Wild                  | <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>                      |                       |                  |                         |
| Redmaids                      | <i>Calandrinia ciliata</i> var. <i>menziessii</i> |                       |                  |                         |
| Shepherd's-purse              | <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>                    |                       |                  |                         |
| Smallflower Morningglory      | <i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>                    |                       |                  |                         |
| Sowthistle, Prickly           | <i>Sonchus asper</i>                              |                       |                  |                         |
| Spotted Spurge                | <i>Euphorbia maculate</i>                         |                       |                  |                         |
| Venice Mallow                 | <i>Hibiscus trionum</i>                           |                       |                  |                         |

(continued)

**Table 1. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of Flumi SC Herbicide** (continued)

| <b>BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES</b>              |   |                       |   |   |
|--|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| <b>Section B</b>                           |   |                       |   |   |
| <b>All weeds listed in Section A plus:</b> |   |                       |   |   |
| <b>Common Name</b>                         | <b>Scientific Name</b>                            | <b>Organic Matter</b> | <b>Soil Type</b>  | <b>Application Rates<sup>2</sup></b>  |
| Coffee Senna                               | <i>Cassia occidentalis</i>                        | Up to 3%              | All Soil Types  | 2 fl oz/A Cotton and Dry Bean<br>2.5 fl oz/A Field Corn and Soybean<br>3 fl oz/A Peanut and all other labeled crops |
| Common Ragweed <sup>1</sup>                | <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>                    |                       |   |   |
| False Chamomile                            | <i>Tripleurospermum maritima</i>                  |                       |   |   |
| Florida Beggarweed                         | <i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>                        |                       |   |   |
| Golden Crownbeard                          | <i>Verbesina encelioides</i>                      |                       |   |   |
| Hairy Indigo                               | <i>Indigofera hirsute</i>                         |                       |   |   |
| Hemp Sesbania                              | <i>Sesbania exaltata</i>                          | 3 to 5%               | Coarse and Medium Soils:<br>(sandy loam, loamy sand, loamy, silt-loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam) | 2 fl oz/A Cotton and Dry Bean<br>2.5 fl oz/A Field Corn and Soybean<br>3 fl oz/A Peanut and all other labeled crops |
| Jimsonweed                                 | <i>Datura stramonium</i>                          |                       |   |   |
| Kochia                                     | <i>Kochia scoparia</i>                            |                       |   |   |
| London Rocket                              | <i>Sisymbrium irio</i>                            |                       |   |   |
| Morningglories <sup>3</sup>                |   |                       |   |   |
| Entireleaf                                 | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriscula</i> |                       |   |   |
| Ivyleaf                                    | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>                          |                       |   |   |
| Red/Scarlet                                | <i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>                           |                       |   |   |
| Tall                                       | <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>                           |                       |   |   |
| Mustard, Wild                              | <i>Brassica kaber</i>                             |                       |   |   |
| Palmer Amaranth                            | <i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>                         |                       |   |   |
| Spurred Anoda                              | <i>Anoda cristata</i>                             |                       |   |   |
| Tropic Croton                              | <i>Croton glandulosus</i>                         |                       |   |   |
| Waterhemp <sup>1</sup>                     |   |                       |   |   |
| Common                                     | <i>Amaranthus rudis</i>                           |                       |   |   |
| Tall                                       | <i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>                    |                       |   |   |
| Wild Poinsettia                            | <i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>                     |                       |   |   |
| Yellow Rocket                              | <i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>                          |                       | Fine Soils:<br>(silty clay, silty clay loam, clay, clay loam)   | 2 fl oz/A Cotton and Dry Bean<br>3 fl oz/A Field Corn, Peanut, Soybean and all other labeled crops                  |

<sup>1</sup>A postemergence herbicide, including Cobra® Herbicide, Phoenix™ Herbicide glyphosate (Roundup Ready® soybeans only) may be needed following a preemergence application of Flumi SC Herbicide to adequately control common ragweed or waterhemp in soybean fields with heavy pressure.

<sup>2</sup>Flumi SC Herbicide will provide residual control of these weeds at 2 fl oz/A when applied under a cotton canopy.

<sup>3</sup>Morningglory species are not adequately controlled on fine soils or soils with greater than 3% organic matter.

**Table 2. Weeds Suppressed by Residual Activity of Flumi SC Herbicide Application Rates**

| <b>Broadleaf Weed Species</b> |                                 |                       |                          |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Common Name</b>            | <b>Scientific Name</b>          | <b>Organic Matter</b> | <b>Application Rates</b> |
| Bristly Starbur               | <i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>  | Up to 5%              | 2 to 3 fl oz/A           |
| Copperleaf, Hophornbeam       | <i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>     |                       |                          |
| Ragweed, Giant                | <i>Ambrosia trifida</i>         |                       |                          |
| Russian Thistle               | <i>Salsola iberica</i>          |                       |                          |
| Smartweeds                    |                                 |                       |                          |
| Ladysthumb                    | <i>Polygonum persicaria</i>     |                       |                          |
| Pennsylvania                  | <i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i> |                       |                          |
| Smellmelon                    | <i>Cucumis melo</i>             |                       |                          |
| Velvetleaf                    | <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>     |                       |                          |
| Wild Buckwheat                | <i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>    |                       |                          |
| Wormwood, Biennial            | <i>Artemisia biennis</i>        |                       |                          |
| <b>Grass Weed Species</b>     |                                 |                       |                          |
| Barnyardgrass                 | <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>   | Up to 5%              | 1.5 to 3 fl oz/A         |
| Bluegrass, Annual             | <i>Poa annua</i>                |                       |                          |
| Crabgrass, Large              | <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>    |                       |                          |
| Foxtail, Giant                | <i>Setaria faberi</i>           |                       |                          |
| Goosegrass                    | <i>Eleusine indica</i>          |                       |                          |
| Lovegrass, California         | <i>Eragrostis diffusa</i>       |                       |                          |
| Panicums                      |                                 |                       |                          |
| Fall                          | <i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>  |                       |                          |
| Texas                         | <i>Panicum texanum</i>          |                       |                          |
| Ryegrass, Italian             | <i>Lolium multiflorum</i>       |                       |                          |
| Signalgrass, Broadleaf        | <i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>   |                       |                          |
| Cheat                         | <i>Bromus secalinus</i>         |                       |                          |
| Downy Brome                   | <i>Bromus tectorum</i>          |                       |                          |

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALL AND SPRING PREPLANT BURNDOWN AND FALLOW SEEDBED PROGRAMS IN FIELD CORN, PEANUT AND SOYBEAN (Preemergence to Crop)**

**RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil.
- Do not perform any tillage operation after application or residual weed control will be reduced.
- Observe all rotational intervals prior to planting as listed in the "ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS" table.

**FALL BURNDOWN AND FALLOW SEEDBED PROGRAMS**

*Flumi* SC Herbicide, at 2 to 4 fl oz/A can be used in the fall to provide residual weed control in fields that will be planted the following spring with field corn, peanut or soybean (refer to Rotational Restrictions table for rates and rotational intervals prior to planting). Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1 (sections A and B), Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *Flumi* SC Herbicide; Table 3, Weeds Controlled by Fall and Spring Preplant Burndown Programs; and Table 7, Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *Flumi* SC Herbicide. If weeds have emerged at the time of application, use *Flumi* SC Herbicide in combination with a labeled burndown herbicide. *Flumi* SC Herbicide can be used in a fall burndown or fallow seedbed program, however the length of residual control may be variable.

Abnormally warm or wet winters will reduce the length of weed control observed in the spring.

Weeds controlled by postemergence or residual activity are listed in Table 3. Preplant burndown treatment tank mixes and rates are:

| Herbicide  | Product Rate   |
|--|--|
| <b>Program 1<sup>1</sup></b>                             |  |
| <i>Flumi</i> SC Herbicide Plus                           | 2 to 3 fl oz/A   |
| glyphosate Plus  | 0.5 to 1.0 lb ai/A (equivalent to 1 to 2 pt/A of Roundup Original <sup>1</sup> ) |
| 2,4-D LVE (2,4-D for use on preplant soybeans only) Plus | 0.5 to 1.0 lb ai/A (equivalent to 1 to 2 pt/A of 2,4-D 4 LVE)                    |
| NIS + AMS  | 0.5% v/v + 17 lb/100 gals of water   |

or

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Program 2<sup>1</sup></b>        |  |
| <i>Flumi</i> SC Herbicide Plus      | 2 to 3 fl oz/A   |
| glyphosate Plus                     | 0.5 to 1.0 lb ai/A (equivalent to 1 to 2 pt/A of Roundup Original) |
| COC <sup>2</sup><br>or<br>NIS + AMS | 1 pt/A<br>or<br>0.5% v/v + 17 lb/100 gals of water                 |

or

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Program 3<sup>1</sup></b>                             |   |
| <i>Flumi</i> SC Herbicide Plus                           | 2 to 3 fl oz/A  |
| 2,4-D LVE (2,4-D for use on preplant soybeans only) Plus | 0.5 to 1.0 lb ai/A (equivalent to 1 to 2 pt/A of 2,4-D 4 LVE) |
| COC  | 1 pt/A  |

<sup>1</sup>Dicamba (Banvel<sup>1</sup>), at 0.188 lb ai/A (6 fl oz/A of Banvel 4) can be added to Programs 1, 2 & 3 to assist in the control emerged broadleaves. Refer to dicamba label for rotational restrictions.

<sup>2</sup>Crop oil concentrate has been found to increase glyphosate burndown of emerged Cutleaf Evening-primrose and Carolina geranium.

**Table 3. Weeds Controlled by Fall and Spring Preplant Burndown Programs**

| Weeds Controlled <sup>1</sup> |                             | Postemergence          |                  |                  | Residual |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------|
|                               |                             | Program 1              | Program 2        | Program 3        |          |
| Common Name                   | Scientific Name             | Weeds 3 inches or less |                  |                  |          |
| Chamomile, False              | <i>Matricaria maritima</i>  | Yes                    | Yes              | No               | Yes      |
| Cheatgrass                    | <i>Bromus tectorum</i>      | Yes                    | Yes              | No               | Yes      |
| Chickweed, Common             | <i>Stellaria media</i>      | Yes                    | Yes              | No               | Yes      |
| Chickweed, Mouseear           | <i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>   | Yes                    | Yes              | No               | Yes      |
| Cockle, White                 | <i>Silene latifolia</i>     | No                     | Yes              | Yes              | Yes      |
| Dandelion                     | <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> | Yes                    | No               | Yes <sup>2</sup> | Yes      |
| Deadnettle, Purple            | <i>Lamium purpureum</i>     | Yes                    | Yes              | Yes              | Yes      |
| Groundsel, Cressleaf          | <i>Senecio glabellus</i>    | Yes                    | Yes              | -                | Yes      |
| Henbit                        | <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>  | Yes                    | Yes              | Yes              | Yes      |
| Kochia                        | <i>Kochia scoparia</i>      | Yes                    | Yes              | Yes              | Yes      |
| Marestail/Horseweed           | <i>Conyza canadensis</i>    | Yes                    | Yes <sup>3</sup> | Yes              | Yes      |
| Mallow, Common                | <i>Malva neglecta</i>       | Yes                    | Yes              | No               | Yes      |
| Prickly Lettuce               | <i>Lactuca serriola</i>     | Yes                    | Yes              | Yes              | Yes      |
| Wormwood, Biennial            | <i>Artemisia biennis</i>    | Yes                    | Yes              | Yes              | Yes      |

<sup>1</sup>Refer to glyphosate and/or 2,4-D labels for additional weeds controlled and rotational restrictions.

<sup>2</sup>Use 1 lb ai/A of 2,4-D LVE (equivalent to 2 pt/A of 2,4-D 4 LVE) for control of emerged dandelion.

<sup>3</sup>Program 2 will not control emerged glyphosate resistant marestail/horseweed.

(continued)



**Table 3. Weeds Controlled by Fall and Spring Preplant Burndown Programs** (continued)

| Weeds Controlled <sup>1</sup>          |                                | Postemergence           |           |           | Residual |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
|  |                                | Program 1               | Program 2 | Program 3 |          |
| Common Name                            | Scientific Name                | Weeds 12 inches or less |           |           |          |
| Canola, Volunteer                      | <i>Brassica napus</i>          | Yes                     | Yes       | Yes       | Yes      |
| Carolina Geranium                      | <i>Geranium carolinianum</i>   | Yes                     | Yes       | Yes       | -        |
| Evening-primrose, Cutleaf <sup>4</sup> | <i>Oenothera laciniata</i>     | Yes                     | Yes       | Yes       | Yes      |
| Flixweed                               | <i>Descurainia sophia</i>      | Yes                     | Yes       | Yes       | Yes      |
| Mustard, Tansy                         | <i>Descurainia pinnata</i>     | Yes                     | Yes       | Yes       | Yes      |
| Mustard, Wild                          | <i>Brassica kaber</i>          | Yes                     | Yes       | Yes       | Yes      |
| Shepherd's-purse                       | <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> | Yes                     | Yes       | Yes       | Yes      |

<sup>1</sup>Refer to glyphosate and/or 2,4-D labels for additional weeds controlled and rotational restrictions.

<sup>4</sup>Use Program 1 to control Cutleaf Evening-primrose that are nearing 12 inches in height or are past the rosette stage.

Use Programs 2 or 3 to control Cutleaf Evening-primrose that are 12 inches or less and in the rosette stage.

### SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

*Flumi* SC Herbicide can be used in combination with labeled preplant burndown herbicides to assist in the postemergence burndown of emerged weeds and provide residual weed control prior to crop emergence. Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1.

No-till planters that incorporate the soil during planting may result in decreased weed control in the row. Apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide after planting peanuts and soybeans when these types of planters are used (within 3 days after planting soybeans, within 2 days after planting peanuts and before the crop emerges). *Flumi* SC Herbicide cannot be applied after planting field corn.

*Flumi* SC Herbicide can be used at 1 to 3 fl oz/A with labeled preplant burndown herbicides to enhance the speed of burndown and increase weed spectrum.

*Flumi* SC Herbicide can be used at 1 to 3 fl oz/A in field corn, peanut and soybean burndown programs. See "DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FIELD CORN", "DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN PEANUT", "DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SOYBEAN" for more information.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALL AND SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS IN COTTON AND SUGARCANE

#### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil.
- Do not perform any tillage operation after application or residual weed control will be reduced.
- *Flumi* SC Herbicide can be used at 1 to 2 fl oz/A with labeled burndown herbicides to enhance the speed of burndown and increase weed spectrum.
- A minimum of 30 days must pass, and 1 inch of rainfall/irrigation must occur, between *Flumi* SC Herbicide application and planting of conventionally tilled cotton.
- A minimum of 14 days must pass, and 1 inch of rainfall/irrigation must occur, between *Flumi* SC Herbicide application and planting of no-till or strip-till cotton when a *Flumi* SC Herbicide rate of 1 fl oz/A is used and 21 days when a *Flumi* SC Herbicide rate of 1.5 to 2 fl oz/A is used. The field must contain the stubble from the previous crop.
- *Flumi* SC Herbicide can be applied as part of a burndown application to sugarcane until cane emergence.
- Observe all rotational intervals prior to planting as listed in the "ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS" table.

- Refer to most restrictive label for minimum interval between application and planting.

### FALL BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

*Flumi* SC Herbicide, at 2 to 4 fl oz/A, can be used in the fall to provide residual weed control in fields that will be planted the following spring with cotton or sugarcane (refer to Rotational Restrictions table for rates and rotational intervals prior to planting). Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1 and Table 7. If weeds have emerged at the time of application, use *Flumi* SC Herbicide in combination with a labeled burndown herbicide.

Abnormally warm or wet winters will reduce the length of weed control observed in the spring.

### SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

*Flumi* SC Herbicide, at 1 to 2 fl oz/A, can be used in combination with labeled preplant burndown herbicides to assist in the postemergence burndown of emerged weeds and provide residual weed control prior to crop emergence in fields that will be planted with cotton or sugarcane. Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1.

No-till planters that incorporate the soil during planting may result in decreased weed control in the row.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALL AND SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS IN RICE, SORGHUM, SUNFLOWER, TOBACCO AND WHEAT (Preplant to Crop)

#### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil.
- Do not perform any tillage operation after application or residual weed control will be reduced.
- *Flumi* SC Herbicide can be used at 1 to 2 fl oz/A with labeled burndown herbicides to enhance the speed of burndown and increase weed spectrum. A minimum of 30 days must pass, and 1 inch of rainfall/irrigation must occur, between *Flumi* SC Herbicide application and planting of rice, sorghum, sugarcane, sunflowers, tobacco or wheat. Refer to most restrictive label for minimum interval between application and planting.
- Observe all rotational intervals prior to planting as listed in the "ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS" table.

## FALL BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

*Flumi* SC Herbicide can be used in combination with labeled burndown programs to control emerged weeds and provide residual weed control in fields that will be planted the following spring (refer to Rotational Restrictions table for rates and rotational intervals prior to planting).

Abnormally warm winters may reduce the length of weed control observed in the spring.

## SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

*Flumi* SC Herbicide can be used in combination with labeled burndown programs to control emerged weeds and provide residual weed control prior to crop emergence. Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1 Section A. Crops that will be planted following application must be in compliance with the rotational interval listed in the "Rotational Restriction" table above.

No-till planters that incorporate the soil during planting may result in decreased weed control in the row.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALL BURNDOWN PROGRAMS IN FIELDS TO BE PLANTED TO BARLEY, FIELD PEAS, FLAX, LENTIL, SAFFLOWER, SUNFLOWER AND SPRING WHEAT (Preplant to Crop)

#### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil.
- Do not perform any tillage operation after application or residual weed control will be reduced.
- *Flumi* SC Herbicide can be mixed with 2,4-D and/or glyphosate formulations labeled for burndown programs (preplant to crop) in accordance with the most restrictive label limitations and precautions.
- Do not mix *Flumi* SC Herbicide with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.
- Observe all rotational intervals prior to planting as listed in the "ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS" table.

## FALL BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

*Flumi* SC Herbicide can be used at 2 to 4 fl oz/A with labeled burndown herbicides to enhance the speed of burndown, increase weed spectrum and provide residual weed control of the weeds listed in Table 3 until the following spring. Rotational intervals must be followed for crop to be planted in the spring following the fall *Flumi* SC Herbicide application. Refer to most restrictive label for minimum interval between application and planting.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALLOW LAND

*Flumi* SC Herbicide may be used as a preemergence fallow treatment. Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1.

*Flumi* SC Herbicide, at 2 to 4 fl oz/A, can be used in the fall to provide residual weed control in fallow fields (refer to Rotational Restrictions table for rates and rotational intervals prior to planting). If weeds have emerged at the time of application, use *Flumi* SC Herbicide in combination with a labeled fallow herbicide. Abnormally warm or wet winters will reduce the length of weed control observed in the spring.

*Flumi* SC Herbicide, at 1 to 4 fl oz/A, can be used in spring in combination with labeled burndown herbicides to control emerged weeds and provide residual weed control.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN ESTABLISHED ALFALFA

#### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 4 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 2 applications of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 8 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.

- Do not make a sequential *Flumi* SC Herbicide application within 60 days of the first *Flumi* SC Herbicide application.
- Do not apply to alfalfa with greater than 6 inches of growth. Application will result in burning of treated leaves and stems. **Understand and accept this risk before using *Flumi* SC Herbicide on alfalfa.**
- Do not apply within 25 days of harvest or grazing.
- Do not use on alfalfa grown for seed unless approved by a State authority to support a Special Local Need (SLN) under FIFRA section 24(c).
- Only apply with an adjuvant or tank mix with products formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate "EC" when targeting control of emerged weeds (expect and accept crop burn and/or stunting if *Flumi* SC Herbicide is used with an adjuvant, a tank mix partner formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate (EC) or a tank mix partner formulated with an adjuvant.)
- Application with paraquat can be used to burndown winter annuals prior to winter dormant period.
- Do not use on intended mixed alfalfa-grass stands.

#### TIMING TO ALFALFA

*Flumi* SC Herbicide may be applied to established alfalfa with a maximum amount of growth of 6 inches or less for the preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 7, Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *Flumi* SC Herbicide. Established alfalfa is defined as alfalfa planted in the fall or spring which has gone through a first cutting/mowing. Application to alfalfa with greater than 6 inches of growth may result in unacceptable crop injury.

For control of winter annual weeds: the best timing for preemergence control is in the fall immediately after the last cutting or sheeping-off has occurred.

For control of summer annual weeds: the best timing for preemergence control is in the spring prior to alfalfa growth and before 6 inches of growth.

#### TIMING TO WEEDS

##### Preemergence – Preemergence To Weeds

Apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide before alfalfa growth exceeds 6 inches in height for the preemergence control of weeds listed in Table 7, Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *Flumi* SC Herbicide. Make applications as soon as possible after cutting and removing alfalfa to minimize injury to alfalfa growth.

##### Postemergence Dodder Suppression

Apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide at 4 fl oz per acre with an adjuvant for postemergence suppression of dodder. Tank mixes with Pursuit® Herbicide or Raptor® Herbicide will increase control.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN ARTICHOKE

#### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 4 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per application on annual or perennial artichoke varieties after new planting.
- Do not apply more than 6 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per application on perennial artichoke varieties after cutback.
- Do not make more than 1 application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 6 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Application to artichoke foliage may result in unacceptable crop injury.

#### TIMING TO ARTICHOKE

**Annual Varieties:** *Flumi* SC Herbicide may be applied to artichoke beds prior to transplanting. Application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide must be made to the beds no later than 2 days prior to transplanting. Irrigation or rainfall after transplanting is necessary to activate the *Flumi* SC Herbicide. Do not irrigate the *Flumi* SC Herbicide before transplanting. Heavy irrigation or rainfall may result in crop injury. The injury is usually transitory and the plants will quickly grow out of the crop damage. Take care to minimize soil disturbance during transplanting, as preemergence weed control will decrease as soil disturbance increases.

**Perennial Varieties:** *Flumi* SC Herbicide may be applied to artichokes after planting of crown pieces or "cut back" of mature plants. Applications of *Flumi* SC Herbicide must be made within 2 days after planting or cut back and prior to artichoke emergence. Application after the artichokes have begun to crack, or are emerged, will result in crop injury. Apply before artichokes have begun to emerge (cracking).

#### **TIMING TO WEEDS**

##### **Pre-plant (annual)/Preemergence (perennial) to Artichokes - Preemergence to Weeds**

Apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide pre-plant to annual artichokes for preemergence control of the weeds. For perennial artichokes apply before cracking for preemergence control the weeds. Apply prior to weed emergence. A post-emergence herbicide may be necessary to control emerged weeds. *Flumi* SC Herbicide may be applied to annual or perennial artichokes as specified above for preemergence control of weeds listed in Table 7, Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *Flumi* SC Herbicide.

#### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN ESTABLISHED ASPARAGUS**

##### **RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

- Do not apply more than 6 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not make more than 1 application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 6 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Apply only to dormant asparagus no less than 14 days before spears emerge. Application to non-dormant asparagus may result in unacceptable crop injury.
- Do not work soil within 60 days prior to application in the spring. Soil can be worked after spear harvest in preparation for *Flumi* SC Herbicide application prior to fern emergence. Treated soil that is splashed onto the ferns may result in spotting.

##### **TIMING TO ASPARAGUS - Dormant**

*Flumi* SC Herbicide may be applied to dormant asparagus for preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 10, Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide. Application to non-dormant asparagus will result in unacceptable crop injury. Apply a minimum of two weeks before spear emergence. Scoring may result if a minimum of 0.5 inch of either rainfall or irrigation has not occurred two weeks prior to emergence.

##### **TIMING TO ASPARAGUS – Post Harvest**

Apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide after the final harvest of the year, but prior to fern emergence, for preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 10, Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide. Application after fern emergence will result in unacceptable crop injury. Apply no less than two weeks prior to fern emergence and must be sprinkler or rainfall incorporated with 1/2 to 3/4 inches of water. Add a burndown tank mix partner for the control of emerged weeds labeled for asparagus in accordance with the most restrictive labeled limitations and precautions.

##### **TIMING TO WEEDS**

##### **Burndown – Dormant Asparagus, Postemergence to Weeds**

*Flumi* SC Herbicide may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in postemergence burndown of many annual and perennial weeds where asparagus is dormant. For control of emerged weeds, tank mix *Flumi* SC Herbicide with paraquat. Refer to paraquat label for rates and application parameters. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. *Flumi* SC Herbicide tank mixes applied to assist in the control of emerged weeds must be applied with a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 lb/A or 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qt/A) may be added to increase herbicidal activity.

##### **Burndown – After Last Harvest of Season, Postemergence to Weeds**

Use *Flumi* SC Herbicide for residual weed control and to assist in postemergence burndown for many annual and perennial weeds where asparagus harvest has been completed for the year. For control of emerged weeds, use a labeled tank mix partner with activity on the emerged weeds.

##### **Preemergence – Dormant Asparagus or After Last Harvest of the Year, Preemergence to Weeds**

Apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide for the preemergence control of weeds listed in Table 10, Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide.

#### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN CELERY**

For Use in Michigan and Wisconsin Only

##### **RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

- Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre during a pre-transplant application.
- Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre during a post-transplant application.
- Do not make more than 1 application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not use with an adjuvant.
- Post-transplant applications must be made between 3 to 7 days following transplanting.
- Do not apply as part of a tank mix.

##### **TIMING TO CELERY**

Apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide at 3 fl oz/A prior to transplanting, or between 3 and 7 days following transplanting, for preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 1, Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *Flumi* SC Herbicide.

##### **TIMING TO WEEDS**

Use *Flumi* SC Herbicide prior to weed emergence for residual control.

**Refer to Product Information section for tank mix guidance. *Flumi* SC Herbicide, when applied according to label use directions, will control the weeds listed in Table 1, Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *Flumi* SC Herbicide.**

#### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN ESTABLISHED CLOVER AND CLOVER GROWN FOR SEED**

For Use in Idaho, Oregon and Washington Only

##### **RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

- Do not apply more than 4 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not make more than 1 application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 4 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply within 25 days of harvest or grazing.
- Application to clover with greater than 6 inches of growth may result in unacceptable crop injury.

##### **PRECAUTIONS**

- Applications to clover with 6 inches of growth will result in burning of treated leaves and stems. **Understand and accept this risk before using *Flumi* SC Herbicide on clover.**
- Only apply with an adjuvant or tank mix with products formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate "EC" when targeting control of emerged weeds (expect and accept crop may be burned and/or stunting when applying tank mixes of *Flumi* SC Herbicide with an adjuvant).
- Application with paraquat can be used to burndown winter annuals prior to winter dormant period.
- Application to mixed clover grass stands may result in unacceptable injury to the grass.

## TIMING TO CLOVER

*Flumi* SC Herbicide may be applied to established clover with a maximum amount of growth of 6 inches or less for the preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 7, Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *Flumi* SC Herbicide. Established Clover is defined as clover planted in the fall or spring which has gone through a first cutting/mowing.

For control of winter annual weeds: the best timing for preemergence control is in the fall immediately after the last cutting or sheeping-off has occurred.

For control of summer annual weeds: the best timing for preemergence control is in the spring prior to clover growth and before 6 inches of growth.

## TIMING TO WEEDS

### Preemergence – Preemergence to Weeds

Apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide before clover growth exceeds 6 inches in height for the preemergence control of weeds listed in Table 7, Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *Flumi* SC Herbicide. Make applications as soon as possible after cutting and removing clover to minimize injury to clover growth.

### Postemergence Dodder Suppression

Apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide at 4 oz per acre with an adjuvant for postemergence suppression of dodder. Tank mixes with Pursuit Herbicide or Raptor Herbicide will increase control.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN COTTON

### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 2 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not make more than 2 applications of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 4 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not make a sequential *Flumi* SC Herbicide application within 30 days of the first *Flumi* SC Herbicide application.
- Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.

### ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE

#### Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application

For best results, apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide to actively growing weeds within the growth stages indicated in this label. Applying *Flumi* SC Herbicide under conditions that do not promote active weed growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. Do not apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide when the crop or weeds are under stress due to drought, excessive water, extremes in temperature, disease or low humidity. Weeds under stress tend to become less susceptible to herbicidal action. *Flumi* SC Herbicide is most effective when applied under sunny conditions at temperatures above 65°F.

*Flumi* SC Herbicide is rainfast one hour after application. Do not make applications if rain is expected within one hour of application or postemergence efficacy may be reduced.

### HERBICIDE RATE

#### Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application

For postemergence weed control, apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide through a hooded or shielded sprayer or at layby, at 2 fl oz/A, in combinations with MSMA or at 1 to 2 oz/A in combination with glyphosate, to assist in the control of weeds listed in Table 4. Residual weed control can also be obtained through hooded, shielded and layby application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide. Weeds that are controlled through residual activity of *Flumi* SC Herbicide are listed in Table 1. Weeds that are suppressed by residual activity of *Flumi* SC Herbicide are listed in Table 2.

**Table 4. Emerged Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide Tank Mixes With Glyphosate or MSMA in Cotton**

| Broadleaf Weed Species       |  | Weed Height (inches) 2 fl oz/A |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Common Name                  | Scientific Name                                    |                                |
| Bindweed, Field <sup>1</sup> | <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>                        | 4                              |
| Carpetweed                   | <i>Mollugo verticillata</i>                        | 4                              |
| Chickweed, Common            | <i>Stellaria media</i>                             | 4                              |
| Cocklebur, Common            | <i>Xanthium strumarium</i>                         | 4                              |
| Florida Beggarweed           | <i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>                         | 2                              |
| Hemp Sesbania                | <i>Sesbania exaltata</i>                           | 6                              |
| Jimsonweed                   | <i>Datura stramonium</i>                           | 4                              |
| Lambsquarters, Common        | <i>Chenopodium album</i>                           | 4                              |
| Morningglories               |  |                                |
| Entireleaf                   | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriuscula</i> | 4                              |
| Ivyleaf                      | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>                           | 4                              |
| Pitted                       | <i>Ipomoea lacunose</i>                            | 4                              |
| Red                          | <i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>                            | 4                              |
| Tall                         | <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>                            | 2                              |
| Mustard, Wild                | <i>Brassica kaber</i>                              | 6                              |
| Nightshades                  |  |                                |
| Black                        | <i>Solanum nigrum</i>                              | 4                              |
| Eastern Black                | <i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>                          | 4                              |
| Hairy                        | <i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>                        | 4                              |
| Pigweeds                     |  |                                |
| Palmer Amaranth              | <i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>                          | 4                              |
| Redroot                      | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>                      | 4                              |
| Smooth                       | <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>                         | 4                              |
| Plantain, Broadleaf          | <i>Plantago major</i>                              | 6                              |
| Prickly Sida (Teaweed)       | <i>Sida spinosa</i>                                | 4                              |
| Purslane, Common             | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i>                          | 2                              |
| Ragweeds                     |  |                                |
| Common                       | <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>                     | 2                              |
| Giant                        | <i>Ambrosia trifida</i>                            | 4                              |
| Rice Flatsedge               | <i>Cyperus iria</i>                                | 2                              |
| Sicklepod                    | <i>Senna obtusifolia</i>                           | 4                              |
| Smartweeds                   |  |                                |
| Ladysthumb                   | <i>Polygonum persicaria</i>                        | 4                              |
| Pale                         | <i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>                     | 4                              |
| Pennsylvania                 | <i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>                     | 4                              |
| Spotted Spurge               | <i>Euphorbia maculata</i>                          | 4                              |
| Velvetleaf                   | <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>                        | 4                              |
| Venice Mallow                | <i>Hibiscus trionum</i>                            | 2                              |
| Waterhemp                    |  |                                |
| Common                       | <i>Amaranthus rudis</i>                            | 2                              |
| Tall                         | <i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>                     | 2                              |

<sup>1</sup>*Flumi* SC Herbicide tank mixes will control the above ground portion of field bindweed. Repeated applications will be needed to control regrowth.

## CARRIER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE

### Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application

To ensure thorough coverage in hooded, shielded and layby applications, use 15 to 30 gallons spray solution per treated acre. Use 20 to 30 gallons per treated acre under heavy weed pressure. Nozzle selection must meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure guidance for application method being used. Do not use "Flood Jet" nozzles, as they tend to increase the chance of crop injury.

## ADDITIVES

### Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application

Weed control from hooded, shielded or layby application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide in cotton requires the addition of an agronomically approved non-ionic surfactant to the spray mixture. Non-ionic surfactant must contain at least 80% active ingredient. Verify mixing compatibility qualities by a jar test. **The use of crop oil concentrates, methylated seed oils, organo-silicant surfactants or products containing these ingredients, may result in severe crop injury.**

## APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide tank mixes, with ground equipment using standard commercial sprayers equipped with nozzles designed to deliver the desired spray pressure and spray volume. Application equipment must be clean and in good repair. Nozzles must meet manufacturer's guidelines for spray pattern and placement on spray boom and must be checked frequently for accuracy.

## TIMING TO COTTON

### Hooded and Shielded Application

*Flumi* SC Herbicide tank mixes may be applied with a hooded or shielded sprayer after cotton has reached a minimum of 6 inches in height. All nozzles must be under the hood or behind the shield to ensure no spray solution comes in contact with the cotton. **Care must be taken to ensure the spray solution or drift does not come in contact with the cotton or severe crop injury can occur.**

### Layby Application

Layby application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide tank mixes may be made once cotton has reached a minimum of 16 inches in height. Cotton that is smaller than 16 inches in height may be injured by *Flumi* SC Herbicide applications. *Flumi* SC Herbicide application must be directed to the lower 2 inches of the cotton stem to avoid crop injury.

## TIMING TO WEEDS

*Flumi* SC Herbicide tank mix applications must be made to weeds within the height range given in Table 4.

## TANK MIXES

*Flumi* SC Herbicide must be tank mixed with one of the herbicides listed in Table 5 for postemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 4.

**Table 5. Tank Mixes with *Flumi* SC Herbicide for Hooded, Shielded and/or Layby Use in Cotton**

| Tank Mix Partner | Target Weeds                      | Hooded and Shielded | Layby          |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| glyphosate       | Perennial Grasses and Broadleaves | X                   | X <sup>1</sup> |
| MSMA             | Annual Grasses<br>Yellow Nutsedge | X                   | X              |

<sup>1</sup>For use only in cotton with the Roundup Ready gene.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN DRY BEANS

Dried cultivars of bean (*Lupinus*); bean (*Phaseolus*) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean (dry), navy bean, pinto bean, tepary bean); bean (*Vigna*) (includes adzuki bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, cowpea, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean); broad bean (dry); chickpea (*garbanzo* bean); guar; lablab bean and lentil.

## WEED SUPPRESSION IN DRY BEANS AND WEED CONTROL IN CHICKPEAS (GARBANZO BEANS)

Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon and Washington only

### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- For Chickpeas, do not apply more than 2 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per application. For all other Dry Beans, do not apply more than 1.5 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not make more than 1 application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- For Chickpeas, do not apply more than 2 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year. For all other Dry Beans, do not apply more than 1.5 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.

**Many weather related factors, including high wind, splashing or heavy rains or cool conditions at or near crop emergence, may result in dry bean injury in fields treated with *Flumi* SC Herbicide. On occasion this has resulted in a delay in maturity. Understand and accept these risks before using *Flumi* SC Herbicide.**

### TIMING TO DRY BEANS AND CHICKPEAS

*Flumi* SC Herbicide may be applied to dry beans within 2 days after planting for the preemergence suppression of the weeds listed in Table 1, Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *Flumi* SC Herbicide or Table 8, Weeds Suppressed by Residual Activity of *Flumi* SC Herbicide. Tank mix *Flumi* SC Herbicide with other labeled herbicides for broad spectrum weed control.

### TIMING TO WEEDS

*Flumi* SC Herbicide may be applied to dry beans prior to planting or preemergence (after planting). Preemergence application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide must be made within 2 days after planting and prior to dry bean emergence. To avoid severe crop injury, do not apply to dry beans after beans begin to crack or have emerged.

Preplant incorporation (PPI) applications may result in reduced weed control.

### ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL

*Flumi* SC Herbicide can be tank mixed with pendimethalin for additional grass control.

### HARVEST AID

All states

### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not make more than 1 application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not harvest within 5 days of application.

Desiccation from *Flumi* SC Herbicide requires the addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture. Use a methylated seed oil which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil at 2% v/v. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 lb/A or a 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qt/A) may be added to the spray mixture along with either a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil to enhance desiccation. The addition of a nitrogen source does not replace the need for a crop oil concentrate or a methylated seed oil. Tank mixing *Flumi* SC Herbicide with glyphosate or paraquat will increase control of emerged weeds and aid



in harvest. Add a burndown tank mix partner for the control of emerged weeds labeled for dry bean in accordance with the most restrictive labeled limitations and precautions.

### TIMING TO DRY BEANS AND CHICKPEAS

Apply when crop is mature and at least 80% of the pods are yellowing and mostly ripe with no more than 40% (bush type beans) or 30% (vine type beans) of the leaves still green in color. Dry beans can be harvested 5 days after application. To ensure thorough coverage use 15 to 30 gallons spray solution per acre. Nozzle selection must meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure guidelines for postemergence application.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FIELD CORN

#### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Use only on no-till or minimum tillage fields where last years crop residue has not been incorporated into the soil.
- Corn must be planted between 14 and 30 days after application unless the application is made as part of a Fall burndown program.
- Corn can be planted 7 days after an application of 2 fl oz/A if a minimum of 25% of the soil surface is covered with the residue of the preceding crop and a minimum of 1/4 inch of rainfall has occurred between application and planting.
- Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not make more than 1 application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not irrigate between emergence and 2-leaf corn.
- Do not use on popcorn, sweet corn or corn grown for seed.

#### TIMING TO FIELD CORN

- Apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide, at 2 to 3 fl oz/A, between 7 and 30 days prior to planting field corn for the preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 1, Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *Flumi* SC Herbicide.
- Apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide at 2 fl oz/A between 7 and 30 days prior to planting field corn if a minimum of 25% of the soil surface is covered with the residue of the preceding crop and a minimum of 1/4 inch of rainfall has occurred between application and planting.
- Apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide at 3 fl oz/A between 14 and 30 days prior to planting field corn.

#### Burndown Use Directions – For Preplant Applications in Field Corn

*Flumi* SC Herbicide, applied as part of a burndown program, may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in postemergence burndown of many weeds where field corn will be planted directly into the residue of the previous year. See Directions for Use in Fall and Spring Preplant Burndown and Fallow Seedbed Programs in Field Corn, Peanut and Soybean for rates and timing of applications. For control of emerged weeds, *Flumi* SC Herbicide must be applied with an appropriate burndown tank mix partner listed in Table 6. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. Refer to tank mix partner's label for application pressures and adjuvant systems.

#### INCREASING SPEED OF GLYPHOSATE BURNDOWN ACTIVITY

*Flumi* SC Herbicide, at 1 fl oz/A, may be tank mixed with glyphosate (Roundup®) to increase the speed of burndown activity compared to glyphosate applied alone. Residual weed control will not be provided at rates lower than 2 fl oz/A; however, suppression of the weeds in Table 2 may occur at *Flumi* SC Herbicide rates as low as 1 fl oz/A. Applications of *Flumi* SC Herbicide at 1 fl oz/A must be made a minimum of 14 days prior to planting field corn.

### TANK MIXES

*Flumi* SC Herbicide may be tank mixed with the herbicides listed in Table 6 for pre-plant burndown applications.

Refer to tank mix partner's label for adjuvants.

**Table 6. Tank Mix Partners for Burndown and/or Residual Control of Weeds in Field Corn**

| TANK MIX PARTNERS <sup>1</sup>  |  |
|---|--|
| 2,4-D LVE<br>atrazine<br>Basis®<br>dicamba<br>Express®<br>glyphosate<br>Hornet® | metribuzin<br>paraquat<br>Python®<br>Resolve®<br>simazine<br>Weedmaster® |

<sup>1</sup>Refer to tank mix product labels for specific application directions.

### TANK MIX RESTRICTIONS

Tank mixes with flufenacet (Axiom or Domain), metolachlor or s-metolachlor (Dual Magnum or Dual II Magnum), dimethenamid or dimethenamid-p (Frontier or Outlook), or acetochlor (Surpass or Harness) may result in injury to field corn when application is followed by prolonged periods of cool wet weather.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FIELD PEAS

#### WEED CONTROL

For Use in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington only.

#### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 2 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not make more than 1 application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 2 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.

**Many weather related factors, including high wind, splashing or heavy rains or cool conditions at or near crop emergence, may result in peas injury in fields treated with *Flumi* SC Herbicide. On occasion this has resulted in a delay in maturity. Understand and accept these risks before using *Flumi* SC Herbicide.**

#### TIMING TO FIELD PEAS

*Flumi* SC Herbicide may be applied to field peas within 2 days after planting for the preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 1, Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *Flumi* SC Herbicide or Table 8, Weeds Suppressed by Residual Activity of *Flumi* SC Herbicide. Tank mix *Flumi* SC Herbicide with other labeled herbicides for broad spectrum weed control.

#### TIMING TO WEEDS

*Flumi* SC Herbicide may be applied to field peas prior to planting or preemergence (after planting). Preemergence application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide must be made within 2 days after planting and prior to field pea emergence. To avoid severe crop injury, do not apply to field peas after peas begin to crack or have emerged.

Preplant incorporation (PPI) applications may result in reduced weed control.

#### ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL

*Flumi* SC Herbicide can be tank mixed with pendimethalin for additional grass control.



## HARVEST AID

### All states

#### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not make more than 1 application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not harvest within 5 days of application.

Desiccation from *Flumi* SC Herbicide requires the addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture. Use a methylated seed oil which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil at 1 qt/A. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 lb/A or a 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qt/A) may be added to the spray mixture along with methylated seed oil to enhance desiccation. The addition of a nitrogen source does not replace the need for methylated seed oil. Tank mixing *Flumi* SC Herbicide with glyphosate will increase control of emerged weeds and aid in harvest.

#### TIMING TO FIELD PEAS

Apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide, at 1.5 to 2 fl oz/A, when crop is physiologically mature and a minimum of 80% of the pods are yellow to tan in color and 20% are yellow in color. If field peas are treated too early, a reduction in seed quality may occur. Do not spray *Flumi* SC Herbicide on any area of the field with a significant amount of plants with green color. Peas can be harvested 5 days after application.

To ensure thorough coverage, use 15 to 30 gallons of spray solution per acre and select nozzle type using manufacturer's gallonage and pressure guidelines for postemergence application.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FLAX

## HARVEST AID

#### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not make more than 2 applications of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year at the 1.5 fl oz rate.
- Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not harvest within 5 days of application.

Desiccation from *Flumi* SC Herbicide requires the addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture. Use a methylated seed oil which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil at 1 qt/A. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 lb/A or a 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qt/A) may be added to the spray mixture along with methylated seed oil to enhance desiccation. The addition of a nitrogen source does not replace the need for methylated seed oil.

#### TIMING TO FLAX

Apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide, at 1.5 to 2 fl oz/A, when crop is physiologically mature and at least 75% of the bolls are brown in color. Flax can be harvested 5 days after application.

To ensure thorough coverage, use 15 to 30 gallons of spray solution per acre and select nozzle type using manufacturer's gallonage and pressure guidelines for postemergence application.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN GARLIC

#### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 6 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not make more than 1 application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 6 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.

## TIMING TO GARLIC

*Flumi* SC Herbicide may be applied, at 6 fl oz/A, to garlic prior to garlic emergence. Make application within 3 days after planting garlic.

## TIMING TO WEEDS

#### Preemergence – Preemergence To Weeds

Apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide to weed free garlic for preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 10, Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN HOPS

Not For Use in New York

#### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 6 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not make more than 1 application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 6 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not allow spray to contact green stem (unless used for sucker control), foliage, flowers or cones or unacceptable injury may occur.
- Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.
- Do not use with an adjuvant.

*Flumi* SC Herbicide can be used in hops for preemergence weed control as well as sucker control.

#### TIMING TO HOPS FOR SUCKER CONTROL

Apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide at 6 fl oz/A as a directed application after hops have reached a minimum of 6 feet in height for sucker control. Direct application to the lower 2 feet of the hops.

#### TIMING TO HOPS FOR PREEMERGENCE WEED CONTROL

Apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide at 6 fl oz/A as a 1 to 1.5 foot band to each side of the hop row, to dormant hops November thru February to ensure time for rain incorporation and activation. If weeds are emerged at the time of application, tank mix *Flumi* SC Herbicide with a labeled burndown herbicide including paraquat or glyphosate to assist with control of emerged weeds. Do not mow or rake over treated areas, as dust created by mowing may drift onto sensitive crops or vegetation resulting in injury.

## TIMING TO WEEDS

*Flumi* SC Herbicide applications must be made prior to weed emergence for control of weeds listed in Table 10, Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide.

**Refer to Product Information section for tank mix guidance. *Flumi* SC Herbicide, when applied according to label use directions, will control the weeds listed in Table 10, Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide.**

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN LENTILS

## HARVEST AID

#### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not make more than 1 application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not harvest within 5 days of application.

Desiccation from *Flumi* SC Herbicide requires the addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture. Use a methylated seed oil which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil at 1 qt/A. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 lb/A or a 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qt/A) may be added to the spray mixture along with methylated seed oil to enhance desiccation. The addition of a nitrogen source does not replace the need for methylated seed oil. Tank mixing *Flumi* SC Herbicide with glyphosate or paraquat will increase control of emerged weeds and aid in harvest.

## TIMING TO LENTILS

Apply *Flumi SC* Herbicide, at 1.5 to 2 fl oz/A, when crop is physiologically mature and a minimum of 80% of the pods are yellow to tan in color and 20% are yellow in color. If lentils are treated too early, a reduction in seed quality may occur. Do not spray *Flumi SC* Herbicide on any area of the field with a significant amount of plants with green color. Lentils can be harvested 5 days after application.

To ensure thorough coverage, use 15 to 30 gallons of spray solution per acre and select nozzle type using manufacturer's gallonage and pressure guidelines for postemergence application.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN MINT (Peppermint and Spearmint)

### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 4 fl oz of *Flumi SC* Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not make more than 2 applications of *Flumi SC* Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 8 fl oz of *Flumi SC* Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not make a sequential *Flumi SC* Herbicide application within 60 days of the first *Flumi SC* Herbicide application.
- Apply only to dormant mint. Application to non-dormant mint may result in unacceptable crop injury.
- Do not apply within 80 days of harvest.

### PRECAUTIONS

#### To avoid crop injury:

- Application to stands established longer than 3 years may result in crop injury.
- Applications to stands with weak, thin, or damaged roots or rhizomes may result in crop injury.
- Application to mint in Southern Union County (south of Ladd Canyon) or Baker County in Oregon may result in unacceptable crop injury.
- Use only on established meadow mint.
- Applications to mint that has been weakened by diseases, insects (example mint root borer), nematodes, drought, soil salts, high soil pH, previous pesticides, winter injury or double cutting, may result in severe injury. Apply only to healthy vigorous mint with undamaged rhizomes.

**Many weather related factors, including high wind, splashing or heavy rains or cool conditions at or near mint emergence, may result in mint**

**injury in fields treated with *Flumi SC* Herbicide. Understand and accept these risks before using *Flumi SC* Herbicide.**

Tank mixes with labeled rates of paraquat are recommended to control emerged weeds and increase crop safety.

### TIMING TO MINT

As a spray, *Flumi SC* Herbicide may be applied only to established, dormant mint for preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 7 as well as to assist in the postemergence control of emerged weeds. Application to non-dormant mint or to baby (row) mint (time from planting of mint roots through the first cutting), may result in unacceptable crop injury. As a bulk fertilizer application, *Flumi SC* Herbicide may be applied at least 80 days prior to harvest. Leaves must be dry at the time of applications or severe injury may occur.

### TIMING TO WEEDS

#### Burndown – Dormant Mint, Postemergence To Weeds

*Flumi SC* Herbicide may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in postemergence burndown of many annual and perennial weeds where established mint is dormant. For control of emerged weeds, tank mix *Flumi SC* Herbicide with paraquat. Refer to paraquat label for rates and use directions. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. *Flumi SC* Herbicide tank mixes applied to assist in the control of emerged weeds must be applied with a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 lb/A or 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qt/A) may be added to increase herbicidal activity.

#### Preemergence – Dormant Mint, Preemergence To Weeds

Apply *Flumi SC* Herbicide to dormant mint for the preemergence control of weeds listed in Table 7. Fall applications of *Flumi SC* Herbicide, followed by a sequential application in the Spring, have resulted in better Summer annual weed control than a single Fall or single Spring application.

Fall application is most effective for Fall germinating weeds for example groundsel. Fields plowed or harrowed after a *Flumi SC* Herbicide application will result in less effective preemergence activity. In furrow irrigated fields, corrugating that is done after a *Flumi SC* Herbicide application will expose untreated soil and break the herbicide barrier resulting in poor weed control.

Table 7. Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *Flumi SC* Herbicide

| Broadleaf Weed Species                 |                                | Organic Matter | Soil Type      | Application Rate |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Common Name                            | Scientific Name                |                |                |                  |
| Bristly Starbur                        | <i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i> | Up to 5%       | All Soil Types | 4 fl oz/A        |
| Carpetweed                             | <i>Mollugo verticillata</i>    |                |                |                  |
| Chickweeds                             |                                |                |                |                  |
| Common                                 | <i>Stellaria media</i>         |                |                |                  |
| Mouseear                               | <i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>      |                |                |                  |
| Coffee Senna                           | <i>Cassia occidentalis</i>     |                |                |                  |
| Copperleaf, Hophornbeam                | <i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>    |                |                |                  |
| Dandelion                              | <i>Taraxacum officinale</i>    |                |                |                  |
| Dodder (suppression only) <sup>1</sup> | <i>Cuscuta</i> spp.            |                |                |                  |
| Eclipta                                | <i>Eclipta prostrata</i>       |                |                |                  |
| Evening-primrose, Cutleaf              | <i>Oenothera laciniata</i>     |                |                |                  |

(continued)

<sup>1</sup>*Flumi SC* Herbicide at 4 fl oz/A will provide postemergence dodder suppression when applied in combination with Pursuit Herbicide or Raptor Herbicide at labeled rates. Pursuit Herbicide and Raptor Herbicide require the use of NIS, which will result in burn and stunting of alfalfa. Understand and accept these risks before tank mixing with *Flumi SC* Herbicide.

**Table 7. Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of Flumi SC Herbicide (continued)**

| <b>Broadleaf Weed Species</b>   |  |                       |                  |                         |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Common Name</b>              | <b>Scientific Name</b>                             | <b>Organic Matter</b> | <b>Soil Type</b> | <b>Application Rate</b> |
| False Chamomile                 | <i>Tripleurospermum maritima</i>                   | Up to 5%              | All Soil Types   | 4 fl oz/A               |
| Fiddleneck, Coast               | <i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>                         |                       |                  |                         |
| Field Pennycress                | <i>Thlaspi arvense</i>                             |                       |                  |                         |
| Fleabane, Hairy                 | <i>Conyza bonariensis</i>                          |                       |                  |                         |
| Flixweed                        | <i>Descurainia spophia</i>                         |                       |                  |                         |
| Florida Beggarweed              | <i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>                         |                       |                  |                         |
| Florida Pusley                  | <i>Richardia scabra</i>                            |                       |                  |                         |
| Golden Crownbeard               | <i>Verbesina encelioides</i>                       |                       |                  |                         |
| Groundsel, Common               | <i>Senecio vulgaris</i>                            |                       |                  |                         |
| Hairy Indigo                    | <i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>                          |                       |                  |                         |
| Hemp Sesbania                   | <i>Sesbania exaltata</i>                           |                       |                  |                         |
| Henbit                          | <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>                         |                       |                  |                         |
| Jimsonweed                      | <i>Datura stramonium</i>                           |                       |                  |                         |
| Kochia                          | <i>Kochia scoparia</i>                             |                       |                  |                         |
| Lambsquarters, Common           | <i>Chenopodium album</i>                           |                       |                  |                         |
| Little Mallow                   | <i>Malva parviflora</i>                            |                       |                  |                         |
| London Rocket                   | <i>Sisymbrium irio</i>                             |                       |                  |                         |
| Marestail/Horseweed             | <i>Conyza canadensis</i>                           |                       |                  |                         |
| Mayweed/False Chamomile         | <i>Matricaria maritima</i>                         |                       |                  |                         |
| Morningglories                  |  |                       |                  |                         |
| Entireleaf                      | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriuscula</i> |                       |                  |                         |
| Ivyleaf                         | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>                           |                       |                  |                         |
| Red/Scarlet                     | <i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>                            |                       |                  |                         |
| Smallflower                     | <i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>                     |                       |                  |                         |
| Tall                            | <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>                            |                       |                  |                         |
| Mustard                         |  |                       |                  |                         |
| Tansy                           | <i>Descurainia pinnata</i>                         |                       |                  |                         |
| Tumble                          | <i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>                       |                       |                  |                         |
| Wild                            | <i>Brassica kaber</i>                              |                       |                  |                         |
| Nettle, Burning                 | <i>Urtica urens</i>                                |                       |                  |                         |
| Nightshades                     |  |                       |                  |                         |
| Black                           | <i>Solanum nigrum</i>                              |                       |                  |                         |
| Eastern Black                   | <i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>                          |                       |                  |                         |
| Hairy                           | <i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>                        |                       |                  |                         |
| Pigweeds                        |  |                       |                  |                         |
| Palmer Amaranth                 | <i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>                          |                       |                  |                         |
| Redroot                         | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>                      |                       |                  |                         |
| Smooth                          | <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>                         |                       |                  |                         |
| Spiny Amaranth                  | <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>                         |                       |                  |                         |
| Tumble                          | <i>Amaranthus albus</i>                            |                       |                  |                         |
| Prickly Lettuce (China Lettuce) | <i>Lactuca serriola</i>                            |                       |                  |                         |
| Prickly Sida (Teaweed)          | <i>Sida spinosa</i>                                |                       |                  |                         |
| Puncturevine                    | <i>Tribulus terrestris</i>                         |                       |                  |                         |

(continued)

**Table 7. Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of Flumi SC Herbicide (continued)**

| <b>Broadleaf Weed Species</b> |  |                       |                  |                         |
|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Common Name</b>            | <b>Scientific Name</b>                           | <b>Organic Matter</b> | <b>Soil Type</b> | <b>Application Rate</b> |
| Purslane                      |  | Up to 5%              | All Soil Types   | 4 fl oz/A               |
| Common                        | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i>                        |                       |                  |                         |
| Horse                         | <i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>                 |                       |                  |                         |
| Radish, Wild                  | <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>                     |                       |                  |                         |
| Ragweed, Common               | <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>                   |                       |                  |                         |
| Redmaids                      | <i>Calandrinia ciliata</i> var. <i>menziesii</i> |                       |                  |                         |
| Russian Thistle               | <i>Salsola iberica</i>                           |                       |                  |                         |
| Shepherd's-purse              | <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>                   |                       |                  |                         |
| Smartweeds                    |  |                       |                  |                         |
| Ladysthumb                    | <i>Polygonum persicaria</i>                      |                       |                  |                         |
| Pennsylvania                  | <i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>                   |                       |                  |                         |
| Smellmelon                    | <i>Cucumis melo</i>                              |                       |                  |                         |
| Sowthistle, Prickly           | <i>Sonchus asper</i>                             |                       |                  |                         |
| Spotted Spurge                | <i>Euphorbia maculate</i>                        |                       |                  |                         |
| Spurred Anoda                 | <i>Anoda cristata</i>                            |                       |                  |                         |
| Tropic Croton                 | <i>Croton glandulosus</i>                        |                       |                  |                         |
| Velvetleaf                    | <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>                      |                       |                  |                         |
| Venice Mallow                 | <i>Hibiscus trionum</i>                          |                       |                  |                         |
| Waterhemp                     |  |                       |                  |                         |
| Common                        | <i>Amaranthus rudis</i>                          |                       |                  |                         |
| Tall                          | <i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>                   |                       |                  |                         |
| White Cockle                  | <i>Silene latifolia</i>                          |                       |                  |                         |
| Wild Poinsettia               | <i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>                    |                       |                  |                         |
| Wormwood, Biennial            | <i>Artemisia biennis</i>                         |                       |                  |                         |
| Yellow Rocket                 | <i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>                         |                       |                  |                         |
| <b>Grass Weed Species</b>     |  |                       |                  |                         |
| <b>Common Name</b>            | <b>Scientific Name</b>                           | <b>Organic Matter</b> | <b>Soil Type</b> | <b>Application Rate</b> |
| Barnyardgrass                 | <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>                    | Up to 5%              | All Soil Types   | 4 fl oz/A               |
| Bluegrass, Annual             | <i>Poa annua</i>                                 |                       |                  |                         |
| Crabgrass, Large              | <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>                     |                       |                  |                         |
| Foxtail, Giant                | <i>Setaria faberi</i>                            |                       |                  |                         |
| Goosegrass                    | <i>Eleusine indica</i>                           |                       |                  |                         |
| Lovegrass, California         | <i>Eragrostis diffusa</i>                        |                       |                  |                         |
| Panicums                      |  |                       |                  |                         |
| Fall                          | <i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>                   |                       |                  |                         |
| Texas                         | <i>Panicum texanum</i>                           |                       |                  |                         |
| Ryegrass, Italian             | <i>Lolium multiflorum</i>                        |                       |                  |                         |
| Signalgrass, Broadleaf        | <i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>                    |                       |                  |                         |

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN ONION (DRY BULB)

For Use in Michigan, New York, North Dakota and Wisconsin Only

### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 2 fl oz of *Flumi SC* Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not make more than 6 applications of *Flumi SC* Herbicide per acre per year at the 0.5 fl oz rate.
- Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of *Flumi SC* Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not make sequential application within 14 days of the first application.
- Do not apply more than 1 fl oz of *Flumi SC* Herbicide per year on soils that contain greater than 90% sand plus gravel.
- Do not apply as part of a tank mix, other than Prowl® H<sub>2</sub>O Herbicide, or unacceptable injury may result. Do not tank mix other formulations of pendimethalin with *Flumi SC* Herbicide for use in onions.
- Do not apply with any type of adjuvant.
- Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.

**Use of *Flumi SC* Herbicide may result in necrotic spotting of onion leaves that come in contact with the spray. Understand and accept this risk before using *Flumi SC* Herbicide.**

### Microrate Application

Sequential applications of *Flumi SC* Herbicide may be applied to onions (dry bulb), between the 2-leaf and 6-leaf stage, at rates of 0.5 to 1 fl oz/A, on a 7 day interval.

### TIMING TO ONIONS (dry bulb)

Apply *Flumi SC* Herbicide to transplanted onions (dry bulb) between the 2-leaf and 6-leaf stage and on direct seed onions (dry bulb) between the 3-leaf and 6-leaf stage.

### TIMING TO WEEDS

#### Preemergence – Emerged Onions (dry bulb), Preemergence To Weeds

Apply *Flumi SC* Herbicide to weed free onions (dry bulb) for preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 1, Section A, Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity to *Flumi SC* Herbicide.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN PEANUT

### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of *Flumi SC* Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 1 application of *Flumi SC* Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of *Flumi SC* Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not irrigate when peanuts are cracking.
- Do not graze treated fields or feed treated hay to livestock.

**Many weather related factors, including high wind, splashing or heavy rains or cool conditions at or near peanut emergence, may result in peanut injury in fields treated with *Flumi SC* Herbicide. On occasion this has resulted in a delay in maturity or even a slight decrease in yield.**

### WIND MANAGEMENT

In areas where shallow cultivation is used between rows to reduce wind-borne sand damage to peanuts, weed control from *Flumi SC* Herbicide may be reduced.

### TIMING TO PEANUTS

***Flumi SC* Herbicide may be applied to peanuts prior to planting or preemergence (after planting). Preemergence applications of *Flumi SC* Herbicide must be made within 2 days after planting and prior to peanut emergence. Application after the peanuts have begun to crack, or are emerged, will result in severe crop injury. Apply before peanuts have begun to crack. Select *Flumi SC* Herbicide rate from Table 1 according to anticipated weed spectrum.**

## TIMING TO WEEDS

### Burndown – Preemergence to Peanuts, Postemergence to Weeds

*Flumi SC* Herbicide, applied as part of a burndown program, may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in postemergence burndown of many annual and perennial weeds where peanuts will be planted directly into a stale seedbed, cover crop or in previous crop residues. Apply *Flumi SC* Herbicide before planting, during planting or after planting, but before the crop emerges. For control of emerged weeds, tank mix *Flumi SC* Herbicide with glyphosate. Refer to glyphosate label for rates and application pressure. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gals of spray solution per acre. *Flumi SC* Herbicide tank mixes applied to assist in the control of emerged weeds must be applied with an adjuvant, including a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v or a crop oil concentrate or a methylated seed oil at 1 to 2 pt/A. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 lb/A or 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qt/A) may be added to increase herbicidal activity.

Preemergence (conventional tillage) applications of *Flumi SC* Herbicide must be applied prior to weed emergence.

### ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL: SEQUENTIAL

*Flumi SC* Herbicide may be applied sequentially following a preplant incorporated application of trifluralin (states of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas only), Sonalan®, Dual® (metolachlor), pendimethalin or Frontier®.

### ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL: TANK MIXED

*Flumi SC* Herbicide can be tank mixed with alachlor, metolachlor or Frontier for additional grass and broadleaf weed control. *Flumi SC* Herbicide can also be tank mixed with pendimethalin or Sonalan in states where they are labeled, provided overhead irrigation guidelines on the pendimethalin and/or Sonalan labels are followed.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN POTATO

For Use in Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming only.

### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 1.5 fl oz of *Flumi SC* Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 1 application of *Flumi SC* Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 fl oz of *Flumi SC* Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply to Rill (furrow) irrigated potatoes

**Many weather related factors, including high wind, splashing or heavy rains or cool conditions at or near potato emergence, may result in potato injury in fields treated with *Flumi SC* Herbicide. On occasion this has resulted in a delay in maturity. Understand and accept these risks before using *Flumi SC* Herbicide.**

### TIMING TO POTATOES

*Flumi SC* Herbicide may be applied to potatoes after hilling for the preemergence suppression of the weeds listed in Table 8, Weeds Suppressed by Residual Activity of *Flumi SC* Herbicide at 1.5 fl oz/A. Tank mix *Flumi SC* Herbicide with other labeled herbicides for broad spectrum weed control. A minimum of 2 inches of settled soil must cover the vegetative portion of the potato plant at the time of *Flumi SC* Herbicide application. Application to potatoes with less than 2 inches of soil covering the vegetative portion of the potato may result in crop injury. In areas with historically higher amounts of rainfall during the time of preemergence herbicide applications, including the Red River Valley, Minnesota and North Dakota, the requirement for 2 inches of settled soil is critical to avoid crop injury. Mechanical incorporation of *Flumi SC* Herbicide will result in decreased weed control. In areas with sprinkler

irrigation, incorporate *Flumi SC* Herbicide with 1/4 to 3/4 inches of irrigation, after application and before **any** sprouts are within 2 inches of the settled soil surface if a rainfall event has not yet occurred.

#### TIMING TO WEEDS

##### Preemergence – Soil Covered Potatoes, Preemergence To Weeds

Apply *Flumi SC* Herbicide to soil covered potatoes for the preemergence suppression of the weeds listed in Table 8. Harrowing, cultivation or corrugating after *Flumi SC* Herbicide application will reduce weed control.

**Table 8. Weeds Suppressed by Residual Activity of *Flumi SC* Herbicide at 1.5 fl oz/A**

| Common Name                     | Scientific Name               | Organic Matter | Application Rate |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Lambsquarters, Common           | <i>Chenopodium album</i>      | Up to 5%       | 1.5 fl oz/A      |
| Mustard, Wild                   | <i>Brassica kaber</i>         |                |                  |
| Nightshades                     |                               |                |                  |
| Black                           | <i>Solanum nigrum</i>         |                |                  |
| Eastern Black                   | <i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>     |                |                  |
| Hairy                           | <i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>   |                |                  |
| Pigweeds                        |                               |                |                  |
| Palmer Amaranth                 | <i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>     |                |                  |
| Redroot                         | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> |                |                  |
| Smooth                          | <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>    |                |                  |
| Spiny Amaranth                  | <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>    |                |                  |
| Tumble                          | <i>Amaranthus albus</i>       |                |                  |
| Prickly Lettuce (China Lettuce) | <i>Lactuca serriola</i>       |                |                  |
| Radish, Wild                    | <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>  |                |                  |

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SOYBEAN

##### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of *Flumi SC* Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 1 application of *Flumi SC* Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of *Flumi SC* Herbicide per acre per year.
- Graze treated fields or feed treated hay to livestock no sooner than 21 days after application.

##### PRECAUTIONS

- If *Flumi SC* Herbicide is tank mixed with flufenacet (Axiom<sup>®</sup>, Domain<sup>®</sup>), metolachlor (Dual Magnum, Dual II Magnum, Boundary<sup>®</sup>) or dimethenamid (Frontier or Outlook<sup>®</sup>) and applied within 14 days of planting soybeans, plant under no-till or minimum tillage conditions on wheat stubble or field corn stubble.
- Irrigation when soybeans are cracking may result in severe injury.

##### TIMING TO SOYBEANS

*Flumi SC* Herbicide may be applied to soybeans prior to planting or preemergence (after planting). Preemergence application of *Flumi SC* Herbicide must be made within 3 days after planting and prior to soybean emergence. Application after the soybeans have begun to crack, or are emerged, will result in severe crop injury. Apply before soybeans have begun to crack. Select *Flumi SC* Herbicide rate from Table 1 according to anticipated weed spectrum.

##### TIMING TO WEEDS

##### Burndown – Preemergence to Soybeans, Postemergence to Weeds

*Flumi SC* Herbicide, applied as part of a burndown program, may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in postemergence burndown of many annual and perennial weeds where soybeans will be planted directly

into a stale seedbed, cover crop or in previous crop residues. For control of emerged weeds, choose the most appropriate tank mix partner from Table 9. Apply *Flumi SC* Herbicide with ground equipment before planting, during planting or within 3 days after planting, **but before the crop emerges**. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. Refer to tank mix partner's label for rates and application pressures. All *Flumi SC* Herbicide tank mixes applied to assist in the control of emerged weeds must be applied with crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil at 1 to 2 pt/A or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v.

##### INCREASING SPEED OF GLYPHOSATE BURNDOWN ACTIVITY

*Flumi SC* Herbicide, at rates as low as 1 fl oz/A, may be tank mixed with glyphosate (Roundup) to increase the speed of burndown activity compared to glyphosate applied alone. Residual weed control will not be provided at rates lower than 2 fl oz/A; however, suppression of the weeds in Table 2, may occur at *Flumi SC* Herbicide rates as low as 1 fl oz/A.

##### TANK MIXES

*Flumi SC* Herbicide may be tank mixed with the herbicides listed in Table 9 for increased burndown activity, additional residual broadleaf and/or additional grass control. Refer to tank mix partner's label for adjuvant selection.

**Table 9. Tank Mix Partners for Control of Emerged Weeds in Reduced Tillage Soybeans**

| Tank Mix Partner           | Target Weeds <sup>1</sup>               |
|----------------------------|---|
| 2,4-D LVE                  | Marestail<br>Giant Ragweed<br>Dandelion |
| paraquat                   | Annual Grasses<br>Henbit                |
| glyphosate                 | General Burndown                        |
| Select Max <sup>®</sup>    | Annual Grasses                          |
| Scepter <sup>®</sup> 70 DG | Cocklebur<br>Common Sunflower           |
| Weedmaster <sup>®</sup>    | Marestail<br>Giant Ragweed<br>Dandelion |

<sup>1</sup>Refer to tank mix product labels for specific use directions for control of emerged weeds present.

##### ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL BROADLEAF CONTROL

*Flumi SC* Herbicide can be tank mixed with metribuzin, Firstrate<sup>®</sup>, Lorox<sup>®</sup>, Pursuit Plus<sup>®</sup>, PYTHON<sup>®</sup>, Squadron<sup>®</sup>, Scepter or Steel<sup>®</sup> for additional broadleaf control.

##### ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL

*Flumi SC* Herbicide can be tank mixed with pendimethalin or Command<sup>®</sup> for additional grass control. In the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, *Flumi SC* Herbicide can be tank mixed with micro-encapsulated acetochlor (Warrant<sup>®</sup>) at 2 fl oz per acre. Tank mixes with flufenacet (Axiom or Domain), metolachlor (Dual products or Boundary) or dimethenamid (Frontier or Outlook) may result in severe injury to soybeans when application is followed by prolonged periods of cool wet weather.

##### ROUNDUP READY PROGRAM

*Flumi SC* Herbicide may be applied as part of a burndown program or preemergence in conventional tillage programs, at 2 to 3 fl oz/A to reduce early season weed competition from waterhemp, velvetleaf, nightshade and



morningglories as well as other weeds listed in Tables 2 and 3 in Roundup Ready programs. A sequential post emergence application of glyphosate will be required to control weeds not controlled by *Flumi* SC Herbicide.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN STRAWBERRY

#### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS:

- Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 1 application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.

#### PRECAUTIONS

- *Flumi* SC Herbicide, at 3 fl oz per acre, can be applied to the soil a minimum of 30 days prior to transplanting strawberries provided the strawberries will be transplanted through a plastic mulch.
- *Flumi* SC Herbicide at 3 fl oz per acre can be applied to dormant (established or newly planted) strawberries for the preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 1, Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *Flumi* SC Herbicide.
- *Flumi* SC Herbicide, at 3 fl oz per acre, can be applied in strawberry row middles with a shielded or hooded sprayer for the preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 1, Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *Flumi* SC Herbicide.

| Application Method                                    | Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI) | Use Rate Per Acre Per Application (oz) | Use Rate Per Acre Per Year (oz) | Special Use Instructions   |
|---|--|--|---------------------------------|--|
| Pre-transplant  | Not applicable                                 | 3                                      | 3                               | Apply a minimum of 30 days prior to transplanting and prior to plastic mulch being laid.<br>Apply as part of a tank mix to control emerged weeds.  |
| Preemergence to dormant strawberries                  | Not applicable                                 | 3                                      | 3                               | Crop oil concentrate, at 1% v/v, or non-ionic surfactant, at 0.25% v/v, may be added to help control emerged broadleaf weeds.  |
| Hooded or shielded sprayer application to row middles | Do not apply after fruit set                   | 3                                      | 3                               | <b>Apply only to row middles - do not apply over strawberries.</b><br>Apply prior to weed emergence.<br>Crop spotting may occur if an adjuvant is added.<br><b>Do not apply after fruit set or spotting of fruit may occur.</b><br>Do not allow spray drift to come in contact with fruit or foliage |

**Table 10. Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide**

| Broadleaf Weed Species    |                                  |                        |                             |  |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Common Name               | Scientific Name                  | Organic Matter         | Soil Type                   | Application Rates  |
| Bristly Starbur           | <i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>   | Up to 10% <sup>1</sup> | All Soil Types <sup>2</sup> | Asparagus, Caneberries, Garlic, Hops<br>6 fl oz/A<br>Sugarcane<br>6 to 8 fl oz/A<br>Bushberries, Citrus Fruit, Grapes, Olive,<br>Pome Fruit, Pomegranate, Stone Fruit,<br>Tree Nuts and Non-Bearing Fruit Trees<br>6 to 12 fl oz/A <sup>2</sup><br>To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards<br>6 to 12 fl oz/A |
| Carpetweed                | <i>Mollugo verticillata</i>      |                        |                             |  |
| Chickweeds                |                                  |                        |                             |  |
| Common                    | <i>Stellaria media</i>           |                        |                             |  |
| Mouseear                  | <i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>        |                        |                             |  |
| Coffee Senna              | <i>Cassia occidentalis</i>       |                        |                             |  |
| Dandelion                 | <i>Taraxacum officinale</i>      |                        |                             |  |
| Eclipta                   | <i>Eclipta prostrata</i>         |                        |                             |  |
| Evening-primrose, Cutleaf | <i>Oenothera laciniata</i>       |                        |                             |  |
| False Chamomile           | <i>Tripleurospermum maritima</i> |                        |                             |  |
| Filaree                   |                                  |                        |                             |  |
| Redstem                   | <i>Erodium cicutarium</i>        |                        |                             |  |
| Whitestem                 | <i>Erodium moschatum</i>         |                        |                             |  |
| Fiddleneck, Coast         | <i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>       |                        |                             |  |
| Fleabane, Hairy           | <i>Conyza bonariensis</i>        |                        |                             |  |
| Field Pennycress          | <i>Thlaspi arvense</i>           |                        |                             |  |
| Florida Beggarweed        | <i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>       |                        |                             |  |

(continued)

<sup>1</sup>*Flumi* SC Herbicide can be used on soils with greater than 10% organic matter; however, length of residual control may be shorter than on soils with lower organic matter content.

<sup>2</sup>Use a maximum *Flumi* SC Herbicide rate of 6 fl oz/A per application on any soil that has a sand plus gravel content over 80% if bushes, trees or vines are under 3 years of age.

**Table 10. Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of Flumi SC Herbicide (continued)**

| Broadleaf Weed Species          |  |                        |                             |  |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Common Name                     | Scientific Name                                    | Organic Matter         | Soil Type                   | Application Rate   |
| Florida Pusley                  | <i>Richardia scabra</i>                            | Up to 10% <sup>1</sup> | All Soil Types <sup>2</sup> | Asparagus, Caneberries, Garlic, Hops<br>6 fl oz/A<br>Sugarcane<br>6 to 8 fl oz/A<br>Bushberries, Citrus Fruit, Grapes, Olive, Pome Fruit, Pomegranate, Stone Fruit, Tree Nuts and Non-Bearing Fruit Trees<br>6 to 12 fl oz/A <sup>2</sup><br>To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards<br>6 to 12 fl oz/A |
| Golden Crownbeard               | <i>Verbesina encelioides</i>                       |                        |                             |  |
| Groundsel, Common               | <i>Senecio vulgaris</i>                            |                        |                             |  |
| Hairy Indigo                    | <i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>                          |                        |                             |  |
| Hemp Sesbania                   | <i>Sesbania exaltata</i>                           |                        |                             |  |
| Henbit                          | <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>                         |                        |                             |  |
| Jimsonweed                      | <i>Datura stramonium</i>                           |                        |                             |  |
| Kochia                          | <i>Kochia scoparia</i>                             |                        |                             |  |
| Lambsquarters, Common           | <i>Chenopodium album</i>                           |                        |                             |  |
| Mallow                          |  |                        |                             |  |
| Common (Cheeseweed)             | <i>Malva neglecta</i>                              |                        |                             |  |
| Little                          | <i>Malva parviflora</i>                            |                        |                             |  |
| Horseweed/Marestail             | <i>Conyza canadensis</i>                           |                        |                             |  |
| Mayweed/False Chamomile         | <i>Matricaria maritima</i>                         |                        |                             |  |
| Morningglories                  |  |                        |                             |  |
| Entireleaf                      | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriuscula</i> |                        |                             |  |
| Ivyleaf                         | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>                           |                        |                             |  |
| Red/Scarlet                     | <i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>                            |                        |                             |  |
| Smallflower                     | <i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>                     |                        |                             |  |
| Tall                            | <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>                            |                        |                             |  |
| Mustards                        |  |                        |                             |  |
| London Rocket                   | <i>Sisymbrium irio</i>                             |                        |                             |  |
| Tansy                           | <i>Descurainia pinnata</i>                         |                        |                             |  |
| Tumble                          | <i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>                       |                        |                             |  |
| Wild                            | <i>Brassica kaber</i>                              |                        |                             |  |
| Nettle, Burning                 | <i>Urtica urens</i>                                |                        |                             |  |
| Nightshades                     |  |                        |                             |  |
| Black                           | <i>Solanum nigrum</i>                              |                        |                             |  |
| Eastern Black                   | <i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>                          |                        |                             |  |
| Hairy                           | <i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>                        |                        |                             |  |
| Pigweeds                        |  |                        |                             |  |
| Palmer Amaranth                 | <i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>                          |                        |                             |  |
| Redroot                         | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>                      |                        |                             |  |
| Smooth                          | <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>                         |                        |                             |  |
| Spiny Amaranth                  | <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>                         |                        |                             |  |
| Tumble                          | <i>Amaranthus albus</i>                            |                        |                             |  |
| Prickly Lettuce (China Lettuce) | <i>Lactuca serriola</i>                            |                        |                             |  |
| Prickly Sida (Teaweed)          | <i>Sida spinosa</i>                                |                        |                             |  |
| Puncturevine                    | <i>Tribulus terrestris</i>                         |                        |                             |  |
| Purslane                        |  |                        |                             |  |
| Common                          | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i>                          |                        |                             |  |
| Horse                           | <i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>                   |                        |                             |  |

(continued)

<sup>1</sup>Flumi SC Herbicide can be used on soils with greater than 10% organic matter; however, length of residual control may be shorter than on soils with lower organic matter content.

<sup>2</sup>Use a maximum Flumi SC Herbicide rate of 6 fl oz/A per application on any soil that has a sand plus gravel content over 80% if bushes, trees or vines are under 3 years of age.

**Table 10. Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of Flumi SC Herbicide (continued)**

| <b>Broadleaf Weed Species</b> |  |                        |                             |   |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>Common Name</b>            | <b>Scientific Name</b>                           | <b>Organic Matter</b>  | <b>Soil Type</b>            | <b>Application Rate</b>   |
| Radish, Wild                  | <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>                     | Up to 10% <sup>1</sup> | All Soil Types <sup>2</sup> | Asparagus, Caneberries, Garlic, Hops<br>6 fl oz/A<br>Sugar cane<br>6 to 8 fl oz/A<br>Bushberries, Citrus Fruit, Grapes, Olive, Pome Fruit, Pomegranate, Stone Fruit, Tree Nuts and Non-Bearing Fruit Trees<br>6 to 12 fl oz/A <sup>2</sup><br>To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards<br>6 to 12 fl oz/A |
| Ragweed, Common               | <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>                   |                        |                             |   |
| Redmaids                      | <i>Calandrinia ciliata</i> var. <i>menziesii</i> |                        |                             |   |
| Redweed                       | <i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>                    |                        |                             |   |
| Shepherd's-purse              | <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>                   |                        |                             |   |
| Smellmelon                    | <i>Cucumis melo</i>                              |                        |                             |   |
| Sowthistle, Annual            | <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>                         |                        |                             |   |
| Spotted Spurge                | <i>Euphorbia maculata</i>                        |                        |                             |   |
| Spurred Anoda                 | <i>Anoda cristata</i>                            |                        |                             |   |
| Thistle, Russian              | <i>Salsola iberica</i>                           |                        |                             |   |
| Tropic Croton                 | <i>Croton glandulosus</i>                        |                        |                             |   |
| Venice Mallow                 | <i>Hibiscus trionum</i>                          |                        |                             |   |
| Waterhemp                     |  |                        |                             |   |
| Common                        | <i>Amaranthus rudis</i>                          |                        |                             |   |
| Tall                          | <i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>                   |                        |                             |   |
| Wild Poinsettia               | <i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>                    |                        |                             |   |
| White Cockle                  | <i>Silene latifolia</i>                          |                        |                             |   |
| Wormwood, Biennial            | <i>Artemisia biennis</i>                         |                        |                             |   |
| Yellow Rocket                 | <i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>                         |                        |                             |   |
| <b>GRASS WEED SPECIES</b>     |  |                        |                             |   |
| Barnyardgrass                 | <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>                    |                        |                             |   |
| Bluegrass, Annual             | <i>Poa annua</i>                                 |                        |                             |   |
| Crabgrass                     |  |                        |                             |   |
| Large                         | <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>                     |                        |                             |   |
| Smooth                        | <i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>                       |                        |                             |   |
| Foxtails                      |  |                        |                             |   |
| Bristly                       | <i>Setaria verticillata</i>                      |                        |                             |   |
| Giant                         | <i>Setaria faberi</i>                            |                        |                             |   |
| Green                         | <i>Setaria viridis</i>                           |                        |                             |   |
| Yellow                        | <i>Setaria glauca</i>                            |                        |                             |   |
| Goosegrass                    | <i>Eleusine indica</i>                           |                        |                             |   |
| Guineagrass                   | <i>Panicum maximum</i>                           |                        |                             |   |
| Johnsongrass, Seedling        | <i>Sorghum halepense</i>                         |                        |                             |   |
| Lovegrass, California         | <i>Eragrostis diffusa</i>                        |                        |                             |   |
| Panicum                       |  |                        |                             |   |
| Fall                          | <i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>                   |                        |                             |   |
| Texas                         | <i>Panicum texanum</i>                           |                        |                             |   |
| Ryegrass, Italian             | <i>Lolium multiflorum</i>                        |                        |                             |   |
| Signalgrass, Broadleaf        | <i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>                    |                        |                             |   |

<sup>1</sup>Flumi SC Herbicide can be used on soils with greater than 10% organic matter; however, length of residual control may be shorter than on soils with lower organic matter content.

<sup>2</sup>Use a maximum Flumi SC Herbicide rate of 6 fl oz/A per application on any soil that has a sand plus gravel content over 80% if bushes, trees or vines are under 3 years of age.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SUGARCANE**

**RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

- Do not apply more than 8 fl oz of Flumi SC Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not make a sequential application within 14 days of the first application.

- Do not apply more than 4 applications of Flumi SC Herbicide per acre per year at the 3 fl oz rate.
- Do not apply more than 12 fl oz of Flumi SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply within 90 days of harvest.

## TIMING TO SUGARCANE

*Flumi* SC Herbicide may be applied from 2 weeks prior to planting to before the sugarcane emerges, post directed or at layby. Select the proper *Flumi* SC Herbicide rate from Table 10 according to anticipated weed spectrum and soil organic matter content for preemergence applications. Select *Flumi* SC Herbicide rate from Table 11 according to emerged weed spectrum and weed heights for post-directed and layby applications.

## TIMING TO WEEDS

### Burndown – Preemergence to Sugarcane, Postemergence to Weeds

*Flumi* SC Herbicide may be used for preemergence control, and to assist in postemergence burndown, of many annual broadleaf weeds in sugarcane. For control of emerged weeds, choose the most appropriate tank mix partner from Table 12. Apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide **before the crop emerges**. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. All *Flumi* SC Herbicide tank mixes applied to assist in the control of emerged weeds must be applied with crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil at 1 qt/A or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v. Some tank mix products, for example Roundup Original Max (glyphosate), may be formulated with a suitable adjuvant and do not require additional adjuvant.

### Preemergence – Preemergence to Sugarcane, Preemergence to Weeds

*Flumi* SC Herbicide may be used for preemergence control of many annual broadleaf and grassy weeds in sugarcane. Select rate based on anticipated

weed spectrum and soil organic matter content from Table 10. Apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide **before the crop emerges**.

### Post-Directed – Postemergence to Sugarcane, Postemergence to Weeds

Make post-directed applications to upright sugarcane varieties after the sugarcane has exceeded 24 inches in height and has begun to joint. Post-directed applications to “PINEAPPLE” varieties or to upright varieties that are less than 24 inches in height and have not begun to joint, may result in unacceptable crop injury. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gals of spray solution per acre. Post-directed applications of *Flumi* SC Herbicide must include a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil at 1 qt/A or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v. Select the proper *Flumi* SC Herbicide rate based on weed spectrum and weed height from Table 11.

### Layby – Postemergence to Sugarcane, Postemergence to Weeds

Layby applications can be made to upright and “PINEAPPLE” varieties after the sugarcane has exceeded 30 inches in height and the spray solution will not contact foliage above 6 inches from the base of the sugarcane. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. Layby applications of *Flumi* SC Herbicide must be applied with crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil at 1 qt/A or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v. Select the proper *Flumi* SC Herbicide rate based on weed spectrum and weed height from Table 11.

Table 11. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Post-Directed or Layby Application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide in Sugarcane

| Broadleaf Weed Species       | Common Name | Scientific Name                                   | Weed Height (inches) |           |
|------------------------------|-------------|---|----------------------|-----------|
|                              |             |   | 3 fl oz/A            | 4 fl oz/A |
| Bindweed, Field <sup>1</sup> |             | <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>                       | 4                    | 8         |
| Carpetweed                   |             | <i>Mollugo verticillata</i>                       | 4                    | 4         |
| Cocklebur, Common            |             | <i>Xanthium strumarium</i>                        | 4                    | 4         |
| Florida Beggarweed           |             | <i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>                        | 2                    | 2         |
| Hemp Sesbania                |             | <i>Sesbania exaltata</i>                          | 6                    | 8         |
| Jimsonweed                   |             | <i>Datura stramonium</i>                          | 4                    | 4         |
| Lambsquarters, Common        |             | <i>Chenopodium album</i>                          | 4                    | 4         |
| Morningglories               |             |   |                      |           |
| Entireleaf                   |             | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriscula</i> | -                    | 4         |
| Ivyleaf                      |             | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>                          | 4                    | 4         |
| Pitted                       |             | <i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>                           | 4                    | 6         |
| Red                          |             | <i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>                           | -                    | 4         |
| Tall                         |             | <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>                           | 2                    | 4         |
| Mustard, Wild                |             | <i>Brassica kaber</i>                             | 6                    | 6         |
| Pigweeds                     |             |   |                      |           |
| Palmer Amaranth              |             | <i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>                         | 4                    | 6         |
| Redroot                      |             | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>                     | 4                    | 6         |
| Smooth                       |             | <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>                        | 4                    | 6         |
| Plaintain, Broadleaf         |             | <i>Plantago major</i>                             | 6                    | 6         |
| Prickly Sida                 |             | <i>Sida spinosa</i>                               | 4                    | 6         |
| Purslanes                    |             |   |                      |           |
| Common                       |             | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i>                         | 2                    | 4         |
| Rock                         |             | <i>Calandrinia</i> spp.                           | -                    | 2         |

(continued)

<sup>1</sup>*Flumi* SC Herbicide tank mixes will only control the above ground portion of field bindweed. Repeated applications will be needed to control regrowth.

**Table 11. Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of Flumi SC Herbicide (continued)**

| Broadleaf Weed Species |                                 | Weed Height (inches) |           |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| Common Name            | Scientific Name                 | 3 fl oz/A            | 4 fl oz/A |
| Ragweeds               |                                 |                      |           |
| Common                 | <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>  | 2                    | 2         |
| Giant                  | <i>Ambrosia trifida</i>         | 4                    | 4         |
| Rice Flatsedge         | <i>Cyperus iria</i>             | 2                    | 4         |
| Sicklepod              | <i>Senna obtusifolia</i>        | 4                    | 4         |
| Smartweeds             |                                 |                      |           |
| Ladysthumb             | <i>Polygonum persicaria</i>     | 4                    | 4         |
| Pale                   | <i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>  | 4                    | 4         |
| Pennsylvania           | <i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i> | 4                    | 4         |
| Spotted Spurge         | <i>Euphorbia maculata</i>       | 4                    | 4         |
| Velvetleaf             | <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>     | 4                    | 6         |
| Venice Mallow          | <i>Hibiscus trionum</i>         | 2                    | 2         |
| Waterhemp              |                                 |                      |           |
| Common                 | <i>Amaranthus rudis</i>         | 2                    | 2         |
| Tall                   | <i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>  | 2                    | 2         |

**TANK MIXES**

*Flumi* SC Herbicide may be tank mixed with the herbicides listed in Table 12

for additional weed control in burndown, preemergence, post-directed and layby applications. Refer to tank mix partner's label for adjuvants.

**Table 12. Tank Mixes with *Flumi* SC Herbicide for Post-Directed or Layby Use in Sugarcane**

| Tank Mix Partner <sup>1</sup> | Target Weeds                         | Burndown | Post-Directed <sup>2</sup> | Layby |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|
| 2,4-D amine                   | Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds | X        |                            |       |
| atrazine                      | Pigweeds<br>Cocklebur                | X        | X                          | X     |
| Asulox <sup>3</sup>           | Annual Grasses                       |          | X                          | X     |
| Evik <sup>4</sup>             | Annual Grasses                       |          | X                          | X     |
| glyphosate <sup>5</sup>       | Annual and Perennial Weeds           | X        |                            | X     |
| metribuzin <sup>6</sup>       | Broadleaf Panicum<br>Goosegrass      |          | X                          | X     |
| Sempra <sup>®</sup>           | Purple Nutsedge<br>Yellow Nutsedge   | X        | X                          | X     |
| Weedmaster                    | Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds | X        |                            |       |

<sup>1</sup>Refer to tank mix product labels for specific use directions for control of emerged weeds present not listed in Table 11.

<sup>2</sup>Make post-directed applications to upright sugarcane varieties after the sugarcane has exceeded 24 inches in height. Post-directed applications to "PINEAPPLE" varieties or to upright varieties that are less than 24 inches in height may result in unacceptable crop injury.

<sup>3</sup>Apply to sugarcane at least 24 inches tall.

<sup>4</sup>Apply before weeds are greater than 6 inches tall.

<sup>5</sup>Glyphosate applications must be made with a hooded sprayer. Sugarcane must be at least 3 feet tall. Contact with the sugarcane foliage by either the spray mixture or the treated weed foliage will result in sugarcane injury.

<sup>6</sup>Refer to metribuzin label for restrictions based on soil type.

**ADDITIONAL PREEMERGENCE BROADLEAF CONTROL**

*Flumi* SC Herbicide can be tank mixed with atrazine or diuron for additional preemergence broadleaf control.

**ADDITIONAL PREEMERGENCE GRASS CONTROL**

*Flumi* SC Herbicide can be tank mixed with Prowl (or other pendimethalin products) for additional preemergence grass control provided sugarcane has not emerged.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SUNFLOWER AND SAFFLOWER****HARVEST AID  
RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

- Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 1 application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not harvest within 5 days of application.

Desiccation from *Flumi* SC Herbicide requires the addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture. Use a methylated seed oil which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil at 1 qt/A. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 lb/A or a 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qt/A) may be added to the spray mixture along with methylated seed oil to enhance desiccation. The addition of a nitrogen source does not replace the need for methylated seed oil. Tank mixing *Flumi* SC Herbicide with glyphosate or paraquat will increase control of emerged weeds and aid in harvest for sunflowers. Tank mixing *Flumi* SC Herbicide with glyphosate will increase control of emerged weeds and aid in harvest for safflower.

#### **TIMING TO SUNFLOWER AND SAFFLOWER**

Apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide, at 1.5 to 2 fl oz/A, when crop is mature (when seed is 35% moisture or less). For many varieties, this is when the backs of the heads are turning yellow and the bracts are turning brown. Sunflower and safflower can be harvested 5 days after application.

To ensure thorough coverage, use 15 to 30 gallons of spray solution per acre and select nozzle type using manufacturer's gallonage and pressure guidelines for postemergence application.

#### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SWEET POTATO**

##### **RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

- Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 1 application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply postemergence to sweet potatoes.
- Do not use greenhouse grown transplants.
- Do not use transplants harvested more than 2 days prior to transplanting.
- Do not use on any sweet potato variety other than "BEAUREGARD", unless user has tested *Flumi* SC Herbicide on other variety and has found crop tolerance to be acceptable.
- Do not apply as a part of any tank mix, except with labeled rates of Command, if tank mix is applied prior to transplanting.

#### **TIMING TO SWEET POTATOES**

*Flumi* SC Herbicide must be applied prior to transplanting sweet potatoes.

#### **TIMING TO WEEDS**

##### **Preemergence To Weeds**

Apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide to soil prior to transplanting sweet potato slips for the preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 1.

#### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN WHEAT**

##### **RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

- Do not apply more than 2 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 1 application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 2 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.

##### **PRE-PLANT APPLICATIONS, PREEMERGENCE WEED CONTROL**

For Use in Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin Only.

##### **RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

- For pre-plant weed control, use only on no-till or minimum tillage fields where the previous year's crop residue has not been incorporated into the soil.
- Plant wheat no sooner than 7 days after *Flumi* SC Herbicide application in the states of DE, KY, MD, NC, NJ, PA, SC, TN or VA.

- Plant wheat no sooner than 14 days after *Flumi* SC Herbicide application in the states of ID, MN, MT, ND, OR, SD, WA or WI.
- Do not use on Durum wheat.
- Do not irrigate between emergence and spike.
- Wheat must be planted a minimum of 1" deep.
- Do not graze until wheat has reached 5 inches in height.

#### **Burndown Use Directions**

*Flumi* SC Herbicide, applied as part of a burndown program, at 2 fl oz/A, may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in postemergence burndown of many weeds where wheat will be planted directly into the residue of the previous crop. See Directions for Use in Fall Burndown Programs in Fields to be Planted to Barley, Field Pea, Flax, Lentil, Safflower, Sunflower and Spring Wheat for rates and timing of applications. For control of emerged weeds, *Flumi* SC Herbicide must be applied with an appropriate burndown tank mix partner. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. Refer to tank mix partner's label for application pressure and adjuvant systems.

#### **HARVEST AID**

##### **RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

- Do not harvest within 10 days of application.

##### **Use Directions**

*Flumi* SC Herbicide, applied at 2 fl oz/A for desiccation requires the addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture. Use a methylated seed oil which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil at 1 qt/A. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 lb/A or a 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qt/A) may be added to the spray mixture along with methylated seed oil to enhance desiccation. The addition of a nitrogen source does not replace the need for methylated seed oil. Tank mixing *Flumi* SC Herbicide with glyphosate will increase control of emerged weeds and aid in harvest.

To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 10 gallons spray solution per acre by ground application and a minimum of 5 gallons per acre by aerial application. Select nozzle based on manufacturer's gallonage and pressure guidelines for postemergence application.

#### **TIMING TO WHEAT**

Apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide, at 1.5 to 2 fl oz/A, after wheat reaches the hard dough stage and grain has no more than 30% moisture. Wheat can be harvested 10 days after application. Valent recommends tank mixing with glyphosate.

#### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN BUSHBERRIES, CANEBERRIES, CITRUS FRUIT, GRAPE, OLIVE, POME FRUIT, POMEGRANATE, STONE FRUIT, TREE NUTS AND NON-BEARING FRUIT TREES**

Bushberries (Subgroup 13-07B): Aronia Berry; Blueberry, Highbush; Blueberry, Lowbush; Buffalo Currant; Chilean Guava; Cranberry, Highbush; Currant, Black; Currant, Red; Elderberry, European Barberry, Gooseberry, Honeysuckle, edible; Huckleberry; Jostaberry; Juneberry (Saskatoon Berry); Lingonberry; Native Currant; Salal; Sea Buckthorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Caneberries (Subgroup 13-07A): Blackberry, Loganberry, Black Raspberry, Red Raspberry, Wild Raspberry cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Citrus Fruit (Crop Group 10-10): Australian Desert Lime; Australian Fingerlime; Australian Round Lime; Brown River Finger Lime; Calamondin; Citron; Citrus hybrids; Grapefruit; Japanese Summer Grapefruit; Kumquat; Lemon; Lime; Mediterranean Mandarin; Mount White Lime; New Guinea Wild Lime; Orange, Sour; Orange, Sweet; Pummelo; Russell River Lime; Satsuma



Mandarin; Sweet Lime; Tachibana Orange; Tahiti Lime; Tangelo; Tangerine (mandarin); Tangor; Trifoliolate Orange; Uniq Fruit; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14-12): African Nut-tree; Almond, Beechnut; Brazil Nut; Brazilian Pine; Bunya; Bur Oak; Butternut; Cajou Nut; Candlernut; Cashew; Chestnut; Chinquapin; Coconut; Coquito Nut; Dika Nut; Ginkgo; Guiana Chestnut; Hazelnut (Fibbert); Heartnut; Hickory Nut; Japanese Horse-chestnut; Macadamia Nut; Mongongo Nut; Monkey-pot; Monkey Puzzle Nut; Okari Nut; Pachira Nut; Peach Palm Nut; Pecan; Pequi; Pili Nut; Pine Nut; Pistachio; Sapucaia Nut; Tropical Almond; Walnut, Black; Walnut, English; Yellowhorn, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Pome Fruit (Crop Group 11-10): Apple; Azarole; Crabapple; Loquat; Mayhaw; Medlar; Pear; Pear, Asian; Quince; Quince, Chinese; Quince, Japanese; Tejocote; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Stone Fruit (Crop Group 12-12): Apricot; Apricot, Japanese; Capulin; Cherry, Black; Cherry, Nanking; Cherry, Sweet; Cherry, Tart; Jujube, Chinese; Nectarine; Peach; Plum; Plum, American; Plum, Beach; Plum, Canada; Plum, Cherry; Plum, Chickasaw; Plum, Damson; Plum, Japanese; Plum, Klamath; Plum, Prune; Plumcot; Sloe and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 12 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per application, except Caneberries do not apply more than 6 oz *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 24 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year, except Bushberries; for Bushberries do not apply more than 12 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not make a sequential application within 30 days of the first application, except tree nuts, do not make a sequential application within 60 days of the first application.
- Do not apply to farm alleys or roads where traffic may result in treated dust settling onto crops or other desirable vegetation.
- Do not apply within 300 yards of non-dormant pears.
- Raise mower height during all mowing to reduce dust. Dust created by mowing can drift onto desirable vegetation resulting in injury.
- Do not apply to powdery soils or soils that are susceptible to wind displacement unless irrigation can be applied immediately after application.
- Do not mow treated areas between bud break and final harvest. Dust created by mowing may drift onto desirable vegetation resulting in injury.
- Follow the most restrictive label limitations and precautions of the tank mix product(s) being used.
- Avoid direct or indirect spray contact to foliage and green bark (non-barked trunk and non-barked vines with the exception of undesirable suckers).
- Do not apply to tree nuts established less than one year, unless protected from spray contact by non-porous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.
- For non-bearing fruit trees (avocado and fig), do not harvest fruit from treated trees within one year of application.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI)
  - Citrus Fruit: 3 days
  - Bushberries: 7 days
  - Caneberries: 7 days
  - Grape: 60 days
  - Tree Nuts: 60 days
  - Olive: 60 days
  - Pome Fruit: 60 days
  - Pomegranate: 60 days
  - Stone Fruit: 60 days

### PRECAUTIONS

- Use a maximum *Flumi* SC Herbicide rate of 6 fl oz/A per application on any soil that has a sand plus gravel content over 80% if bushes, trees or vines are less than 3 years of age. (Two applications of 6 fl oz/A in a 12 month period can still be made as long as there have been 60 days between applications).
- Raise mower height during all mowing to reduce dust. Dust created by mowing can drift onto desirable vegetation resulting in injury.
- Follow the most restrictive label limitations and precautions of the tank mix product(s) being used.
- Avoid direct or indirect spray contact to foliage and green bark or canes (non-barked trunk and non-barked vines with the exception of undesirable suckers).
- Irrigate after application with minimum of 1/4 inch of water to activate the herbicide and to reduce wind displacement of soil.

### USE PRECAUTIONS FOR BUSHBERRIES

- If bushberries are established less than 2 years ensure that they are protected from spray contact by non-porous wrap, grow tubes or waxed containers.

### USE PRECAUTIONS FOR GRAPES

- If grapes are established less than 2 years ensure that they are trellised at least 3 ft from the soil surface or are protected from spray contact by non-porous wrap, grow tubes or waxed containers.
- Apply only to grapes that are trellised, staked or are free standing.
- Avoid direct or indirect spray contact to foliage and green bark (non-barked vines, with the exception of undesirable suckers).
- Plant new plantings of "own-rooted varieties", for example Concord, so that all roots are a minimum 8 inches below the soil surface to be treated. In some situations, this may require hilling soil around newly planted vines so that the settled depth of the hill will be 4 to 5 inches above the vineyard floor.

### Juice, Raisin and Wine Grapes

- If applied during the period after bud break through final harvest, use shielded application equipment and applicator can ensure spray drift will not come in contact with crop fruit or foliage.

### Table Grapes

- Apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide between final harvest up to bud break.

### USE PRECAUTIONS FOR CITRUS FRUIT, OLIVE, POME FRUIT, POMEGRANATE, STONE FRUIT AND TREE NUTS

- For pome fruit and stone fruit, *Flumi* SC Herbicide can only be applied as a uniform band directed at the base of the trunk prior to silver tip in apples and bud break in stone fruit.
- For pome fruit and stone fruit make applications only to berms
- For olive, pomegranate and tree nuts apply after bud break through final harvest using shielded application equipment if the applicator can ensure the spray drift will not come into contact with non-target vegetation, crop fruit and/or foliage. Shielded application equipment is not required if the following application parameters are followed:
  - Application pressure (at boom) < 30 PSI.
  - Application speed < 5 MPH.
  - Applicator can ensure the spray drift will not come into contact with non-target vegetation, crop fruit and/or foliage.
- If application is made to trees established less than one year, ensure they are protected from spray contact by non-porous wraps, grow tubes, paint or waxed containers.
  - For apples east of the Cascade Mountains in Washington, follow the restrictions above plus:
    - Apply between final harvest and January 1.

- Apply only to apple blocks with an established (2 years or older) permanent cover crop that covers a minimum of 60% of the surface area in the block.
- Application must be incorporated with a minimum of one half inch of water within 48 hours after application.
- Apply only to orchard berms.

#### USE PRECAUTIONS FOR NON-BEARING FRUIT TREES

Non-Bearing Avocado and Fig

- trees are established less than one year, protected from spray contact by non-porous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers.
- If applied after flowering through leaf drop, use shielded application equipment and ensure that spray drift will not come in contact with the crop foliage.

#### USE DIRECTIONS

For bushberries, caneberries, citrus fruit, grape, olive, pomegranate, tree nuts, and non-bearing fruit trees, apply *Flumi* SC Herbicide as a uniform broadcast application to the orchard or vineyard floor or as a uniform band directed at the base of the bush, cane, trunk or vine. For stone fruit and pear, *Flumi* SC Herbicide can only be applied as a uniform band directed at the base of the trunk prior to “bud break”. For apple, *Flumi* SC Herbicide can only be applied as a uniform band directed at the base of the trunk prior to “silver tip”. For other pome fruit, check with Valent personnel for application timing. The preferred application timing for *Flumi* SC Herbicide is in the fall to maximize the potential for rainfall to activate and set the herbicide. Do not apply over the top of crop or allow spray to come in contact with crop as a result of application or drift.

#### Preemergence Application

Apply 6 to 12 fl oz (maximum 6 oz/A for caneberries) of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per broadcast acre as a preemergence application. Make preemergence (to weed emergence) applications of *Flumi* SC Herbicide to a weed-free soil surface. Preemergence applications of *Flumi* SC Herbicide must be completed prior to weed emergence. Moisture is necessary to activate *Flumi* SC Herbicide on soil for residual weed control. Dry weather following application of *Flumi* SC Herbicide may reduce effectiveness. However, when adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, *Flumi* SC Herbicide will control susceptible germinating weeds.

#### Postemergence Application

Apply 6 to 12 fl oz (maximum 6 oz/A for caneberries) of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per broadcast acre plus an adjuvant (0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant or 1 qt/A crop oil concentrate). The addition of an adjuvant enhances *Flumi* SC Herbicide activity on emerged weeds. Thorough spray coverage is necessary to maximize the postemergence activity of *Flumi* SC Herbicide.

Refer to Table 10 for weeds controlled by the residual activity of *Flumi* SC Herbicide. *Flumi* SC Herbicide should be tank mixed with a labeled burndown herbicide for control of the emerged weeds listed in Table 13. Refer to tank mix partner's label for additional weed species and increased weed heights claimed. Refer to tank mix partner's label for additional restrictions, including minimum carrier volume and crops in which tank mix partner may be used. Burndown tank mix partners include glyphosate, paraquat, 2,4-D and Rely<sup>®</sup>. Tank mixes with glyphosate or 2,4-D containing products are not recommended during the period after bloom through final harvest to ensure crop safety from drift.

Residual weed control will be reduced if vegetation prevents the *Flumi* SC Herbicide from reaching the soil surface. If vegetation is heavy, it is recommended to use a burndown herbicide with *Flumi* SC Herbicide and make a sequential *Flumi* SC Herbicide application prior to the emergence of new weeds.

#### Carrier Volume and Spray Pressure

To ensure thorough coverage in burndown applications, use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. Use higher gallonage if dense vegetation or heavy crop residue is present.

Nozzle selection must meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure guidelines.

#### Banded Application

Rates listed in Table 13, Weeds Controlled by Postemergence Activity of *Flumi* SC Herbicide Tank Mixes, refer to a broadcast application covering the entire acre. Refer to the Band Application table in Use Information section to calculate amount needed per acre when making a banded application.

**Table 13. Weeds Controlled by Postemergence Activity of *Flumi* SC Herbicide Tank mixes**

| Broadleaf Weed Species                 |                             |                             |                   |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Common Name                            | Scientific Name             | Weed Height/Length (Inches) | Application Rates |
| Bindweed, Field <sup>1</sup>           | <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> | 8                           | 6 to 12 fl oz/A   |
| Carpetweed                             | <i>Mollugo verticillata</i> | 4                           |                   |
| Chickweeds                             |                             |                             |                   |
| Common                                 | <i>Stellaria media</i>      | 4                           |                   |
| Mouseear                               | <i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>   | 4                           |                   |
| Cocklebur, Common                      | <i>Xanthium strumarium</i>  | 4                           |                   |
| Evening-primrose, Cutleaf <sup>2</sup> | <i>Oenothera laciniata</i>  | 12                          |                   |
| Filaree                                |                             |                             |                   |
| Broadleaf                              | <i>Erodium botrys</i>       | 4                           |                   |
| Redstem                                | <i>Erodium cicutarium</i>   | 4                           |                   |

(continued)

<sup>1</sup> *Flumi* SC Herbicide will only provide control of the above ground portion of bindweed. Repeated applications will be needed to control regrowth.

<sup>2</sup> For acceptable control, Cutleaf Evening-primrose must be 12 inches or less and in the rosette stage. Add crop oil concentrate, at 1 pt/A, or non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v, to glyphosate tank mixes for Cutleaf Evening-primrose control, including glyphosate formulations that contain a built-in adjuvant system.

**Table 13. Weeds Controlled by Postemergence Activity of *Flumi* SC Herbicide Tank mixes (continued)**

| <b>Broadleaf Weed Species</b> |   |                                    |                          |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Common Name</b>            | <b>Scientific Name</b>                            | <b>Weed Height/Length (Inches)</b> | <b>Application Rates</b> |
| Florida Beggarweed            | <i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>                        | 2                                  | 6 to 12 fl oz/A          |
| Hemp Sesbania                 | <i>Sesbania exaltata</i>                          | 8                                  |                          |
| Jimsonweed                    | <i>Datura stramonium</i>                          | 4                                  |                          |
| Lambsquarters, Common         | <i>Chenopodium album</i>                          | 4                                  |                          |
| <b>Morningglories</b>         |   |                                    |                          |
| Entireleaf                    | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriscula</i> | 4                                  |                          |
| Ivyleaf                       | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>                          | 4                                  |                          |
| Pitted                        | <i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>                           | 6                                  |                          |
| Red/Scarlet                   | <i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>                           | 4                                  |                          |
| Tall                          | <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>                           | 4                                  |                          |
| Mustard, Wild                 | <i>Brassica kaber</i>                             | 6                                  |                          |
| <b>Pigweeds</b>               |   |                                    |                          |
| Palmer Amaranth               | <i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>                         | 6                                  |                          |
| Redroot                       | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>                     | 6                                  |                          |
| Smooth                        | <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>                        | 6                                  |                          |
| Plaintain, Broadleaf          | <i>Plantago major</i>                             | 6                                  |                          |
| Prickly Sida (Teaweed)        | <i>Sida spinosa</i>                               | 6                                  |                          |
| <b>Purslanes</b>              |   |                                    |                          |
| Common                        | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i>                         | 4                                  |                          |
| Rock                          | <i>Calandrinia</i> spp.                           | 2                                  |                          |
| <b>Ragweeds</b>               |   |                                    |                          |
| Common                        | <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>                    | 2                                  |                          |
| Giant                         | <i>Ambrosia trifida</i>                           | 4                                  |                          |
| Rice Flatsedge                | <i>Cyperus iria</i>                               | 4                                  |                          |
| Sicklepod                     | <i>Senna obtusifolia</i>                          | 4                                  |                          |
| <b>Smartweeds</b>             |   |                                    |                          |
| Ladysthumb                    | <i>Polygonum persicaria</i>                       | 4                                  |                          |
| Pale                          | <i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>                    | 4                                  |                          |
| Pennsylvania                  | <i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>                   | 4                                  |                          |
| Spotted Spurge                | <i>Euphorbia maculata</i>                         | 4                                  |                          |
| Velvetleaf                    | <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>                       | 4                                  |                          |
| Venice Mallow                 | <i>Hibiscus trionum</i>                           | 4                                  |                          |
| <b>Waterhemp</b>              |   |                                    |                          |
| Common                        | <i>Amaranthus rudis</i>                           | 2                                  |                          |
| Tall                          | <i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>                    | 2                                  |                          |

**ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL WEED CONTROL**

*Flumi* SC Herbicide maybe tank mixed with oryzalin (Surflan®), simazine or diuron for additional residual weed control. Always read and follow label use directions for all products being used.

**FALLOWED USE ON TRANSPLANTED MELON, PEPPER AND TOMATO BEDS RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

- Do not apply more than 4 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not make more than 2 applications of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 8 fl oz of *Flumi* SC Herbicide per acre per year.

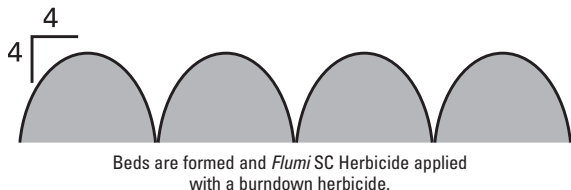
Many weather related factors, including high wind or heavy rains or cool conditions at or near crop transplanting, may result in crop injury in fields treated with *Flumi* SC Herbicide. On occasion this has resulted in a delay in maturity. Understand and accept these risks before using *Flumi* SC Herbicide.

| <b>Application Rate</b>  | <b>Adjuvant</b>                       | <b>GPA</b>        | <b>Transplanting Interval</b> |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 4 fl oz/A  | Required by burndown tank mix partner | Ground – 20 to 40 | 2 Months                      |
| <b>Application Method:</b> Apply with a burndown herbicide labeled for the control of emerged weeds. <i>Flumi</i> SC Herbicide, when used alone, will not provide satisfactory control of emerged weeds. |                                       |                   |                               |

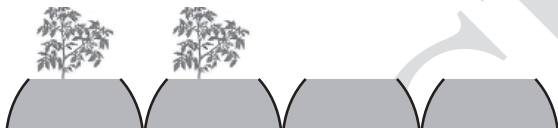
**Use for Preemergence Fallowed Weed Control Prior To Transplanting**

- Always read and follow all label directions when using any pesticide alone or in tank mix combinations.
- The top 4 inches of the bed, from a horizontal and vertical perspective, where the crop will be transplanted, must be removed prior to transplanting.

- Irrigate treated field after application and prior to transplanting with minimum of 1/4 inch of water if rainfall does not occur between application and transplanting.
- Use only healthy transplants. Do not use on direct seeded crops.
- On flat beds (tomato only), the soil must be incorporated to a depth of at least 4 inches, twice, prior to transplanting. Failure to incorporate may result in stand reduction and/or crop injury.
- This use pattern makes no claim for in-season weed control after the beds have been disturbed.



A minimum of 2 months after *Flumi SC* Herbicide application, the tops of the beds are removed and the soil from the tops of the beds is placed in the area between the beds.



Crops are transplanted into beds.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE TO MAINTAIN BARE GROUND ON NON-CROP AREAS OF FARMS, ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply to farm alleys or roads where traffic may result in treated dust settling onto crops or other desirable vegetation.
- Do not apply to ditch banks.

*Flumi SC* Herbicide, when used as directed, can be used on farms, orchards and vineyards for non-selective vegetation control to maintain bare ground on non-crop areas that must be kept weed free. Follow all applicable directions as outlined above under "USE INFORMATION".

*Flumi SC* Herbicide offers residual and postemergence control of susceptible broadleaf and grass weeds as well as an additional mode of action to assist in the control of ALS (acetolactate synthase) resistant weeds. *Flumi SC* Herbicide can be tank mixed with the herbicides listed in Table 14 for increased residual or postemergence control. The length of residual control is dependent on the rate applied as well as on rainfall and temperature conditions. Length of residual control will decrease as temperature and precipitation increase. *Flumi SC* Herbicide rates of 6 to 12 fl oz/A are required to provide residual control of the weeds listed in Table 10.

#### PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION

Apply 6 to 12 fl oz (0.188 to 0.38 lb ai/A) of *Flumi SC* Herbicide per broadcast acre as a preemergence application. Make preemergence (to weed emergence) applications of *Flumi SC* Herbicide to a weed-free soil surface. Preemergence applications of *Flumi SC* Herbicide must be completed prior to weed emergence. Moisture is necessary to activate *Flumi SC* Herbicide on soil for residual weed control. Dry weather following application of *Flumi SC* Herbicide may reduce effectiveness. However, when adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, *Flumi SC* Herbicide will control susceptible germinating weeds.

#### POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION

Apply 6 to 12 fl oz (0.188 to 0.38 lb ai/A) of *Flumi SC* Herbicide per broadcast acre plus an adjuvant (0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant or 1 qt/A crop oil concentrate). The addition of an adjuvant enhances *Flumi SC* Herbicide activity on emerged weeds. Thorough spray coverage is necessary to maximize the postemergence activity of *Flumi SC* Herbicide. Emerged weeds are controlled postemergence with *Flumi SC* Herbicide, however, translocation of *Flumi SC* Herbicide within a weed is limited, and control is affected by spray coverage and by the addition of an adjuvant. The most effective postemergence weed control with *Flumi SC* Herbicide occurs when applied in combination with a surfactant to weeds less than 2 inches in height. Use a tank mix partner in combination with *Flumi SC* Herbicide for the postemergence control of weeds larger than 2 inches. Specified tank mix partners are listed in Table 14.

**IMPORTANT:** Completely read and follow the label of any potential tank mix partner with *Flumi SC* Herbicide. When using tank mixtures, use conditions must be in accordance with the most restrictive of the label limitations and precautions on either herbicide label.

**Table 14. Tank Mix Combinations to Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas**

|            |       |      |          |
|------------|-------|------|----------|
| glyphosate | 2,4-D | Rely | paraquat |
|------------|-------|------|----------|

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage, disposal or cleaning of equipment.

#### PESTICIDE STORAGE

Keep pesticide in original container.

Store in a cool, dry, secure place.

Do not put formulation or dilute spray solution into food or drink containers.

Do not contaminate food or foodstuffs.

Do not store or transport near feed or food.

Not for use or storage in or around the home.

For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night **(800) 892-0099**.

#### PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Wastes resulting from the use of this product may 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. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 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. Then offer for recycling, if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

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**Valent U.S.A. LLC**

P.O. Box 5075

San Ramon CA 94583

Made in U.S.A.

Form 2442-A

EPA Reg. No. 59639-221

EPA Est. 11773-IA-1<sup>®</sup>, 228-IL-1<sup>®</sup>, 228-IL-2<sup>®</sup>, 39578-TX-1<sup>®</sup>, 42750-MO-2<sup>®</sup>,

5481-ID-1<sup>®</sup>, 5905-GA-1<sup>®</sup>, 62171-MS-1<sup>®</sup>, 62171-MS-3<sup>®</sup>, 62171-MS-4,

67545-AZ-1<sup>®</sup>, 67997-IA-1, 67997-IA-7, 70815-GA-1<sup>®</sup>, 70815-GA-2<sup>®</sup>,

70815-GA-3, 71764-NC-1, 86555-MO-1<sup>®</sup>, 89332-GA-2<sup>®</sup>, 91217-ND-1,

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Always check with your state to verify state registration status or call 800-6-VALENT (682-5368).



For state registration and/or supplemental labels, please call or visit us online.

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