HERBICIDE

SAFLUFENACIL | GROUP 14 HERBICIDE

DIMETHENAMID-P | GROUP 15 HERBICIDE

PYROXASULFONE | GROUP 15 HERBICIDE

FORTITRI

Herbicide

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

Active Ingredients*:

saflufenacil: N'-[2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-(3-methyl-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)-3,6-dihydro-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl)benzoyl]-N-isopropyl-N-methylsulfamide 5.41%

dimethenamid-P: (S)-(2-chloro-N-[(1-methyl-2-methoxy)ethyl]-N-(2,4-dimethyl-thien-3-yl)-acetamide) 31.53%

pyroxasulfone: 3-[[[5-(difluoromethoxy)-1-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl]methyl]sulfonyl]-4,5-dihydro-5,5-dimethylisoxazole 4.50%

Other Ingredients: 58.56%

Total: 100.00%

*Contains 0.50 pound of saflufenacil, 2.92 pounds of dimethenamid-P, and 0.41 pound of pyroxasulfone per gallon formulated as a suspo-emulsion concentrate.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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

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

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-844-685-9173.

EPA REG. NO.: 7969-457-34704
EPA EST. NO.: 5905-IA-001

NET CONTENTS: 2.5 GAL (9.46 L)

080921 V1D 08W21

MANUFACTURED FOR:
LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC.®, P.O. BOX 1286, GREELEY, COLORADO 80632-1286

Loveland PRODUCTS

FIRST AID	
If in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** give anything to an unconscious person.
If on skin:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact **1-844-685-9173** for emergency medical treatment information.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Wear protective eyewear (goggles or face shield). Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material including barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Protective eyewear (goggles or face shield)

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

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.607(d-e)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS
Applicators and other handlers should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

Groundwater Advisory. Saflufenacil and pyroxasulfone have properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. These chemicals may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow. Dimethenamid-P has properties that may result in groundwater contamination. Application in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and groundwater is near the surface could result in groundwater contamination.

Surface Water Advisory. DO NOT apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. This product may impact surface water due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of this chemical from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding application when rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours.

Point-source Contamination. To prevent point-source contamination, **DO NOT** mix or load this or any other pesticide product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sinkholes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or dike mixing/loading areas described as follows:

Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing and/or loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent:

- Back-siphoning into wells
- Spills
- Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixes, or rinsates

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

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

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

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

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This label must be in the possession of the user at time of herbicide application.

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

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material including barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.
Pesticide Storage: DO NOT use or store near heat or open flame. Store in original container in a well ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, or foodstuffs and away from other pesticides. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesti-cides. Groundwater contamination may be reduced by diking and flooring of permanent liquid bulk storage sites with an impermeable material.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from this product must be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improp-er disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be dis-posed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.
Container Handling: Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recy-cling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incin-eration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.
Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remain-ing contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.
Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remain-ing contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.
Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining con-tents into application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 sec-onds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.
Refillable Container. Refill this container with pesticide only. DO NOT reuse this container for any other pur-pose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the contain-er. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.
Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate col-lection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.
When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesti-cide product. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage including cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. DO NOT transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of pur-chase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with state and local regulations.

In Case of Emergency

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

- CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

- Your local doctor for immediate treatment
- Your local poison control center (hospital)

Steps to take if material is released or spilled:

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

FortiTRI Herbicide (henceforth in this label referred to as FortiTRI) is a selective residual pre-emergence herbicide for controlling most annual grass weeds, annual broadleaf weeds, and sedges in field corn, popcorn, and processing sweet corn (refer to **Table 1** for a list of weeds controlled pre-emergence). Residual pre-emergence application of FortiTRI must be activated by at least 1/2 inch of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation before weed seedling emergence. When FortiTRI is not activated, a labeled post-emergence herbicide or cultivation may be needed to control weed escapes.

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

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

Table 1. Weeds Controlled by a Residual Pre-emergence Application of FortiTRI

Common Name	Scientific Name	C = Control S = Suppression[1]
Annual Broadleaf Weeds		
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*	C
Amaranth, Powell	*Amaranthus powellii*	C
Beggarweed, Florida	*Desmodium tortuosum*	C
Buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*	C
Buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum*	C
Burcucumber	*Sicyos angulatus*	S
Canola, volunteer (rapeseed), all types	*Brassica* spp.	C
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*	C
Chamomile, mayweed	*Anthemis cotula*	C
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*	C
Cocklebur, common	*Xanthium strumarium*	C
Copperleaf, Virginia	*Acalypha virginica*	C
Devil's claw	*Proboscidea louisiana*	S
Eclipta	*Eclipta prostrata*	S
Galinsoga, smallflower	*Galinsoga parviflora*	C
Groundcherry, cutleaf	*Physalis angulata*	C
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*	S
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*	S
Horseweed (marestail)	*Conyza canadensis*	C
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*	C
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*	C
Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*	C
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*	C
Mallow, Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*	C
Marestail (horseweed)	*Conyza canadensis*	C
Morningglory, entireleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea* var.*integriuscula*	C

Cont'd.

TABLE 1. WEEDS CONTROLLED BY A RESIDUAL PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATION OF FORTITRI CONT'D.		
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**C = Control S = Suppression[1]**
Annual Broadleaf Weeds Cont'd.		
Morningglory, ivyleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*	C
Morningglory, pitted	*Ipomoea lacunosa*	C
Morningglory, tall	*Ipomoea purpurea*	C
Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*	C
Nightshade, black	*Solanum nigrum*	C
Nightshade, cutleaf	*Solanum triflorum*	C
Nightshade, Eastern black	*Solanum ptycanthum*	C
Nightshade, hairy	*Solanum sarrachoides*	C
Pennycress, field	*Thlaspi arvense*	C
Pigweed, prostrate	*Amaranthus blitoides*	C
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	C
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*	C
Pigweed, tumble	*Amaranthus albus*	C
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*	S
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*	C
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*	C
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	C
Ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*	C
Shepherd's Purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	S
Sida, prickly	*Sida spinosa*	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	C
Sowthistle, annual	*Sonchus arvensis*	C
Spurge, nodding	*Chamaesyce nutans*	C
Spurge, spotted	*Chamaesyce maculata*	C
Starbur, bristly	*Acanthospermum hispidum*	C
Sunflower, common	*Helianthus annuus*	C
Texasweed	*Caperonia palustris*	C
Thistle, Russian	*Salsola kali*	C
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	C
Waterhemp	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*	C
Annual Grass Weeds		
Barley, hare	*Hordeum murinum* spp.*leporinum*	C
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	C
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*	C
Bluegrass, roughstalk	*Poa trivialis*	C
Brome, California	*Bromus carinatus*	C
Brome, downy	*Bromus tectorum*	C
Brome, Japanese	*Bromus japonicus*	S
Canarygrass	*Phalaris canariensis*	C
Cheat	*Bromus secalinus*	S
Crabgrass, large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*	C

Cont'd.

TABLE 1. WEEDS CONTROLLED BY A RESIDUAL PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATION OF FORTITRI CONT'D.		
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**C = Control S = Suppression[1]**
Annual Grass Weeds Cont'd.		
Crabgrass, smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*	C
Crowfootgrass	*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*	C
Cupgrass, Southwestern	*Eriochloa gracilis*	C
Cupgrass, woolly	*Eriochloa villosa*	S
Fescue, rattail	*Vulpia myuros*	C
Foxtail, giant	*Setaria faberi*	C
Foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*	C
Foxtail, yellow	*Setaria pumila*	C
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*	C
Johnsongrass (seedling)	*Sorghum halepense*	S
Millet, Texas	*Urochloa texana*	S
Millet, wild proso	*Panicum miliaceum*	S
Oat, wild	*Avena fatua*	S
Panicum, fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*	C
Panicum, Texas	*Panicum texanum*	S
Rice, red	*Oryza sativa*	C
Ryegrass, Italian	*Lolium multiflorum*	C
Ryegrass, rigid	*Lolium rigidum*	C
Sandbur	*Cenchrus* spp.	S
Shattercane	*Sorghum bicolor*	S
Signalgrass, broadleaf	*Brachiaria platyphylla*	S
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*	C
Sedges		
Flatsedge, rice	*Cyperus iria*	C
Nutsedge, yellow	*Cyperus esculentus*	S

[1] FortiTRI must be used in tank mixes or sequential applications with other labeled herbicides that provide additional control of noted weeds.

Table 2. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by a Burndown Application of FortiTRI

Common Name	Scientific Name	C = Control S = Suppression	Maximum Height or Diameter (inches)
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*	C	6
Bedstraw, catchweed	*Galium aparine*	C	3
Beggarticks, hairy	*Bidens pilosa*	C	6
Beggarweed, Florida	*Desmodium tortuosum*	C	6
Bindweed, field	*Convolvulus arvensis*	S[1]	6
Buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*	C	3
Canola, volunteer (rapeseed)	*Brassica* spp.	C	6
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*	C	6
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*	S	3
Cocklebur, common	*Xanthium strumarium*	C	6
Cotton, volunteer	*Gossypium hirsutum*	C	growing from seed, ≤ 6 leaves
Cowcockle	*Vaccaria pyramidata*	C	4

Cont'd.

TABLE 2. BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED BY A BURNDOWN APPLICATION OF FORTITRI CONT'D.			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**C = Control S = Suppression**	**Maximum Height or Diameter (inches)**
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*	S[1]	6
Evening primrose, cutleaf	*Oenothera laciniata*	C	4
Falseflax, smallseed	*Camelina microcarpa*	C	4
Filaree, redstem	*Erodium cicutarium*	S	3
Fleabane, hairy	*Conyza bonariensis*	C	6
Flixweed	*Descurainia sophia*	C	6
Groundcherry, cutleaf	*Physalis angulata*	C	6
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*	C	4
Hawksbeard, narrowleaf	*Crepis tectorum*	C	6
Hemlock, poison	*Conium maculatum*	C	6
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*	S	3
Horseweed (marestail)	*Conyza canadensis*	C	6
Knotweed, prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*	C	3
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*	C	3
Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*	C	6
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*	C	6
Lambsquarters, narrowleaf	*Chenopodium pratericola*	C	6
Lettuce, prickly	*Lactuca serriola*	C	6
Mallow, common	*Malva neglecta*	C	6
Mallow, little (cheeseweed)	*Malva parviflora*	C	6
Mallow, Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*	C	6
Marestail (horseweed)	*Conyza canadensis*	C	6
Morningglory, entireleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea* var.*integriuscula*	C	6
Morningglory, ivyleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*	C	6
Morningglory, palmleaf	*Ipomoea wrightii*	C	6
Morningglory, pitted	*Ipomoea lacunosa*	C	6
Morningglory, tall	*Ipomoea purpurea*	C	6
Mustard, black	*Brassica nigra*	C	6
Mustard, tumble	*Sisymbrium altissimum*	C	6
Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*	C	6
Nettle, burning	*Urtica urens*	C	4
Nightshade, black	*Solanum nigrum*	C	6
Nightshade, cutleaf	*Solanum triflorum*	C	6
Nightshade, Eastern black	*Solanum ptycanthum*	C	6
Nightshade, hairy	*Solanum saccharoides*	C	6
Parthenium	*Parthenium hysterophorus*	C	6
Pennycress, field	*Thlaspi arvense*	C	6
Pigweed, prostrate	*Amaranthus blitoides*	C	6
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	C	6
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*	C	6
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*	C	6
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*	C	3
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*	S	3

Cont'd.

TABLE 2. BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED BY A BURNDOWN APPLICATION OF FORTITRI CONT'D.			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**C = Control S = Suppression**	**Maximum Height or Diameter (inches)**
Ragweed, common[2]	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	C	6
Ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*	C	6
Rocket, London	*Sisymbrium irio*	C	6
Sesbania, hemp	*Sesbania exaltata*	C	4
Shepherd's Purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	C	6
Sida, prickly	*Sida spinosa*	C	6
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	C	6
Sowthistle, annual	*Sonchus oleraceus*	C	6
Sowthistle, spiny	*Sonchus asper*	C	6
Sunflower, common	*Helianthus annuus*	C	6
Tansymustard, pinnate	*Descurainia pinnata*	C	6
Texasweed	*Caperonia palustris*	C	6
Thistle, Canada	*Cirsium arvense*	S[1]	6
Thistle, Russian	*Salsola kali*	C	3
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	C	6
Waterhemp[2]	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*	C	6
Willowweed	*Epilobium adenocaulon*	C	3

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

Mode of Action

FortiTRI Herbicide contains three active herbicide ingredients. Saflufenacil is a potent inhibitor of protoporphyrinogen oxidase belonging to herbicide mode-of-action **Group 14 (WSSA)/Group E (HRAC)**. Dimethenamid-P is a chloroacetamide belonging to the herbicide mode-of-action **Group 15 (WSSA)/Group K_3 (HRAC)**. Pyroxasulfone is a potent inhibitor of very long chain fatty acid (VLCFA) synthesis, also belonging to herbicide mode-of-action **Group 15 (WSSA)/Group K_3 (HRAC)**. Saflufenacil is rapidly absorbed by roots and foliage. Following inhibition of the protoporphyrinogen oxidase, plant death is the result of membrane damage. Under active growing conditions, susceptible emerging weed seedlings usually develop chlorotic and necrotic injury symptoms within hours and die within a few days. Susceptible germinating weed seeds usually die as they reach the soil surface or shortly after emergence. Dimethenamid-P and pyroxasulfone are root-and-shoot inhibitors that control susceptible weed seedlings before or soon after they emerge from the soil.

Herbicide Resistance Management

For resistance management, FortiTRI contains both a **Group 14/Group E** herbicide and **Group 15/Group K_3** herbicides. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to **Group 14** and/or **Group 15** herbicides. The resistant individuals may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistant management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider:
- Avoiding the consecutive use of herbicides that have a similar target-site-of-action on the same weed species.
- Using tank mixes or premixes with herbicides from different target-site-of-action groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive IPM (Integrated Pest Management) program including cultural and mechanical methods.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy, and control of escapes with effective alternative herbicides or mechanical methods.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program needs to consider all of the weeds present.
- Scout fields prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.
- Scout fields after application to verify the treatment was effective.
- Suspected herbicide-resistance weeds may be identified by these indicators:
  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; and
  3. Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA and/or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Loveland representative.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management directions for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

Crop Response

No crop injury is expected when FortiTRI is applied according to label directions as a pre-plant to pre-emergence treatment and under normal environmental conditions. Crop injury may occur when application is made under stressful growing conditions (e.g., drought or excessive moisture for normal crop development, extreme hot or cold temperatures, seedling disease, low soil fertility, high soil pH, high soil salt concentration, or other pesticide injury).

Severe crop injury will result if FortiTRI is applied post-emergence (over the top) to corn.

Application Instructions

FortiTRI may be applied pre-plant surface, pre-plant incorporated, or pre-emergence to field corn, popcorn and processing sweet corn. Apply FortiTRI only before crop emergence.

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

Application Rate

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

Table 3. Soil Texture Groups

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

Refer to the **Crop-specific Information** section for specific application directions and the restrictions and precautions by crop use and pattern. Use **Table 4** to determine the corresponding amounts of active ingredients (saflufenacil, dimethenamid-P, pyroxasulfone) from FortiTRI Herbicide product use rates.

Table 4. Use Rate Equivalency

FortiTRI (fl ozs/A)	Amount of Saflufenacil (lb ai/A)	Amount of Dimethenamid-P (lb ai/A)	Amount of Pyroxasulfone (lb ai/A)
5.5	0.021	0.126	0.018
8.5	0.033	0.194	0.028
11.0	0.043	0.251	0.036
13.5	0.053	0.308	0.044
17.0	0.066	0.387	0.055
21.0	0.082	0.479	0.068
28.0	0.109	0.637	0.091

Application Timing

FortiTRI may be applied pre-plant surface, pre-plant incorporated, pre-emergence, or in the fall. Refer to the **Crop-specific Information** section for specific application instructions (timings, rates, restrictions, and precautions) by crop.

Pre-plant Surface Application. Apply FortiTRI alone or in tank mix within 30 days of planting. If weeds are present at the time of application, use additional weed control methods, for example a tank mix with an appropriate post-emergence herbicide(s), to control emerged weeds. Burndown control of emerged grass weeds or additional broadleaf weeds not listed on the label requires a tank mix with another herbicide.

Pre-plant Incorporated (PPI) Application. Incorporate FortiTRI into the upper (1 to 2 inches) soil surface within 14 days of planting. Deeper incorporation may increase the potential for crop injury and also may result in reduced weed control. Use appropriate equipment for uniform shallow incorporation, including a field cultivator, harrow, rolling cultivator, or finishing disc.

Pre-emergence Surface Application. After planting and before crop emergence, apply a uniform broadcast treatment to the soil surface. Apply FortiTRI only to a uniform seedbed which is firm and free of clods, cracks, excess trash (previous crop residue), and weed growth. If weeds are present, apply FortiTRI in a tank mix with an appropriate post-emergence herbicide, for example a glyphosate-containing product. Burndown control of emerged grass weeds or additional broadleaf weeds not listed on the label requires a tank mix with another herbicide.

Fall/Winter Application for Controlling Weeds Germinating in the Fall, or Winter Weeds. FortiTRI may be broadcast surface applied in the fall after crop harvest. **DO NOT** apply to frozen or snow-covered soil. Tillage operations may be conducted before or after applying FortiTRI. If tillage is used following an application, tillage must be shallow (no more than 2 inches deep) to uniformly incorporate the herbicide into the upper soil surface.

Application Methods and Equipment

FortiTRI may be applied by aerial or ground application or by chemigation application via sprinkler irrigation.

Thorough spray coverage is required for optimum weed control and can be improved with proper adjuvant, nozzle, and spray volume selection. Use and configure application equipment to provide an adequate spray volume, an accurate and uniform distribution of spray droplets over the treated area, and to avoid spray drift to non-target areas. Adjust equipment to maintain continuous agitation during spraying with good mechanical or bypass agitation. Avoid overlaps that increase rates above the use rates specified in this label.

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

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

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

Mandatory Spray Drift Management

Aerial Applications
- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium to ultra-coarse spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

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

Buffer Restrictions

Aerial Applications
To avoid potential adverse effects to non-target areas, applicators **must maintain a 120-foot buffer** between the application area and the **closest downwind edge** of non-target terrestrial habitats (including grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas, shrub lands, and crop lands).

Ground Applications
To avoid potential adverse effects to non-target areas, applicators **must maintain a 60-foot buffer** between the application area and the **closest downwind edge** of non-target terrestrial habitats (including grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas, shrub lands, and crop lands).

Spray Drift Advisories

The applicator is responsible for avoiding off-site spray drift. Be aware of nearby non-target sites and environmental conditions.

Importance of Droplet Size
An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom
Volume. Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.

Pressure. Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.

Spray Nozzle. Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft Adjust Nozzles
Follow nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles must be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

Boom Height – Ground Boom
Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Release Height – Aircraft
Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

Shielded Sprayers
Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

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

Temperature Inversion
Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

Wind
Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.**

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Chemigation Application via Sprinkler Irrigation Systems

FortiTRI may be applied as a chemigation treatment through sprinkler irrigation systems. Apply this product **ONLY** through a sprinkler irrigation system of the following type: center pivot, end tow, hand move, lateral move, side (wheel) roll, or solid set. **DO NOT apply this product through any other type of sprinkler irrigation system.** Application may be made alone or in tank mixes with other herbicides on this label registered for use in specified sprinkler irrigation systems. Application must be made within specific crop stage timings and product use rates given in the container directions for use label.

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

Proper calibration is the responsibility of the applicator. The system must be calibrated (with water only) to ensure the amount of FortiTRI applied corresponds to the specified rate. Apply FortiTRI in volume minimums of 0.33 to 0.67 inches of water using the lower volume for coarse-texture soils and the higher volume for fine-texture soils. Applications made in high volumes of water (more than 1 inch) may result in reduced weed control.

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

Restrictions for chemigation:
1. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
2. **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
3. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments if the need arises.
4. Tail water (runoff water) from chemigation that contains FortiTRI must be recirculated and/or contained in the field in a cistern or holding reservoir from the initial application and/or used only on adjacent, approved crops for which FortiTRI is registered for this type of application.
5. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. It must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
6. The sprinkler chemigation system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum-relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow. In addition, systems must use a metering pump, like a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. The sprinkler chemigation system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
8. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems:

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system may be discharged into a reservoir tank before pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. All chemigation systems connected to public water systems must also follow restrictions listed in the preceding section.

Ground Application (dry bulk fertilizer)

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

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

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

Generally, fertilizer application rates of at least 200 lbs to 700 lbs per acre of herbicide and fertilizer blend provide adequate distribution or coverage for FortiTRI across the soil surface. Apply uniformly to the soil to prevent possible crop injury and offer satisfactory weed control. Impregnated fertilizer spread at 1/2 rate and overlapped for a full rate offer a more uniform distribution. Use shallow (less than 2 inches) incorporation for improved weed control. Deeper incorporation dilutes the herbicide layer near the soil surface and may result in unsatisfactory weed control.

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

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

Cleaning Spray Equipment

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

Additives

For optimum burndown activity with FortiTRI, an adjuvant system must be used that includes the following:

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

[1] MSO-based adjuvant **MUST** contain at least 60% methylated seed oil. Poor performance may occur with adjuvants containing less than 60% methylated seed oil.
[2] **DO NOT** use less than 1 pint/A of MSO with low-volume (less than 12.5 gallons/A) aerial or ground applications.

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

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

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

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

Tank Mixing Information

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the mixtures are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and 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.

FortiTRI may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with other herbicide products registered for use in any labeled crop found in this label for a broader spectrum of residual weed control and/or control of emerged weeds. Refer to the tank mix product labels to confirm that the respective tank mix products are registered for use on the labeled crop. Read and follow tank mix product labels for application instructions, use restrictions and precautions, and rotational cropping guidance.

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

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

Ammonium thiosulfate (ATS): Loveland Products, Inc. recommends using a compatibility agent when tank mixing ammonium thiosulfate fertilizers with FortiTRI or FortiTRI tank mixtures.

Mixing Order

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

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

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

Use Restrictions

- Maximum use rate **–** Refer to **Crop-specific Information** section for the maximum application use rates of FortiTRI in each crop.
- If additional saflufenacil, dimethenamid-P, or pyroxasulfone are applied from other product sources, refer to the **Crop-specific Restrictions** section for each crop use for the maximum cumulative amount per year for each active ingredient.
- **DO NOT** apply FortiTRI after crop emergence because severe crop injury will occur.
- **DO NOT** contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- **FortiTRI is not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York State.**

Crop Rotation Intervals

- Use **Table 5** to determine the proper interval between FortiTRI application and the planting of rotational crop.

Table 5. Rotational Crop Planting Intervals for FortiTRI Herbicide

	FortiTRI Use Rate (fl ozs/A)						
	5.5	**8.5**	**11**	**13.5**	**17**	**21**	**> 21 to 28**
	Rotational Crop Interval (Months after application)[1]						
Alfalfa	4	6	9	9	10	10	10
Beans (edible)[2]	4	6	9	9	11	11	11
Canola (rapeseed)	4	6	9	12	12	12	15
Chickpea	0	0	0	1	2	4	6
Corn, field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corn, sweet	0.5	1	1	2	2	3	4

Cont'd.

TABLE 5. ROTATIONAL CROP PLANTING INTERVALS FOR FORTITRI HERBICIDE CONT'D.							
	FortiTRI Use Rate (fl ozs/A)						
	5.5	**8.5**	**11**	**13.5**	**17**	**21**	**> 21 to 28**
	Rotational Crop Interval (Months after application)[1]						
Cotton	1.5	2	3	4	4	6	6
Fruit and nut trees	6	9	12	18	18	18	24
Grass (forage, seed) establishment	6	6	12	12	18	18	18
Lentil	4	4	4	4	4	4	6
Peas (dry field)	4	4	4	4	4	4	6
Peas (edible)	4	4	6	6	9	9	11
Peanut	4	5	5	6	6	7	8
Potato	4	5	5	6	6	7	8
Rice	4	5	6	8	10	11	12
Small grains[3] (other than wheat)	4	4	6	11	11	11	11
Sorghum (grain)	4	4	4	6	6	6	10
Soybean[4]	0 to 1	0.5 to 1	1 to 1.5	1 to 1.5	2 to 3	4	6
Sugarbeet	4	5	6	9	12	12	15
Sugarcane	4	4	4	5	6	6	8
Sunflower	4	4	5	5	6	7	9
Wheat	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Cover crops (winter, spring)[5]	4	4	4	4	4	4	6
Other crops	4	6	8	12	18	18	18

[1] **DO NOT** include time when the soil is frozen.
[2] Edible bean refers to black-eyed pea, crowder pea, cowpea, and southern pea. Use the **Other Crops** rotational crop planting interval for beans not specifically listed in this table.
[3] Small grains (barley, oats, pearl millet, proso millet, rye, triticale)
[4] The planting interval for these crops and rates is further defined in the respective **Crop-specific Information** section of this label. Use the longer interval within listed ranges for indicated crops grown on coarse-texture soils with organic matter less than 2.0%.
[5] **Cover crops (winter, spring)** may be planted after application of FortiTRI, either inter-seeded into the current crop before harvest or after harvest of the current crop. Depending on the sensitivity of the sown cover crop to FortiTRI, stand establishment may be reduced. If cover crops are sown for conservation purposes less than 4 months after FortiTRI application, **DO NOT** harvest as a food or feed crop, and **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze cover crops.

Emergency Replanting Intervals

- Field corn, popcorn, and sweet corn (according to application rates in **Crop-specific Information**) may be replanted immediately after crop failure (because of environmental factors, including drought, frost, hail, etc.).
- Determine the rotational crop interval for tank mix products and follow the most restrictive interval of all products applied.

Crop-specific Information

Read product information, mixing, application, weeds controlled, and adjuvant instructions in preceding sections of the label.

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

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

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

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

Application Rate

Apply FortiTRI in field corn and popcorn at the residual rates provided in **Table 6**, and in processing sweet corn at residual rates in **Table 7**.

Table 6. Residual Pre-emergence Rates of FortiTRI in Field Corn and Popcorn	
Soil Texture[2]	**Rate**[1] **by Soil Texture** (fl ozs/A)
Coarse	11 to 13.5
Medium	11 to 17
Fine	11 to 21

[1] The length of residual weed control provided by FortiTRI is dependent on the soil, environmental conditions, and rate applied. Apply a higher rate within the range listed by soil texture for longer residual control and/or higher weed infestations, or apply a lower rate within the range listed by soil texture for the residual component (i.e., pre-plant or pre-emergence application) of a planned sequential (two-pass) weed control program.
[2] Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil texture groups.

Table 7. Residual Pre-emergence Rates of FortiTRI in Processing Sweet Corn	
Soil Texture[1]	**Rate by Soil Texture** (fl ozs/A)
Coarse	11 (**DO NOT** apply on coarse soils with ≤ 3%organic matter)
Medium	11
Fine	11

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

Application Timing

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

FortiTRI Herbicide may be broadcast surface applied in the fall to control weeds in conventional, minimum tillage, or no-till corn production systems planted the following spring. Apply from 21 to 28 fluid ounces of FortiTRI per acre to medium-texture and fine-texture soils with more than 2.5% organic matter. Fall applications must be made after October 1.

Broadcast surface apply FortiTRI in the fall after crop harvest when soil temperatures at the 4-inch depth are sustained at less than 55ºF and before the ground freezes. Tillage operations may be conducted before or after applying FortiTRI. When following an application, tillage must be no more than 2-inches to 3-inches deep to uniformly incorporate the herbicide into the upper soil surface. When a sequential application program (fall application followed by spring application of FortiTRI) is used, the maximum combined rate of FortiTRI that may be applied is 28 fluid ounces per acre per year.

Early Pre-plant Surface Application (within 15 to 30 days of planting)

Use application rates in **Table 6** when making early preplant surface applications, using the highest application rate for a given soil texture. Early preplant surface applications are not advised on coarse soils, in areas where average annual rainfall (or rainfall plus irrigation) typically exceeds 40 inches, or for popcorn or processing sweet corn.

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

Pre-plant Surface and Pre-plant Incorporated Application (within 14 days of planting)

Apply FortiTRI at use rates specified in **Table 6** and **Table 7** as a broadcast spray to the soil surface or incorporated before planting on all soil types.

Pre-emergence Surface Application

Apply FortiTRI at use rates specified in **Table 6** and **Table 7** as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence. FortiTRI must be applied before crop emergence or injury will occur.

Burndown plus Residual Weed Control

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

Residual pre-emergence application rates of FortiTRI can follow a fall or early pre-plant burndown application of Sharpen® Herbicide. However, **DO NOT** apply more than the annual maximum cumulative amount per acre of saflufenacil from all product sources. A minimum of 14 days is required between FortiTRI and Sharpen applications.

Burndown Weed Control Only

If limited or no residual broadleaf weed control is desired, FortiTRI can be applied at 5.5 fl ozs/A (all soil types) with an adjuvant system any time before corn emergence for burndown of broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 2**. A burndown application of FortiTRI can be followed by residual rates of FortiTRI **(Table 6)** or Sharpen. Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days. However, **DO NOT** apply more than the annual maximum cumulative amount per acre of saflufenacil from all product sources.

Enhanced Burndown in Seed Corn. Apply FortiTRI pre-plant surface or pre-emergence at 5.5 to 11 fl ozs/A with an adjuvant system for enhanced burndown broadleaf weed control in seed corn before crop emergence. **DO NOT** apply more than 5.5 fl ozs/A on coarse soils. A sequential application of FortiTRI may be made with a minimum of 30 days between applications. **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 21 fl ozs/A of FortiTRI per year in seed corn.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply FortiTRI after corn emergence or severe crop injury will occur.
- **DO NOT** apply FortiTRI where an at-planting application of an organophosphate or carbamate insecticide(s) is planned and/or has occurred because severe injury may result. FortiTRI may be applied with all other classes of at-planting insecticides including neonicotinoids and pyrethroids.
  EXCEPTION: FortiTRI may be applied when **Aztec® 2.1% Granular Insecticide, Aztec® 4.67 G Granular Insecticide**, or **SmartChoice™ 5G Granular Insecticide** is applied at planting as a band, T-band, or in furrow.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 28 fl ozs/A of FortiTRI per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 2
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.
- If additional saflufenacil is applied from other product sources, **DO NOT** apply more than the following maximum cumulative amount of saflufenacil per year in corn: 0.134 lb ai/A on all soils.
- If additional dimethenamid-P is applied from other product sources, **DO NOT** apply more than the following maximum cumulative amount of dimethenamid-P per year in corn: 1.125 lbs ai/A on all soils.
- If additional pyroxasulfone is applied from other product sources, **DO NOT** apply more than the following maximum cumulative amounts of pyroxasulfone per year in corn: 0.146 lb ai/A on coarse soils, 0.159 lb ai/A on medium soils, and 0.213 lb ai/A on fine soils.
- **DO NOT** harvest sweet corn ears for human consumption less than 37 days after application of FortiTRI Herbicide.
- Corn, popcorn, or sweet corn forage and silage must not be harvested, fed, or grazed sooner than 80 days after application.
- There is no required (pre-harvest) interval between a pre-plant surface, pre-plant incorporated, or pre-emergence application of FortiTRI and the harvest of field corn grain, popcorn, and seed corn. Corn forage, stover, and sweet corn cannery waste may be fed to livestock after harvest.

Crop-specific Precautions

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT, read the entire Directions for Use and the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability. By buying or using this product, the buyer or user accepts the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which no employee or agent of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. or the seller is authorized to vary in any way.

Follow the Directions for Use of this product carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop or other plant injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result from such risks as weather or crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically identified in this product's label, or use of this product contrary to the label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. and the seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the buyer or user of this product assumes all such inherent risks.

Subject to the foregoing inherent risks, LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use when the product is used in strict accordance with such Directions for Use under normal conditions of use. EXCEPT AS WARRANTED IN THIS LABEL AND TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THIS PRODUCT IS SOLD "AS IS," AND LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE.

IN THE UNLIKELY EVENT THAT BUYER OR USER BELIEVES THAT LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. HAS BREACHED A WARRANTY CONTAINED IN THIS LABEL AND TO THE EXTENT REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER OR USER MUST SEND WRITTEN NOTICE OF ITS CLAIM TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS: LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC., ATTENTION: LAW DEPARTMENT, P.O. BOX 1286, GREELEY, CO 80632-1286.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE BUYER'S OR USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY FOR ANY INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE HANDLING OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO CLAIMS OF BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHER TORTS, SHALL BE LIMITED TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING, AT THE ELECTION OF LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. OR THE SELLER: DIRECT DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. AND THE SELLER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO THE BUYER OR USER OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES, OR DAMAGES IN THE NATURE OF A PENALTY.

Sharpen is a registered trademark of BASF. (saflufenacil, EPA Reg. No. 7969-278)
Aztec is a registered trademark of Bayer. (tebupirimphos + cyfluthrin, EPA Reg. Nos. 5481-9030 and 5481-9028)
SmartChoice is a trademark of AMVAC Chemical Corporation. (chlorethoxyfos + bifenthrin, EPA Reg. No. 5481-561)

NVA 2019-04-621-0137

Manufactured for:
LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC.
P.O. BOX 1286
GREELEY, COLORADO 80632-1286

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HERBICIDE

SAFLUFENACIL | GROUP 14 HERBICIDE

DIMETHENAMID-P | GROUP 15 HERBICIDE

PYROXASULFONE | GROUP 15 HERBICIDE

PEEL FILM HERE

FORTITRI

Herbicide

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

Active Ingredients*:

saflufenacil: N'-[2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-(3-methyl-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)-3,6-dihydro-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl)benzoyl]-N-isopropyl-N-methylsulfamide 5.41%

dimethenamid-P: (S)-(2-chloro-N-[(1-methyl-2-methoxy)ethyl]-N-(2,4-dimethyl-thien-3-yl)-acetamide) 31.53%

pyroxasulfone: 3-[[[5-(difluoromethoxy)-1-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl]methyl]sulfonyl]-4,5-dihydro-5,5-dimethylisoxazole 4.50%

Other Ingredients: 58.56%

Total: 100.00%

*Contains 0.50 pound of saflufenacil, 2.92 pounds of dimethenamid-P, and 0.41 pound of pyroxasulfone per gallon formulated as a suspo-emulsion concentrate.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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

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

FIRST AID

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **If swallowed:** Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. **DO NOT** give anything to an unconscious person. **If on skin:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **If inhaled:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact **1-844-685-9173** for emergency medical treatment information.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

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

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

See attached booklet for complete container handling directions including triple rinsing and pressure rinsing instructions.

EPA REG. NO.: 7969-457-34704

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MANUFACTURED FOR:
LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC.®, P.O. BOX 1286, GREELEY, COLORADO 80632-1286

EPA EST. NO.: 5905-IA-001

NET CONTENTS: 2.5 GAL (9.46 L)

Loveland PRODUCTS.