



Rezilon[®]

INDAZIFLAM GROUP 29 HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Indaziflam (CAS No: 730979-19-8) 19.05%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 80.95%

TOTAL 100.00%

EPA Reg. No. 432-1610

Contains 1.67 pounds of indaziflam per gallon

Net Contents

32 Fl. Oz.

86751275

86279134B 200615AV2

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

For MEDICAL and TRANSPORTATION
Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day
1-800-334-7577 For PRODUCT USE
Information Call 1-800-331-2867

See Back Panel for First Aid Instructions and
Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements
and Directions for Use.

Suspension Concentrate

Preemergence Herbicide for the Control of Annual Grass and Broadleaf Weeds in Established Bermudagrass, Bahiagrass, and Other Warm-season Perennial Grass Pastures and Hayfields, around Farm Buildings, Non-irrigation Ditch Banks, Fire Breaks, including any of these sites that are grazed or cut for hay, and fencerows that cross or adjoin these sites.

FIRST AID

**If
swallowed:**

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

For MEDICAL Emergencies Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- shoes plus socks.
- Chemical resistant gloves made of banier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrite rubber, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride or Viton.

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and plants. DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean watermark. DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of rinsate or washwater. This product may impact water through spray drift or runoff. Follow directions for use to avoid spray drift and runoff. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential of this product entering water from rainfall runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

Ground Water Advisory: This pesticide has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory: This pesticide may impact water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a

high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Read the entire label before using this product

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.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING

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 intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

(continued)

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS *(continued)*

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- shoes plus socks.
- Chemical resistant gloves made of banier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrite rubber, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride or Viton.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Rezilon® is a selective, preemergence, alkylazine herbicide that provides residual control of many annual grass and broadleaf weeds in established bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*) and bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum*) pastures that are grazed or grown for hay. Rezilon may also be used to manage vegetation on fence rows, around farm buildings, non-irrigation ditch banks, and fire breaks. When applied according to label directions, there are no restrictions for animals grazing a site treated with Rezilon.

Established warm season (C4) perennial grasses such as bermudagrass and bahiagrass have excellent tolerance to Rezilon. Other warm-season perennial grasses may be treated with Rezilon provided the user has experience indicating acceptable tolerance. Without prior experience, it is advised that a small area be tested for tolerance before large-scale applications are made. The user accepts all responsibility for the injury to warm-season perennial grasses not listed on this label.

Rezilon controls weeds by reducing the emergence of seedlings through inhibition of cellulose biosynthesis (CB Inhibitor). Rezilon is a preemergence herbicide and must reach the soil surface through rainfall or irrigation to provide control of germinating seedlings. For most effective control, the treated site should receive adequate

irrigation or an activating rainfall (0.25-0.5 inches) within three weeks following application. If there is significant vegetation or debris on the soil surface or if droughty conditions exist, higher amounts of irrigation or rainfall may be needed to activate the herbicide. For optimum weed control in warm season grasses, applications should be made soon, or during dormancy, after harvest to minimize canopy interception. Necrosis or yellowing may also be observed if the herbicide is applied to herbaceous tissue such as leaves and green stems of susceptible plants.

Rezilon has minimal postemergence activity and generally does not control weeds that are emerged at the time of application. Cimarron® Plus Herbicide (containing metsulfuron-methyl and chlorsulfuron, EPA Reg. No. 432-1572), Pastora® Herbicide (containing metsulfuron-methyl and nicosulfuron, EPA Reg. No. 432-1567) or other approved herbicides may be mixed with Rezilon to control existing weeds at the time of application. Rezilon does not control weeds arising from perennial reproductive structures, such as tubers or rhizomes, or woody vegetation.

Rezilon can be applied to sites that contain areas of casual water of a temporary nature as a result of surface water collecting in equipment wheel ruts or in other depressions that occur naturally or are created by management activities.

APPLICATION in the STATE OF FLORIDA

Rezilon may ONLY be used in the following counties in Florida: Alachua, Baker, Bay, Bradford, Calhoun, Citrus, Clay, Columbia, Dixie, Duval, Escambia, Flagler, Franklin, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Gulf, Hamilton, Hernando, Hillsborough, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lake, Leon, Levy, Liberty, Madison, Marion, Nassau, Okaloosa, Pasco, Putnam, Santa Rosa, St. Johns, Sumter, Suwannee, Taylor, Union, Volusia, Wakulla, Walton, Washington.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT apply directly to water or to soil where standing water is present except as specified on this label.
- DO NOT apply spray solution directly to or allow spray drift to reach surface water bodies including ponds, lakes, rivers, or streams.
- DO NOT allow spray drift or runoff to reach irrigation ditches.
- DO NOT exceed 5 fl oz per acre (0.065 lb indaziflam/A) of Rezilon in a single application.
- DO NOT exceed 6 fl oz per acre (0.078 lb indaziflam/A) of Rezilon in a 12-month period.
- DO NOT harvest hay within 40 days of any single application of Rezilon that exceeds 3 fl oz/A (0.04 lb indaziflam/A).
- DO NOT make more than two applications in a 12-month period. Allow 60 days between applications.
- DO NOT apply to pastures or hayfields that have not been established for at least one growing season. Fields are considered established when they have complete canopy closure and stolons have rooted down. Application to areas with marginal or thin stands of desirable grass may slow the spread or filling-in of pasture stands.
- DO NOT overseed cool season grasses (e.g. Italian ryegrass, wheat, etc.) for winter grazing for a period of at least 18 months after the last application of Rezilon. Grasses planted for winter grazing may not emerge and may be adversely affected by prior Rezilon applications. A field bioassay should be conducted to determine if the Rezilon level remaining in the soil will adversely affect establishment of the species used for winter grazing after the 18-month period (see bioassay instructions in Rotational Crop Restriction section, below).
- DO NOT apply Rezilon through an irrigation or chemigation system.
- DO NOT apply or otherwise permit this product or sprays containing this product to come into contact with any non-target crops or desirable plants.

- DO NOT apply to water-saturated soil, frozen or snow-covered ground.
- DO NOT apply Rezilon when powdery dry or light soils are prevalent in the area to be treated. Treatment of powdery dry soil or light soils, when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment, may result in movement of Rezilon, through wind, to areas where susceptible crops or other desirable vegetation are growing and potentially result in off-target injury. Injury to crops or desirable vegetation may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops or land containing desirable vegetation.
- DO NOT use on residential or commercial lawns, golf courses, sod farms, nurseries, greenhouses or production and landscape ornamentals.
- DO NOT use on any other crop used for food, feed or fiber, unless permitted on this label.
- DO NOT use harvested hay for mulch unless the treated site has received sufficient rainfall or irrigation to move Rezilon off of the treated foliage and into the soil or at least 40 days after an application of Rezilon. If the site does not receive adequate rainfall or irrigation herbicide remaining on the treated foliage may injure sensitive plants.
- DO NOT export hay from treated areas to countries that DO NOT have established maximum residue levels (MRLs) for indaziflam treated hay.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Rezilon is not intended for use on intensively managed cool season (C3) grass pastures or hayfields with species such as timothy (*Phleum pratense*), fescues (*Festuca* species), bluegrasses (*Poa* spp.) and perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*). Some cool season grass species may be injured or killed by Rezilon.
- Applications made to areas where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops.

- Heavy grazing or cutting hay soon after application and before sufficient rainfall to move the herbicide to the soil, will reduce the effective rate and distribution of Rezilon on the soil surface and may reduce weed control.
- Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and off-site movement of Rezilon.
- Applications should be made only when there is little or no risk of spray drift or movement of applied product into sensitive areas. Sensitive areas are defined as bodies of water (ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams), habitats of endangered species and non-labeled agricultural crop areas. Refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label for more details.
- Applications made to fields with extremely sandy soils (greater than 85% sand) and low organic matter (less than 1%), particularly if made during spring transitions, may reduce forage production of desirable grasses and prolong the time needed for canopy closure.
- Applications should be made soon after a harvest. This reduces the chance of a harvest removing Rezilon before it is moved to the soil surface, which will decrease weed control. If sprayed close to harvest and sufficient rainfall has not occurred, hay should not be removed and used as mulch or fed to animals whose raw manure may be used in gardens as some Rezilon may remain and impact desirable plants.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Rezilon should be applied several weeks prior to expected weed germination. Application timing will be determined by the target weed species. Properly calibrate spray equipment according to the manufacturer's directions and check periodically to be certain that the equipment is working properly prior to each use. Uniform application is essential for satisfactory weed control. Avoid significant overlaps from adjacent spray swaths. Shut off spray

booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid excessive application rates and potential crop injury.

WEED CONTROL IN FIELDS FOR HAY PRODUCTION

For optimum weed control, Rezilon should be applied within several days after a harvest to reduce canopy interference and maximize soil coverage.

GROUND APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Use a minimum spray volume of 15 gallons per acre. For optimum performance with ground equipment, use a boomed spray system with flat fan nozzles set at the appropriate height and properly calibrated according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Boomless spray systems may not provide uniform coverage across the spray swath and may result in reduced performance.

The use of a hand-held or backpack sprayer is allowed, especially when treating smaller areas. The water volume and use rates are the same on a given area as if treating with a much larger boom sprayer.

AERIAL USE DIRECTIONS

For aerial application, use a minimum of 5 gallons of spray volume per acre. Higher spray volumes may be required to achieve acceptable levels of weed control. To avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications onto agricultural crop fields, the distance of the outer-most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information. See the SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section for more details on ground and aerial applications.

APPLICATION TIMING(S)

Apply Rezilon prior to weed seed germination. For maximum weed control, the herbicide needs to reach the soil surface and be activated by rainfall or irrigation. Apply Rezilon:

- 1) In the late winter/early spring (dormant season) for control of early germinating summer annual weeds.
- 2) Immediately after a harvest and prior to foliage regrowth for mid- or late-season summer annual weeds that have not germinated.
- 3) In late summer to fall, before winter weeds germinate and after a harvest, for control of winter annual weeds.

Timing of application is determined by precipitation expectation and weed targets. Apply during periods when sufficient precipitation to activate the herbicide is expected prior to target weed germination, but avoid application if heavy rain is expected which can move treated soil into areas with crops or desirable vegetation. Rezilon has minimal postemergence activity and generally does not control weeds that have emerged. A labeled postemergence herbicide may be mixed with Rezilon to control existing weeds. Refer to "Tank Mix Combinations" section for specific tank mix instructions.

For late fall applications, apply Rezilon prior to when the ground freezes.

APPLICATION USE RATES

The desired rate of Rezilon depends on the residual weed activity required and restrictions on the maximum amount of Rezilon that can be applied per season. Apply Rezilon at 3-5 fl oz (0.04 - 0.065 lbs indaziflam) per acre in a single application. For extended residual activity, apply 3 fl oz/A of Rezilon in early-season followed by 3 fl oz/A mid- to late-season, but DO NOT exceed 6 fl oz (0.078 lbs indaziflam) per acre of Rezilon in a 12-month period with sequential applications. When Rezilon is applied at a rate greater than 3 fl oz/A, hay may not be har-

vested until 40 days after the application. There are no grazing restrictions following the application of Rezilon. Factors including soil type, rainfall, and the amount of vegetation or surface debris at the time of treatment may affect weed control. Lower rates of Rezilon may be effective for sandy soils, whereas organic soils may require higher rates. If the herbicide is not activated by rainfall prior to weed germination, control will be reduced.

FENCELINE AND SPOT APPLICATIONS:

The use of hand-held, backpack, or ATV/UTV-mounted spray equipment is recommended when treating smaller areas e.g. along fence rows, around farm buildings, etc. The water volume and use rates are the same on a given area as if treating with a much larger boom sprayer. Consider the following table for mixing and treatment area coverage.

Mix Volume Size (gallons)	Rezilon to Add to Tank (fluid ounces)	Area to Cover* (acres)	Area of Fence Row to Treat* (mile of fence x 1 ft wide)
5	2.5	½	4.1
10	5	1	8.3
15	7.5	1.5	12.4
25	12.5	2.5	20.6

*Include a selective tank mix partner (such as Cimarron® Plus Herbicide; containing metsulfuron-methyl and chlorsulfuron, EPA Reg. No. 432-1572 or Pastora® Herbicide; containing metsulfuron-methyl and nicosulfuron, EPA Reg No. 432-1567) to manage other undesirable emerged weeds at the time of application. A non-selective herbicide tank mix partner (such as glyphosate) may be included to manage all herbaceous vegetation in the treatment area. See TANK MIX COMBINATIONS section for more information.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Ensure application equipment is clean before using to apply Rezilon. Fill the spray tank with 1/2 of the required volume of water prior to the addition of Rezilon. Begin spray equipment's agitation system. Add the proper amount of Rezilon to the tank first, and then add the rest of the water. Maintain sufficient agitation to ensure an adequate spray mixture during application. If Rezilon is to be applied in a tank mixture with other pesticides, add the appropriate amounts of the tank mix partners in the following order: (a) products in water-soluble packaging (WSP), (b) wettable powders (WP), (c) wettable granules (WG) or other dry flowables, (d) fertilizers, (e) **Rezilon**, (f) other aqueous suspension concentrates (SC), (g) soluble liquids (such as glyphosate formulations), (h) emulsifiable concentrates and other organic-solvent based formulations, (i) and adjuvants. Continue to fill the tank with water to the desired volume while agitating. **Maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure a uniform spray mixture.**

Resuspending Rezilon in Spray Solution: Like other suspension concentrates (SC), Rezilon will settle if left standing without agitation. Re-agitate the spray solution thoroughly before application.

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS

Follow all use restrictions on this label and for all tank mix partners. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. 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.

Apply mixtures so that the spray solution covers the area to be treated in a uniform manner. If uniform coverage

is not achieved, performance may not be satisfactory.

A tank mixture of Rezilon and a non-selective herbicide such as glyphosate (Ranger Pro[®], EPA Reg. No. 524-517; Roundup Pro[®] Concentrate, EPA Reg. No. 524-529; Roundup PROMAX[®]; EPA Reg. No. 524-579) will control existing undesirable vegetation in bermudagrass and bahiagrass pastures and hayfields during the dormant-season. This tank mixture will provide pre- and postemergence control of susceptible species listed on the respective labels. Carefully scout the desirable grasses to ensure they are fully dormant at the time of application or significant crop injury may occur due to glyphosate

For control of emerged weeds at the time of application, Rezilon may be tank mixed with, but not limited to, (Cimarron[®] Plus; containing metsulfuron-methyl and chlorsulfuron, EPA Reg. No. 432-1572 or Pastora[®] Herbicide; containing metsulfuron-methyl and nicosulfuron, EPA Reg No. 432-1567), or other products labeled for the targeted use site. See **COMPATIBILITY TESTING WITH OTHER PESTICIDES** section to ensure compatibility of tank mix partners prior to mixing.

Rezilon may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides registered for the targeted use site. See **COMPATIBILITY TESTING WITH OTHER PESTICIDES** section to ensure compatibility of tank mix partners prior to mixing.

COMPATIBILITY TESTING WITH OTHER PESTICIDES

A compatibility test must be conducted with any potential tank mix partner with Rezilon. Using a clear container, conduct the test as described below:

Fill the container three-quarters full with water.

1. Add the appropriate amount of tank mix partner in the following order: (a) wettable powders (b) dry flow-

- ables (c) fertilizers, (d) **Rezilon** (e) aqueous suspensions, (f) soluble liquids, (g) emulsifiable concentrates, and (h) adjuvants. Shake or gently stir after each addition to mix thoroughly.
2. After adding all ingredients, let the mixture stand for 15 minutes and look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, and heavy oily film or other signs of incompatibility.
 3. If the compatibility test shows signs of incompatibility, DO NOT tank mix the product tested with Rezilon.

Weeds Controlled by Rezilon	
Broadleaf Weeds Controlled	
American black nightshade	<i>Solanum americanum</i>
Bittercress	<i>Cardamine</i> spp.
Canada thistle, common (from seed)	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Clover, white	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Corn speedwell	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Cudweed, linear-leaf/purple	<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>

(continued)

Weeds Controlled by Rezilon *(continued)***Broadleaf Weeds Controlled**

Dalmation toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>
Dandelion, cat's ear	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>
Dandelion, common (from seed)	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dogfennel, seedling	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>
Doveweed	<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i>
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Hairy fleabane	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>
Hairy nightshade	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>
Horseweed/Marestail	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>
Knapweed, diffuse	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lawn burweed	<i>Soliva sessilis</i>
Little mallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
Long-stalk phyllanthus	<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i>

(continued)

Weeds Controlled by Rezilon *(continued)***Broadleaf Weeds Controlled**

Mullein, common	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Panicle willowweed	<i>Epilobium paniculatum</i>
Plantain, buckhorn	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Plantain, paleseed	<i>Plantago virginica</i>
Prostrate pigweed	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
Prostrate spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Redroot pigweed	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Redstem filaree/Storksbill	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Russian thistle	<i>Salsola tragus</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus olerachus</i>
Spotted catsear	<i>Hypochaeris radica</i>
Swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>

(continued)

Weeds Controlled by Rezilon *(continued)***Broadleaf Weeds Controlled**

Teasel, common	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
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Wild mustard	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
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Grasses and Sedges Controlled

Annual bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>
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Annual brome grass	<i>Bromus</i> spp.
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Barnyardgrass, common	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
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Bulbous bluegrass	<i>Poa bulbosa</i>
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Cheatgrass	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
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Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.
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Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
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Downy brome	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
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Foxtail brome	<i>Bromus rubens</i>
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Foxtail, giant*	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
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Foxtail, green*	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
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Weeds Controlled by Rezilon *(continued)***Grasses and Sedges Controlled**

Foxtail, knotroot (from seed)	<i>Setaria parviflora</i>
Foxtail, yellow*	<i>Setaria pumila</i>
Japanese stiltgrass	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>
Jointed goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Hairgrass, silver	<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>
Little barley	<i>Hordeum pusillum</i>
Medusahead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>
Mouse barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
Natal grass	<i>Melinis repens</i>
Rattail fescue	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>
Rice flatsedge	<i>Cyperus iria</i>
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Ryegrass, perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>

(continued)

Weeds Controlled by Rezilon *(continued)*

Grasses and Sedges Controlled

Sandbur**	<i>Cenchrus</i> spp.
Sedge, annual	<i>Cyperus</i> spp.
Sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa</i> spp.
Tufted lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis pectinacea</i>
Ventenata	<i>Ventenata dubia</i>

SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS

***Annual foxtail species:** annual foxtail species are easily confused with knotroot foxtail, a perennial species. Knotroot foxtail reproduces from seeds as well as rhizomes. Rezilon does not control knotroot foxtail emerging from these rhizomes. It is important to determine what species is present in order to implement the correct management strategy.

****Sandbur:** Sandbur can behave as a short-lived perennial plant, especially in mild winters. Rezilon will not control established sandbur plants. Control of established plants will require a postemergence herbicide applied under good growing conditions. For optimum preemergence control of sandbur germinating from seed, apply Rezilon at 3 fl oz/A (0.04 lb indaziflam/A) during the dormant season prior to seed germination (typically late-December through January) and apply a repeat application of 3 fl oz/A of Rezilon mid-season, imme-

diately after harvest (late-May through June). If sandbur plants have germinated before the second application, include Pastora® Herbicide (containing metsulfuron-methyl and chlor-sulfuron; 432-1567) as a tank-mix partner (see section on TANK MIX COMBINATIONS).

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS If planning to replant treated pastures/hayfields into other crops, follow the minimum plant back intervals in the table below.

Rotational Crops	Minimum Plant Back Interval* (Months After Rezilon Application)
Cereal Crops such as Wheat, Corn, Sorghum, and Barley	22
Root Crops such as Carrot, Radish, Potato, and Sugar Beet	22
Soybean**	22

*A field bioassay must be completed prior to planting any rotational crop. To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the species you plan to plant. The test strips should cross the entire area including knolls and low areas. Response to the field bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the species grown in the test strips. If no injury (such as poor germination, stunting, chlorosis, malformation, or necrosis) the species grown in the test strips may be planted.

**Soybeans may be rotated after 22 months provided that the forage and hay are not fed to livestock.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Rezilon is a Group 29 Herbicide (Cellulose Biosynthesis Inhibitor). There are no known instances of cross-

resistance between this product and other classes of herbicides, or sites of action. Performance of this product is not affected by the presence of biotypes resistant to glyphosate, triazines, ALS-inhibiting, growth regulator, or other herbicide sites of action.

A given weed population may contain or evolve resistance to a herbicide after repeated use. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed to mitigate or delay resistance. The following Integrated Weed Management Techniques are effective in reducing problems with herbicide resistant weed biotypes. It is best to use multiple practices to manage or delay resistance, as no single strategy is likely to be totally effective.

Follow the best management practices listed below to delay the evolution of herbicide resistant weeds.

- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
 - o Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds
 - o A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species
 - o Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this SOA (Site of Action) have been found in your region.

- If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions.
- Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective sites of actions for each target weed.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different site of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, if practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation and biological management practices.
- To the extent possible, DO NOT allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing sites of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most 'difficult to control' weeds in the field.
- DO NOT use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same site of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another site of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Bayer CropScience LP distributor or representative, or call 1-800-331-2867.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Spray equipment and weather affect spray drift. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator. The applicator is responsible for considering all factors when making application decisions. To reduce the potential for drift, equipment must be set to apply medium or coarser droplets (ASABE Standard 572.1). Follow the

nozzle manufacturer's directions on pressure, orientation, spray volume, and other factors in order to minimize drift and optimize coverage and weed control. For ground application, use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For aerial application, spray at the lowest height that safely permits uniform coverage of the soil and minimizes droplet evaporation. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Sensitive Areas

Sensitive areas are defined as bodies of water (ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams), wetlands, habitats of endangered species and non-labeled agricultural crop areas. Applicators must take all precautions necessary to keep spray drift from reaching sensitive areas.

Only apply this product when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Wind

Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing. Many factors influence spray drift potential including droplet size, equipment type, and local terrain. Drift potential increases if wind is in excess of 10 mph, gusty, or below 2 mph (due to inversion potential). Always make applications when there is some air movement to determine the direction and distance of possible spray drift. The applicator should be familiar with local conditions and how it may influence spray drift.

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.

Controlling Droplet Size

One effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that still provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets will reduce drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- **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 by producing larger droplets of a uniform size.
- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so 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.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles** - Follow nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

Drift Control Additive

Drift control additive may also be used with most spray equipment to reduce the potential for drift. When using a drift control additive, read and follow all directions on the additive label.

Shielded Sprayers

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles may also reduce spray drift. Verify that the shield does not interfere with uniform deposition of the spray to the target area.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in cool, dry place.

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

Container Handling: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" designation.

Rigid, Non-refillable containers small enough to shake (i.e., with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons)

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) 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

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

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 or reconditioning or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and Local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Rigid Non-refillable containers that are too large to shake (i.e., with capacities greater than 5 gallons or)

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 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. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and Local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled, or Turned Upside Down):

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration, and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour, or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Do not transport if container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at 1-800-334-7577, day or night.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, plant injury, other property damage, as well as other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of Bayer CropScience LP. Those factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY *(continued)*

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The Bayer logo, consisting of the word "Bayer" in a bold, sans-serif font.

INDAZIFLAM GROUP 29 HERBICIDE



Rezilon[®]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Indaziflam (CAS No: 730979-19-8) 19.05%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 80.95%

TOTAL 100.00%

EPA Reg. No. 432-1610

Contains 1.67 pounds of indaziflam per gallon

Net Contents

32 Fl. Oz.

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86279134B 200615AV2

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

For MEDICAL and TRANSPORTATION
Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day
1-800-334-7577 For PRODUCT USE
Information Call 1-800-331-2867

See Back Panel for First Aid Instructions
and Booklet for Complete Precautionary
Statements and Directions for Use.

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PULL HERE TO OPEN