

PYRAFLUFEN-ETHYL GROUP 14 HERBICIDE



VENUE[®]

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Pyraflufen-ethyl: Acetic acid, [2-chloro-5-[4-chloro-5-(difluoromethoxy)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]-4-fluorophenoxy]-, ethyl ester **2.0%**

OTHER INGREDIENTS: **98.0%**

TOTAL **100.0%**

Contains 0.17 lb pyraflufen-ethyl per gallon

(CB)

(E)

EPA Reg. No. 71711- 25

EPA Est. No. 70815-GA-002

39578-TX-1

superscript corresponds with lot number

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

See inside booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements, and Directions for Use

NET CONTENTS:
1 quart

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FIRST AID

If on skin or clothing

- 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.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For additional information on this pesticide product, including human health concerns and medical emergencies, call 1-800-348-5832. In case of fire or spills, information may be obtained by calling 1-800-424-9300.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves (including barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), and/or Viton™)

User Safety Requirements

Follow the 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

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- 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.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind or via runoff events. Use care when applying in areas adjacent to any body of water. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface

water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

For early entry into 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, wear:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks

NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. For other uses, including interiorscapes and other nonagricultural uses, **DO NOT** enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

USE INFORMATION

VENUE[®] Herbicide is a contact herbicide and requires thorough coverage for complete broadleaf weed control.

VENUE Herbicide must be tank mixed with another foliar active broadleaf herbicide for complete control of most broadleaf weeds.

DO NOT apply **VENUE** Herbicide through any type of irrigation system.

VENUE herbicide is rainfast one hour after application.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

Crop/Crop Group	Rotational/Plantback Intervals
Corn Cottonseed Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 20C) Hops Pome Fruit Group (Crop Group 11-10) Pomegranate Small Fruit Vine Climbing Subgroup Except Fuzzy Kiwifruit (Crop Group 13-07F) Soybean Stone Fruit Group (Crop Group 12-12) Tree Nut Group (Crop Group 14-12) Triticale; Wheat Tropical and Subtropical, Small Fruit, Edible Peel Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 23A) Tuberous and Corm Vegetable Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 1C)	0 days following application

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS *(continued)*

Crop/Crop Group	Rotational/Plantback Intervals
<p>Brassica (Cole) Leafy Vegetables (Crop Group 5)</p> <p>Bulb Vegetable Group (Crop Group 3)</p> <p>Cereal Grains Group (Crop Group 15) except corn, wheat, triticale; see 0-day plantback interval above</p> <p>Cucurbit Vegetables (Crop Group 9)</p> <p>Fruiting Vegetables (Crop Group 8) except cucurbits</p> <p>Leafy Vegetables (Crop Group 4) except brassica vegetables</p> <p>Legume Vegetables, Succulent or Dried (Crop Group 6) except soybean; see 0-day plantback interval above</p>	1 day following preplant burndown application

(continued)

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS *(continued)*

Crop/Crop Group	Rotational/Plantback Intervals
Oilseed Group (Crop Group 20) except Cottonseed Subgroup 20C; see 0-day plantback interval above Root and Tuber Vegetables (Crop Group 1) except Crop Subgroup 1C; see 0-day plantback interval above Sugarcane	1 day following preplant burndown application
All Other Rotational Crops	DO NOT plant for 30 days following the last application of VENUE Herbicide.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

The following broadleaf weed species can be controlled or suppressed up to 4 inches in height or less or rosettes of 3 inches in diameter or less. Tank mixtures of **VENUE** Herbicide with other labeled broadleaf herbicides may be needed for control of some weed species. Control may be reduced with weeds larger than 4 inches in height or 3 inches in diameter.

Alkaliweed*	Cotton, volunteer (conventional, GMO varieties)	Ladysthumb
Amaranth, Palmer*	Dandelion, common	Lambsquarters, common
Bedstraw	Dock, curly	Lettuce, prickly
Beggartick, hairy	Dollarweed	Mallow, common
Beggarweed, Florida	Eclipta	Malva spp.
Bindweed, field	Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	Marestail*
Buckwheat, wild	Fleabane*	Milkthistle
Canola	Geranium, Carolina	Morningglory species
Carpetweed	Henbit	Mustard, wild*
Celery, wild	Horsenettle*	Nettle, stinging
Chickweed	Kochia	Nightshade, black
Clover, white		Nightshade, silverleaf
Cocklebur		Panicle willowweed

WEEDS CONTROLLED *(continued)*

Pigweed, redroot	Ragweed, giant	Sunflower, common
Pigweed, smooth	Redmaid	Tansymustard,
Pineapple-weed	Rocket, London	Western
Poinsettia, wild	Sesbania, hemp	Thistle, Canada
Poison-ivy	Smartweed,	Thistle, Russian
Potato, volunteer	Pennsylvania	Toadflax, Dalmatian
Prickly sida (teaweed)	Smellmelon	Velvetleaf
Purslane, common	Sowthistle, annual	Virginia-creeper
Radish, wild	Spurge, leafy	Waterhemp, common
Ragweed, common		Waterhemp, tall
*suppression		

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

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

Proactively implement diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and application instructions is important to delay the selection for resistance. Scouting after a herbicide application is important because it can facilitate the early identification of weed shifts and/or weed resistance and thus provide direction on future weed management practices. One of the best ways to contain resistant populations is to implement measures to avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively. Cleaning equipment between sites and avoiding movement of plant material between sites will greatly aid in retarding the spread of resistant weed seed.

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

- Always apply **VENUE** Herbicide at a minimum of 0.7 fl oz (0.0009 lb active ingredient) formulated product per acre.

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

normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of noncontrolled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method (for example, hoeing or tillage). Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning (harvesting and tillage) equipment when moving between fields and planting clean seed.

- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- Report lack of performance to registrant or their representative.

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- A spreading patch of noncontrolled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Contact your local sales representative, certified crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA 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 mechanisms of actions for each target weed.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT DIRECTIONS

Aerial Applications

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a fine or coarser spray (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan for airplanes or 90% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ 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.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

- For all applications, applicators are required to use fine or coarser spray quality (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground Applications

- Applicators are required to use fine or coarser spray quality (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NONTARGET 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 manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. To reduce fine droplets, orient nozzles 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 should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Release Height - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aurally to crops, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft 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 Inversions

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 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.

Boomless Ground Applications

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

TANK MIXTURES

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 application instructions on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive application instructions and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

VENUE Herbicide may be applied as a tankmix or in sequential application with other herbicide, fungicide, or insecticide products. Weather, crop conditions, or the presence of certain weeds, crop damaging insects, or diseases will indicate the inclusion of other pesticides in the application.

Note: Test compatibility of **VENUE** Herbicide in any tankmix combination before use. To determine the physical compatibility with other products, use a jar test, as described below:

Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powders and water-dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

Read and follow all label directions for each tankmix product. Always use in accordance with the most restrictive of label precautions and limitations.

MIXING DIRECTIONS

VENUE Herbicide Alone: Fill spray tank with $\frac{3}{4}$ of the amount of water needed for the intended application, and then turn on agitation. Pour the specified amount of product on the surface of the water in the spray tank. Add the remaining water volume to the

spray tank with agitation running. Keep agitation running during filling and spraying operations. If spraying must be stopped before emptying the sprayer, resume agitation before spraying the remainder of the load. Mix only as much spray solution as can be sprayed within four hours. Storage and use of the previous day's spray mix may result in reduced activity.

VENUE Herbicide in Tank Mixtures: Begin with clean equipment. Fill spray tank with $\frac{3}{4}$ of the amount of water needed for the intended application, and turn on agitation. If using a buffering agent, add after filling the tank with $\frac{3}{4}$ amount of water. Add the specified amount of tankmix products in the following order while maintaining agitation:

- 1) products in water-soluble packets
- 2) wettable powders
- 3) water-dispersible granulars and/or soluble powders
- 4) flowable liquids (including **VENUE** Herbicide)
- 5) emulsifiable concentrates
- 6) adjuvants and/or oils
- 7) remaining amount of water to achieve the desired level

Always follow the labeled mixing instructions of any partner products. Keep agitation running during filling and spraying operations. If spraying must be stopped before emptying the sprayer, resume agitation before spraying the remainder of the load. Mix only as much spray solution as can be sprayed within four hours. Storage and use of the previous day's spray mix may result in reduced activity.

Use an approved agricultural buffering agent, buffering to pH 7.5 or less if using **VENUE** Herbicide in a water source greater than or equal to pH 7.5. Always buffer the water source **BEFORE** adding **VENUE** Herbicide to the spray tank.

EQUIPMENT CLEANING

DO NOT allow the spray solution to dry in the application equipment. After application and before using the sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned. Applicators must ensure proper equipment clean-out for any other products mixed with **VENUE** Herbicide as provided on the other product label(s). Immediately following application, clean all equipment thoroughly with detergent

or a spray tank cleaner and water as described below. Residues of **VENUE** Herbicide remaining in inadequately cleaned equipment and released in subsequent applications can cause injury to crops.

1. Drain sprayer tank, hoses, and spray boom, and thoroughly rinse with clean water the inside of the spray tank, sprayer hoses, boom, and nozzles to remove any sediment or residues.
2. Fill the tank $\frac{1}{2}$ full with clean water, add the appropriate detergent (follow manufacturer's directions for use). Fill tank to capacity, and operate the sprayer with agitation for 15 minutes to flush hoses, boom, and nozzles.
3. Drain the sprayer tank, lines, and booms. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, boom, and nozzles. Remove and clean spray nozzles, tips, and screens.
4. Dispose of all cleaning solutions, rinsate, and washwaters in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

Hops (Not for Use in California)

Application	Pest	Rate/Acre
In-Season	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	3.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre
	Sucker Management	(0.0040 to 0.0053 lb ai/acre)

Application Instructions

- Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons spray solution per acre by ground equipment to target weeds and sucker growth.
- Use of a COC adjuvant at a concentration of 1% to 2% is directed for optimum weed control. Use the higher COC rate for larger labeled weed species or in low moisture conditions.
- COC adjuvants are advised, although other adjuvants may be used.
- Use the higher rate for hard-to-control weeds.

(continued)

CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Hops (Not for Use in California)

Application Instructions

- For the management of undesirable sucker growth on the basal portion of trunks, root sprouts, and vine trunks, growth must be controlled when the tissue is young, immature, and/or not hardened off.
- Avoid contact with green, uncallused bark of young vines established less than one year unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.
- Direct application to the lower 12-18 inches of the hops plant and extend out to approximately 20-40 inches from each side of the row.
- Calculate the rate on a treated acre basis as follows: Assuming a plot length of 50 feet: Calculations would be 1.5 feet (if 18-inch extension), 2 feet (if 24-inch extension) x 50 feet x 2 passes (one on each side of the vine).

(continued)

CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Hops (Not for Use in California)

Application Instructions

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply by air for this use.
- **DO NOT** allow spray to drift onto desirable fruit, foliage, vines, or trees as damage will occur.
- **DO NOT** exceed 4.0 fl oz (0.0053 lb ai) per acre in a single application for this use.
- **DO NOT** exceed a combined total of 2 applications per year for this use.
- **DO NOT** exceed 8.0 fl oz (0.0106 lb ai) per acre per year for all applications combined.
- Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for this use.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): 30 days

CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Nonbearing Only Date; Feijoa; Fig; Kiwifruit; Mango; Persimmon			
Application	Pest	Rate/Acre	Maximum Applications Per Year
In-Season	Listed Broadleaf Weeds Sucker Management	3.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre (0.0040 to 0.0053 lb ai/acre)	DO NOT exceed a combined total of 2 applications per year for these uses.

(continued)

CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Bearing and Nonbearing Date; Feijoa; Fig; Kiwi Fruit; Mango; Persimmon			
Application	Pest	Rate/Acre	Maximum Applications Per Year
Postharvest Dormant Prebloom	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	3.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre (0.0040 to 0.0053 lb ai/acre)	DO NOT ex- ceed 3 applica- tions per year for this use.
Postharvest Dormant Prebloom	Sucker Management	3.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre (0.0040 to 0.0053 lb ai/acre)	DO NOT ex- ceed 2 applica- tions per year for this use.

(continued)

CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Bearing and Nonbearing

Date; Feijoa; Fig; Kiwi Fruit; Mango; Persimmon

Application Instructions

- Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons spray solution per acre by ground equipment to target weeds and sucker growth.
- Use of a COC adjuvant at a concentration of 1% to 2% is directed for optimum weed control. Use the higher COC rate for larger labeled weed species or in low moisture conditions.
- COC adjuvants are advised, although other adjuvants may be used.
- Avoid contact with green, uncallused bark of young trees or vines, established less than one year, unless protected from spray contact by non-porous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.
- Use the higher rate for hard-to-control weeds.
- For the management of undesirable sucker growth on the basal portion of trunks, root sprouts and tree/vine trunks growth must be controlled when the tissue is young, immature and/or not hardened off.

CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Bearing and Nonbearing

Date; Feijoa; Fig; Kiwi Fruit; Mango; Persimmon

Application Instructions

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply by air for this use.
- **DO NOT** allow spray to drift onto desirable fruit, foliage, vines, or trees as damage will occur.
- **DO NOT** exceed 4.0 fl oz (0.0053 lb ai) per acre in a single application for these uses.
- **DO NOT** exceed 6.8 fl oz (0.0090 lb ai) per acre per year for all in-season applications combined.
- **DO NOT** exceed 6.8 fl oz (0.0090 lb ai) per acre per year for all postharvest, dormant, and prebloom applications combined.
- Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for this use.

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CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Bearing and Nonbearing

Pome Fruit Group (Crop Group 11-10) apple; azarole; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; medlar; pear; pear, Asian; quince; quince, Chinese; quince, Japanese; tejocote; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Pomegranate

Small Fruit Vine Climbing Subgroup except Fuzzy Kiwifruit (Crop Group 13-07F) Amur river grape; gooseberry; grape; kiwifruit, hardy; Maypop; schisandra berry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Stone Fruit Group (Crop Group 12-12) apricot; apricot, Japanese; capulin; cherry, black; cherry, Nanking; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; Jujube, Chinese; nectarine; peach; plum; plum, American; plum, beach; plum, Canada; plum, cherry; plum, Chickasaw; plum, Damson; plum, Japanese; plum, Klamath; plum, prune; plumcot; sloe; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

(continued)

CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Bearing and Nonbearing

Tree Nut Group (Crop Group 14-12) African nut-tree; almond; beechnut; Brazil nut; Brazilian pine; bunya; bur oak; butternut; Cajou nut; candlenut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; coconut; coquito nut; dika nut; ginkgo; Guiana chestnut; hazelnut (Filbert); heartnut; hickory nut; Japanese horse-chestnut; macadamia nut; mongongo nut; monkey-pot; monkey puzzle nut; Okari nut; Pachira nut; peach palm nut; pecan; pequi; Pili nut; pine nut; pistachio; Sapucaia nut; tropical almond; walnut, black; walnut, English; yellowhorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

(continued)

CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Bearing and Nonbearing

Tropical and Subtropical, Small Fruit, Edible Peel Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 23A) acerola; African plum; agritos; almondette; appleberry; arbutus berry; bayberry, red; bignay; breadnut; cabelluda; carandas-plum; Ceylon iron wood; Ceylon olive; cherry-of-the-Rio-Grande; Chinese olive, black; Chinese olive, white; chirauli-nut; cocoplum; desert-date; false sandalwood; fragrant manjack; gooseberry, abyssinian; gooseberry, Ceylon; gooseberry, otaheite; governor's plum; grumichama; guabiroba; guava berry; guava, Brazilian; guava, Costa Rican; guayabillo; illawarra plum; Indian-plum; Jamaica-cherry; jambolan; kaffir-plum; kakadu plum; kapundung; karanda; lemon aspen; mombin, yellow; monos plum; mountain cherry; olive; persimmon, black; pitomba; plum-of-Martinique; rukam; rumberry; sea grape; sete-capotes; silver aspen; water apple; water pear; water berry; wax jambu; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

(continued)

CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Bearing and Nonbearing
Pome Fruit Group (Crop Group 11-10); Pomegranate; Small
Fruit Vine Climbing Subgroup except Fuzzy Kiwifruit (Crop
Group 13-07F); Stone Fruit Group (Crop Group 12-12); Tree
Nut Group (Crop Group 14-12); Tropical and Subtropical,
Small Fruit, Edible Peel Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 23A)

Application	Pest	Rate/Acre	Maximum Applications Per Year
Postharvest Dormant Prebloom	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	3.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre (0.0040 to 0.0053 lb ai/acre)	DO NOT ex- ceed 3 applica- tions per year for this use.

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CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Bearing and Nonbearing
Pome Fruit Group (Crop Group 11-10); Pomegranate; Small
Fruit Vine Climbing Subgroup except Fuzzy Kiwifruit (Crop
Group 13-07F); Stone Fruit Group (Crop Group 12-12); Tree
Nut Group (Crop Group 14-12); Tropical and Subtropical,
Small Fruit, Edible Peel Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 23A)

Application	Pest	Rate/Acre	Maximum Applications Per Year
Postharvest Dormant Prebloom	Sucker Management	3.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre (0.0040 to 0.0053 lb ai/acre)	DO NOT ex- ceed 2 applica- tions per year for this use.

(continued)

CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Bearing and Nonbearing

Pome Fruit Group (Crop Group 11-10); Pomegranate; Small Fruit Vine Climbing Subgroup except Fuzzy Kiwifruit (Crop Group 13-07F); Stone Fruit Group (Crop Group 12-12); Tree Nut Group (Crop Group 14-12); Tropical and Subtropical, Small Fruit, Edible Peel Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 23A)

Application	Pest	Rate/Acre	Maximum Applications Per Year
In-Season	Listed Broadleaf Weeds Sucker Management	3.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre (0.0040 to 0.0053 lb ai/acre)	DO NOT exceed a combined total of 3 applications per year for these uses.

(continued)

CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Bearing and Nonbearing

Pome Fruit Group (Crop Group 11-10); Pomegranate; Small Fruit Vine Climbing Subgroup except Fuzzy Kiwifruit (Crop Group 13-07F); Stone Fruit Group (Crop Group 12-12); Tree Nut Group (Crop Group 14-12); Tropical and Subtropical, Small Fruit, Edible Peel Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 23A)

Application Instructions

- Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons spray solution per acre by ground equipment to target weeds and sucker growth.
- Use of a COC adjuvant at a concentration of 1% to 2% is directed for optimum weed control. Use the higher COC rate for larger labeled weed species or in low moisture conditions.
- COC adjuvants are advised, although other adjuvants may be used.
- Use the higher rate for hard-to-control weeds.
- For the management of undesirable sucker growth on the basal portion of trunks, root sprouts, and vine trunks, growth must be controlled when the tissue is young, immature, and/or not hardened off.

CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Bearing and Nonbearing

Pome Fruit Group (Crop Group 11-10); Pomegranate; Small Fruit Vine Climbing Subgroup except Fuzzy Kiwifruit (Crop Group 13-07F); Stone Fruit Group (Crop Group 12-12); Tree Nut Group (Crop Group 14-12); Tropical and Subtropical, Small Fruit, Edible Peel Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 23A)

Application Instructions

- Avoid contact with green, uncallused bark of young trees or vines established less than one year unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply by air for this use.
- **DO NOT** allow spray to drift onto desirable fruit, foliage, vines, or trees as damage will occur.
- **DO NOT** exceed 4.0 fl oz (0.0053 lb ai) per acre in a single application for these uses.

(continued)

CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Bearing and Nonbearing

Pome Fruit Group (Crop Group 11-10); Pomegranate; Small Fruit Vine Climbing Subgroup except Fuzzy Kiwifruit (Crop Group 13-07F); Stone Fruit Group (Crop Group 12-12); Tree Nut Group (Crop Group 14-12); Tropical and Subtropical, Small Fruit, Edible Peel Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 23A)

Application Instructions

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** exceed 6.8 fl oz (0.0090 lb ai) per acre per year for all postharvest, dormant, and prebloom applications combined.
- **DO NOT** exceed 12.0 fl oz (0.0159 lb ai) per acre per year for all in-season applications combined.
- Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for this use.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): 0 days

(continued)

CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Nonbearing Only

Citrus Fruit Group (Crop Group 10-10)

Australian desert lime; Australian finger lime; Australian round lime; Brown River finger lime; calamondin; citron; citrus hybrids; grapefruit; Japanese summer grapefruit; kumquat; lemon; lime; Mediterranean mandarin; Mount White lime; New Guinea wild lime; orange, sour; orange, sweet; pummelo; Russell River lime; satsuma mandarin; sweet lime; tachibana orange; Tahiti lime; tangelo; tangerine (mandarin, clementine); tangor; trifoliolate orange; unqi fruit; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Application	Pest	Rate/Acre	Maximum Applications Per Year
Dormant	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	3.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre (0.0040 to 0.0053 lb ai/acre	DO NOT exceed a combined total of 3 applications per year for this use.
In-Season			

CROP USE DIRECTIONS *In-Season*

Nonbearing Only

Citrus Fruit Group (Crop Group 10-10)

Application Instructions

- Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons spray solution per acre by ground equipment to target weeds.
- Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for this use.
- The addition of a COC adjuvant at a concentration of 1% to 2% is directed for optimum weed control. Use the higher COC rate for larger labeled weed species or in low moisture conditions.
- COC adjuvants are advised, though other adjuvants may be used.
- Avoid spray contact with any foliage or low hanging branches (tree skirts) and with green, uncallused bark of young trees.
- Use the higher rate for hard-to-control weeds.
- **DO NOT** apply by air for this use.

(continued)

CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Nonbearing Only
Citrus Fruit Group (Crop Group 10-10)

Application Instructions

- **DO NOT** allow spray to drift onto foliage.
- **DO NOT** exceed 6.8 fl oz/acre (0.0090 lb ai/acre) per year for dormant applications.
- **DO NOT** exceed 12.0 fl oz/acre (0.0159 lb ai/acre) per year for all in-season applications combined.

SPOT TREATMENT

For spot treatment to listed broadleaf weeds or for sucker management, refer to the information below to determine the amount of **VENUE** Herbicide to add to a tank. Spray using a pressure (pump-up) sprayer (or similar application equipment) until wet but prior to runoff. Use information for rates, concentrations, water volumes, and timing and frequency of application can be found in the **Rate/Acre** and **Application Instructions** columns in the **Crop Use Directions** tables. Please refer to and follow all precautions and restrictions under **Application Instructions** for the crop to be treated.

Fluid Oz of VENUE Herbicide to Add to Sprayer Tank

Sprayer tank capacity (gallons)	Spray volume (gallons/A)	fluid oz VENUE Herbicide to add per tank for a rate of 1.0 fl oz/A (0.0013 lb ai/A)	fluid oz VENUE Herbicide to add per tank for a rate of 4.0 fl oz/A (0.0053 lb ai/A)
1	20	0.05	0.20
	30	0.03	0.13
	40	0.03	0.10
3	20	0.15	0.60
	30	0.10	0.40
	40	0.08	0.30
5	20	0.25	1.00
	30	0.17	0.67
	40	0.13	0.50

Fluid Oz of VENUE Herbicide to Add to Sprayer Tank *(continued)*

Sprayer tank capacity (gallons)	Spray volume (gallons/A)	fluid oz VENUE Herbicide to add per tank for a rate of 1.0 fl oz/A (0.0013 lb ai/A)	fluid oz VENUE Herbicide to add per tank for a rate of 4.0 fl oz/A (0.0053 lb ai/A)
10	20	0.50	2.00
	30	0.33	1.33
	40	0.25	1.00

Formula

Fluid Ounce **VENUE** Herbicide to add to sprayer tank =
$$\frac{\text{Application Rate} \times \text{Sprayer Tank Capacity}}{\text{Spray Volume}}$$

(continued)

Fluid Oz of VENUE Herbicide to Add to Sprayer Tank *(continued)*

Example Calculation for 1 gallon sprayer tank capacity

Fluid Ounce **VENUE** Herbicide to add to sprayer tank =
4.0 fl oz/A x 1 gallon

$$40 \text{ gallons/A} = 0.10 \text{ fl oz}$$

where: Application rate = 4.0 fl oz/A
Sprayer tank capacity = 1 gallon
Spray volume = 40 gallons/A

Example Calculation for 5 gallon sprayer tank capacity

Fluid Ounce **VENUE** Herbicide to add to sprayer tank =
4.0 fl oz/A x 5 gallons

$$40 \text{ gallons/A} = 0.50 \text{ fl oz}$$

where: Application rate = 4.0 fl oz/A
Sprayer tank capacity = 5 gallons
Spray volume = 40 gallons/A

CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Pasture and Rangeland		
Pest	Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
Listed Broadleaf Weeds	2.0 to 3.5 fl oz/acre (0.0026 to 0.0046 lb ai/acre)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply in a minimum of 2 gallons water per acre by air or 10 gallons water per acre by ground for this application.• Use of a crop oil or spray tank adjuvant at a concentration of 0.5% to 1.0% is directed for optimum weed control.• Livestock may graze treated areas as soon as the spray solution has dried on the foliage.• Refer to Rotational Crop Restrictions table.• Use the higher rate for hard-to-control weeds.

CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Pasture and Rangeland		
Pest	Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
Listed Broadleaf Weeds	2.0 to 3.5 fl oz/acre (0.0026 to 0.0046 lb ai/acre)	USE RESTRICTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none">• DO NOT exceed 3.5 fl oz (0.0046 lb ai) per acre in a single application for this use.• DO NOT make more than 2 applications or exceed 7.0 fl oz (0.0093 lb ai) per acre per year for this use.• Allow a minimum of 14 days between applications for this use.

(continued)

CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Fallow Bed and Crop Stubble		
Application	Pest	Rate/Acre
Preplant Burndown	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	3.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre (0.0040 to 0.0053 lb ai/acre)
Application Instructions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution per acre by air or 10 gallons spray solution per acre by ground.• Use of a COC adjuvant at a concentration of 1% to 2% is directed for optimum weed control. Use the higher COC rate for larger labeled weed species or in low moisture conditions.• COC adjuvants are advised, although other adjuvants may be used.• Refer to Rotational Crop Restrictions table.• Use the higher rate for hard-to-control weeds.		

CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Fallow Bed and Crop Stubble

Application Instructions

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** exceed 4.0 fl oz (0.0053 lb ai) per acre in a single application for this use.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications or exceed 6.8 fl oz (0.0090 lb ai) per acre per year.
- Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for this use.

(continued)

CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Non-Cropland; Uncultivated Agricultural Areas; Conservation Reserve Program Land/Federal Set-Aside Acreage* (Non-Food Producing)

Pest	Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
Listed Broadleaf Weeds	3.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre (0.0040 to 0.0053 lb ai/acre)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution per acre by air or 10 gallons spray solution per acre by ground.• Use of a COC adjuvant at a concentration of 1% to 2% is directed for optimum weed control. Use the higher COC rate for larger labeled weed species or in low moisture conditions.• COC adjuvants are advised, although other adjuvants may be used.

CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Non-Cropland; Uncultivated Agricultural Areas; Conservation Reserve Program Land/Federal Set-Aside Acreage* (Non-Food Producing)

Pest	Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
Listed Broadleaf Weeds	3.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre (0.0040 to 0.0053 lb ai/acre)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Refer to Rotational Crop Restrictions table.• Use the higher rate for hard-to-control weeds.• Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

(continued)

CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Non-Cropland; Uncultivated Agricultural Areas; Conservation Reserve Program Land/Federal Set-Aside Acreage* (Non-Food Producing)

Pest	Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
Listed Broadleaf Weeds	3.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre (0.0040 to 0.0053 lb ai/acre)	USE RESTRICTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none">• DO NOT exceed 4.0 fl oz (0.0053 lb ai) per acre in a single application for this use.• DO NOT make more than 3 applications or exceed 6.8 fl oz (0.0090 lb ai) per acre per year.• Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for this use.
*Follow federal, state and local rules for use on grass and hay.		

(continued)

CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Noncrop Weed Control

airports and airfields; commercial plants; storage and lumber yards; fence lines and fence rows; farmyards and farm buildings; barrier strips and firebreaks; equipment areas; railroads; roadside and utility rights-of-way; fuel tank farms and pumping stations; dry ditches and ditchbanks; vacant lots; and similar agricultural and industrial noncrop sites

Pest	Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
Listed Broadleaf Weeds	3.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre (0.0040 to 0.0053 lb ai/acre)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply in a minimum of 20 to 40 gallons spray solution per acre by ground.• Avoid contact with desirable vegetation.

(continued)

CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Noncrop Weed Control		
Pest	Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
Listed Broadleaf Weeds	3.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre (0.0040 to 0.0053 lb ai/acre)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use of a COC adjuvant at a concentration of 1% to 2% is directed for optimum weed control. Use the higher COC rate for larger labeled weed species or in low moisture conditions.• COC adjuvants are advised, although other adjuvants may be used.

(continued)

CROP USE DIRECTIONS *(continued)*

Noncrop Weed Control		
Pest	Rate/Acre	Application Instructions
Listed Broadleaf Weeds	3.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre (0.0040 to 0.0053 lb ai/acre)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use the higher rate for hard-to-control weeds. USE RESTRICTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none">• DO NOT exceed 4.0 fl oz (0.0053 lb ai) per acre in a single application for this use.• DO NOT make more than 3 applications or exceed 12.0 fl oz (0.0159 lb ai) per acre per year.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE: Store in original container, and keep tightly closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry place.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

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