

WARFOX™

GROUP 14 HERBICIDE

HERBICIDE

| ACTIVE INGREDIENT: | % BY WT. |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Flumioxazin* | 51.0% |
| OTHER INGREDIENTS: | 49.0% |
| TOTAL | 100.0% |

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

WARFOX is a water dispersible granule containing 51% active ingredient.

EPA Reg. No. 66222-252

EPA Est. No. 11773-IA-01^(W); 39578-TX-01^(E)

Letter(s) in lot number correspond(s) to superscript in EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

For additional First Aid, precautionary, handling, and use statements, see inside of this booklet.



Manufactured for:
**Makhteshim Agan
of North America, Inc.**
3120 Highwoods Blvd
Suite 100
Raleigh, NC 27604

M A N A

Form 1900-A
EPA 022013/Notif 030813/Rev A

Net Contents: 2.5 Pounds

FOR CONTROL AND/OR SUPPRESSION OF CERTAIN WEEDS IN ALFALFA, ASPARAGUS, BUSHBERRIES, CHICKPEA, COTTON, DRY BEANS, FIELD CORN, GARLIC, GRAPE, HOPS, MINT, NUT TREES (INCLUDING PISTACHIO), ONION (DRY BULB), POME FRUIT, STONE FRUIT, STRAWBERRY, SWEET POTATO, TRANSPLANTED MELONS, PEPPER AND TOMATO BEDS, NON-BEARING FRUIT TREES, FALLOW LAND AND TO MAINTAIN BARE GROUND ON NON-CROP AREAS OF FARMS, ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS.

| FIRST AID | |
|---|---|
| If inhaled: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 further treatment advice. |
| If on skin or clothing: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 in eyes: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person |
| HOT LINE NUMBER | |
| <p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-250-9291 for emergency medical treatment information.</p> | |

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

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

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

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

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

Under some conditions this product may have a potential to run-off to surface water or adjacent land.

Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, such as no till, limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide run-off. Use of vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands or on the downhill side of fields where run-off could occur will minimize water run-off and is recommended.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water is: coveralls, chemical resistant gloves made of waterproof material, shoes plus socks.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Keep all unprotected persons out of operating areas, or vicinity where there may be drift. Do not enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

WARFOX™ is a Group 14 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to WARFOX and other Group 14 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 14 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 14 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by WARFOX or other Group 14 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of WARFOX or other target site of action Group 14 herbicides that might have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank mixtures 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 Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

TANK MIXES

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

Read and follow the entire label of each product to be used in the tank mix with this product.

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USE INFORMATION

WARFOX uses:

- WARFOX provides residual control of susceptible weeds in alfalfa, asparagus, bushberries, cotton, field corn, garlic, grape, hops, mint, nut trees (including pistachio), onion (dry bulb), non-bearing fruit trees, pome fruit, stone fruit, strawberry, and sweet potato
- WARFOX provides additional burndown activity when used as part of a burndown program in alfalfa, asparagus, cotton, field corn, grape, hops, nut trees (including pistachio), non-bearing fruit trees.
- WARFOX can be applied as part of a fall burndown program for control of susceptible winter annuals.
- WARFOX can be applied with a hooded or shielded sprayer, as well as part of a layby application, in cotton for postemergence weed control as well as residual control of susceptible weeds.
- WARFOX can be used on farms, orchards and vineyards for non-selective vegetation control to maintain bare ground non-crop areas that must be kept weed free.
- **Read tank mix product label for rates and weeds controlled. Always read and follow label directions for all tank mix products before using. The most restrictive labeling of any tank mix product must be followed. WARFOX, when applied according to label use directions, will control the weeds claimed in crop specific use directions. This label makes no claims concerning control of other weed species.**

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

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

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply this product when weather conditions favor spray drift from treated areas.
- Do not apply during low-level inversion conditions, including fog.
- When applying by air, observe drift management restrictions and precautions listed under **“AERIAL APPLICATION”**.
- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil.
- Mechanical incorporation into the soil will reduce residual weed control.
- Post directed and layby applications of WARFOX should be applied only to healthy growing crops.
- Do not apply to farm alleys or roads where traffic may result in treated dust settling onto crops or other desirable vegetation.
- Do not apply within 300 yards of non-dormant pears.
- Do not apply to powdery soils or soils that are susceptible to wind displacement unless irrigation can be applied immediately after application.

Spray equipment used to apply WARFOX should not be used to apply other materials to any crop foliage, unless the proper cleanout procedures are followed. See “SPRAYER CLEANUP” for more information.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE

Preemergence Application (Conventional Tillage)

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

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

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

Burndown Application

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

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

Postemergence Application

WARFOX should only be applied to healthy crops labeled for postemergence use. Do not apply WARFOX to crops that have been weakened by disease, drought, flooding, excessive fertilization, soil salts, previously applied pesticides, nematodes, insects or winter injury.

Rainfastness

WARFOX is rainfast one hour after application. Applications should not be made if rain is expected within one hour of application or postemergence efficacy may be reduced.

Soil Characteristics

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

HERBICIDE RATE

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

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

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

Preemergence Application (Conventional Tillage)

To ensure uniform coverage, use 10 to 30 gallons of spray solution per acre for conven-

tional tillage applications. Nozzle selection should meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure recommendations for preemergence herbicide application.

Burndown Application (Prior to Crop Emergence)

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

Postemergence Application (Emerged Crop) Check use directions for specific crops in which WARFOX can be applied postemergence. To ensure thorough coverage in burndown applications, use a minimum of 15 gallons spray solution per acre. Use a minimum of 20 gallons per acre if dense vegetation or heavy crop residue is present. Nozzle selection should meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure recommendations for postemergence herbicide application.

ADDITIVES

Burndown Application (Prior to Crop Emergence)

Postemergence control of weeds from WARFOX tank mixes will require the addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture. When an adjuvant is to be used with WARFOX, Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant. Either a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v, may be used when applying WARFOX as part of a burndown program. Some tank mix partners, such as Roundup Power Max[®], are formulated with sufficient adjuvants and do not require the addition of a crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oil or non-ionic surfactant when tank mixed with WARFOX. The addition of a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil may increase the burndown activity on certain weeds such as cutleaf eveningprimrose and Carolina geranium. Mixing compatibility qualities should be verified by a jar test.

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

JAR TEST TO DETERMINE COMPATIBILITY OF ADJUVANTS AND WARFOX

When using WARFOX and an adjuvant, such as in stale seed bed, layby, hooded/shielded or reduced tillage situations, a jar test should be performed before mixing commercial quantities of WARFOX, when using WARFOX for the first time, when using new adjuvants or when a new water source is being used.

1. Add 1 pt. of the water to a quart jar. The water should be from the same source and temperature as which will be used in the spray tank mixing operation.
2. Add 1 g of WARFOX to the quart jar for every 3 oz of WARFOX per acre being applied (4 g if 12 oz/A is the desired WARFOX rate), gently mix until product goes into suspension.
3. Add 60 ml (4 Tbsps. or 2 fl. oz) of the crop oil or methylated seed oil to the quart jar or 1 ml of non-ionic surfactant if it is being used in place of oil, gently mix.
4. If nitrogen is being used, add 16 ml (1 Tbsp. or 0.5 oz) of the 28 to 32% nitrogen source to the quart jar. If ammonium sulfate is being used, add 19 g AMS to the quart jar in place of the 28 to 32% nitrogen.
5. Place cap on jar, invert 10 times, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.
6. An ideal tank mix combination will be uniform and free of suspended particles. If any of the following conditions are observed the choice of adjuvant should be questioned:
 - a) Layer of oil or globules on the mixture's surface.
 - b) Flocculation: fine particles in suspension or as a layer on the bottom of the jar.
 - c) Clabbering: Thickening texture (coagulated) like gelatin.

SPRAYER PREPARATION

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

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill clean spray tank 1/2 to 2/3 of desired level with clean water.
2. If a drift retardant is to be used, add 10 lbs of spray grade ammonium sulfate per 100 gallons of spray solution.
3. To ensure a uniform spray mixture, pre-slurry the required amount of WARFOX with water prior to addition to the spray tank. Use a minimum of 1 gal. of water per 10 oz of WARFOX.

4. While agitating, slowly add the pre-slurried WARFOX to the spray tank. Agitation should create a rippling or rolling action on the water surface.
5. If tank mixing WARFOX with other labeled herbicides, add water soluble bags first, followed by dry formulations, flowables, emulsifiable concentrates and then solutions. Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate spray operation.
6. Add any required adjuvants.
7. Fill spray tank to desired level with water. **Agitation should continue until all spray solution has been applied.**
8. Mix only the amount of spray solution that can be applied the day of mixing. WARFOX should be applied within 6 hours of mixing.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

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

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

Spray equipment, including all tanks, hoses, booms, screens and nozzles, should be thoroughly cleaned before it is used to apply postemergence pesticides. Equipment with WARFOX residue remaining in the system may result in crop injury to the subsequently treated crop.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Application equipment should be clean and in good repair. Nozzles should be uniformly spaced on boom and frequently checked for accuracy.

BROADCAST APPLICATION

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

BAND APPLICATION

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

$$\text{Amount Needed per Acre for Banded Application} = \frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row Width in inches}} \times \text{Rate per Broadcast Acre}$$

AERIAL APPLICATION

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

- Do not apply during low-level inversion conditions (including fog), when winds are gusty or under other conditions that favor drift. Do not spray when wind velocity is less than 2 mph or more than 10 mph.
- Do not apply this product by air within 40 ft. of non-target plants including non-target crops.
- Do not apply this product by air within 100 ft. of emerged cotton crops.
- Do not apply this product by air within 40 ft. of streams, wetlands, marshes, ponds, lakes and reservoirs.
- **Carrier Volume and Spray Pressure:** When used as part of a burndown weed control program, apply WARFOX in 7 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Application at less than 7 gallons per acre may provide inadequate control. When used for preemergence weed control, apply WARFOX in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. The higher gallonage applications generally afford more consistent weed control. Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead

of increasing pressure.

- **Nozzle Selection and Orientation:** Formation of very small drops may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible and by avoiding excessive spray pressure. Use nozzles that produce flat or hollow cone spray patterns. Use non-drip type nozzles, such as diaphragm type nozzles, to avoid unwanted discharge of spray solution. The nozzles must be directed toward the rear of the aircraft, at an angle between 0 and 15° downward. Do not place nozzles on the outer 25% of the wings or rotors.
- **Adjuvants and Drift Control Additives:** Refer to tank mix partner's label for adjuvant recommendation. Drift control additives may be used. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the additive label.

CHEMIGATION

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

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

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

The system must be properly calibrated (with water only) to ensure that the amount of WARFOX applied corresponds to the listed rate.

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

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

Special Precautions for Chemigation

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

Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such a system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to the public water system must contain a functional, reduced pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the

water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

3. All chemigation systems connected to the public water system must also follow restrictions listed in the preceding section titled **“Special Precautions for Chemigation”**.

APPLICATION WITH DRY BULK FERTILIZERS

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

Ammonium nitrate and/or limestone should not be used as the sole source of fertilizer, as the WARFOX may not adhere to these materials.

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

WARFOX must be premixed with water to form a slurry prior to impregnation on dry bulk fertilizer. For best results, use a minimum of 1 pt. of water for each 2 oz of WARFOX. A minimum of 6 pts. of the WARFOX slurry should be used to impregnate 2000 lbs. of the fertilizer for uniform coverage of the fertilizer. Closed drum, belt, ribbon or other commonly used dry bulk blenders may be used.

The amount of WARFOX required can be calculated with the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Ounces of WARFOX per ton}}{\text{of fertilizer}} = \frac{\text{ounces of WARFOX}}{\text{per acre}} \times 2000 \div \frac{\text{pounds of fertilizer}}{\text{per acre}}$$

Thoroughly clean dry fertilizer blending equipment after WARFOX has been placed in the system to avoid injury to sensitive crops that may be treated with fertilizers blended after

the equipment has been used for WARFOX. Rinse the sides of the blender and the herbicide tank with water. Then impregnate the rinsate onto a load of dry fertilizer intended for an approved crop. Use a maximum rate of 1 gal. of rinsate per ton of fertilizer. Follow with 1 to 2 loads of unimpregnated fertilizer in the blender before switching herbicides.

ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

The following rotational crops may be planted after applying WARFOX at the listed rate. Planting earlier than the recommended rotational interval may result in crop injury.

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

| WARFOX RATES | CROPS | ROTATIONAL INTERVALS |
|----------------|---|--|
| 1 oz/A | Cotton (no-till or strip-till only) | 14 days ¹ |
| 1.5 to 2oz/A | Cotton (no-till or strip-till only) | 21 days ¹ |
| 2 oz/A or less | Peanut, Soybean, and Sweet Potato | immediately |
| | Field Corn (minimum and no-till) | 7 days |
| | Cotton and Field Corn (conventional tillage), Rice, Sorghum, Sunflower, Tobacco and Wheat | 30 days ¹ |
| | Barley, Dry and Snap Beans, Peas, Rye, and Sweet Corn | 3 months |
| | Alfalfa, Canola, Clover, Oats, Potato, Sugar Beet and all other crops not listed ² | 4 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 8 months if no tillage is performed |
| | Lentil | 6 months |
| Up to 3 oz/A | Peanut, Soybean, and Sweet Potato | immediately |
| | Field Corn (minimum and no-till) | 14 days |
| | Field Corn (conventional tillage) and Sorghum | 30 days ¹ |
| | Cotton, Rice, Sunflower, Tobacco and Wheat | 2 months ¹ |
| | Barley, Dry and Snap Beans, Pea, Rye, and Sweet Corn | 4 months |

continued on next page

| WARFOX RATES | CROPS | ROTATIONAL INTERVALS |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Up to 3 oz/A | Alfalfa, Clover, Oats, Potato, Sugar Beet | 5 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 10 months if no tillage is performed |
| | Canola and all other crops not listed ² | 6 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 12 months if no tillage is performed |
| | Lentil | 7 months |
| Up to 4 oz/A | Alfalfa, Canola, Potato, Sugar Beet and all other crops not listed ² | 6 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 12 months if no tillage is performed |
| | Cotton, Field Corn, Peanut, Rice, Sorghum, Soybean, Sunflower, Tobacco and Wheat | 4 months |
| | Transplanted on raised beds only: melon, pepper and tomato | 2 months (if the top 4 inches of the beds have been removed) |
| 6 to 12 oz/A | Cotton, Field Corn, Peanut, Rice, Sorghum, Soybean, Sunflower, Tobacco and Wheat | 9 months |
| | Alfalfa, Canola, Sugar Beet and all other crops not listed ² Trees can be transplanted 2 months after an application of WARFOX ³ | 12 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 18 months if no tillage is performed |

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

²Successful soil bioassay must be performed prior to planting these crops.

³Transplanted apple, apricot, avocado, bushberries (including blueberry), cherry, fig, grape, grapefruit, lemon, nectarine, nut trees (including pistachio), olive, orange, peach, pear, plum (including dried plum), and tangerine can be planted 2 months after a WARFOX application of 2 to 12 oz/A.

Table 1. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of WARFOX

| BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| SECTION A | | | | |
| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | ORGANIC MATTER | SOIL TYPE | WARFOX RATE |
| Carpetweed | <i>Mollugo verticillata</i> | Up to 5% | All Soil Types | 2 oz/A |
| Chickweeds | | | | |
| Common | <i>Stellaria media</i> | | | |
| Mouseear | <i>Cerastium vulgatum</i> | | | |
| Dandelion | <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> | | | |
| Eclipta | <i>Eclipta prostrata</i> | | | |
| Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf | <i>Oenothera laciniata</i> | | | |
| Florida Pusley | <i>Richardia scabra</i> | | | |
| Henbit | <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> | | | |
| Lambsquarters, Common | <i>Chenopodium album</i> | | | |
| Little Mallow | <i>Malva parviflora</i> | | | |
| Marestail/Horseweed | <i>Conyza canadensis</i> | | | |
| Mayweed/False Chamomile | <i>Matricaria maritima</i> | | | |
| Nightshades | | | | |
| Black | <i>Solanum nigrum</i> | | | |
| Eastern Black | <i>Solanum ptycanthum</i> | | | |
| Hairy | <i>Solanum sarrachoides</i> | | | |
| Pigweeds | | | | |
| Redroot | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> | | | |
| Smooth | <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> | | | |
| Spiny Amaranth | <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> | | | |
| Tumble | <i>Amaranthus albus</i> | | | |
| Prickly Lettuce | <i>Lactuca serriola</i> | | | |
| Prickly Sida (Teaweed) | <i>Sida spinosa</i> | | | |
| Puncturevine | <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> | | | |
| Purslane, Common | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> | | | |
| Radish, Wild | <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> | | | |

| BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| SECTION A | | | | |
| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | ORGANIC MATTER | SOIL TYPE | WARFOX RATE |
| Redmaids | <i>Calandrinia ciliata var menziessii</i> | Up to 5% | All Soil Types | 2 oz/A |
| Shepherd's-purse | <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> | | | |
| Smallflower Morningglory | <i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i> | | | |
| Spotted Spurge | <i>Euphorbia maculata</i> | | | |
| Venice Mallow | <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> | | | |

Table 1. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of Warfox (continued)

| BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|--|--|
| SECTION B | | | | |
| All weeds listed in Section A plus: | | | | |
| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | ORGANIC MATTER | SOIL TYPE | WARFOX RATE |
| Coffee Senna | <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> | Up to 3% | All Soil Types | 2 oz/A Cotton 2.5 oz/A Field Corn 3 oz/A all other labeled crops |
| Common Ragweed | <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> | | | |
| Florida Beggarweed | <i>Desmodium tortuosum</i> | | | |
| Golden Crownbeard | <i>Verbesina encelioides</i> | | | |
| Hairy Indigo | <i>Indigofera hirsuta</i> | | | |
| Hemp Sesbania | <i>Sesbania exaltata</i> | 3 to 5% | Coarse and Medium Soils: (sandy loam, loamy sand, loamy, silt-loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam) | 2 oz/A Cotton 2.5 oz/A Field Corn 3 oz/A all other labeled crops |
| Jimsonweed | <i>Datura stramonium</i> | | | |
| Kochia | <i>Kochia scoparia</i> | | | |
| London Rocket | <i>Sisymbrium irio</i> | | | |
| Morningglories ¹ | | | | |
| Entireleaf | <i>Ipomoea hederacea var. integruscula</i> | | | |
| Ivyleaf | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> | | | |
| Red/Scarlet | <i>Ipomoea coccinea</i> | | | |
| Tall | <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> | | | |

| BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| SECTION B (cont.) | | | | |
| All weeds listed in Section A plus: | | | | |
| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | ORGANIC MATTER | SOIL TYPE | WARFOX RATE |
| Mustard, Wild | <i>Brassica kaber</i> | 3 to 5% | see above | see above |
| Palmer Amaranth | <i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> | | | |
| Spurred Anoda | <i>Anoda cristata</i> | | Fine Soils: (silty clay, silty clay loam, clay, clay loam) | 2 oz/A Cotton 3 oz/A Field Corn and all other labeled crops |
| Tropic Croton | <i>Croton glandulosus</i> | | | |
| Waterhemp | | | | |
| Common | <i>Amaranthus rudis</i> | | | |
| Tall | <i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i> | | | |
| Wild Poinsettia | <i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> | | | |

¹Morningglory species are not adequately controlled on fine soils or soils with greater than 3% organic matter.

Table 2. Weeds Suppressed by Residual Activity of WARFOX

| BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | ORGANIC MATTER | OUNCES PER ACRE |
| Bristly Starbur | <i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i> | Up to 5% | 2 to 3 |
| Copperleaf, Hophornbeam | <i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i> | | |
| Ragweed, Giant | <i>Ambrosia trifida</i> | | |
| Russian Thistle | <i>Salsola iberica</i> | | |
| Smartweeds | | | |
| Ladysthumb | <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> | | |
| Pennsylvania | <i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i> | | |
| Velvetleaf | <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> | | |
| Wild Buckwheat | <i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> | | |
| Wormwood, Biennial | <i>Artemisia biennis</i> | | |

| GRASS WEED SPECIES | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | ORGANIC MATTER | OUNCES PER ACRE |
| Barnyardgrass | <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> | Up to 5% | 2 to 3 |
| Bluegrass, Annual | <i>Poa annua</i> | | |
| Crabgrass, Large | <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> | | |
| Foxtail, Giant | <i>Setaria faberi</i> | | |
| Goosegrass | <i>Eleusine indica</i> | | |
| Lovegrass, California | <i>Eragrostis diffusa</i> | | |
| Panicums | | | |
| Fall | <i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i> | | |
| Texas | <i>Panicum texanum</i> | | |
| Signalgrass, Broadleaf | <i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i> | Up to 5% | 1.5 to 3 |
| Cheat | <i>Bromus secalinus</i> | | |

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALL AND SPRING PREPLANT BURNDOWN AND FALLOW SEEDBED PROGRAMS IN FIELD CORN
(Preemergence to Crop)
For Use in the States of Arizona and Hawaii Only

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil.
- Do not perform any tillage operation after application or residual weed control will be reduced.

FALL BURNDOWN AND FALLOW SEEDBED PROGRAMS

WARFOX, at 2 to 4 oz/A can be used in the fall to provide residual weed control in fields that will be planted the following spring with field corn. Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1 (sections A and B), Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of WARFOX; Table 3, Weeds Controlled by Fall and Spring Preplant Burndown Programs; and Table 8, Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of WARFOX. If weeds have emerged at the time of application, use WARFOX in combination with a labeled burndown herbicide. WARFOX can be used in a fall burndown or fallow seedbed program, however the length of residual control may be variable.

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

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

| Herbicide | Rate |
|------------------------------|--|
| Program 1¹ | |
| WARFOX Plus | 2 to 3 oz/A |
| Glyphosate Plus | 0.5 to 1.0 lb ai/A (equivalent to 1 to 2 pt/A of ROUNDUP Original [®]) |
| NIS + AMS | 0.5% v/v + 17 lbs/100 gallons of water |

or

| Herbicide | Rate |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Program 2¹ | |
| WARFOX Plus | 2 to 3 oz/A |
| Glyphosate Plus | 0.5 to 1.0 lb ai/A (equivalent to 1 to 2 pt/A of ROUNDUP Original [®]) |
| COC ² Or NIS + AMS | 1pt/A Or 0.5% v/v + 17 lbs/100 gallons of water |

or

| Herbicide | Rate |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Program 3¹ | |
| WARFOX Plus | 2 to 3 oz/A |
| COC | 1 pt/A |

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

²Crop oil concentrate has been found to increase glyphosate burndown of emerged cut-leaf eveningprimrose and Carolina geranium.

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

| Weeds Controlled ¹ | | Postemergence | | | Residual |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|----------|
| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | Program 1 | Program 2 | Program 3 | |
| Weeds 3 inches or less | | | | | |
| Chamomile, False | <i>Matricaria maritima</i> | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| Cheatgrass | <i>Bromus tectorum</i> | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| Chickweed, Common | <i>Stellaria media</i> | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| Chickweed, Mouseear | <i>Cerastium vulgatum</i> | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| Cockle, White | <i>Silene latifolie</i> | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Dandelion | <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> | Yes | No | Yes ² | Yes |
| Deadnettle, Purple | <i>Lamium purpureum</i> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Groundsel, Cressleaf | <i>Senecio glabellus</i> | Yes | Yes | --- | Yes |
| Henbit | <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Kochia | <i>Kochia scoparia</i> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Marestail/Horseweed | <i>Conyza canadensis</i> | Yes | Yes ³ | Yes | Yes |
| Mallow, Common | <i>Malva Neglects</i> | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| Prickly Lettuce | <i>Lactuca serriola</i> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Wormwood, Biennial | <i>Artemisia biennis</i> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Weeds 12 inches or less | | | | | |
| Canola, Volunteer | <i>Brassica napus</i> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Carolina Geranium | <i>Geranium carolinianum</i> | Yes | Yes | Yes | --- |
| Evening primrose, Cutleaf ⁴ | <i>Oenothera laciniata</i> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Flixweed | <i>Descurainia sophia</i> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Mustard, Tansy | <i>Descurainia pinnata</i> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Mustard, Wild | <i>Brassica kaber</i> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Shepherd's-purse | <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

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

² 1 lb. ai/A of 2,4-D LVE (equivalent to 2 pt./A of 2,4-D 4 LVE) should be used for control of emerged dandelion.

³Program 2 will not control emerged glyphosate resistant marehail/horseweed.

⁴Program 1 should be used to control cutleaf evening primrose that are nearing 12 inches in height or are past the rosette stage.

Programs 2 or 3 should be used to control cutleaf evening primrose that are 12 inches or less and in the rosette stage.

SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

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

No-till planters that incorporate the soil during planting may result in decreased weed control in the row. WARFOX cannot be applied after planting field corn.

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

WARFOX can be used at 1 to 3 oz/A in field corn burndown programs. See "DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FIELD CORN".

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALL AND SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS IN COTTON

For Use in the States of Arizona, California and Hawaii Only

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

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

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

FALL BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

WARFOX, at 2 to 4 oz/A, can be used in the fall to provide residual weed control in fields that will be planted the following spring with cotton. Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1 and Table 8. If weeds have emerged at the time of application, use WARFOX in combination with a labeled burndown herbicide.

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

SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

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

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

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

For Use in the States of Arizona, California and Hawaii Only

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil.
- Do not perform any tillage operation after application or residual weed control will be reduced.
- WARFOX can be used at 1 to 2 oz/A with labeled burndown herbicides to enhance the speed of burndown and increase weed spectrum. A minimum of 30 days must pass, and 1 inch of rainfall/irrigation must occur, between WARFOX application and planting of rice, sorghum, sunflowers or wheat. Refer to most restrictive label for minimum interval between application and planting.

FALL BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

WARFOX can be used in combination with labeled burndown programs to control emerged weeds and provide residual weed control in fields that will be planted the following spring.

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

SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

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

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

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

For Use in the States of Arizona, California and Hawaii Only

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil.
- Do not perform any tillage operation after application or residual weed control will be reduced.
- WARFOX can be mixed with 2,4-D and/or glyphosate formulations labeled for burndown programs (preplant to crop) in accordance with the most restrictive label limitations and precautions. Labeled application rates cannot be exceeded. Do not mix WARFOX with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

FALL BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALLOW LAND
For Use in the States of Arizona and Hawaii Only

WARFOX may be used as a preemergence fallow treatment. Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1.

WARFOX , at 2 to 4 oz/A, can be used in the fall to provide residual weed control in fallow fields. If weeds have emerged at the time of application, use WARFOX in combination with a labeled fallow herbicide. Abnormally warm or wet winters will reduce the length of weed control observed in the spring.

WARFOX, at 1 to 4 oz/A, can be used in spring in combination with labeled burndown her-bicides to control emerged weeds and provide residual weed control.

**DIRECTIONS FOR FALLOWBED USE ON TRANSPLANTED MELON, PEPPER AND
TOMATO BEDS.**
For Use in Arizona, California and Hawaii Only

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 4 oz of WARFOX per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 4 oz of WARFOX per acre during a single growing season.

Many weather related factors, including high wind or heavy rains or cool conditions at or near crop transplanting, may result in crop injury in fields treated with WARFOX. On occasion this has resulted in a delay in maturity.

TIMING TO CROP

WARFOX FALLOWBED USE PRIOR TO TRANSPLANTING

| WARFOX RATES | ADJUVANT | GPA | TRANSPLANTING INTERVAL |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 4oz/A | Required by burndown tank mix partner | Ground - 20 to 40 | 2 Months |
| Application Method: Apply with a burndown herbicide labeled for the control of emerged weeds. WARFOX, when used alone, will not provide satisfactory control of emerged weeds. | | | |

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR WARFOX FOR PREEMERGENCE FALLOWED WEED CONTROL PRIOR TO TRANSPLANTING

1. Always read and follow all label directions when using any pesticide alone or in tank mix combinations.
2. The top 4 inches of the bed, from a horizontal and vertical perspective, where the crop will be transplanted, must be removed prior to transplanting.
3. Use only healthy transplants. Do not use on direct seeded crops.



Beds are formed and WARFOX is applied with a burndown herbicide.



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



Crops are transplanted into beds.

4. On flat beds (tomato only), the soil must be incorporated to a depth of at least 4 inches, twice, prior to transplanting. Failure to incorporate may result in stand reduction and/or crop injury.
5. This use pattern makes no claim for in-season weed control after the beds have been disturbed.
6. Do not apply when weather conditions favor spray drift.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN ESTABLISHED ALFALFA

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 4 oz of WARFOX per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 8 oz of WARFOX per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not make a sequential WARFOX application within 60 days of the first WARFOX application.
- Do not apply to alfalfa with greater than 6 inches of growth. Application will result in burning of treated leaves and stems.
- Do not apply within 25 days of harvest or grazing.
- Do not use on alfalfa grown for seed unless approved by a State authority to support a Special Local Need (SLN) under FIFRA section 24(c).

- Only apply with an adjuvant or tank mix with products formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate “EC” when targeting control of emerged weeds (crop burn and/or stunting should be expected and accepted if WARFOX is used with an adjuvant, a tank mix partner formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate (EC) or a tank mix partner formulated with an adjuvant.)
- Application with paraquat can be used to burndown winter annuals prior to winter dormant period.
- Do not use on intended mixed alfalfa-grass stands.

TIMING TO ALFALFA

WARFOX may be applied to established alfalfa with a maximum amount of growth of 6 inches or less for the preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 8, Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of WARFOX. Established alfalfa is defined as alfalfa planted in the fall or spring which has gone through a first cutting/mowing. Application to alfalfa with greater than 6 inches of growth may result in unacceptable crop injury.

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

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

TIMING TO WEEDS

Preemergence - Preemergence To Weeds

Apply WARFOX before alfalfa growth exceeds 6 inches in height for the preemergence control of weeds listed in Table 8, Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of WARFOX. Applications should be made as soon as possible after cutting and removing alfalfa to minimize injury to alfalfa growth.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN ESTABLISHED ASPARAGUS

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

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

TIMING TO ASPARAGUS - Dormant

WARFOX may be applied to dormant asparagus for preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 9, Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of WARFOX. Application to non-dormant asparagus will result in unacceptable crop injury. Applications should be made no less than two weeks prior to spear emergence and must be sprinkler or rainfall incorporated with 0.5 to 0.75 inches of water or some scoring may result.

TIMING TO ASPARAGUS - Post Harvest

Apply WARFOX after the final harvest of the season, but prior to fern emergence, for pre-emergence control of the weeds listed in Table 9, Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of WARFOX. Application after fern emergence will result in unacceptable crop injury. Apply no less than two weeks prior to fern emergence and must be sprinkler or rainfall incorporated with 0.5 to 0.75 inches of water. Add a burndown tank mix partner for the control of emerged weeds labeled for asparagus in accordance with the most restrictive labeled limitations and precautions.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Burndown - Dormant Asparagus, Postemergence to Weeds

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

Burndown - After Last Harvest of Season, Postemergence to Weeds

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

Preemergence - Dormant Asparagus or After Last Harvest of Season, Preemergence to Weeds

Apply WARFOX to dormant asparagus for the preemergence control of weeds listed in Table 9, Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of WARFOX.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON CHICKPEA (GARBANZO BEAN)

For Use Only in Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Oregon and Washington

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 2.0 oz of WARFOX per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 2.0 oz of WARFOX per acre during a single growing season.

Many weather related factors, including high wind, splashing or heavy rains or cool conditions at or near crop emergence, may result in garbanzo bean injury in fields treated with WARFOX. On occasion this has resulted in a delay in maturity.

TIMING TO CHICKPEA (GARBANZO BEAN)

WARFOX may be applied to garbanzo beans within 2 days after planting for the preemergence suppression of the weeds listed in Table A, Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of WARFOX. Tank mix WARFOX with other labeled herbicides for broad spectrum weed control.

TIMING TO WEEDS

WARFOX may be applied to garbanzo beans prior to planting or preemergence (after planting). Preemergence application of WARFOX must be made within 2 days after planting and prior to garbanzo bean emergence. Application after the garbanzo beans have begun to crack, or are emerged, will result in severe crop injury. Application should not be made when garbanzo beans have begun to crack.

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

ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL

WARFOX can be tank mixed with pendimethalin for additional grass control.

Table A. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of WARFOX

| BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| SECTION A | | | | |
| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | ORGANIC MATTER | SOIL TYPE | WARFOX RATE |
| Carpetweed | <i>Mollugo verticillata</i> | Up to 5% | All Soil Types | 2 oz/A |
| Chickweeds | | | | |
| Common | <i>Stellaria media</i> | | | |
| Mouseear | <i>Cerastium vulgatum</i> | | | |
| Dandelion | <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> | | | |
| Eclipta | <i>Eclipta prostrata</i> | | | |
| Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf | <i>Oenothera laciniata</i> | | | |
| Field Pennycress | <i>Thlaspi arvense</i> | | | |
| Florida Pusley | <i>Richardia scabra</i> | | | |
| Henbit | <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> | | | |
| Lambsquarters, Common | <i>Chenopodium album</i> | | | |
| Little Mallow | <i>Malva parviflora</i> | | | |
| Marestail/ Horseweed | <i>Conyza canadensis</i> | | | |
| Mayweed/False Chamomile | <i>Matricaria maritima</i> | | | |
| Nightshades | | | | |
| Black | <i>Solanum nigrum</i> | | | |
| Eastern Black | <i>Solanum ptycanthum</i> | | | |
| Hairy | <i>Solanum sarrachoides</i> | | | |
| Pigweeds | | | | |
| Redroot | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> | | | |
| Smooth | <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> | | | |
| Spiny Amaranth | <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> | | | |
| Tumble | <i>Amaranthus albus</i> | | | |
| Prickly Lettuce | <i>Lactuca serriola</i> | | | |

| BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| SECTION A (cont.) | | | | |
| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | ORGANIC MATTER | SOIL TYPE | WARFOX RATE |
| Prickly Sida (Teaweed) | <i>Sida spinosa</i> | Up to 5% | All Soil Types | 2 oz/A |
| Puncturevine | <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> | | | |
| Purslane, Common | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> | | | |
| Radish, Wild | <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> | | | |
| Redmaids | <i>Calandrinia ciliata var. menziesii</i> | | | |
| Shepherd's-purse | <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> | | | |
| Smallflower Morningglory | <i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i> | | | |
| Sowthistle, Prickly | <i>Sonchus asper</i> | | | |
| Spotted Spurge | <i>Euphorbia maculata</i> | | | |
| Venice Mallow | <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> | | | |

Table A. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of WARFOX (continued)

| SECTION B | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| All weeds listed in Section A plus: | | | | |
| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | ORGANIC MATTER | SOIL TYPE | WARFOX RATE |
| Coffee Senna | <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> | Up to 3% | All Soil Types | 2 oz/A |
| Common Ragweed | <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> | | | |
| False Chamomile | <i>Tripleurospermum</i> | | | |
| Florida Beggarweed | <i>Desmodium tortuosum</i> | | | |
| Golden Crownbeard | <i>Verbesina encelioides</i> | | | |
| Hairy Indigo | <i>Indigofera hirsuta</i> | | | |

SECTION B (cont.)**All weeds listed in Section A plus:**

| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | ORGANIC MATTER | SOIL TYPE | WARFOX RATE | | |
|-----------------------------|--|----------------|--|-------------|--|--------|
| Hemp. Sesbania | <i>Sesbania exaltata</i> | 3 to 5% | Coarse and Medium Soils: (sandy loam, loamy sand, loamy siltloam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam) | 2 oz/A | | |
| Jimsonweed | <i>Datura stramonium</i> | | | | | |
| Kochia | <i>Kochia scoparia</i> | | | | | |
| London Rocket | <i>Sisymbrium irio</i> | | | | | |
| Morningglories ¹ | | | | | | |
| Entireleaf | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> <i>var. integruscula</i> | | | | | |
| Ivyleaf | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> | | | | | |
| Red/Scarlet | <i>Ipomoea coccinea</i> | | | | | |
| Tall | <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> | | | | | |
| Mustard, Wild | <i>Brassica kaber</i> | | | | | |
| Palmer Amaranth | <i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> | | | | | |
| Spurred Anoda | <i>Anoda cristata</i> | | | | Fine Soils: (silty clay, silty clay loam, clay, clay loam) | 2 oz/A |
| Tropic Croton | <i>Croton Glandulosus</i> | | | | | |
| Waterhemp | | | | | | |
| Common | <i>Amaranthus rudis</i> | | | | | |
| Tall | <i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i> | | | | | |
| Wild Poinsettia | <i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> | | | | | |

¹Morningglory species are not adequately controlled on fine soils or soils with greater than 3% organic matter.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN COTTON
For Use in the States of Arizona, California and Hawaii Only

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 2 oz of WARFOX per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 4 oz of WARFOX per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not make a sequential WARFOX application within 30 days of the first WARFOX application.
- Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE

Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application

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

WARFOX is rainfast one hour after application. Applications should not be made if rain is expected within one hour of application or postemergence efficacy may be reduced. Rainfall within one hour of application will not adversely affect residual activity.

HERBICIDE RATE

Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application

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

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

| BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES | | WEED HEIGHT (inches) 2 oz/A |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | |
| Bindweed, Field ¹ | <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> | 4 |
| Carpetweed | <i>Mollugo verticillata</i> | 4 |
| Chickweed, Common | <i>Stellaria media</i> | 4 |
| Cocklebur, Common | <i>Xanthium strumarium</i> | 4 |
| Florida Beggarweed | <i>Desmodium tortuosum</i> | 2 |
| Hemp Sesbania | <i>Sesbania exaltata</i> | 6 |
| Jimsonweed | <i>Datura stramonium</i> | 4 |
| Lambsquarters, Common | <i>Chenopodium album</i> | 4 |
| Morningglories | | |

continued on next page

| BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES | | WEED HEIGHT (inches) |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | 2 oz/A |
| Entireleaf | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriscula</i> | 4 |
| Ivyleaf | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> | 4 |
| Pitted | <i>Ipomoea lacunose</i> | 4 |
| Red | <i>Ipomoea coccinea</i> | 4 |
| Tall | <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> | 2 |
| Mustard, Wild | <i>Brassica kaber</i> | 6 |
| Nightshades | | |
| Black | <i>Solanum nigrum</i> | 4 |
| Eastern Black | <i>Solanum ptycanthum</i> | 4 |
| Hairy | <i>Solanum sarrachoides</i> | 4 |
| Pigweeds | | |
| Palmer Amaranth | <i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> | 4 |
| Red root | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> | 4 |
| Smooth | <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> | 4 |
| Plantain, Broadleaf | <i>Plantago major</i> | 6 |
| Prickly Sida (Teaweed) | <i>Sida spinosa</i> | 4 |
| Purslane, Common | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> | 2 |
| Ragweeds | | |
| Common | <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> | 2 |
| Giant | <i>Ambrosia trifida</i> | 4 |
| Rice Flatsedge | <i>Cyperus iria</i> | 2 |
| Sicklepod | <i>Senna obtusifolia</i> | 4 |
| Smartweeds | | |
| Ladysthumb | <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> | 4 |
| Pale | <i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i> | 4 |
| Pennsylvania | <i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i> | 4 |
| Spotted Spurge | <i>Euphorbia maculata</i> | 4 |
| Velvetleaf | <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> | 4 |
| Venice Mallow | <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> | 2 |

continued on next page

| BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES | | WEED HEIGHT (inches) |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | 2 oz/A |
| Waterhemp | | |
| Common | <i>Amaranthus rudis</i> | 2 |
| Tall | <i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i> | 2 |

¹WARFOX tank mixes will control the above ground portion of field bindweed. Repeated applications will be needed to control regrowth.

CARRIER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE

Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application

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

ADDITIVES

Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application

Weed control from hooded, shielded or layby application of WARFOX in cotton requires the addition of an agronomically approved non-ionic surfactant to the spray mixture. Non-ionic surfactant must contain at least 80% active ingredient. Mixing compatibility qualities should be verified by a jar test. **The use of crop oil concentrates, methylated seed oils, organo-silicant surfactants or products containing these ingredients, may result in severe crop injury and should not be used.**

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

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

TIMING TO COTTON

Hooded and Shielded Application

WARFOX tank mixes may be applied with a hooded or shielded sprayer after cotton has reached a minimum of 6 inches in height. All nozzles must be under the hood or behind

the shield to ensure no spray solution comes in contact with the cotton. **Care must be taken to ensure the spray solution or drift does not come in contact with the cotton or severe crop injury can occur.**

Layby Application

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

TIMING TO WEEDS

WARFOX tank mix applications must be made to weeds within the height range given in Table 4.

TANK MIXES

WARFOX must be tank mixed with one of the herbicides listed in Table 5 for postemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 4.

Table 5. Tank Mixes with WARFOX for Hooded, Shielded and/or Layby Use in Cotton

| TANK MIX PARTNER | TARGET WEEDS | HOODED AND SHIELDED | LAYBY |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Glyphosate | Perennial Grasses and Broadleaves | X | X ¹ |
| MSMA | Annual Grasses Yellow Nutsedge | X | X |

¹ For use only in cotton with the ROUNDUP READY gene.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN DRY BEANS

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

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 1.5 oz of WARFOX per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 oz of WARFOX per acre during a single growing season.

Many weather related factors, including high wind, splashing or heavy rains or cool conditions at or near crop emergence, may result in dry bean injury in fields treated with WARFOX. On occasion this has resulted in a delay in maturity.

TIMING TO DRY BEAN

WARFOX may be applied to dry beans within 2 days after planting for the preemergence suppression of the weeds listed in Table 6, Weeds Suppressed by Residual Activity of WARFOX at 1.5 oz/A. WARFOX should be tank mixed with other labeled herbicides for broad spectrum weed control.

TIMING TO WEEDS

WARFOX may be applied to dry beans prior to planting or preemergence (after planting). Preemergence application of WARFOX must be made within 2 days after planting and prior to dry bean emergence. Application after the dry beans have begun to crack, or are emerged, will result in severe crop injury. To avoid severe crop injury, do not apply to dry beans after beans begin to crack or have emerged.

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

ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL

WARFOX can be tank mixed with pendimethalin for additional grass control.

Table 6. Weeds Suppressed by Residual Activity of WARFOX at 1.5 oz/A

| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | ORGANIC MATTER | WARFOX RATE |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Lambsquarters, Common | <i>Chenopodium album</i> | Up to 5% | 1.5 oz/A |
| Mustard, Wild | <i>Brassica kaber</i> | | |
| Nightshades | | | |
| Black | <i>Solanum nigrum</i> | | |
| Eastern Black | <i>Solanum ptycanthum</i> | | |
| Hairy | <i>Solanum sarrachoides</i> | | |
| Pigweeds | | | |
| Palmer Amaranth | <i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> | | |
| Redroot | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> | | |
| Smooth | <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> | | |
| Spiny Amaranth | <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> | | |
| Tumble | <i>Amaranthus albus</i> | | |
| Prickly Lettuce (China Lettuce) | <i>Lactuca serriola</i> | | |
| Radish, Wild | <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> | | |

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FIELD CORN**For Use in the States of Arizona, California and Hawaii Only****RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

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

TIMING TO FIELD CORN

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

Burndown Use Directions - For Preplant Applications in Field Corn

WARFOX, applied as part of a burndown program, may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in postemergence burndown of many weeds where field corn will be planted directly into the residue of the previous year. See Directions for Use in Fall and Spring Preplant Burndown and Fallow Seedbed Programs in Field Corn, Peanut and Soybean for rates and timing of applications. For control of emerged weeds, WARFOX must be applied with an appropriate burndown tank mix partner listed in Table 7. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. Refer to tank mix partner's label for recommended application pressure and recommended adjuvant systems.

INCREASING SPEED OF GLYPHOSATE BURNDOWN ACTIVITY

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

TANK MIXES

WARFOX may be tank mixed with the herbicides listed in Table 7 for pre-plant burndown applications. Refer to tank mix partner's label for adjuvant recommendations.

Table 7. Tank Mix Partners for Burndown and/or Residual Control of Weeds in Field Corn

TANK MIX PARTNERS¹

| | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 2,4-D LVE | glyphosate | Resolve® |
| atrazine | Hornet® | simazine |
| Basis® | metribuzin | Weedmaster® |
| dicamba | paraquat | |
| Express® | Python® | |

¹ Refer to tank mix product labels for specific recommendations.

TANK MIX RESTRICTIONS

Tank mixes with flufenacet (Axiom or Domain), metolachlor or s-metolachlor (Dual Magnum or Dual II Magnum), dimethenamid or dimethenamid-p (Frontier or Outlook), alachlor (Lasso), or acetochlor (Surpass or Harness) may result in injury to field corn when application is followed by prolonged periods of cool wet weather and should not be used with WARFOX, unless supplemental labeling, provided by Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc, is followed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN GARLIC

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 6 oz of WARFOX per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 6 oz of WARFOX per acre during a single growing season.

TIMING TO GARLIC

WARFOX may be applied, at 6 oz/A, to garlic prior to garlic emergence. Application should be made within 3 days after planting garlic.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Preemergence - Preemergence To Weeds

Apply WARFOX to weed free garlic for preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 9, Weeds Controlled by *Preemergence Application* of WARFOX.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN HOPS

Not For Use in California or New York

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 6 oz of WARFOX per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 6 oz of WARFOX per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not allow spray to contact green stem (Unless used for sucker control), foliage, flowers or cones or unacceptable injury may occur.
- Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.
- Do not use with an adjuvant.

WARFOX can be used in hops for preemergence weed control as well as sucker control.

TIMING TO HOPS FOR SUCKER CONTROL

Apply WARFOX at 6 oz/A as a directed application after hops have reached a minimum of 6 feet in height for sucker control. Application should be directed to the lower 2 feet of the hops.

TIMING TO HOPS FOR PREEMERGENCE WEED CONTROL

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

TIMING TO WEEDS

WARFOX applications must be made prior to weed emergence for control of weeds listed in Table 9, Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of WARFOX.

Read tank mix product label for rates and weeds controlled. Always read and follow label directions for all tank mix products before using. The most restrictive labeling of any tank mix product must be followed. WARFOX, when applied according to label use directions, will control the weeds listed in Table 9, Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of WARFOX. This label makes no claims concerning control of other weed species.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN MINT (Peppermint and Spearmint)

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 4 oz of WARFOX per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 8 oz of WARFOX per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not make a sequential WARFOX application within 60 days of the first WARFOX application.
- Apply only to dormant mint. Application to non-dormant mint may result in unacceptable crop injury.
- Do not apply within 80 days of harvest.
- Do not apply to row or baby mint, use only on established meadow mint.
- Do not apply to mint that has been weakened by diseases, insects (example mint root borer), nematodes, drought, soil salts, high soil pH, previous pesticides, winter injury or double cutting, as severe injury may occur. Apply only to healthy vigorous mint with undamaged rhizomes.
- Do not apply before November 25 or after March 1.
- Do not apply a Fall application if roots and rhizomes are weak, thin or damaged.
- Do not apply to stands established longer than 3 years.
- Do not apply WARFOX on mint in Southern Union County (south of Ladd Canyon) or Baker County in Oregon.

Many weather related factors, including high wind, splashing or heavy rains or cool conditions at or near mint emergence, may result in mint injury in fields treated with WARFOX.

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

TIMING TO MINT

As a spray, WARFOX may be applied only to established, dormant mint for preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 8 as well as to assist in the postemergence control of emerged weeds. Application to non-dormant mint or to baby (row) mint (time from planting of mint roots through the first cutting), may result in unacceptable crop injury. As a bulk fertilizer application, WARFOX may be applied at least 80 days prior to harvest. Leaves must be dry at the time of applications or severe injury may occur.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Burndown - Dormant Mint, Postemergence To Weeds

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

Preemergence - Dormant Mint, Preemergence To Weeds

Apply WARFOX to dormant mint for the preemergence control of weeds listed in Table 8. Fall applications of WARFOX, followed by a sequential application in the Spring, have resulted in better Summer annual weed control than a single Fall or single Spring application.

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

Table 8. Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of WARFOX

| BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | ORGANIC MATTER | SOIL TYPE | WARFOX RATE |
| Bristly Starbur | <i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i> | Up to 5% | All Soil Types | 4 oz/A |
| Carpetweed | <i>Mollugo verticillata</i> | | | |
| Chickweeds | | | | |
| Common | <i>Stellaria media</i> | | | |
| Mouseear | <i>Cerastium vulgatum</i> | | | |
| Coffee Senna | <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> | | | |
| Copperleaf, Hophornbeam | <i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i> | | | |
| Dandelion | <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> | | | |
| Eclipta | <i>Eclipta prostrate</i> | | | |
| Evening Primrose, Cutleaf | <i>Oenothera laciniata</i> | | | |
| Florida Beggarweed | <i>Desmodium tortuosum</i> | | | |
| Florida Pusley | <i>Richardia scabra</i> | | | |
| Golden Crownbeard | <i>Verbesina encelioides</i> | | | |
| Groundsel, Common | <i>Senecio vulgaris</i> | | | |
| Hairy Indigo | <i>Indigofera hirsuta</i> | | | |
| Hemp Sesbania | <i>Sesbania exaltata</i> | | | |
| Henbit | <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> | | | |
| Jimsonweed | <i>Datura stramonium</i> | | | |
| Kochia | <i>Kochia scoparia</i> | | | |
| Lambsquarters, Common | <i>Chenopodium album</i> | | | |
| Little Mallow | <i>Malva parviflora</i> | | | |
| Marestail/Horseweed | <i>Conyza canadensis</i> | | | |

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| BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | ORGANIC MATTER | SOIL TYPE | WARFOX RATE |
| Morningglories | | Up to 5% | All Soil Types | 4 oz/A |
| Entireleaf | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> <i>var. integruscula</i> | | | |
| Ivyleaf | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> | | | |
| Red/Scarlet | <i>Ipomoea coccinea</i> | | | |
| Smallflower | <i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i> | | | |
| Tall | <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> | | | |
| Mustard | | | | |
| Wild | <i>Brassica kaber</i> | | | |
| Nightshades | | | | |
| Black | <i>Solarium nigrum</i> | | | |
| Eastern Black | <i>Solarium ptycanthum</i> | | | |
| Hairy | <i>Solanum sarrachoides</i> | | | |
| Pigweeds | | | | |
| Palmer Amaranth | <i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> | | | |
| Redroot | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> | | | |
| Smooth | <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> | | | |
| Spiny Amaranth | <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> | | | |
| Tumble | <i>Amaranthus albus</i> | | | |
| Prickly Lettuce (China Lettuce) | <i>Lactuca serriola</i> | | | |
| Prickly Sida (Teaweed) | <i>Sida spinosa</i> | | | |
| Puncturevine | <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> | | | |
| Purslane | | | | |
| Common | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> | | | |
| Radish, Wild | <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> | | | |
| Ragweed, Common | <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> | | | |
| Redmaids | <i>Calandrinia ciliata</i> <i>var. menziesii</i> | | | |

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| BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | ORGANIC MATTER | SOIL TYPE | WARFOX RATE |
| Russian Thistle | <i>Salsola iberica</i> | Up to 5% | All Soil Types | 4 oz/A |
| Shepherd's-purse | <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> | | | |
| Smartweeds | | | | |
| Ladysthumb | <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> | | | |
| Pennsylvania | <i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i> | | | |
| Spotted Spurge | <i>Euphorbia maculata</i> | | | |
| Spurred Anoda | <i>Anoda cristata</i> | | | |
| Tropic Croton | <i>Croton glandulosus</i> | | | |
| Velvetleaf | <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> | | | |
| Venice Mallow | <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> | | | |
| Waterhemp | | | | |
| Common | <i>Amaranthus rudis</i> | | | |
| Tall | <i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i> | | | |
| Wild Poinsettia | <i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> | | | |
| GRASS WEED SPECIES | | | | |
| Barnyardgrass | <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> | | | |
| Bluegrass, Annual | <i>Poa annua</i> | | | |
| Crabgrass, Large | <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> | | | |
| Foxtail, Giant | <i>Setaria faberi</i> | | | |
| Goosegrass | <i>Eleusine indica</i> | | | |
| Lovegrass, California | <i>Eragrostis diffusa</i> | | | |
| Panicums | | | | |
| Fall | <i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i> | | | |
| Texas | <i>Panicum texanum</i> | | | |
| Signalgrass, Broadleaf | <i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i> | | | |

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN ONION (DRY BULB)

For Use in the States of Michigan, New York and North Dakota Only

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 2 oz of WARFOX per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 3 oz of WARFOX per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not make sequential application within 14 days of the first application.
- Do not apply more than 1 oz of WARFOX per season on soils that contain greater than 90% sand plus gravel.
- Do not apply as part of a tank mix, other than with Prowl® H20, or unacceptable injury may result. Other formulations of pendimethalin should not be tank mixed with WARFOX for use in onions.
- Do not apply with any type of adjuvant.
- Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.

Use of WARFOX may result in necrotic spotting of onion leaves that come in contact with the spray.

Microrate Application

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

TIMING TO ONIONS (dry bulb)

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

TIMING TO WEEDS

Preemergence - Emerged Onions (dry bulb), Preemergence To Weeds

Apply WARFOX to weed free onions (dry bulb) for preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 1, Section A.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN STRAWBERRY

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS:

- Do not apply more than 3 oz of WARFOX per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 3 oz of WARFOX per acre during a single growing season.
- WARFOX, at 3 oz per acre, can be applied to the soil a minimum of 30 days prior to transplanting strawberries provided the strawberries will be transplanted through a plastic mulch.

- WARFOX at 3 oz per acre can be applied to dormant (established or newly planted) strawberries for the preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 1, Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of WARFOX.
- WARFOX, at 3 oz per acre, can be applied in strawberry row middles with a shielded or hooded sprayer for the preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 1, Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of WARFOX

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

Table 9. Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of WARFOX

| BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | ORGANIC MATTER | SOIL TYPE | WARFOX RATE |
| Bristly Starbur | <i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i> | Up to 10% ¹ | All Soil Types ² | Asparagus, Garlic, Hops 6 oz/A |
| Carpetweed | <i>Mollugo verticillata</i> | | | |
| Chickweeds | | | | Bushberries, Grapes, Nut Trees (Including Pistachio), Pome Fruit, Stone Fruit, and Non-Bearing Fruit Trees 6 to 12 oz/A ² To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 oz/A. |
| Common | <i>Stellaria media</i> | | | |
| Mouseear | <i>Cerastium vulgatum</i> | | | |
| Coffee Senna | <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> | | | |
| Dandelion | <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> | | | |
| Eclipta | <i>Eclipta prostrata</i> | | | |
| Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf | <i>Oenothera laciniata</i> | | | |
| Filaree | | | | |
| Redstem | <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> | | | |
| Whitestem | <i>Erodium moschatum</i> | | | |
| Fleabane, Hairy | <i>Conyza bonariensis</i> | | | |
| Florida Beggarweed | <i>Desmodium tortuosum</i> | | | |
| Florida Pusley | <i>Richardia scabra</i> | | | |
| Golden Crownbeard | <i>Verbesina encelioides</i> | | | |
| Groundsel, Common | <i>Senecio vulgaris</i> | | | |
| Hairy Indigo | <i>Indigofera hirsuta</i> | | | |
| Hemp Sesbania | <i>Sesbania exaltata</i> | | | |
| Henbit | <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> | | | |
| Jimsonweed | <i>Datura stramonium</i> | | | |
| Kochia | <i>Kochia scoparia</i> | | | |
| Lambsquarters, Common | <i>Chenopodium album</i> | | | |

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| BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | ORGANIC MATTER | SOIL TYPE | WARFOX RATE |
| Mallow | | Up to 10% ¹ | All Soil Types ² | Asparagus, Garlic, Hops 6 oz/A Bushberries, Grapes, Nut Trees (Including Pistachio), Pome Fruit, Stone Fruit, and Non-Bearing Fruit Trees 6 to 12 oz/A ² To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 oz/A. |
| Common (Cheeseweed) | <i>Malva neglecta</i> | | | |
| Little | <i>Malva parviflora</i> | | | |
| Horseweed/Marestail | <i>Conyza canadensis</i> | | | |
| Morningglories | | | | |
| Entireleaf | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriuscula</i> | | | |
| Ivyleaf | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> | | | |
| Red/Scarlet | <i>Ipomoea coccinea</i> | | | |
| Smallflower | <i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i> | | | |
| Tall | <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> | | | |
| Mustards | | | | |
| Tumble | <i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i> | | | |
| Wild | <i>Brassica kaber</i> | | | |
| Nightshades | | | | |
| Black | <i>Solanum nigrum</i> | | | |
| Eastern Black | <i>Solanum ptycanthum</i> | | | |
| Hairy | <i>Solanum sarrachoides</i> | | | |
| Pigweeds | | | | |
| Palmer Amaranth | <i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> | | | |
| Redroot | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> | | | |
| Smooth | <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> | | | |
| Spiny Amaranth | <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> | | | |
| Tumble | <i>Amaranthus albus</i> | | | |
| Prickly Lettuce (China Lettuce) | <i>Lactuca serriola</i> | | | |
| Prickly Sida (Teaweed) | <i>Sida spinosa</i> | | | |
| Puncturevine | <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> | | | |

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| BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | ORGANIC MATTER | SOIL TYPE | WARFOX RATE |
| Purslane | | Up to 10% ¹ | All Soil Types ² | Asparagus, Garlic, Hops 6 oz/A Bushberries, Grapes, Nut Trees (Including Pistachio), Pome Fruit, Stone Fruit, and Non-Bearing Fruit Trees 6 to 12 oz/A ² To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 oz/A. |
| Common | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> | | | |
| Radish, Wild | <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> | | | |
| Ragweed, Common | <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> | | | |
| Redmaids | <i>Calandrinia ciliata var. menziessi.</i> | | | |
| Redweed | <i>Melochia corchorifolia</i> | | | |
| Shepherd's-purse | <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> | | | |
| Sowthistle, Annual ³ | <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> | | | |
| Spotted Spurge | <i>Euphorbia maculata</i> | | | |
| Spurred Anoda | <i>Anoda cristata</i> | | | |
| Thistle, Russian | <i>Salsola iberica</i> | | | |
| Tropic Croton | <i>Croton glandulosus</i> | | | |
| Venice Mallow | <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> | | | |
| Waterhemp | | | | |
| Common | <i>Amaranthus rudis</i> | | | |
| Tall | <i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i> | | | |
| Wild Poinsettia | <i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> | | | |
| Wormwood, Biennial | <i>Artemisia biennis</i> | | | |

¹ WARFOX can be used on soils with greater than 10% organic matter; however, length of residual control may be shorter than on soils with lower organic matter content.

² A maximum WARFOX rate of 6 oz/A per application should be used on any soil that has a sand plus gravel content over 80% if bushes, trees or vines are under 3 years of age.

³ Except CA.

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Table 9. Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of WARFOX (continued)

| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | ORGANIC MATTER | SOIL TYPE | WARFOX RATE |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| GRASS WEED SPECIES | | Up to 10% ¹ | All Soil Types ² | Asparagus, Garlic, Hops 6 oz/A Bushberries, Grapes, Nut Trees (including Pistachio), Pome Fruit, Stone Fruit and Non-Bearing Fruit Trees 6 to 12 oz/A ² To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 oz/A. |
| Barnyardgrass | <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> | | | |
| Bluegrass, Annual | <i>Poa annua</i> | | | |
| Crabgrass | | | | |
| Large | <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> | | | |
| Smooth | <i>Digitaria ischaemum</i> | | | |
| Foxtails | | | | |
| Bristly | <i>Setaria verticillata</i> | | | |
| Giant | <i>Setaria faberi</i> | | | |
| Green | <i>Setaria viridis</i> | | | |
| Yellow | <i>Setaria glauca</i> | | | |
| Goosegrass | <i>Eleusine indica</i> | | | |
| Guineagrass | <i>Panicum maximum</i> | | | |
| Johnsongrass, Seedling | <i>Sorghum halepense</i> | | | |
| Lovegrass, California | <i>Eragrostis diffusa</i> | | | |
| Panicum | | | | |
| Fall | <i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i> | | | |
| Texas | <i>Panicum texanum</i> | | | |
| Signalgrass, Broadleaf | <i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i> | | | |

¹WARFOX can be used on soils with greater than 10%; however, length residual control may be shorter than on soils with lower organic matter content.

²A maximum WARFOX rate of 6 oz/A per application should be used on any soil that has a sand plus gravel content over 80% if bushes, trees or vines are under 3 years of age.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SWEET POTATO
For Use in the States of Arizona and Hawaii Only

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 3 oz of WARFOX per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not apply postemergence to sweet potatoes.
- Do not use greenhouse grown transplants.
- Do not use transplants harvested more than 2 days prior to transplanting.
- Do not use on any sweet potato variety other than "BEAUREGARD", unless user has tested WARFOX on other variety and has found crop tolerance to be acceptable.
- Do not apply as a part of any tank mix, except with labeled rates of COMMAND[®], if tank mix is applied prior to transplanting.

TIMING TO SWEET POTATOES

WARFOX must be applied prior to transplanting sweet potatoes.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Preemergence To Weeds

Apply WARFOX to soil prior to transplanting sweet potato slips for the preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 1.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN BUSHBERRIES, GRAPE, NUT TREES (INCLUDING
PISTACHIO), POME FRUIT, STONE FRUIT AND NON-BEARING FRUIT TREES**

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 12 oz of WARFOX per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 24 oz of WARFOX per acre during a 12 month period, except Bushberries; for Bushberries do not apply more than 12 oz of WARFOX per acre during a 12 month period.
- Do not make a sequential application within 30 days of the first application, except nut trees, do not make a sequential application within 60 days of the first application.
- A maximum WARFOX rate of 6 oz/A per application should be used on any soil that has a sand plus gravel content over 80% if bushes, trees or vines are less than 3 years of age. (Two applications of 6 oz/A in a 12 month period can still be made as long as there have been 60 days between applications).
- Do not apply to farm alleys or roads where traffic may result in treated dust settling onto crops or other desirable vegetation.
- Do not apply within 300 yards of non-dormant pears.

- Raise mower height during all mowing to reduce dust. Dust created by mowing can drift onto desirable vegetation resulting in injury.
- Do not apply to powdery soils or soils that are susceptible to wind displacement unless irrigation can be applied immediately after application.
- Do not mow treated areas between bud break and final harvest. Dust created by mowing may drift onto desirable vegetation resulting in injury.
- Follow the most restrictive label limitations and precautions of the tank mix product(s) being used.
- Avoid direct or indirect spray contact to foliage and green bark (non-barked trunk and non-barked vines with the exception of undesirable suckers).

For bushberries, grape, nut trees (including pistachio) and non-bearing fruit trees, WARFOX should be applied as a uniform broadcast application to the orchard or vineyard floor or as a uniform band directed at the base of the bush, trunk or vine. For pome fruit and stone fruit, WARFOX can only be applied as a uniform band directed at the base of the trunk prior to "pink bud" in apple and "bud break" in stone fruit and pear. The preferred application timing for WARFOX is in the fall to maximize the potential for rainfall to activate and set the herbicide. Do not apply over the top of crop or allow spray to come in contact with crop as a result of application or drift.

Preemergence Application

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

Postemergence Application

Refer to Table 8 for weeds controlled by the residual activity of WARFOX. WARFOX should be tank mixed with a labeled burndown herbicide for control of the emerged weeds listed in Table 10. Refer to tank mix partner's label for additional weed species and increased weed heights claimed. Refer to tank mix partner's label for additional restrictions, including minimum carrier volume and crops in which tank mix partner may be used. Burndown tank mix partners include glyphosate, paraquat, 2,4-D and RELY®. Tank mixes with glyphosate or 2,4-D containing products are not recommended during the period after bloom through final harvest to ensure crop safety from drift.

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

Carrier Volume and Spray Pressure

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

Nozzle selection should meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure recommendations.

Banded Application

Rates listed in Table 10 refer to a broadcast application covering the entire acre. When making a banded application, the rate must be reduced according to the following formula:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Amount Needed per Acre for} \\ \text{Banded Application} \end{array} = \frac{\text{Band Width in inches}}{\text{Row Width in inches}} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{Rate per Broadcast} \\ \text{Acre} \end{array}$$

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR BUSHBERRIES

Bushberries: (Highbush)

- Do not use in the states of Idaho, Oregon or Washington except west of the Cascade Mountains in the following counties:
 - **Oregon:** Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Umatilla, Yamhill and Washington
 - **Washington:** Benton, Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Franklin, Grant, Grays Harbor, King, Jefferson, Kitsap, Lewis, Pacific, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, Thurston, Wahkiakum, Walla Walla and Whatcom
- Do not apply to Bushberries established less than 2 years unless they are protected from spray contact by nonporous wrap, grow tubes or waxed containers.
- Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR GRAPES

- Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.
- Do not apply to grapes established less than 2 years unless they are trellised at least 3 ft. from the soil surface or are protected from spray contact by non-porous wrap, grow

tubes or waxed containers.

- Do not apply to grapes that are not trellised or staked unless they are free standing.
- Avoid direct or indirect spray contact to foliage and green bark (non-barked vines, with the exception of undesirable suckers).
- New plantings of "own-rooted varieties", such as Concord, should be planted so that all roots are a minimum 8 inches below the soil surface to be treated. In some situations, this may require hilling soil around newly planted vines so that the settled depth of the hill will be 4 to 5 inches above the vineyard floor.

Juice, Raisin and Wine Grapes

- Do not apply during the period after bud break through final harvest, unless using shielded application equipment and applicator can ensure spray drift will not come in contact with crop fruit or foliage. Shielded applications during this time period should not be made with glyphosate or products containing glyphosate.

Table Grapes

- WARFOX may be applied during the period following final harvest up to bud break.
- Do not apply after bud break.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR NUT TREES (INCLUDING PISTACHIO), POME FRUIT AND STONE FRUIT

Nut Trees: Almond, Beechnut, Betelnut, Black Walnut, Brazil Nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Coconut, English Walnut, Filbert (Hazelnut), Ginkgo, Heartnut, Hickory Nut, Macadamia Nut, Oak, Pecan, Pili Nut, Pine Nut, Pistachio and Tropical Almond.

Pome Fruit: Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Pear, Pear (oriental) and Quince.

Stone Fruit: Apricot, Cherries (Sweet and Tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum (Chickasaw, Damsion, Japanese), Plumcot and Prune

- **California only:** For almonds and stone fruit in the counties of Merced, San Joaquin and Stanislaus, follow Directions for use in this label.
- For pome fruit and stone fruit, WARFOX can only be applied as a uniform band directed at the base of the trunk prior to silver tip in apples and bud break in stone fruit.
- Do not apply to pears in the states of Oregon or Washington.
- For pome fruit and stone fruit do not apply to row middles (area between berms)
- For nut trees (including Pistachio) apply after bud break through final harvest using shielded application equipment if the applicator can ensure the spray drift will not come into contact with non-target vegetation, crop fruit and/or foliage. Shielded application equipment is not required if the following application parameters are followed:

- Application pressure (at boom) < 30 PSI.
- Application speed < 5 MPH.
- Applicator can ensure the spray drift will not come into contact with non-target vegetation, crop fruit and/or foliage.
- Do not apply within 60 days prior to harvest.
- Do not apply to trees established less than one year, unless protected from spray contact by non-porous wraps, grow tubes, paint or waxed containers.
- Do not use in the states of Oregon or Washington except in the following counties unless the additional restrictions listed below are followed:
 - **Oregon:** Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Morrow, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Umatilla, Yamhill and Washington
 - **Washington:** Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, King, Jefferson, Kitsap, Lewis, Pacific, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, Thurston, Wahkiakum and Whatcom
 - For apples east of the Cascade Mountains in Washington (counties not listed above), follow the restrictions above plus:
 - Apply between final harvest and January 1.
 - Apply only to apple blocks with an established (2 years or older) permanent cover crop that covers a minimum of 60% of the surface area in the block.
 - Application must be incorporated with a minimum of one half inch of water within 48 hours after application.
 - Do not apply to powdery soils or soils susceptible to wind displacement.
 - Apply only to orchard berms.
 - Do not mow the treated berm areas of the orchard.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR NON-BEARING FRUIT TREES

Non-Bearing Avocado, Fig, Grapefruit, Lemon, Olive, Orange, Pomegranate and Tangerine

- Do not apply more than 12 oz of WARFOX per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 24 oz of WARFOX per acre during a 12 month period.
- Do not harvest fruit from treated trees within one year of application.
- Do not apply to trees established less than one year, unless protected from spray contact by non-porous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers.
- Do not apply during the period after flowering through leaf drop, unless using shielded application equipment and the applicator can ensure spray drift will not come in contact with the crop foliage.

Table 10. Weeds Controlled by Postemergence Activity of WARFOX Tank Mixes

| BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | WEED HEIGHT/LENGTH (inches) | WARFOX RATE |
| Bindweed, Field ¹ | <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> | 8 | 6 to 12 oz/A |
| Carpetweed | <i>Mollugo verticillata</i> | 4 | |
| Chickweeds | | | |
| Common | <i>Stellaria media</i> | 4 | |
| Mouseear | <i>Cerastium vulgatum</i> | 4 | |
| Cocklebur, Common | <i>Xanthium strumarium</i> | 4 | |
| Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf ² | <i>Oenothera laciniata</i> | 12 | |
| Filaree | | | |
| Broad leaf | <i>Erodium botrys</i> | 4 | |
| Redstem | <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> | 4 | |
| Florida Beggarweed | <i>Desmodium tortuosum</i> | 2 | |
| Hemp Sesbania | <i>Sesbania exaltata</i> | 8 | |
| Jimsonweed | <i>Datura stramonium</i> | 4 | |
| Lambsquarters, Common | <i>Chenopodium album</i> | 4 | |
| Morningglories | | | |
| Entireleaf | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriuscula</i> | 4 | |
| Ivyleaf | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> | 4 | |
| Pitted | <i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i> | 6 | |
| Red/Scarlet | <i>Ipomoea coccinea</i> | 4 | |
| Tall | <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> | 4 | |
| Mustard, Wild | <i>Brassica kaber</i> | 6 | |
| Pigweeds | | | |
| Palmer Amaranth | <i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> | 6 | |
| Redroot | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> | 6 | |
| Smooth | <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> | 6 | |

continued on next page

| BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | WEED HEIGHT/LENGTH (inches) | WARFOX RATE |
| Plaintain, Broadleaf | <i>Plantago major</i> | 6 | 6 to 12 oz/A |
| Prickly Sida (Teaweed) | <i>Sida spinosa</i> | 6 | |
| Purslanes | | | |
| Common | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> | 4 | |
| Rock | <i>Calandrinia spp.</i> | 2 | |
| Ragweeds | | | |
| Common | <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> | 2 | |
| Giant | <i>Ambrosia trifida</i> | 4 | |
| Rice Flatsedge | <i>Cyperus iria</i> | 4 | |
| Sicklepod | <i>Senna obtusifolia</i> | 4 | |
| Smartweeds | | | |
| Ladysthumb | <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> | 4 | |
| Pale | <i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i> | 4 | |
| Pennsylvania | <i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i> | 4 | |
| Spotted Spurge | <i>Euphorbia maculata</i> | 4 | |
| Velvetleaf | <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> | 4 | |
| Venice Mallow | <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> | 4 | |
| Waterhemp | | | |
| Common | <i>Amaranthus rudis</i> | 2 | |
| Tall | <i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i> | 2 | |

¹WARFOX will only provide control of the above ground portion of bindweed. Repeated applications will be needed to control regrowth.

²For acceptable control, cutleaf evening primrose should be 12 inches or less and in the rosette stage. Crop oil concentrate, at 1 pt./A, or non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v, should be added to glyphosate tank mixes for cutleaf evening primrose control, including glyphosate formulations that contain a built-in adjuvant system.

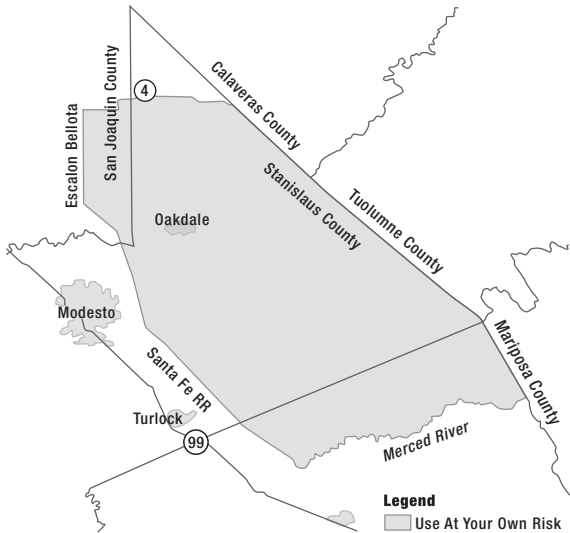
ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL WEED CONTROL

WARFOX may be tank mixed with oryzalin (SURFLAN®), simazine or diuron for additional residual weed control. Always read and follow label use directions for all products being used.

USE PRECAUTIONS ON ALMOND AND STONE FRUIT IN THE DEFINED AREAS OF MERCED, SAN JOAQUIN AND STANISLAUS COUNTIES OF CALIFORNIA

The use of WARFOX in soils common in parts of Merced, San Joaquin and Stanislaus counties in California is known to have resulted in injury to almonds under drought stress conditions. These soils are characterized by having been cut or filled, high sand content, low clay content and shallow profiles. The Defined Area can be seen on the Map or by the description that follows:

- Intersection of Highway 4 and Escalon-Bellota Road at Farmington in San Joaquin County;
- Directly South on Escalon-Bellota to the Santa Fe Avenue and railroad tracks at Escalon;
- Southeast on Santa Fe Avenue down to the Merced River;
- East following the Merced River to the Merced/Mariposa County line;
- Northwest following the Merced County line through the intersection of Merced and Stanislaus County line following the Stanislaus/ Tuolumne County and Calaveras County line to Highway 4;
- West on Highway 4 back to the Farmington intersection of Escalon - Bellota Road.



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

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

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

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

WARFOX offers residual and postemergence control of susceptible broadleaf and grass weeds as well as an additional mode of action to assist in the control of ALS (acetolactate synthase) resistant weeds. WARFOX can be tank mixed with the herbicides listed in Table 11 for increased residual or postemergence control. The length of residual control is dependent on the rate applied as well as on rainfall and temperature conditions. Length of residual control will decrease as temperature and precipitation increase. WARFOX rates of 6 to 12 oz/A are required to provide residual control of the weeds listed in Table 9.

PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION

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

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION

Apply 6 to 12 oz (0.188 to 0.38 lb. ai/A) of WARFOX per broadcast acre plus an adjuvant (0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant or 1 qt./A crop oil concentrate). The addition of an adjuvant enhances WARFOX activity on emerged weeds. Thorough spray coverage is necessary to maximize the postemergence activity of WARFOX. Emerged weeds are controlled postemergence with WARFOX, however, translocation of WARFOX within a weed is limited, and control is affected by spray coverage and by the addition of an adjuvant. The most effective postemergence weed control with WARFOX occurs when applied in combination with a

surfactant to weeds less than 2 inches in height. A tank mix partner should be used in combination with WARFOX for the postemergence control of weeds larger than 2 inches. Recommended tank mix partners are listed in Table 11.

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

Table 11. Tank Mix Combinations to Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep pesticide in original container. Store in a cool, dry, secure place. Do not put formulation or dilute spray solution into food or drink containers. Do not contaminate food or foodstuffs. Do not store or transport near feed or food. Not for use or storage in or around the home. For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night 1-877-250-9291.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire directions for use, conditions 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. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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