Specimen Label

FLUROXYPYR	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
HALAUXIFEN-METHYL	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

CORTEVA™ agriscience

Pixxaro® EC

with Arylex™ active

HERBICIDE

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For preplant burndown and postemergent control of annual broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, and triticale.

Active Ingredient:
halauxifen-methyl: 2-pyridinecarboxylic acid,4-(acetylamino)-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-Methoxyphenyl), methyl ester 1.21%
fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: [((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic Acid, 1-methylheptyl ester 38.94%
Other Ingredients 59.85%
Total 100.0%

Acid Equivalents:
halauxifen: 2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl) – 1.16% (0.10 lb/gal)
fluroxypyr: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy) acetic acid – 27.03% (2.33 lb/gal)

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-735

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

• Harmful if swallowed. • Causes moderate eye irritation.

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

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Wear waterproof gloves

Engineering Controls

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

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6).

User Safety Recommendations

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

First Aid

If swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 day or night, for emergency treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This product is toxic to fish. Drift or runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms and non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

Groundwater Advisory: This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Surface Water Advisory: This product has a potential for reaching surface water via runoff after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of halauxifen from runoff water. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

This product cannot be reformulated or repackaged into other end-use products.

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 instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on the label about personal protective equipment (PPE), restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers (as applicable). The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

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

For early entry into treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Wear waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store in original container in secured dry storage area. Prevent cross-contamination with other pesticides and fertilizers. Do not store above 100°F for extended periods of time. Storage below 20°F may result in formation of crystals. If product crystallizes, store at 50° to 70°F and agitate to redissolve crystals. If container is damaged or spill occurs, use product immediately or dispose of product and damaged container as indicated below.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow 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. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:
Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Product Information

Use Pixxaro EC herbicide as a preplant burndown and postemergence herbicide for the control of annual broadleaf weeds such as common lambsquarters, redroot pigweed, henbit, kochia, chickweed, wild buckwheat and cleavers in wheat (including spring, winter and durum), barley, and triticale not underseeded with legumes.

Pixxaro EC rapidly stops growth of susceptible weeds. However, typical symptoms (discoloration) of dying weeds may not be noticeable for 1 to 2 weeks after application depending upon growing conditions and weed susceptibility. Degree of control and duration of effect are dependent upon weed sensitivity, weed size, crop competition, growing conditions at and following treatment, and spray coverage.

Use Restrictions

- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply Pixxaro EC directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with, susceptible crops or desirable plants including alfalfa, edible beans, canola, flowers and ornamentals, lentils, lettuce, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tomatoes, or tobacco. Do not permit spray mists containing this product to drift onto such plants.
- Do not use more than once per season or use in successive years at the same sites.
- Do not apply to crops underseeded with legumes.
- Do not apply more than 6.0 fl oz (0.0046 lb halauxifen-methyl and 0.109 lb fluroxypyr) of Pixxaro EC per acre per growing season.
- Do not apply halauxifen-methyl to more than two growing seasons per year.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.

Herbicide Resistance Management

This product contains the active ingredients halauxifen-methyl and fluroxypyr which are Group 4 herbicides, based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance.

The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- If using post-emergence herbicides or tank mixes, control weeds early when they are relatively small.
- Apply full rates of this product for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your local company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your local company representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOAs have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple mode of action. Products with multiple active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredient in this product.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a mode of action other than Group 4 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
  - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
  - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
  - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad spectrum herbicide with other mode of action as a foundation in a weed control program, if appropriate.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative modes of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 4 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two sequential applications of this product and any other Group 4 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different mode of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.

- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields to reduce weed seed production.

Management of Kochia Biotypes
Research has suggested that many biotypes of kochia can occur within a single field. Application of Pixxaro EC at rates below 6.0 fl oz per acre can result in a shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field.

Best Resistance Management Practice
Extensive populations of dicamba tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions (such as Chouteau, Fergus, Liberty, Toole, and Treasure counties in the state of Montana). In these areas, this product should be rotated with products **that do not contain dicamba** to minimize selection pressure. Do not use less than 6.0 fl oz of Pixxaro EC per acre for control of ALS-resistant biotypes of kochia.

Crop Rotation Intervals

The following rotational crops may be planted at the indicated interval following application of this product. For best results conduct a field bioassay prior to planting any broadleaf crops not listed. Do not plant unlisted crops prior to 15 months prior to application.

Crop	Rotation Interval (1) (Months)
barley, triticale, wheat (spring, winter, and durum)	0
Field corn, oats, sorghum, sweet corn	14 days
canola, cotton, millet, popcorn, rice, rye, seed corn, soybean, sugarcane, sunflower	4
alfalfa, brassica (cole) leafy vegetables, camelina, chickpea, clover, dry bean, flax, mustard, peanut, peas (dry and succulent), safflower, sugar beet	9
other crops not listed	15

(1) Minimum number of months that must pass before planting other crops after application of Pixxaro EC.

Directions for Use

Ground Applications: To minimize spray drift, apply this product in a total spray volume of 8 gallons or more per acre using spray equipment designed to produce large droplet, low pressure sprays. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's recommendations for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height and pressure. To prevent over application when making spot treatments apply with a calibrated boom only. Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles.

Restrictions
- Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray.
- Apply this product with a nozzle class that ensures medium or very coarse spray (according to ASABE S572.1).

Aerial Application: To minimize spray drift, apply this product in a total spray volume of 5 gallons or more per acre. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Spray drift from aerial application can be minimized by applying a coarse spray at spray boom pressure no greater than 30 psi; by using straight-stream nozzles directed straight back; and by using a spray boom that does not exceed 75% of wingspan or 90% of rotor diameter. Spray pattern and droplet size distribution can be evaluated by applying sprays containing a water-soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape). Mechanical flagging devices may also be used.
- Apply Pixxaro EC with a nozzle class that ensures medium or very coarse spray (according to ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply in wind speeds greater than 15 mph.
- Do not apply below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for temperature inversion.

Avoid Injurious Spray Drift

This product can affect broadleaf plants directly through foliage and indirectly by root uptake from treated soil. Do not apply this product directly to, or allow spray drift to come into contact with, broadleaf crops including alfalfa, canola, beans, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, lentils, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants or soil where sensitive crops will be planted the same season. (See Crop Rotation Intervals section.)

Make applications only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure crops, whether dormant or actively growing. When applying this product, use low pressure equipment capable of producing sprays of uniform droplet size with a minimum of fine spray droplets. Under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets that do not settle rapidly onto target vegetation may be carried a considerable distance from the treatment area. A drift control or spray thickening agent may be used with this product to improve spray deposition and minimize the potential for spray drift. If used, follow all use directions and precautions on the product label.

Spray Drift Management

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 and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Other State and Local Requirements
Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory. (This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.)

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory
The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:
- The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of wingspan or 90% of rotor diameter.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Information on Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size:
- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - 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.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 75% of the wingspan or 90% of rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Mixing Directions

Pixxaro EC – Alone:
1. Fill spray tank with water equal to 1/2 to 3/4 of the required spray volume.
2. Add the required amount of Pixxaro EC, then finish filling the tank.
3. Provide sufficient agitation during mixing and application to maintain a uniform emulsion.
4. To ensure a uniform spray mixture, continuous agitation is required during application. If product is allowed to settle, thoroughly agitate to resuspend the mixture before spraying. Apply mixture immediately after it is prepared.

Pixxaro EC - Tank Mix:
If a broader spectrum of weed control is needed, Pixxaro EC may be tank mixed with labeled rates of other herbicides provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and (2) tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product.

Tank Mixing Precautions:
- It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statemetns of each product in the tank mixture.
- For products packaged in water soluble packaging, do not tank mix with products containing boron or mix in equipment previously used to apply a product mixture containing boron unless the tank and spray equipment have been adequately cleaned. (See Equipment Clean-Out Procedures.)
- Always perform a (jar) test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mixing Restrictions:
- Do not exceed specified application rates. Do not tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be used.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: A jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of this product and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible, and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Vigorous, continuous agitation during mixing, filling and throughout application is required for all tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the most effective agitation in spray tanks. To prevent foaming in the spray tank, avoid stirring or splashing air into the spray mixture.

Mixing Order for Tank Mixes:
1. Fill the spray tank to 1/4 to 1/3 of the required spray volume.
2. Start agitation.
3. Add different formulation types in the following order, allowing time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each: (1) dry flowables; (2) wettable powders; (3) aqueous suspensions, flowables and liquids.
4. Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to 3/4 of total spray volume and then add this product and other emulsifiable concentrates and any solutions and adjuvants. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after each addition.
5. Finish filling the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling and throughout application. If product is allowed to settle, thoroughly agitate to resuspend the mixture before spraying. Apply mixture immediately after it is prepared.

If application or agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be resuspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Settled material may be more difficult to resuspend than when originally mixed.

Clean-Out Procedures for Spray Equipment:
1. Drain any remaining spray mixture from the application equipment, then wash out tank, boom, and hoses with clean water. Drain again.
2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank while filling the tank 1/2 full of water.
3. Add commercial tank cleaner, such as household ammonia, at a rate of 1 gallon per 100 gallons of water. Recirculate for 10 - 20 minutes and spray out the mixture through the boom.
4. Remove all spray nozzles and screens and clean separately.
5. If spray equipment will be used for pesticide application to crops sensitive to Pixxaro EC, repeat steps 1 through 3. Additional steps may also be required to remove all traces of Pixxaro EC including replacing hoses or other fittings that may contain adsorbed actives.
6. Thoroughly clean exterior surfaces of spray equipment.

Note: Rinsate may be disposed of on site according to label use directions or at an approved waste disposal facility. Reduced results may occur if water containing soil is used, such as visibly muddy water or water from ponds and ditches that is not clear.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Common Name	Scientific Name
Weeds Controlled[1]	
alfalfa, volunteer	*Medicago sativa*
catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)	*Galium aparine*
chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
cocklebur	*Xanthium strumarium*
cressleaf groundsel	*Packera glabella*
flax, volunteer	*Linum usitatissimum*
flixweed	*Descurainia sophia*
fumitory	*Fumaria officinalis*
hairy vetch	*Vicia villosa*
hempnettle, common	*Galeopsis tetrahit*
henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
horseweed (marestail)	*Conyza canadensis*
kochia	*Kochia scoparia*
lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
mallow, common	*Malva neglecta*
mallow, Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*
morningglory	*Ipomoea sp.*
nightshade (eastern black, hairy, cutleaf)	*Solanum sp.*
pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
prickly lettuce	*Latuca serriola*
puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*
purple deadnettle	*Lamium purpureum*
purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*
ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*
sunflower, common	*Helianthus annuus*
velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*
white clover	*Trifolium repens*
wild buckwheat	*Polygonum convolvulus*
Weeds Suppressed[1,2]	
Canada thistle	*Cirsium arvense*
Carolina geranium	*Geranium carolinianum*
field bindweed	*Convolvulus arvensis*
field horsetail	*Equisetum arvense*
field pennycress	*Thlaspi arvense*
knotweed	*Polygonum aviculare*
marshelder	*Iva xanthifolia*
wild mustard	*Synapus arvensis*
Russian thistle	*Salsola iverica*
shepherdspurse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
sowthistle, annual	*Sonchus oleraceus*

[1]Includes group 2 (ALS) herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes.
[2]Suppression is expressed as a reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.

Product Application Instructions

Application Timing
Apply Pixxaro EC early postemergence to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing

temperatures prior to, at, or following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. **Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled.** If foliage is wet at the time of application, control may be decreased. Applications of Pixxaro EC are rainfast within 1 hour after application.

Spray Coverage
Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Do not broadcast apply in less than 5 gallons of total spray volume per acre. For best results and to minimize spray drift, apply in a spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre. As vegetative canopy and weed density increase, spray volume should be increased to obtain equivalent weed control. Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, follow precautions under Avoid Injurious Spray Drift.

Adjuvants
Generally, this product does not require the use of an adjuvant to achieve satisfactory weed control. An adjuvant may be added to optimize herbicidal activity when applications are made at lower use rates or lower carrier volumes; under conditions of cool temperature, low relative humidity or drought; to small, heavily pubescent kochia; or when a tank mix partner recommends the use of an adjuvant. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Corteva Agriscience recommends the use of a Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology certified adjuvant.

Application in Fluid Fertilizer
Pixxaro EC may be applied in spray solutions containing liquid fertilizer. Test tank mix compatibility in a jar before mixing Pixxaro EC in liquid fertilizer or when a new batch of liquid fertilizer is used. **When Pixxaro EC is applied with liquid fertilizer, non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil is not needed.**

Precautions:
- Temporary crop injury may result when liquid fertilizer is used as the spray carrier.
- Foliar-applied liquid fertilizer may cause foliar leaf burn, yellowing or reduced growth due to the activity of the liqud fertilizer on the crop.

Restrictions:
- Do not foliar apply liquid fertilizer to spring cereal crops.
- Do not use more than 50% liquid fertilizer in the spray solution.
- Do not apply more than 30 lbs of actual nitrogen per acre with the spray solution.

Use Site Application Instructions

Preplant

Apply 6.0 fl oz of Pixxaro EC per acre as a single broadcast treatment by ground or aerial equipment to control susceptible broadlieaf weeds. For best results apply when susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings are actively growing and less than 4 inches tall. Only weeds emerged at the time of treatment will be controlled.

Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance the activity of Pixxaro EC by allowing maximum foliar uptake and contact activity. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be adequately controlled or suppressed and re-growth may occur. For best results, ensure thorough spray coverage of target weeds.

Tank Mixes for Preplant: This product may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products registered for preplant applications. See Tank Mixing Precautions under Mixing Directions. When tank mixing, do not exceed specified application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

Wheat (Including Durum), Barley, Triticale

Apply 6.0 fl oz of Pixxaro EC per acre to actively growing wheat (including spring, winter and durum), barley, and triticale from the 2-leaf crop growth stage up to flag leaf emergence (Zadoks scale 39). For best results apply when susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings are actively growing and less than 4 inches tall. Only weeds emerged at the time of treatment will be controlled.

Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance the activity of Pixxaro EC by allowing maximum foliar uptake and contact activity. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be adequately controlled or suppressed and re-growth may occur. For best results, ensure thorough spray coverage of target weeds.

Tank Mixes for Wheat (Including Durum), Barley and Triticale:
Pixxaro EC may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products registered for postemergence application in wheat, barley and triticale. See Tank Mixing Precautions under Mixing Directions. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statemetns of each product in the tank mixture.

Restrictions:
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 60 days of crop harvest.
- Livestock may be grazed on treated crops 7 days following application.
- Do not apply closer than 21 days before cutting of hay.
- Do not compost any plant material from treated area.

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, to the extent permitted by law, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Corteva Agriscience warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent permitted by law, Corteva Agriscience MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Corteva Agriscience or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Corteva Agriscience's election, one of the following:

(1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
(2) Replacement of amount of product used.

To the extent permitted by law, Corteva Agriscience shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Corteva Agriscience is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Corteva Agriscience be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Corteva Agriscience or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

Produced for
Corteva Agrisciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Label Code: CD02-445-022
Replaced Label: CD02-445-021

EPA accepted 04/23/19

Revisions:

1. Corrected "Use Restrictions" typo error: max lb fluroxypyr from "0.0109" → "0.109".
2. Corrected "Weeds Suppressed" typo error:"Canada Thitle" → "Canada Thistle"
3. Updated label entity throughout to Corteva.