



4F Herbicide

**24(c) Special Local Need
Label For Use on Strawberries**

**FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE
ONLY IN WISCONSIN**

For Agricultural or Commercial Use Only

EPA Reg. No. 279-3220
EPA SLN No. WI-170003

EMERGENCY CALLS: 800-331-3148

This label for Spartan 4F Herbicide expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, 2021.

IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING. ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA REGISTERED LABEL MUST BE FOLLOWED.

THESE USE DIRECTIONS MUST BE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE USER AT THE TIME OF PESTICIDE APPLICATION.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate of Application
Strawberry	Common groundsel Common lambsquarters Corn spurry Ladysthumb Mayweed Redroot pigweed Pineapple weed Prostrate knotweed Wild buckwheat	4 to 8 ounces per acre (0.125 to 0.25 lb ai per acre)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

Apply in 20 to 40 gallons per acre of water by ground application only.

Apply 4 to 8 fluid ounces of formulated product (0.125 to 0.25 lbs ai) per acre per application. A maximum of 12 fluid ounces (0.375 lbs ai) can be applied per acre per season. Apply either a single application of no more than 8 fluid ounces (0.25 lbs ai) of Spartan® 4F Herbicide per acre; or apply two split applications at planting and dormancy; or at renovation and dormancy applying no more than a total of 12 fluid ounces (0.375 lbs ai).

At planting: Apply pre-plant or post-transplant prior to weed emergence.

Renovation: Apply to established plantings after harvest and after mowing at renovation.

Dormancy: Apply to established plantings during dormancy.

PRECAUTION:

Applications to strawberry plants with new emerged growth are not recommended due to leaf burning and possible stand loss.

After spraying Spartan 4F Herbicide and before using sprayer equipment for any other application, the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned using the procedure on the EPA label. Failure to remove even small amounts of Spartan 4F Herbicide from application equipment may result in injury to subsequent sprayed crops.



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GENERAL INFORMATION:

The mode of action of Spartan 4F involves uptake by weed roots and shoots. Preemergence applications of Spartan 4F require rainfall or irrigation to activate the herbicide. The amount of rainfall or irrigation required for activation following application depends on existing soil moisture, organic matter content and soil texture. If adequate moisture of 0.5 to 1 inch is not received within 7 to 10 days after the application of Spartan 4F, a shallow cultivation may be needed to obtain desired weed control.

RESTRICTIONS:

Do not exceed 8.0 fluid ounces (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application, or a maximum of 12.0 fluid ounces (0.375 lb ai) per acre per season.

Do not make more than two (2) applications per acre per season.

Do not apply within 70 days of harvest.

Observe the restricted entry interval of 12 hours. Follow PPE guidelines on the EPA label.

Application by air or through any type of irrigation system (i.e., chemigation) is prohibited.

Do not use flood irrigation to incorporate this product.

Do not apply to soils classified as sand with less than 1 percent organic matter.

Do not apply to saturated soils. If soil is approaching saturation, avoid application when heavy rainfall is predicted to occur within 24 hours following planned application

This product is toxic to marine and estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to terrestrial and aquatic plants in neighboring areas.

Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

In order to help mitigate hazards to non-target plant species, one of the following options must be followed:

1. Apply only when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities,
2. Leave a 25 foot untreated buffer between treatment area and native plant communities, or
3. Use low-pressure nozzles according to manufacturer's specifications that produce only coarse or very coarse droplets.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS:

Endangered Species: It is a violation of federal law to harm an endangered species. Strawberries are grown in counties which have endangered and threatened species present; therefore, growers should evaluate their fields and take necessary precautions to avoid harming endangered species or their habitat/environment. Growers who are uncertain of the presence of a protected species should contact the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection at 608-224-4547.

Proper Handling Instructions: This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells, including abandoned wells and drainage wells, sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing and loading areas. See guidelines on the EPA label pertaining to impervious pads and diked mixing and loading areas. The product must be used in a manner that will prevent back siphoning in wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates.

Groundwater Advisory: Sulfentrazone is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. **Do not use on coarse soils classified as sand which have less than 1 percent organic matter.**

Surface Water Advisory: Sulfentrazone can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions sulfentrazone may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water, primarily via dissolution in runoff water, for several to many months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-lying tile drainage systems that drain to surface waters.

