



# VARSLITY™ WDG

**GROUP 14 HERBICIDE**

## HERBICIDE FOR CONTROL AND SUPPRESSION OF WEEDS IN:

CHICKPEA, COTTON, DRY BEANS, FIELD CORN, FIELD PEA, FLAX, LENTILS, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, SUGARCANE, SWEET POTATO, WHEAT, FALLOW LAND, BARE GROUND ON NON-CROP AREAS OF FARMS, ORCHARDS, AND VINEYARDS

### ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Flumioxazin\*

**% BY WT.**

51%

### OTHER INGREDIENTS:

49%

### TOTAL:

100%

\*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

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.  
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)



EPA Reg. No.: 85678-34-89391  
EPA Est. No.: 83059-CHN-001

**NET CONTENTS: 5 LBS.**

110215R092816A



# HERBICIDE



Manufactured in China For:  
**INNICTIS® CROP CARE, LLC**  
1880 Fall River Drive, Suite 100  
Loveland, CO 80538

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF INHALED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF SWALLOWED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>HOT LINE NUMBER</b> Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) call: <b>1-800-222-1222</b> . For Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident) call CHEMTREC: <b>1-800-424-9300</b> .	

**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.

**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

**For aerial application to sugarcane, mixer/loaders must also wear:**

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant apron
- Chemical resistant boots

**For aerial application to Field Peas, Flax, Lentils, Sunflower, Safflower and Wheat, mixer/loaders must also wear:**

- Filtering face piece respirator (N95, R95, or P95)

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If there are no such instructions for washables exist, 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/PPE 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 or rinsate.

This pesticide is toxic to plants and must 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 vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands, or on the downhill side of fields, where run-off could occur to minimize water run-off.

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

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

The following PPE is required 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:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any 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

*Varsity WDG* is a Group 14 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to *Varsity WDG* 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 *Varsity WDG* or other Group 14 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance:

- Avoid using *Varsity WDG* or other target site of action Group 14 herbicides that might have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Use 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.
- Base use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Monitor treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management measures for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

## TANK MIXES NOTICE

Tank mixing and/or use of this product with another product that is not specifically and expressly authorized by the label shall be at 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.

## PRODUCT USE INFORMATION

### *Varsity WDG*:

- Provides residual control of susceptible weeds in cotton, dry bean, field corn, peanut, potato, soybean, sugarcane, and sweet potato.
- Provides additional burndown activity when used as part of a burndown program in cotton, dry bean, field corn, peanut, soybean, and sugarcane.
- Can be applied as part of a fall burndown program to control susceptible winter annuals.
- Can be applied with a hooded or shielded sprayer, as well as part of a layby application, in cotton and sugarcane for post-emergence weed control as well as residual control of susceptible weeds.
- 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. Read and follow all label directions for all tank mix products before using. Follow the most restrictive labeling of any tank mix product. *Varsity WDG* will control the weeds claimed in crop specific use directions when applied according to label 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 must 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.
- Only apply post-directed and layby applications of *Varsity WDG* 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.
- **Do not apply other materials with spray equipment used to apply *Varsity WDG* to any crop foliage unless the proper cleanup procedures are followed. See "SPRAYER CLEANUP" for more information.**

## **ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE**

### **Pre-emergence Application (Conventional Tillage)**

**Important:** Crop injury can occur if application is made to poorly drained soils and/or applied under cool, wet conditions. Minimize risk of crop injury 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 pre-emergence applications. Treated soil that is splashed onto newly emerged crops may result in temporary crop injury.

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

If adequate moisture is not received after *VARSITY WDG* application, weed control can 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.

### **Burn down Application**

Apply *VARSITY WDG* as part of a burndown program to actively growing weeds. Applications in conditions that do not promote active weed growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. Do not apply *VARSITY WDG* when weeds are stressed due to drought, excessive water, extremes in temperature, disease, or low humidity. Stressed weeds are less susceptible to herbicidal action. *VARSITY WDG* is most effective when applied under warm sunny conditions.

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

### **Post-emergence Application**

Apply *VARSITY WDG* to healthy crops labeled for post-emergence use. Do not apply *VARSITY WDG* to crops that are weakened by disease, drought, flooding, excessive fertilization, soil salts, previously applied pesticides, nematodes, insects, or winter injury.

### **Rainfastness**

*VARSITY WDG* is rainfast one hour after application. Applications made when rain is expected within one hour of application will reduce post-emergence efficacy.

### **Soil Characteristics**

Application of *VARSITY WDG* to soils with high organic matter and/or high clay content 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 Pre-emergence 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 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".)**

### **Pre-emergence Application (Conventional Tillage)**

To ensure uniform coverage, use 10 - 30 gals. of spray solution per acre for conventional tillage applications. Nozzle selection must meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure specifications for pre-emergence herbicide application.

### **Burndown Application (Prior to Crop Emergence)**

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

### **Post-emergence Application (Emerging Crop)**

Check use directions for specific crops in which *VARSITY WDG* can be applied post-emergence. To ensure thorough coverage in burndown applications, use a minimum of 15 gals. spray solution per acre. Use a minimum of 20 gals. per acre if dense vegetation or heavy crop residue is present. Nozzle selection must meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure specifications for post-emergence herbicide application.

## ADDITIVES

### Burndown Application (Prior to Crop Emergence)

Post-emergence control of weeds from **VARSITY WDG** tank mixes requires the addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture. When an adjuvant is to be used, Innvictis Crop Care LLC suggests 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 **VARSITY WDG** 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 **VARSITY WDG**. The addition of a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil may increase the burndown activity on certain weeds such as cutleaf evening primrose and Carolina geranium. Verify mixing compatibility qualities with a jar test.

Add a spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 - 2.5 lbs./A or a 28% to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 - 2 qts./A) 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 **VARSITY WDG**

When using **VARSITY WDG** and an adjuvant, such as in stale seed bed, layby, hooded/shielded, or reduced tillage situations, perform a jar test before mixing commercial quantities of, when using **VARSITY WDG** 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. Use water from the same source and temperature that will be used in the spray tank mixing operation.
2. Add 1g of **VARSITY WDG** to the quart jar for every 3 oz. of **VARSITY WDG** per acre being applied (4g if 12 oz./A is the desired **VARSITY WDG** 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 19g 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. The appearance of any of the following conditions are unacceptable and the choice of adjuvant must be modified:
  - 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 **VARSITY WDG**, 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 sulfonylurea 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. Clean spray equipment according to the manufacturer's directions for the last product used before the equipment is used to apply **VARSITY WDG**. If two or more products were tank mixed prior to **VARSITY WDG** application, follow the most restrictive cleanup procedure.

### MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill clean spray tank 1/2 - 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 gals. of spray solution.
3. To ensure a uniform spray mixture, pre-slurry the required amount of **VARSITY WDG** with water prior to addition to the spray tank. Use a minimum of 1 gal. of water per 10 oz. of **VARSITY WDG**.
4. While agitating, slowly add the pre-slurred **VARSITY WDG** to the spray tank. Adequate agitation will create a rippling or rolling action on the water surface.
5. If tank mixing **VARSITY WDG** 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. **Continue agitation until all spray solution has been applied.**
8. Mix only the amount of spray solution that can be applied the day of mixing. Apply **VARSITY WDG** within 6 hours of mixing.

## SPRAYER CLEANUP

Clean spray equipment, including mixing vessels and nurse tanks, each day following *Varsity WDG* application. After *Varsity WDG* is applied, use the following steps 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 gals. 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 *Varsity WDG* 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.

Thoroughly clean spray equipment, including all tanks, hoses, booms, screens, and nozzles before it is used to apply post-emergence pesticides. Equipment with *Varsity WDG* residue remaining in the system may result in crop injury to the subsequently treated crop.

## APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

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

## BROADCAST APPLICATION

Apply *Varsity WDG*, and *Varsity WDG* tank mixes, with ground equipment using standard commercial sprayers equipped with flat fan or flood nozzles (pre-emergence applications only) designed to deliver the desired spray pressure and spray volume.

## BAND APPLICATION

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

Amount Needed per Acre for Banded Application	=	<table><tr><td>Band width in inches</td><td rowspan="2">x</td><td rowspan="2">Rate per Broadcast Acre</td></tr><tr><td>Row Width in inches</td></tr></table>	Band width in inches	x	Rate per Broadcast Acre	Row Width in inches
Band width in inches	x	Rate per Broadcast Acre				
Row Width in inches						

## 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:

- 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 *Varsity WDG* in 7 - 10 gals. of water per acre. Application at less than 7 gals. per acre may provide inadequate control. When used for pre-emergence weed control, apply *Varsity WDG* in 5 - 10 gals. of water per acre. The higher gallonage applications generally afford more consistent weed control. Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified 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-drift 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 use directions. 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 directions 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 *VARSITY WDG* applied corresponds to the listed rate.

Apply *VARSITY WDG* in 1/2 - 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 Instructions 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 must be present to shut the system down and make necessary adjustments.
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 (RPZ), backflow preventer 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 Instructions for Chemigation".



### APPLICATION WITH DRY BULK FERTILIZERS

Dry bulk fertilizer can be impregnated or coated with *VARSITY WDG*. Application of dry bulk fertilizer with *VARSITY WDG* provides weed control equal to, or slightly below, the same rate of *VARSITY WDG* applied in liquid carriers, due to better coverage with application via spray equipment. Follow label directions for *VARSITY WDG* regarding rates, special instructions, cautions and special precautions. Apply 400-700 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.

Do not use ammonium nitrate and/or limestone as the sole source of fertilizer, as *VARSITY WDG* 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 *VARSITY WDG* mixture for sale.

Premix *VARSITY WDG* with water to form a slurry prior to impregnation on dry bulk fertilizer. Use a minimum of 1 pt. of water for each 2 oz. of *VARSITY WDG*, and use a minimum of 6 pts. of *VARSITY WDG* slurry to impregnate 2,000 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 *VARSITY WDG* required can be calculated with the following formula:

Ounces of <i>VARSITY WDG</i> per ton of fertilizer	=	ounces of <i>VARSITY WDG</i> per acre	X	2000	÷	Pounds of fertilizer per acre
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Thoroughly clean dry fertilizer blending equipment after placing *VARSITY WDG* in the system to avoid injury to sensitive crops that may be treated with fertilizers blended after the equipment has been used for *VARSITY WDG*. 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 - 2 loads of unimpregnated fertilizer in the blender before switching herbicides.

### ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

The following rotational crops can be planted after applying *VARSITY WDG* at the specified rate. Planting earlier than the specified 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 *VARSITY WDG***

<b>RATE VARSITY WDG OZ./A</b>	<b>CROPS</b>	<b>ROTATIONAL INTERVALS</b>
1	Cotton (no-till or strip-till only)	14 days <sup>1</sup>
1.5 - 2	Cotton (no-till or strip-till only)	21 days <sup>1</sup>
2	Peanut, Soybean, Sugarcane, 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 <sup>1</sup>
	Barley, Dry and Snap Beans, Flax, Peas, Rye, Safflower, and Sweet Corn	3 months
	Alfalfa, Canola, Clover, Oats, Potato, Sugar Beet, and all other crops not listed <sup>2</sup>	4 months if soil tilled prior to planting; 8 months if not tilled
	Lentil	6 months
Up to 3	Peanut, Soybean, Sugarcane, and Sweet Potato	Immediately
	Field Corn (minimum and no-till)	14 days
	Field Corn (conventional tillage) and Sorghum	30 days <sup>1</sup>
	Cotton, Rice, Sunflower, Tobacco, and Wheat	2 months <sup>1</sup>
	Barley, Dry and Snap Beans, Flax, Pea, Rye, Safflower, and Sweet Corn	4 months
	Alfalfa, Clover, Oats, Potato, and Sugar Beet	5 months if soil tilled prior to Planting; 10 months if not tilled
	Canola and all other crops not listed <sup>2</sup>	6 months if soil tilled prior to Planting; 12 months if not tilled
	Lentil	7 months
Up to 4	Sugarcane	Immediately
	Alfalfa, Canola, Potato, Sugar Beet, and all other crops not listed <sup>2</sup>	6 months if soil tilled prior to Planting; 12 months if not tilled
	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 - 12	Cotton, Field Corn, Peanut, Rice, Sorghum, Soybean, Sunflower, Tobacco, and Wheat	9 months
	Alfalfa, Canola, Sugar Beet and all other crops not listed <sup>2</sup> Trees can be transplanted 2 months after an application of <b>VARSITY WDG</b> <sup>3</sup> .	12 months if soil tilled prior to Planting; 18 months if not tilled

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

<sup>2</sup> Successful soil bioassay must be performed prior to planting these crops.

<sup>3</sup> Transplanted 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 **VARSITY WDG** application of 2 - 12 oz./A.

**Table 1. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of VARSITY WDG**

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES				
SECTION A				
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	VARSITY WDG 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>			
Evening primrose, 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 ptycantum</i>			
Hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>			
Pigweeds				
Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>			
Smoot	<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>			
Redmaids	<i>Cakandrinia 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>			

(continued)

## SECTION B

### All weeds listed in Section A plus:

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	<b>VARSITY WDG<sup>2</sup> RATE</b>
Coffee Senna	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>	Up to 3%	All Soil Types	<b>Cotton and Dry Bean</b> 2 oz./A
Common Ragweed <sup>1</sup>	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>			<b>Field Corn and Soybean</b> 2.5 oz./A
False Chamomile	<i>Tripleurospermum maritima</i>			
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>			<b>Peanut and all other labeled crops</b> 3 oz./A
Golden Crownbeard	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>			
Hairy Indigo	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>	3-5%	Coarse and Medium Soils: sandy loam, loamy, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam	<b>Cotton and Dry Bean</b> 2 oz./A
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>			
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>			<b>Field Corn and Soybean</b> 2.5 oz./A
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>			
London Rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>			
Morningglories <sup>3</sup>				
Entireleaf	<i>Impomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>intergiuscula</i>			<b>Peanut and all other labeled crops</b> 3 oz./A
Ivyleaf	<i>Impomoea hederacea</i>			
Red/Scarlet	<i>Impomoea coccinea</i>			
Tall	<i>Impomoea purpurea</i>			
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>			
Palmer Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>		Fine Soils: silty clay, silty clay loam, clay, clay loam	<b>Cotton and Dry Bean</b> 2 oz./A
Spurred Anoda	<i>Amoda cristata</i>			
Tropic Croton	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>			
Waterhemp <sup>1</sup>				
Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>			
Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>			
Wild Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>			
Yellow Rocket	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>			<b>Field Corn, Peanut, Soybean, and all other labeled crops</b> 3 oz./A

<sup>1</sup> A post-emergence herbicide, such as COBRA®, PHOENIX™, or glyphosate (ROUNDUP READY® soybeans only) may be needed following a pre-emergence application of **VARSITY WDG** to adequately control common ragweed or waterhemp in soybean fields with heavy pressure.

<sup>2</sup> Due to differences in crop canopy timing between peanuts and soybeans, apply 3 oz./A of **VARSITY WDG** in peanuts, regardless of soil type and organic matter content, except in the states of North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Virginia where a maximum of 2 oz./A can be applied in peanuts. **VARSITY WDG** will provide residual control of these weeds at 2 oz./A when applied under a cotton canopy.

<sup>3</sup> Morningglory species are not adequately controlled on fine soils or soils with greater than 3% organic matter.

**Table 2. Weeds Suppressed by Residual Activity of *VARSITY WDG***

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES			
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	OUNCES PER ACRE
Bristly Starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	Up to 5%	2 - 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 pensylvanicum</i>		
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>		
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>		
Wild Buckwheat	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>		
Wormwood, Biennial	<i>Artemisia biennis</i>		
GRASS WEED SPECIES			
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Up to 5%	1.5 - 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>		
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>		
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>		
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	Up to 5%	1.5 - 3
Downy Brome	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>		

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALL AND SPRING PREPLANT BURNDOWN AND FALLOW SEEDBED  
PROGRAMS IN FIELD CORN, PEANUT, AND SOYBEAN  
(Pre-emergence to Crop)**

**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.
- Observe all rotational intervals prior to planting as listed in the "**ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS**" table.

**FALL BURNDOWN AND FALLOW SEEDBED PROGRAMS**

*VARSITY WDG* at 2 - 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, peanut, or soybean (refer to Rotational Restrictions table for rates and rotational intervals prior to planting). Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1 (sections A and B), Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *VARSITY WDG*, Table 3, Weeds Controlled by Fall and Spring Preplant Burndown Programs; and Table 7, Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *VARSITY WDG*. If weeds have emerged at the time of application, use *VARSITY WDG* in combination with a labeled burndown herbicide. Application must be made no earlier than October 15th in Region 2 or November 15th in Region 1 or when soil temperature falls below 50°F at a 2 inch depth to maintain residual weed control into the spring (April 1st in Region 1 and May 1st in Region 2) or up until planting, whichever comes first. *VARSITY WDG* can be used in a fall burndown or fallow seedbed program outside of Regions 1 and 2, 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.

Fall Application Regions:

Region 1: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Virginia

Region 2: Delaware, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wisconsin

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

HERBICIDE	RATE
<b>Program 1'</b>	
<i>Varsity WDG Plus</i>	2 - 3 oz./A
Glyphosate Plus	0.5 - 1.0 lb. a.i./A (equivalent to 1 - 2 pts./A of ROUNDUP Original®)
2,4-D LVE (2,4-D for use on preplant soybeans only) Plus	0.5 - 1.0 lb. a.i./A (equivalent to 1 - 2 pts./A of 2,4-D 4 LVE)
NIS + AMS	0.5% x/x + 17 lbs./100 gals. of water

Or

HERBICIDE	RATE
<b>Program 2'</b>	
<i>Varsity WDG Plus</i>	2 - 3 oz./A
Glyphosate Plus	0.5 - 1.0 lb. a.i./A (equivalent to 1 - 2 pts./A of ROUNDUP Original®)
COC <sup>2</sup> Or NIS + AMS	1 pt./A Or 0.5% v/v + 17 lbs./100 gals. of water

Or

HERBICIDE	RATE
<b>Program 3'</b>	
<i>Varsity WDG Plus</i>	2 - 3 oz./A
2,4-D LVE (2,4-D for use on preplant soybeans only) Plus	0.5 - 1.0 lb. a.i./A (equivalent to 1 - 2 pts./A of 2,4-D 4 LVE)
COC	1 pt./A

<sup>1</sup> Dicamba (BANVELS<sup>®</sup>, at 0.188 lbs. a.i./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.

<sup>2</sup> Crop oil concentrate has been found to increase glyphosate burndown of emerged cutleaf evening primrose and Carolina geranium.

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

WEEDS CONTROLLED <sup>1</sup>		POST-EMERGENCE			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 latifolia</i>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Yes	No	Yes <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	Yes	Yes
Mallow, Common	<i>Malva neglecta</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 <sup>4</sup>	<i>Oenothera lacinata</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

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

<sup>2</sup> Use 1 lb. a.i./A of 2,4-D LVE (equivalent to 2 pts./A of 2,4-D 4 LVE) for control of emerged dandelion.

<sup>3</sup> Program 2 will not control emerged glyphosate resistant marestail/horseweed.

<sup>4</sup> To control cutleaf evening primrose that are nearing 12 inches in height or are past the rosette stage, use Program 1. Use Program 2 or 3 to control cutleaf evening primrose that are 12 inches or less and in the rosette stage.

### SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

**VARSITY WDG** can be used in combination with labeled preplant burndown herbicides to assist in the post-emergence 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. Apply **VARSITY WDG** after planting peanuts and soybeans when these types of planters are used (within 3 days after planting soybeans, within 2 days after planting peanuts and before the crop emerges). **VARSITY WDG** cannot be applied after planting field corn.

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

*Varsity WDG* can be used at 1 - 3 oz./A in field corn, peanut and soybean burndown programs. See "**DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FIELD CORN**", "**DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN PEANUT**", and "**DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SOYBEAN**" for more information.

### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALL AND SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS IN COTTON AND SUGARCANE**

#### **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.
- *Varsity WDG* can be used at 1 - 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 *Varsity WDG* application and planting of conventionally tilled cotton.
- A minimum of 14 days must pass, and 1 inch of rainfall/irrigation must occur, between *Varsity WDG* application and planting of no-till or strip-till cotton when a *Varsity WDG* rate of 1 oz./A is used and 21 days when a *Varsity WDG* rate of 1.5 - 2 oz./A is used. The field must contain the stubble from the previous crop.
- *Varsity WDG* can be applied as part of a burndown application to sugarcane until cane emergence.
- 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**

*Varsity WDG* at 2 - 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 or sugarcane (refer to Rotational Restrictions table for rates and rotational intervals prior to planting). Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1 and Table 7. If weeds have emerged at the time of application, use *Varsity WDG* in combination with a labeled burndown herbicide. Application must be made no earlier than October 15th in Region 2 or November 15th in Region 1 or when soil temperature falls below 50°F at a 2 inch depth to maintain residual weed control into the spring (April 1st in Region 1 and May 1st in Region 2) or up until planting, whichever comes first. *Varsity WDG* can be used in a fall burndown or fallow seeded program outside of Regions 1 and 2.

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

#### **SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS**

*Varsity WDG* at 1 - 2 oz./A, can be used in combination with labeled preplant burndown herbicides to assist in the post-emergence 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, TOBACCO, AND WHEAT (Preplant to Crop)**

#### **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.
- *Varsity WDG* can be used at 1 - 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 *Varsity WDG* application and planting of rice, sorghum, sugarcane, sunflowers, tobacco, or wheat. Refer to most restrictive label for minimum interval between application and planting.
- Observe all rotational intervals prior to planting as listed in the "**ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS**" table.

#### **FALL BURNDOWN PROGRAMS**

*Varsity WDG* 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 (refer to Rotational Restrictions table for rates and rotational intervals prior to planting). Application must be made no earlier than October 15th in Region 2 or November 15th in region 1 or when soil temperature falls below 50°F at a two inch depth to maintain residual weed control into the spring.

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



## SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

*VARSITY WDG* 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)**

#### **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.
- *VARSITY WDG* 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 *VARSITY WDG* with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.
- Observe all rotational intervals prior to planting as listed in the "**ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS**" table.

## FALL BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

*VARSITY WDG* can be used at 2 - 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 *VARSITY WDG* application. Refer to most restrictive label for minimum interval between application and planting.

### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALLOW LAND**

*VARSITY WDG* may be used as a pre-emergence fallow treatment. Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1.

*VARSITY WDG* at 2 - 4 oz./A, can be used in the fall to provide residual weed control in fallow fields (refer to Rotational Restrictions table for rates and rotational intervals prior to planting). If weeds have emerged at the time of application, use *VARSITY WDG* in combination with a labeled fallow herbicide. Application must be made no earlier than October 15th in Region 2 or November 15th in Region 1 or when soil temperature falls below 50°F at a 2 inch depth to maintain residual weed control into the spring (April 1st in Region 1 and May 1st in Region 2).

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

*VARSITY WDG* at 1 - 4 oz./A, can be used in spring in combination with labeled burndown herbicides to control emerged weeds and provide residual weed control.

### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON CHICKPEA (GARBANZO BEAN) For Use Only in Arizona, California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington**

#### **RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

- Do not apply more than 2.0 oz. of *VARSITY WDG* per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 2.0 oz. of *VARSITY WDG* 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 *VARSITY WDG*. On occasion this has resulted in a delay in maturity.

#### **TIMING TO CHICKPEA (GARBANZO BEAN)**

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

#### **TIMING TO WEEDS**

*VARSITY WDG* may be applied to garbanzo beans prior to planting or pre-emergence (after planting). Pre-emergence application of *VARSITY WDG* 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 must not be made when garbanzo beans have begun to crack.

Pre-plant incorporation (PPI) applications may result in reduced weed control.

#### ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL

**Varsity WDG** can be tank mixed with pendimethalin for additional grass control.

**Table A. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of Varsity WDG**

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES				
SECTION A				
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	VARSITY WDG 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>			
Evening primrose, 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 sarraehoides</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>			
Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i> var. <i>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>			
Velvet Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	Up to 5%	All Soil Types	2 oz./A

(continued)

**SECTION B****All weeds listed in Section A plus:**

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	VARISITY WDG 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 illinoense</i>			
Golden Crownbeard	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>			
Hairy Indigo	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>	3 - 5%	Coarse and Medium Soils: (sandy loam, loamy sand, loamy silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	2 oz./A
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>			
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>			
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>			
London Rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>			
Morningglories				
Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriscula</i>			
Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>			
Red/Scarlet	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>			
Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>			
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>		Fine Soils: (silty clay, silty clay loam, clay, clay loam)	2 oz./A
Palmer Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>			
Spurred Anoda	<i>Anoda cristata</i>			
Tropic Croton	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>			
Waterhemp				
Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>			
Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>			
Wild Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>			
Yellow Rocket	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>			

**RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

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

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN COTTON****ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE****Hooded, Shielded, and Layby Application**

For best results, apply **VARISITY WDG** to actively growing weeds within the growth stages indicated in this label. Applying **VARISITY WDG** under conditions that do not promote active weed growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. Do not apply **VARISITY WDG** 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. **VARISITY WDG** is most effective when applied under sunny conditions at temperatures above 65°F.

**VARISITY WDG** is rainfast one hour after application. Do not apply if rain is expected within one hour of application or post-emergence efficacy may be reduced. Rainfall within one hour of application will not adversely affect residual activity.

**HERBICIDE RATE****Hooded, Shielded, and Layby Application**

For post-emergence weed control, apply **VARSITY WDG** through a hooded or shielded sprayer or at layby, at 2 oz./A, in combinations with MSMA or at 1 - 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 **VARSITY WDG**. Weeds that are controlled through residual activity of **VARSITY WDG** are listed in Table 1. Weeds that are suppressed by residual activity of **VARSITY WDG** are listed in Table 2.

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

<b>BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES</b>		<b>WEED HEIGHT (INCHES)</b> <b>2 OZ./A</b>
<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>	
Bindweed, Field <sup>1</sup>	<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		
Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integrifolia</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 sarachoides</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

(continued)

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES		WEED HEIGHT (INCHES) 2 OZ./A
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	
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>	2
Waterhemp		
Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	2
Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	2

<sup>1</sup> **Varsity WDG** 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 - 30 gals. spray solution per treated acre. Use 20 - 30 gals. per treated acre under heavy weed pressure. Nozzle selection must meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure specifications 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 **Varsity WDG** 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. Verify mixing compatibility qualities 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 must not be used.**

### APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Apply **Varsity WDG** tank mixes, with ground equipment using standard commercial sprayers equipped with nozzles designed to deliver the desired spray pressure and spray volume. Ensure that application equipment is clean and in good repair. Nozzles must meet manufacturer's specifications for spray pattern and placement on spray boom and must be checked frequently for accuracy.

### TIMING TO COTTON

#### Hooded and Shielded Application

**Varsity WDG** 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 **Varsity WDG** 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 **Varsity WDG** applications. **Varsity WDG** application must be directed to the lower 2 inches of the cotton stem to avoid crop injury.

### TIMING TO WEEDS

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

### TANK MIXES

**Varsity WDG** must be tank mixed with one of the herbicides listed in Table 5 for post-emergence control of the weeds listed in Table 4.

**Table 5. Tank Mixes with VARSITY WDG 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 <sup>1</sup>
MSMA	Annual Grasses Yellow Nutsedge	X	X

<sup>1</sup> 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

#### HARVEST AID

##### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 3 oz. of VARSITY WDG per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 3 oz. of VARSITY WDG per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not harvest within 5 days of application.

Desiccation from VARSITY WDG requires the addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture. Use a methylated seed oil which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil at 2% v/v. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 - 2.5 lbs./A or a 28% to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 - 2 qts./A) may be added to the spray mixture along with either a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil to enhance desiccation. The addition of a nitrogen source does not replace the need for a crop oil concentrate or a methylated seed oil. Tank mixing VARSITY WDG with glyphosate or paraquat will increase control of emerged weeds and aid in harvest. Add a burndown tank mix partner for the control of emerged weeds labeled for dry bean in accordance with the most restrictive labeled limitations and precautions.

#### TIMING TO DRY BEANS

Apply when crop is mature and at least 80% of the pods are yellowing and mostly ripe with no more than 40% (bush type beans) or 30% (vine type beans) of the leaves still green in color. Dry beans can be harvested 5 days after application. To ensure thorough coverage, use 15 - 30 gals. spray solution per acre. Nozzle selection must meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure specifications for post-emergence application.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FIELD CORN

##### 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 - 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 VARSITY WDG 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 VARSITY WDG, at 2 - 3 oz./A, between 7 - 30 days prior to planting field corn, for the pre-emergence control of the weeds listed in Table 1, Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of VARSITY WDG.
- Apply VARSITY WDG, at 2 oz./A, between 7 - 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 VARSITY WDG, at 3 oz./A, between 14 - 30 days prior to planting field corn.

### Burndown Use Directions - For Preplant Applications in Field Corn

*VARSITY WDG*, applied as part of a burndown program, may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in post-emergence 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, *VARSITY WDG* must be applied with an appropriate burndown tank mix partner listed in Table 6. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gals. of spray solution per acre. Refer to tank mix partner's label for specified application pressure and adjuvant systems.

#### INCREASING SPEED OF GLYPHOSATE BURNDOWN ACTIVITY

*VARSITY WDG*, 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 *VARSITY WDG* rates as low as 1 oz./A. Applications of *VARSITY WDG* at 1 oz./A must be made a minimum of 14 days prior to planting field corn.

### TANK MIXES

*VARSITY WDG* may be tank mixed with the herbicides listed in Table 6 for preplant burndown applications. Refer to tank mix partner's label for adjuvant specifications.

**Table 6. Tank Mix Partners for Burndown and/or Residual Control of Weeds in Field Corn**

TANK MIX PARTNERS <sup>1</sup>			
2,4-D LVE atrazine Basis® dicamba	Express® glyphosate Hornet®	metribuzin paraquat Python®	Resolve® simazine Weedmaster®

<sup>1</sup>Refer to tank mix product labels for tank mix specifications.

### 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 must not be used with *VARSITY WDG*, unless supplemental labeling, provided by Innvictis Crop Care LLC, is followed.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FIELD PEAS

#### WEED CONTROL

##### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 2 oz. of *VARSITY WDG* per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 2 oz. of *VARSITY WDG* 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 pea injury in fields treated with *VARSITY WDG*. On occasion this has resulted in a delay in maturity.

#### TIMING TO FIELD PEAS

*VARSITY WDG* may be applied to field peas within 2 days after planting for the pre-emergence control of the weeds listed in Table 1 Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *VARSITY WDG* or Table 8 Weeds Suppressed by Residual Activity of *VARSITY WDG*. Tank mix *VARSITY WDG* with other labeled herbicides for broad spectrum weed control.

#### TIMING TO WEEDS

*VARSITY WDG* may be applied to field peas prior to planting or pre-emergence (after planting). Pre-emergence application of *VARSITY WDG* must be made within 2 days after planting and prior to field pea emergence. To avoid severe crop injury, do not apply to field peas after peas begin to crack or have emerged. Preplant incorporation (PPI) applications may result in reduced weed control.

#### ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL

*VARSITY WDG* can be tank mixed with pendimethalin for additional grass control.

## **HARVEST AID**

### **RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

- Do not apply more than 3 oz. of *VARSITY WDG* per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 3 oz. of *VARSITY WDG* per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not harvest within 5 days of application.

Desiccation from *VARSITY WDG* requires the addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture. Use a methylated seed oil which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil at 1 qt./A. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 - 2.5 lbs./A or a 28% to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 - 2 qts./A) may be added to the spray mixture along with methylated seed oil to enhance desiccation. The addition of a nitrogen source does not replace the need for methylated seed oil. Tank mixing Valor Herbicide with glyphosate will increase control of emerged weeds and aid in harvest.

### **TIMING TO FIELD PEAS**

Apply *VARSITY WDG* at 1.5 - 2 oz./A when crop is physiologically mature and a minimum of 80% of the pods are yellow to tan in color and 20% are yellow in color. If field peas are treated too early a reduction in seed quality may occur. Do not spray *VARSITY WDG* on any area of the field with a significant amount of plants with green color. Peas can be harvested 5 days after application.

To ensure thorough coverage, use 15 - 30 gals. of spray solution per acre. Select nozzle type using manufacturer's gallonage and pressure specifications for post-emergence application.

## **DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FLAX**

### **HARVEST AID**

#### **RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

- Do not apply more than 3 oz. of *VARSITY WDG* per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 3 oz. of *VARSITY WDG* per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not harvest within 5 days of application.

Desiccation from *VARSITY WDG* requires the addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture. A methylated seed oil which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil at 1 qt./A should be used. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 - 2.5 lbs./A or a 28% to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 - 2 qts./A) may be added to the spray mixture along with methylated seed oil to enhance desiccation. The addition of a nitrogen source does not replace the need for methylated seed oil.

### **TIMING TO FLAX**

Apply *VARSITY WDG* at 1.5 - 2 oz./A when crop is physiologically mature and at least 75% of the bolls are brown in color. Flax can be harvested 5 days after application.

To ensure thorough coverage, use 15 - 30 gals. of spray solution per acre. Select nozzle type using manufacturer's gallonage and pressure specifications for post-emergence application.

## **DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN LENTILS**

### **HARVEST AID**

#### **RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

- Do not apply more than 3 oz. of *VARSITY WDG* per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 3 oz. of *VARSITY WDG* per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not harvest within 5 days of application.

Desiccation from *VARSITY WDG* requires the addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture. Use a methylated seed oil which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil at 1 qt./A. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 - 2.5 lbs./A or a 28% to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 - 2 qts./A) may be added to the spray mixture along with methylated seed oil to enhance desiccation. The addition of a nitrogen source does not replace the need for methylated seed oil. Tank mixing *VARSITY WDG* with glyphosate or paraquat will increase control of emerged weeds and aid in harvest.



# **TIMING TO LENTILS**

Apply **VARSITY WDG** at 1.5 - 2 oz./A when crop is physiologically mature and a minimum of 80% of the pods are yellow to tan in color and 20% are yellow in color. If lentils are treated to early a reduction in seed quality may occur. Do not spray **VARSITY WDG** on any area of the field with a significant amount of plants with green color. Lentils can be harvested 5 days after application.

To ensure thorough coverage, use 15 - 30 gals. of spray solution per acre and select nozzle type using manufacturer's gallonage and pressure specifications for post-emergence application.

**Table 7. Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of VARSITY WDG**

<b>BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES</b>				
<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>	<b>ORGANIC MATTER</b>	<b>SOIL TYPE</b>	<b>VARSITY WDG RATE</b>
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>			
Dodder (suppression only) <sup>1</sup>	<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.			
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>			
Evening Primrose, Cutleaf	<i>Oenothera lacinata</i>			
False Chamomile	<i>Tripleurospermum maritima</i>			
Fiddleneck, Coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>			
Field Pennycress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>			
Fleabane, Hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>			
Flaxweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</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>			
London Rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>			
Marestail/Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>			
Mayweed/False Chamomile	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>			

(continued)

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES				
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	VARSITY WDG RATE
Morningglories		Up to 5%	All Soil Types	4 oz./A
Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriscula</i>			
Wyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>			
Red/Scarlet	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>			
Smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>			
Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>			
Mustard				
Tansy	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>			
Tumble	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>			
Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>			
Nettle, Burning	<i>Urtica urens</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>			
Sowthistle, Prickly	<i>Sonchus asper</i>			
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>			
Purslane				
Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>			
Horse	<i>Trifolium portulacastrum</i>			
Radish, Wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>			
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>			
Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>			
Russian Thistle	<i>Salsola iberica</i>			
Shepherd's purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>			
Smartweeds				
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>			
Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>			
Smel/melon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>			
Spotted Spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>			
Spurred Anoda	<i>Anoda cristata</i>			
Tropic Croton	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>			

(continued)

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES				
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	Varsity WDG RATE
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	Up to 5%	All Soil Types	4 oz./A
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>			
Waterhemp				
Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>			
Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>			
White Cockle	<i>Silene latifolia</i>			
Wild Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>			
Wormwood, Biennial	<i>Artemisia biennis</i>			
Yellow Rocket	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>			

#### GRASS WEED SPECIES

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	Varsity WDG RATE
Barleygrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Up to 5%	All Soil Types	4 oz./A
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>			
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>			
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>			

<sup>1</sup> Varsity WDG at 4 oz./A will provide post-emergence dodder suppression when applied in combination with Pursuit® Herbicide or Raptor® Herbicide at labeled rates. The use of Pursuit Herbicide and Raptor Herbicide require the use of a NIS, which will result in burn and stunting of alfalfa. Growers should expect and accept this prior to using this tank mix.

#### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 3 oz. of Varsity WDG per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not apply more than 2 oz./A in the states of North Carolina, Oklahoma, or Virginia where climatic conditions may result in unacceptable injury to peanuts unless supplemental labeling provided by Innvictis Crop Care LLC is followed.
- Do not irrigate when peanuts are cracking.
- Do not graze treated fields or feed treated hay to livestock.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN PEANUT

Many weather related factors, including high wind, splashing or heavy rains or cool conditions at or near peanut emergence, may result in peanut injury in fields treated with Varsity WDG. On occasion this has resulted in a delay in maturity or even a slight decrease in yield.

#### WIND MANAGEMENT

In areas where shallow cultivation is used between rows to reduce wind-borne sand damage to peanuts, weed control from Varsity WDG may be reduced.

## **TIMING TO PEANUTS**

*VARSITY WDG* may be applied to peanuts prior to planting or pre-emergence (after planting). Pre-emergence applications of *VARSITY WDG* must be made within 2 days after planting and prior to peanut emergence. Application after the peanuts have begun to crack, or are emerged, will result in severe crop injury. Application must not be made when peanuts have begun to crack. Select *VARSITY WDG* rate from Table 1 according to anticipated weed spectrum.

## **TIMING TO WEEDS**

### **Burndown - Pre-emergence to Peanuts, Post-emergence to Weeds**

*VARSITY WDG*, applied as part of a burndown program, may be used directly for residual weed control, as well as to assist in post-emergence burndown of many annual and perennial weeds where peanuts will be planted directly into a stale seedbed, cover crop or in previous crop residues. Apply *VARSITY WDG* before planting, during planting or after planting, but before the crop emerges. For control of emerged weeds, tank mix *VARSITY WDG* with glyphosate. Refer to glyphosate label for specified rate and application pressure. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gals. of spray solution per acre. *VARSITY WDG* tank mixes applied to assist in the control of emerged weeds must be applied with an adjuvant, such as a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v or a crop oil concentrate or a methylated seed oil at 1 - 2 pts./A. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 - 2.5 lbs./A or 28% to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 - 2 qts./A) may be added to increase herbicidal activity. Pre-emergence (conventional tillage) applications of *VARSITY WDG* must be applied prior to weed emergence.

### **ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL: SEQUENTIAL**

*VARSITY WDG* may be applied sequentially following a preplant incorporated application of trifluralin (states of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas only), SONALAN®, DUAL® (metolachlor), pendimethalin, or FRONTIER®.

### **ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL: TANK MIXED**

*VARSITY WDG* can be tank mixed with alachlor, metolachlor or FRONTIER for additional grass and broadleaf weed control. *VARSITY WDG* can also be tank mixed with pendimethalin or SONALAN in states where they are labeled; provided overhead irrigation guidelines on the pendimethalin and/or SONALAN labels are followed.

### **PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATION IN PEANUTS IN THE STATES OF NORTH CAROLINA, OKLAHOMA, AND VIRGINIA ONLY**

*VARSITY WDG*, at 2 oz. per acre, can be applied within 2 days of planting to control common ragweed, tropic croton and entireleaf, ivyleaf and tall/scarlet morningglories.

Cool temperatures near emergence, 2 consecutive nighttime lows in the 50's F, in combination with heavy rainfall may result in severe crop injury. *VARSITY WDG*, at 3 oz./A, must only be used in these states when other alternatives are not available for adequate control of the weeds listed above and the user acknowledges the risks associated with this use rate under the adverse environmental conditions listed above.

### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN POTATO**

Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Washington DC, and Wyoming only

### **RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

- Do not apply more than 1.5 oz. of *VARSITY WDG* per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 oz. of *VARSITY WDG* per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not apply to Rill (Furrow) irrigated potatoes.

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

### **TIMING TO POTATOES**

*VARSITY WDG* may be applied to potatoes after hilling for the pre-emergence suppression of the weeds listed in Table 8. Apply *VARSITY WDG* with other labeled herbicides for broad spectrum weed control. A minimum of 2 inches of settled soil must cover the vegetative portion of the potato plant at the time of *VARSITY WDG* application. Application to potatoes with less than 2 inches of soil covering the vegetative portion of the potato may result in crop injury. In areas with historically higher amounts of rainfall during the time of pre-emergence herbicide applications, such as the Red River Valley, Minnesota, and North Dakota, the requirement for 2 inches of settled soil is critical to avoid crop injury. Mechanical incorporation of *VARSITY WDG* will result in decreased weed control and must be avoided. In areas with sprinkler irrigation, incorporate *VARSITY WDG* with 0.5 - 0.75 inches of irrigation, after application and before **any** sprouts are within 2 inches of the settled soil surface if a rainfall event has not yet occurred.

## TIMING TO WEEDS

### Pre-emergence - Soil Covered Potatoes, Pre-emergence To Weeds

Apply *Varsity WDG* to soil covered potatoes for the pre-emergence suppression of the weeds listed in Table 8. Harrowing, cultivation or corrugating after *Varsity WDG* application will reduce weed control.

**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.**

## CHEMIGATION

*Varsity WDG* may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems in potatoes.

**Table 8. Weeds Suppressed by Residual Activity of *Varsity WDG* at 1.5 oz./A**

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	<i>Varsity WDG</i> 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 SOYBEAN

### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 3 oz. of *Varsity WDG* per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not tank mix *Varsity WDG* with acetochlor (Warrant®), alachlor (Micro-Tech®), flufenacet (Axiom®, Domain®), metolachlor (Dual® Magnum, Dual II Magnum®, Boundary®), or dimethenamid (Frontier® or Outlook®) within 14 days of planting soybeans, unless soybeans are planted under no-till or minimum tillage conditions on wheat stubble or no-till field corn stubble.
- Do not irrigate when soybeans are cracking.
- Do not graze treated fields or feed treated hay to livestock.

## TIMING TO SOYBEANS

*Varsity WDG* may be applied to soybeans prior to planting or pre-emergence (after planting). Pre-emergence application of *Varsity WDG* must be made within 3 days after planting and prior to soybean emergence. Application after the soybeans have begun to crack, or are emerged, will result in severe crop injury. Do not apply when soybeans have begun to crack. Select *Varsity WDG* rate from Table 1 according to anticipated weed spectrum.

## TIMING TO WEEDS

### Burndown - Pre-emergence to Soybeans, Post-emergence to Weeds

**VARSITY WDG**, applied as part of a burndown program, may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in post-emergence burndown of many annual and perennial weeds where soybeans will be planted directly into a stale seedbed, cover crop or in previous crop residues. For control of emerged weeds, choose the most appropriate tank mix partner from Table 9. Apply **VARSITY WDG** with ground equipment before planting, during planting or within 3 days after planting, **but before the crop emerges**. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gals. of spray solution per acre. Refer to tank mix partner's label for specified application pressure. All **VARSITY WDG** tank mixes applied to assist in the control of emerged weeds must be applied with crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil at 1 - 2 pts./A or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v.

### INCREASING SPEED OF GLYPHOSATE BURNDOWN ACTIVITY

**VARSITY WDG**, at rates as low as 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 **VARSITY WDG** rates as low as 1 oz./A.

## TANK MIXES

**VARSITY WDG** may be tank mixed with the herbicides listed in Table 9 for increased burndown activity, additional residual broadleaf and/or additional grass control. Refer to tank mix partner's label for adjuvant specifications.

**Table 9. Tank Mix Partners for Control of Emerged Weeds in Reduced Tillage Soybeans**

TANK MIX PARTNER	TARGET WEEDS <sup>1</sup>
2,4-D LVE	Marestail Giant Ragweed Dandelion
paraquat	Annual Grasses Henbit
glyphosate	General Burndown
Select Max®	Annual Grasses
SCEPTER® 70 DG	Cocklebur Common Sunflower
Weedmaster®	Marestail Giant Ragweed Dandelion

<sup>1</sup> Refer to tank mix product labels for directions for control of emerged weeds present.

## ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL BROADLEAF CONTROL

**VARSITY WDG** can be tank mixed with metribuzin, FIRSTRATE®, LOROX®, PURSUIT PLUS®, PYTHON®, SQUADRON®, SCEPTER, or STEEL® for additional broadleaf control.

## ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL

**VARSITY WDG** can be tank mixed with pendimethalin or COMMAND® for additional grass control. Tank mixes with flufenacet (AXIOM or DOMAIN), metolachlor (DUAL products or BOUNDARY), dimethenamid (FRONTIER or OUTLOOK) or alachlor (MICRO-TECH or IntRo®), may result in severe injury to soybeans when application is followed by prolonged periods of cool wet weather and must not be used with **VARSITY WDG**, unless supplemental labeling, provided by Innvictis Crop Care LLC, is followed.

## ROUNDUP READY PROGRAM

**VARSITY WDG** may be applied as part of a burndown program or pre-emergence in conventional tillage programs, at 2 - 3 oz./A to reduce early season weed competition from waterhemp, velvetleaf, nightshade and morningglories as well as other weeds listed in Tables 2 and 3 in ROUNDUP READY programs. A sequential post-emergence application of glyphosate will be required to control weeds not controlled by **VARSITY WDG**.

**Table 10. Weeds Controlled by Pre-emergence Application of VARSITY WDG**

<b>BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES</b>				
<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>	<b>ORGANIC MATTER</b>	<b>SOIL TYPE</b>	<b>VARSITY WDG RATE</b>
Bristly Starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	Up to 10% <sup>1</sup>	All Soil Types <sup>2</sup>	Sugarcane 6 - 8 oz./A  To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Area of Farms, Orchards, and Vineyards 6 - 12 oz./A
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>			
Chickweeds				
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>			
Evening primrose, Cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>			
False Chamomile	<i>Tripleurospermum maritima</i>			
Filaree				
Redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>			
Whitestem	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>			
Fiddleneck, Coast	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>			
Fleabane, Hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>			
Field Pennycress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</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>			
Mallow				
Common (Cheeseweed)	<i>Malva neglecta</i>			
Little	<i>Malva parviflora</i>			
Horseweed/Marestail	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>			
Mayweed/False Chamomile	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>			

(continued)

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES				
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	VARS/ITY WDG RATE
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				
London Rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>			
Tansey	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>			
Tumble	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>			
Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>			
Nettle, Burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>			Sugarcane 6 - 8 oz./A
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>	Up to 10% <sup>1</sup>	All Soil Types <sup>2</sup>	
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>			
Horse	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>			
Radish, Wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>			
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>			
Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>			
Redweed	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>			
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>			
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>			
Sowthistle, Annual <sup>3</sup>	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>			
Spotted Spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>			
Spurred Anoda	<i>Anoda cristata</i>			To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Are of Farms, Orchards, and Vineyards 6 - 12 oz./A

(continued)



BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES				
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	VARSITY WDG RATE
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola iberica</i>	Up to 10% <sup>1</sup>	All Soil Types <sup>2</sup>	Sugarcane 6 - 8 oz./A
Tropic Croton	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>			
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>			
Waterhemp				
Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>			To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Are of Farms, Orchards, and Vineyards 6 - 12 oz./A
Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>			
Wild Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>			
White Cockle	<i>Silene latifolia</i>			
Wormwood, Biennial	<i>Artemisia biennis</i>	Up to 10% <sup>1</sup>	All Soil Types <sup>2</sup>	To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards, and Vineyards 6 - 12 oz./A
Yellow Rocket	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>			
GRASS WEED SPECIES				
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	VARSITY WDG RATE
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Up to 10% <sup>1</sup>	All Soil Types <sup>2</sup>	Sugarcane 6 - 8 oz./A
Bluegrass, Annual	<i>Poa annua</i>			
Crabgrass				
Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>			
Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>			To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards, and Vineyards 6 - 12 oz./A
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>			
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>			
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphyla</i>			

<sup>1</sup> Varsity WDG 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.

<sup>2</sup> Use a maximum Varsity WDG rate of 6 oz./A per application on any soil that has a sand plus gravel content over 80% if bushes, trees or vines are under 3 years of age.

<sup>3</sup> Except CA.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SUGARCANE

### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply more than 8 oz. of *VARSITY WDG* per acre per application.
- Do not make a sequential application within 14 days of the first application.
- Do not apply more than 12 oz. of *VARSITY WDG* per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not apply within 90 days of harvest.

### TIMING TO SUGARCANE

*VARSITY WDG* may be applied from 2 weeks prior to planting to before the sugarcane emerges, post-directed or at layby. Select the proper *VARSITY WDG* rate from Table 10 according to anticipated weed spectrum and soil organic matter content for pre-emergence applications. Select *VARSITY WDG* rate from Table 11 according to emerged weed spectrum and weed heights for post-directed and layby applications.

### TIMING TO WEEDS

#### Burndown - Pre-emergence to Sugarcane, Post-emergence to Weeds

*VARSITY WDG* may be used for pre-emergence control, and to assist in post-emergence burndown, of many annual broadleaf weeds in sugarcane. For control of emerged weeds, choose the most appropriate tank mix partner from Table 12. Apply *VARSITY WDG* before the crop emerges. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gals. of spray solution per acre. All *VARSITY WDG* tank mixes applied to assist in the control of emerged weeds must be applied with crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil at 1 qt./A or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v. Some tank mix products, such as ROUNDUP Original Max (glyphosate), may be formulated with a suitable adjuvant and do not require additional adjuvant.

#### Pre-emergence - Pre-emergence to Sugarcane, Pre-emergence to Weeds

*VARSITY WDG* may be used for pre-emergence control of many annual broadleaf and grassy weeds in sugarcane. Select rate based on anticipated weed spectrum and soil organic matter content from Table 10. Apply *VARSITY WDG* before the crop emerges.

#### Post-Directed - Post-emergence to Sugarcane, Post-emergence to Weeds

Post-directed applications must only be made to upright sugarcane varieties after the sugarcane has exceeded 24 inches in height and has begun to joint. Do not make post-directed applications to "PINEAPPLE" varieties. Post-directed applications to "PINEAPPLE" varieties or to upright varieties that have not exceeded 24 inches in height and have not begun to joint, may result in unacceptable crop injury. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gals. of spray solution per acre. Post-directed applications of *VARSITY WDG* must include a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil at 1 qt./A or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v. Select the proper *VARSITY WDG* rate based on weed spectrum and weed height from Table 11.

#### Layby - Post-emergence to Sugarcane, Post-emergence to Weeds

Layby applications can be made to upright and "PINEAPPLE" varieties after the sugarcane has exceeded 30 inches in height and the spray solution will not contact foliage above 6 inches from the base of the sugarcane. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gals. of spray solution per acre. Layby applications of *VARSITY WDG* must be applied with crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil at 1 qt./A or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v. Select the proper *VARSITY WDG* rate based on weed spectrum and weed height from Table 11.

**Table 11. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Post-Directed or Layby Application of *VARSITY WDG* in Sugarcane**

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES		WEED HEIGHT (inches)	
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	3 oz./A	4 oz./A
Bindweed, Field <sup>1</sup>	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	4	8
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	4	4
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	4	4
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	2	2
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	6	8
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	4	4
Morningglories			
Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integrifolia</i>	-	4
Wyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	4	4

(continued)

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES		WEED HEIGHT (inches)	
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	3 oz./A	4 oz./A
Pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	4	6
Red	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>	-	4
Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	2	4
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	6	6
Pigweeds			
Palmer Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	4	6
Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	4	6
Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	4	6
Plantain, Broadleaf	<i>Plantago major</i>	6	6
Prickly Sida	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	4	6
Purslanes			
Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	2	4
Rock	<i>Calandrinia</i> spp.	-	2
Ragweeds			
Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	2	2
Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	4	4
Rice Flatsedge	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	2	4
Sicklepod	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	4	4
Smartweeds			
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	4	4
Pale	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	4	4
Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	4	4
Spotted Spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	4	4
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	4	6
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	2	2
Waterhemp			
Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	2	2
Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	2	2

<sup>1</sup> *Varsity WDG* tank mixes will only control the above ground portion of field bindweed. Repeated applications will be needed to control regrowth.

#### TANK MIXES

*Varsity WDG* may be tank mixed with the herbicides listed in Table 12 for additional weed control in burndown, pre-emergence, post-directed and layby applications. Refer to tank mix partner's label for adjuvant specifications.

**Table 12. Tank mixes with *Varsity WDG* for Post-directed or Layby Use in Sugarcane**

TANK MIX PARTNER <sup>1</sup>	TARGET WEEDS	BURNDOWN	POST-DIRECTED <sup>2</sup>	LAYBY
2,4-D amine	Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds	X		
atrazine	Pigweeds Cocklebur	X	X	X
Asulox <sup>®3</sup>	Annual Grasses		X	X
Evik <sup>®4</sup>	Annual Grasses		X	X
glyphosate <sup>5</sup>	Annual and Perennial Weeds	X		X
metribuzin <sup>6</sup>	Broadleaf Panicum Goosegrass		X	X
Sempre <sup>®</sup>	Purple Nutsedge Yellow Nutsedge	X	X	X
Weedmaster <sup>®</sup>	Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds	X		

<sup>1</sup> Refer to tank mix product labels for directions for control of emerged weeds present not listed in Table 11.

<sup>2</sup> Post-directed applications must only be made to upright sugarcane varieties after the sugarcane has exceeded 24 inches in height. Do not make post-directed applications to "PINEAPPLE" varieties. Post-directed applications to "PINEAPPLE" varieties or to upright varieties that have not exceeded 24 inches in height may result in unacceptable crop injury.

<sup>3</sup> Apply to sugarcane at least 24 inches tall.

<sup>4</sup> Apply before weeds are greater than 6 inches tall.

<sup>5</sup> Glyphosate applications must be made with a hooded sprayer. Sugarcane must be at least 3 ft. tall. Contact with the sugarcane foliage by either the spray mixture or the treated weed foliage will result in sugarcane injury.

<sup>6</sup> Refer to metribuzin label for restrictions based on soil type.

#### **ADDITIONAL PRE-EMERGENCE BROADLEAF CONTROL**

*Varsity WDG* can be tank mixed with atrazine or diuron for additional pre-emergence broadleaf control.

#### **ADDITIONAL PRE-EMERGENCE GRASS CONTROL**

*Varsity WDG* can be tank mixed with PROWL (or other pendimethalin products) for additional pre-emergence grass control provided sugarcane has not emerged.

#### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SWEET POTATO**

##### **RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

- Do not apply more than 3 oz. of *Varsity WDG* per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not apply post-emergence 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 *Varsity WDG* 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**

*Varsity WDG* must be applied prior to transplanting sweet potatoes.

##### **TIMING TO WEEDS**

##### **Pre-emergence To Weeds**

Apply *Varsity WDG* to soil prior to transplanting sweet potato slips for the pre-emergence control of the weeds listed in Table 1.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN WHEAT**  
**For use in the states of Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina,  
North Dakota, New Jersey, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota,  
Tennessee, Virginia, and Washington Only**

**RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

- Do not apply more than 2 oz. of *VARISITY WDG* per acre during a single application.
- Do not apply more than 2 oz. of *VARISITY WDG* per acre during a single growing season.

**PRE-PLANT APPLICATIONS, PRE-EMERGENCE WEED CONTROL**

**RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

- For preplant weed control use only on no till or minimum tillage fields where the previous year's crop residue has not been incorporated into the soil.
- Plant wheat no sooner than 7 days after *VARISITY WDG* application in the states of DE, KY, MD, NC, NJ, SC, TN, or VA.
- Plant wheat no sooner than 14 days after *VARISITY WDG* application in the states of ID, MN, MT, NC, ND, OR, SD, or WA.
- Do not use on Durum wheat.
- Do not irrigate between emergence and spike.
- Wheat must be planted a minimum of 1" deep.
- Do not graze until wheat has reached 5 inches in height.

**Burndown Use Directions**

*VARISITY WDG* applied as part of a burndown program at 2 oz./A may be used for residual weed control as well as to assist in post-emergence burndown of many weeds where wheat will be planted directly into the residue of the previous crop. See Directions for Use in Fall Burndown Programs in Fields to be Planted to Barley, Field Pea, Flax, Lentil, Safflower, Sunflower, and Wheat for rates and timing of applications. For control of emerged weeds, *VARISITY WDG* must be applied with an appropriate burndown tank mix partner. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gals. of spray solution per acre. Refer to tank mix partners label for specified application pressure and adjuvant systems.

**HARVEST AID**

**RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

- Do not harvest within 10 days of application.

**Use Directions**

*VARISITY WDG* applied at 2 oz./A for desiccation requires the addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture. Use a methylated seed oil which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil at 1 qt./A. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 - 2.5 lbs./A or a 28% to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 - 2 qts./A) may be added to the spray mixture along with methylated seed oil to enhance desiccation. The addition of a nitrogen source does not replace the need for methylated seed oil. Tank mixing *VARISITY WDG* with glyphosate will increase control of emerged weeds and aid in harvest.

To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 10 gals. spray solution per acre by ground application and a minimum of 5 gals. per acre by aerial application. Nozzle selection must meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure specifications for post-emergence application.

**TIMING TO WHEAT**

Apply *VARISITY WDG* at 1.5 - 2 oz./A after wheat reaches the hard dough stage and grain has no more than 30% moisture. Wheat can be harvested 10 days after application. Innvictis Crop Care LLC recommends tank mixing with glyphosate.

**Table 13. Weeds Controlled by Post-emergence Activity of VARSITY WDG Tank Mixes**

<b>BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES</b>			
<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>	<b>WEED HEIGHT/LENGTH (inches)</b>	<b>VARSITY WDG RATE</b>
Bindweed, Field <sup>1</sup>	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	8	6 - 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	
Evening primrose, Cutleaf <sup>2</sup>	<i>Oenothera lacinata</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>integriscula</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	
Plantain, Broadleaf	<i>Plantago major</i>	6	
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	6	
Purslanes			
Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	4	
Rock	<i>Calandrinia</i> spp.	2	

(continued)

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES			
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	WEED HEIGHT/LENGTH (inches)	Varsity WDG RATE
Ragweeds			6 - 12 oz./A
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 pennsylvanicum</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	

<sup>1</sup> Varsity WDG will only provide control of the above ground portion of bindweed. Repeated applications will be needed to control regrowth.

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

## 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.

Varsity WDG, 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".

Varsity WDG offers residual and post-emergence 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. Varsity WDG can be tank mixed with the herbicides listed in Table 14 for increased residual or post-emergence 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. Varsity WDG rates of 6 - 12 oz./A are required to provide residual control of the weeds listed in Table 10.

### Pre-Emergence Application

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

### Post-Emergence Application

Apply 6 - 12 oz. (0.188 - 0.38 lb. a.i./A) of **VARSITY WDG** 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 **VARSITY WDG** activity on emerged weeds. Thorough spray coverage is necessary to maximize the post-emergence activity of **VARSITY WDG**. Emerged weeds are controlled post-emergence with **VARSITY WDG**; however, translocation of **VARSITY WDG** within a weed is limited, and control is affected by spray coverage and by the addition of an adjuvant. The most effective post-emergence weed control with **VARSITY WDG** occurs when applied in combination with a surfactant to weeds less than 2 inches in height. Use a tank mix partner in combination with **VARSITY WDG** for the post-emergence control of weeds larger than 2 inches. Tank mix partners are listed in Table 14.

**IMPORTANT:** Completely read and follow the label of any potential tank mix partner with **VARSITY WDG**. 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 14. Tank Mix Combinations to Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas**

Glyphosate	2,4-D	Relay	paraquat
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### 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 near 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.

### WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER STATEMENT

**NOTICE:** Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability. Treatment of highly mechanically damaged seed, or seed of known low vigor and poor quality may result in reduced germination and/or reduction of seed and seedling vigor. Treat and conduct germination tests on a small portion of seed before committing the total seed lot to a selected chemical treatment. Due to seed quality conditions beyond the control of Innvictis Crop Care LLC, no claims are made to guarantee germination of carry-over seed.

**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 Innvictis Crop Care LLC. To the extent allowable under State law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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