

Pruvin®

Herbicide

Dry Flowable

For weed control in Cranberry, Potatoes, Potatoes grown for seed, field grown Tomatoes, Citrus Fruit, Stone Fruit, Tree Nuts, Pome Fruit, Grapes and Field Corn; along Roadsides and Highway Medians*, at Industrial Plant Sites* and Utility Substations*

(*Not Registered in New York)

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: % BY WT.

Rimsulfuron: N-((4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl)-3-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide 25.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 75.0%

TOTAL: 100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 66222-184

EPA Est. No. 61842-CA-001^{AF}; 67545-AZ-001^{GM}

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

**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 this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

How can we help? 1-866-406-6262

Net Contents

20 ounces

GROUP 2 HERBICIDE



HERBICIDE

ADAMA
ESSENTIALS

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact Prosar at 1-877-250-9291 for emergency medical treatment information.	

In case of spills, fire, leaks or accidents call 1-800-535-5053.

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material including polyethylene or polyvinylchloride
- Shoes plus socks

Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product.

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR Part 170 Section 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of rimsulfuron from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Non-target Organism Advisory: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

Windblown Soil Particles Advisory: Pruvn® has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying Pruvn if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency in your State 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 4 hours. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated including plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material including polyethylene or polyvinylchloride
- Shoes plus socks

IMPORTANT: Pruvn herbicide may be used in most states. Check with your agricultural dealer, state cooperative extension service, or Department of Agriculture before use to be certain Pruvn herbicide is registered in your state. Read the entire use directions and Limitations of Warranty and Liability before using Pruvn herbicide.

STATE SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS: The state of Arizona has not approved this product for use on agricultural commodities. If grown for commercial production, use on the following sites/crops is prohibited: potatoes, potatoes grown for seed, tomatoes, citrus fruit, stone fruit, tree nuts, pome fruit, grapes and field corn.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions."

ADVISORY SPRAY DRIFT

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size–Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size–Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT–Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aurally to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift."

Air-Assisted (Air Blast) Field Crop Sprayers (FOR USE ON FIELD CORN ONLY)

Air-assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward-directed airstream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application and is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

CHEMIGATION APPLICATION

Do not apply Pruvín herbicide through any type of irrigation system except on potatoes, cranberry and on fruit, nut and vine crops. Pruvín herbicide may be applied using a center pivot, lateral move, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems in potatoes and cranberries. See the **CHEMIGATION – POTATOES and CHEMIGATION- CRANBERRIES** section of this label for more information. Pruvín herbicide may be applied via micro-sprinkler chemigation in fruit, nut and vine crops. See the **MICRO-SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION – FRUIT, NUT AND VINE CROPS** section of this label for more information. Do not apply Pruvín herbicide through chemigation on any other crop.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

ADAMA recommends the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. Pruvín herbicide may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of Pruvín herbicide should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Pruvín herbicide, which contains the active ingredient rimsulfuron, is a Group 2 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to other herbicides in the sulfonylurea chemical family including Triasulfuron, Metsulfuron-methyl, Chlorsulfuron, Tribenuron methyl, Thifensulfuron-methyl, or Chlorsulfuron will also be resistant to Pruvín herbicide since it is also a member of the sulfonylurea chemical family of herbicides.

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

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

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

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).
- Apply full rates of Pruvn herbicide for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your local retailer or county extension agent.
- Contact your crop advisor or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective sites of actions for each target weed.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a site of action other than Group 2 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
 - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
 - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

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

- Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with other sites of action as a foundation in a weed control program.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative sites of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 2 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two applications of [Product] and any other Group 2 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different site of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

INFORMATION

Pravin herbicide must be used only in accordance with directions on this label.

Formulation: Pravin herbicide is a dry flowable formulation containing 25% active ingredient by weight. It is noncorrosive to equipment, nonflammable, and nonvolatile. Continuous agitation is required to maintain the product in suspension in the spray tank. For best results, the spray tank solutions of Pravin herbicide should be maintained at pH 5 to 7. Degradation of Pravin herbicide may occur if it is used in a spray solution or with spray additives that buffer pH to below 4 or above 8.

Mode of Action (Group 2): Herbicides in this family inhibit branched-chain amino acid synthesis in plants. Pravin herbicide is absorbed through the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. For preemergence weed control, rainfall or sprinkler irrigation is needed to move Pravin herbicide into the soil. Weeds will not emerge from preemergence applications. In some cases, however, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge a few days after application, but growth then ceases and leaves become chlorotic three to five days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive.

One to three weeks after postemergence application to weeds, leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies. In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive.

Best weed control is attained when Pruvlin herbicide is applied in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Reduced weed control may result, however, when the crop canopy is too dense and some of the spray is intercepted by the crop and it fails to reach the weeds. In addition, reduced weed control may result where the crop canopy is not as dense due to a thin crop stand or seeding skips and there is less shade.

The herbicidal action of Pruvlin herbicide may be less effective on weeds stressed from adverse environmental conditions (including extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to Pruvlin herbicide.

Postemergence weed control may be reduced if rainfall occurs soon after application. Several hours of dry weather are needed to allow Pruvlin Herbicide to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage (Pruvlin herbicide is rainfast in 4 hours).

Application Timing: The best weed control is obtained when Pruvlin herbicide is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The degree and duration of control may depend on (a) weed spectrum and infestation intensity, (b) weed size at application, and (c) environmental conditions at and following treatment.

For maximum preemergence activity prior to application, the bed or soil surface should be smooth and relatively free of crop and weed trash (dead weeds, decaying leaves, clippings, etc.). Leaves and trash may be removed by blowing the area to be treated or by thoroughly mixing the trash into the soil through cultivation prior to herbicide application. Cultural practices that result in redistribution or disturbance of the soil surface after treatment will decrease the herbicidal effectiveness of Pruvlin herbicide. Cutting water furrows or cultivations that mix untreated soil into the treated areas will also reduce the effectiveness of the herbicide treatment.

For best weed management, apply Pruvlin herbicide with another suitable residual herbicide registered for that crop. This is recommended for all soil types, but especially for coarse textured soils under standard sprinklers or micro-sprinklers.

More than one banded application of Pruvlin herbicide may be needed to provide extended weed control.

Note: See the application information section below under each crop for directions on application timing specific to each crop use of Pruvlin herbicide.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

A spray adjuvant must be added with each application of Pruvín herbicide when applied by itself and postemergence to the weeds. Consult your local agricultural dealer, applicator, crop consultant, state cooperative extension service, or ADAMA fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using an adjuvant system. If another herbicide is tank mixed with Pruvín herbicide, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001).

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply 0.125 to 0.25% v/v (1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) or 1 to 2 pints per acre for chemigation in cranberry. The higher 0.25% v/v rate should be used under arid or drought conditions.
- Surfactant products must contain at least 80% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution) or 1 to 2 pints per acre for chemigation in cranberry.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.
- Blended products which contain both MSO and silicone are acceptable at labeled rates.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be added to the spray mix in addition to a COC or NIS but is not required to optimize performance of Pruvín herbicide.
- Use 2 quarts per acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) including 28%N or 32%N or 2 pounds per acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 quarts per acre UAN or 4 pounds per acre AMS under arid conditions.

RESTRICTION

- Do not use liquid nitrogen fertilizer as the total carrier solution.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used with Pruvín herbicide at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO, and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality. Consult your local agricultural dealer, applicator, crop consultant, state cooperative

extension service, or ADAMA fact sheets and technical bulletins prior to using an adjuvant system not specified on this label.

Adjuvant Precautions

- The use of silicone polymer-type surfactants is not suggested; as reduced weed control may result.

Note: More specific directions for use of spray adjuvants with Pruvín herbicide are provided below under specific crop uses.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT, CLEANUP, MIXING INSTRUCTIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

Equipment: For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's directions for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc. Air and ground equipment must be properly calibrated with clean water before making an application of Pruvín herbicide. Thorough coverage is required for best weed control. The spray delivery system should provide a uniform spray pattern with a minimum of drift.

Avoid spray drift onto nontarget sites by using properly calibrated equipment, appropriate spray volumes for the crop, and avoiding an application during inclement weather conditions that favor spray drift. For additional information on spray drift, refer to the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label.

Equipment Cleanup: The spray equipment must be cleaned and free of previous pesticide deposits before Pruvín herbicide is mixed and used. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no cleanup directions are provided, follow the steps provided below for cleaning up after spraying Pruvín herbicide. Thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of Pruvín herbicide to avoid subsequent crop injury.

Spray equipment or nurse tanks used in chemigation must be cleaned before Pruvín herbicide is used. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the procedures outlined below in the **After Spraying Pruvín herbicide and Before Spraying Other Crops** section of this label.

When cleaning spray equipment before mixing Pruvín herbicide, read and follow label directions for proper rinsate disposal of the product previously sprayed. Steam cleaning spray tanks is recommended prior to the cleanout procedure outlined below to facilitate the removal of any caked pesticide deposits.

When multiple loads of Pruvín herbicide are applied or when mixing and spraying equipment will be used over an extended period to apply multiple loads of Pruvín herbicide, it is recommended that at the end of each day of spraying the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water, flush the boom and hoses, and then partially fill the tank and allow to sit overnight. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits from accumulating in the application equipment.

After Spraying Pruvín herbicide and Before Spraying Other Crops

1. Drain the tank and thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
 2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gallon of household ammonia* (contains at least 3% active ingredient) for every 100 gallons of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution and then drain the tank.
 3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing ammonia* and water.
 4. Repeat step 2.
 5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
 6. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) listed on this label. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
- * Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a ADAMA-approved spray equipment cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or ADAMA representative for a listing of approved spray equipment cleaners for use with Pruvín herbicide.

Additional Cleanup Directions and Recommendations

1. **RESTRICTION:** Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia, as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. When Pruvín herbicide is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
3. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all preapplication cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products shall be followed as per the individual labels.
4. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of Pruvín herbicide and applications of other pesticides to crops sensitive to Pruvín herbicide during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to Pruvín herbicide to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

Mixing Instructions: It is very important that the spray equipment is clean and free of previous pesticide deposits before mixing Pruvín herbicide. Follow these steps when mixing a spray solution with Pruvín herbicide:

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of Pruvín herbicide.
3. Continue agitation until the Pruvín herbicide is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the Pruvín herbicide is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. Pruvín herbicide should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired); then add the required amount of spray adjuvant (if needed). Always add the spray adjuvant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply Pruvín herbicide spray mixture within 48 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If Pruvín herbicide and tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the Pruvín herbicide in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the Pruvín herbicide.

RESTRICTION: Do not use Pruvín herbicide in a spray solution or with spray additives that change the pH to below 4 or above 8, or Pruvín herbicide degradation may occur. (See the **Formulation** section above for more information.)

TANK MIXTURES

In order to broaden the weed control spectrum and/or extend the residual effectiveness of Pruvín herbicide, it may be used in tank mixtures with registered herbicides affecting a different site of action (mode of action) and/or adjuvants registered for use on the crops listed on the Pruvín herbicide labeling. If the selected companion herbicide has a ground or surface water advisory, consider this advisory when using the companion herbicide. Pruvín herbicide may also be used in other tank mixtures with insecticides and fungicides. In all cases when using tank mixtures with Pruvín herbicide, refer to the label(s) of the tank mix partner(s) for additional use instructions or restrictions.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Note: See the individual crop use directions below for specific information, precautions, and restrictions on tank mixtures with Pruvín herbicide.

CULTIVATION

A timely cultivation may be necessary to control suppressed weeds, weeds that were beyond the maximum size at application, or weeds that emerge after an application of Pruvín herbicide. For preemergence applications, cultivation is not recommended for 7 days after an application in order to allow Pruvín herbicide to fully control treated weeds. After postemergence application of Pruvín herbicide, the optimum timing for cultivation is 7 to 14 days. Cultivation up to 7 days before the postemergence application of Pruvín herbicide may decrease weed control by pruning weed roots placing the weeds under stress or covering the weeds with soil and preventing coverage by Pruvín herbicide.

PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

PRECAUTIONS

- Carefully observe sprayer cleanup instructions, as spray tank residue may damage other crops.
- Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after use of Pruvín herbicide. (See the **Equipment Cleanup** section of this label for instructions.)
- Avoid spray drift to any adjacent crops, planned planting areas, and desirable plants, as injury may occur.
- For best results, maintain spray tank solution at pH 5 to 7.
- Preemergence use on soils containing more than 6% organic matter may not provide adequate soil residual weed control and may result in reduced weed control.
- If sprinklers are used for frost protection, delay the application of Pruvín herbicide until stress from environmental conditions has passed.
- Crop injury may occur following an application of Pruvín herbicide if there is a prolonged period of cold weather and/or cold weather in conjunction with wet soils caused by poor drainage or excessive use of sprinkler irrigation for frost protection.
- Preemergence and postemergence use on rill irrigated crops including potatoes and tomatoes (furrow or gravity) may not provide adequate weed control in the absence of rainfall.
- Crop varieties/cultivars may differ in their response to various herbicides. ADAMA recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of Pruvín herbicide to a small area.
- Crops (especially crops other than pome fruit, tree nuts, stone fruit, citrus, grapes, potatoes, tomatoes, and field corn) whose roots extend into a treated area may be injured.

- If tank mixing Pruvn herbicide with another herbicide, check to see if the selected companion herbicide has a ground or surface water advisory. If it does, consider the advisory when using the companion herbicide.
- Tank mixing Pruvn herbicide with organophosphate insecticides in some crops may result in crop injury.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply or drain or flush equipment containing Pruvn herbicide on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. Trees or other desirable plants whose roots extend into a treated crop use area may be injured.
- Do not contaminate any body of water including irrigation water that may be used on other crops.
- Do not apply in or on irrigation canals or ditches including their outer banks except for interior ditches in cranberry bogs
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Do not apply to frozen or snow-covered soil. Crop injury may occur from applications made to poorly drained soils.
- Do not apply using Air-Assisted (Air Blast) field crop sprayers.
- Do not apply by air in the state of NY. Do not apply by air in the state of CA except for use on potatoes in Modoc and Siskiyou counties.
- Do not graze or feed forage, grain, or fodder (stover) from treated areas to livestock within 30 days of Pruvn herbicide application.

Note: See also the specific crop uses below for additional crop-specific precautions and restrictions for use of Pruvn herbicide.

CRANBERRY

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Apply Pruvn herbicide as a uniform broadcast application to vine canopy. Apply by ground application or chemigation. Apply to cranberry vines that are in good health and vigor.

Best results are obtained when Pruvn herbicide is applied to moist soil and 1/2 inch – 1 inch (depending on soil type) of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation occurs within 2 weeks after application. Time application of Pruvn herbicide to take advantage of normal rainfall patterns and cool temperatures. Moisture for activation should occur within 2 to 3 weeks after application.

For broadcast applications, make a single application of Pruvn herbicide at 2 ounces (0.5 oz a.i.) per acre

at each application. Do not make more than 2 applications per year. Do not apply more than 4 ounces (1.0 oz a.i.) per acre on a broadcast application basis per year. Make the first application at early to mid-bloom and allow a minimum of 21 days to elapse before making a second application. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest. If applying emerged weeds, include a crop oil concentrate or non-ionic surfactant at labeled rate. Uniform coverage is important. Use 10-40 gallons of spray solution per acre. Nozzle selection must meet manufacturer's spray volume and pressure specifications for postemergence herbicide applications. Pruvín herbicide may also be applied by certain chemigation methods, including solid-set sprinklers (e.g., pop-ups and impact heads).

As discussed above under the **Formulation** section of this label, Pruvín herbicide is sensitive to pH outside the range of pH 4 to 8. **RESTRICTION:** Do not apply in a spray solution with a pH below 4 or above 8, or with spray additives that buffer the pH to below 4 or above 8, since degradation of Pruvín herbicide may occur. PHI is 60 days prior to harvest.

WEEDS CONTROLLED OR PARTIALLY CONTROLLED IN CRANBERRIES

Pruvín herbicide provides control of susceptible weeds for 60 to 90 days. Moisture from rainfall or irrigation is necessary for herbicide activation. Length of control is a function of moisture for activation, soil temperature, soil texture and amount of moisture after application. Pruvín herbicide will help provide postemergence control of the weeds listed in this label. For best results, make postemergence applications to young, actively growing weeds and include a spray adjuvant.

Residual weed control may be reduced when Pruvín herbicide is applied where heavy crop canopy, trash and/or weed residue exists. Weed control may also be reduced when applications of Pruvín herbicide are made to weeds under stress from drought, excessive water, temperature extremes, diseases or low humidity. When used according to the label use directions Pruvín Herbicide provides control or partial control of the following weeds:

PREEMERGENCE

GRASSES	BROADLEAVES/SEDGES
Barleygrass ²	Chamomile, False
Crabgrass, Large ²	Cocklebur ¹
Foxtail (Giant, Green, Yellow) ²	Dandelion, Common (seedling) ²
Quackgrass	Dandelion, Common (established) ¹

GRASSES	BROADLEAVES/SEDGES
Wheat, Volunteer	Filaree, Redstem
Wild Oat ¹	Fleabane, Hairy ²
	Groundsel, Common
	Henbit
	Kochia
	Lambsquarters, Common ¹
	Mallow, Common ²
	Marestail/horseweed ²
	Mustards (Birdsrape, Black)
	Nightshades, (Black ¹ , Hairy ¹)
	Nutsedge, Yellow ^{1,2}
	Pigweed, Prostrate ¹
	Pigweeds (Redroot, Smooth)
	Puncturevine ²
	Purslane, Common
	Ragweed, Common ¹
	Spurges (Prostrate, Spotted)
	Velvetleaf ¹

¹. Partial Control.

². See **Specific Weed Problems - Fruit, Nut and Vine Crops.**

POSTEMERGENCE

GRASSES (1 to 2 " in Height)	BROADLEAVES/SEDGES (1 to 3 " in Height)
Barley, Volunteer	Chamomile, False
Barnyardgrass ²	Cocklebur ¹
Bluegrass, Annual	Chickweed, Common
Crabgrass, Large (1/2 inch) ²	Dandelion, Common (>6 " in diameter) ^{1,2}
Foxtails (Bristly, Giant, Green, Yellow) ²	Henbit
Johnsongrass, seedling ¹	Kochia
Millet, Wild Proso ¹	Lambsquarters, Common ¹
Panicum, Fall	Mustards (Black, Wild)
Quackgrass ¹	Mallow, Common ^{1, 2}
Stinkgrass ¹	Nightshade, Hairy ¹
Wheat, Volunteer	Nutsedge, Yellow ^{1,2}
Wild Oat ¹	Pigweeds (Redroot, Smooth)
	Pigweed, Prostrate ¹
	Purslane, Common
	Ragweed, Common ¹
	Shepherdspurse
	Smartweed, Pennsylvania ¹
	Thistle, Canada ¹
	Velvetleaf ¹
	Wild Radish

¹. Partial Control.

². See **Specific Weed Problems - Fruit, Nut and Vine Crops.**

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION – CRANBERRY

Pravin herbicide may be applied via sprinkler (e.g., solid-set or pop-up) chemigation. The 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. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also 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. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. 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. Systems must use a metering pump, including a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticide(s) and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

RESTRICTION: Do not apply Pravin herbicide through any other chemigation equipment.

Sprinkler Chemigation Restrictions - Cranberry

- Do not connect an irrigation system used for Pravin herbicide application to a public water system.
- Distributing treated water in an uneven manner can result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or over-tolerance pesticide residues in the crop. Therefore, to ensure that the mixture is applied evenly at the listed rate, use sufficient water, apply the mixture for the proper length of time and ensure sprinkler produces a uniform water pattern.
- Do not permit run-off during chemigation.
- Continuous agitation in the mix tank is needed to keep the product from settling. If settling does occur, thoroughly re-agitate the tank mixture before using.

Restrictions to Use of Pravin herbicide on Cranberry

- Do not apply by air. Use ground or chemigation application only.
- Do not apply by flood or drip irrigation.
- Do not apply to cranberry unless the crop is in good health and vigor.
- Do not allow sprays to drift onto fruit or foliage as injury may result.
- Do not exceed 4 ounces (1.0 oz a.i.) of Pravin herbicide per acre (broadcast basis) on cranberry.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

FIELD CORN

NOT REGISTERED FOR USE ON FIELD CORN IN CALIFORNIA.

INFORMATION

Apply Pruvín herbicide to field corn hybrids with a relative maturity (RM) of 77 days or more, including “food grade” (yellow dent, hard endosperm), waxy and High-Oil corn. Pruvín herbicide has not been tested for crop safety on all field corn hybrids of less than 77 days RM, nor all white corn hybrids nor Hi-Lysine hybrids, nor does ADAMA have access to all seed company data. Consequently, injury arising from the use of Pruvín herbicide on these types of corn is the responsibility of the user. Consult with your seed supplier before applying Pruvín herbicide to any of these corn types. Seed company publications indicate “Warning”, “Crop Response Warning”, or “Sensitive” notations for the use of some ALS herbicides on corn hybrids of 77 CRM or higher. As noted in the seed company publications, sulfonylurea herbicides including Pruvín herbicide should be used with caution on these hybrids. Consult with your local ADAMA representative for any additional supplemental labeling information relative to potential corn hybrid sensitivity to Pruvín herbicide.

Pruvín herbicide must not be applied to field corn grown for seed, to popcorn or to sweet corn.

RESTRICTION: Do not apply preemergence to coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand or sandy loam) with less than 1% organic matter or injury may result.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

The maximum amount of Pruvín herbicide that may be applied is 2 ounces per acre per year (or 0.5 ounce active ingredient rimsulfuron). This includes combinations of preemergence and postemergence applications of Pruvín herbicide, as well as rimsulfuron from application(s) of other products containing rimsulfuron. Limit preemergence rates of Pruvín herbicide to a maximum of 1.25 ounces (0.357 oz a.i.) per acre if following with postemergence applications of the rimsulfuron-containing products noted above.

Allow at least 3 weeks between preemergence applications of Pruvín herbicide and postemergence applications of the herbicides noted above. Be sure to make sequential applications after the corn has reached the 2-collar stage but before the corn exceeds the maximum application height listed on the respective product labels.

Broadcast Application: Use a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre (GPA) to ensure thorough coverage of the weeds and the best performance. Use a minimum of 10 GPA for light, scattered stands of weeds. For optimal product performance and minimal spray drift, adjust the spray boom to the lowest possible spray height directed in manufacturers’ specifications. Ensure that equipment is set up to avoid applying an excessive rate directly over the rows and into the corn plant whorl. Overlaps or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.

Aerial Application: Aerial application is not permitted in the State of NY. In other states, use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at a minimum of 5 GPA. Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when winds are gusty, or when conditions favor poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement (See the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label for additional information on aerial application).

Fallow: Pruvin herbicide may be used as a fallow treatment, in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. Apply Pruvin herbicide at 1 to 2 ounces (0.25-0.5 oz a.i.) per acre. Do not make more than 2 applications per acre per year. Pruvin herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow. Read and follow all instructions on this label and the labels of any tank mix partner before using any other herbicide in mixtures with Pruvin herbicide. If the directions on the tank mix partner conflict with this Pruvin herbicide label, do not use in a tank mixture with Pruvin herbicide.

Preemergence to Field Corn: Pruvin herbicide may be applied at 0.5 to 2 ounces (0.125- 0.5 oz a.i.) per acre preemergence or preplant to corn. Applications of Pruvin herbicide made before weed emergence will provide residual control of labeled weeds. See the cumulative rimsulfuron rate limitations noted above. ADAMA specifies a use rate of 1 to 1.5 ounces per acre for most applications. Do not make more than 2 applications per acre per year. Control of emerged weeds will require the addition of spray adjuvants as noted below.

Postemergence to Field Corn: Pruvin herbicide may be applied at 0.5 to 2 ounces (0.125- 0.5 oz a.i.) per acre as a postemergence broadcast application. Application should be made to corn from emergence up to 12" tall. Do not apply to corn taller than 12" or exhibiting 6 or more leaf collars, whichever is more restrictive. Application of Pruvin herbicide made after weed emergence will provide contact control of labeled weeds as well as limited residual control of later emerging weeds. ADAMA specifies a use rate of 1 ounce per acre for most applications. Do not make more than 2 applications per acre per year.

Timing to Weeds

- Tank mixtures of Pruvin herbicide with glyphosate or glufosinate herbicides may be applied after weeds emerge but before they reach the maximum size listed on the glyphosate or glufosinate herbicide labels.
- Adequate soil moisture is required for optimum activity. Residual activity will be extended if rainfall falls within 5 to 7 days after application of Pruvin herbicide. If activating rainfall or sprinkler irrigation (>0.5 inch) is not received within 5 to 7 days after application, follow with a cultivation or with a sequential application of a pesticide product containing nicosulfuron, if directed for residual weed control.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS USE SPECIFIC TO FIELD CORN

For control of emerged weeds in field corn always include a NIS or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer in every application of Pruvn herbicide. If applied in tank mix combination with a glyphosate or glufosinate herbicide that contains a built-in adjuvant system, including Roundup WeatherMax or Liberty®, no additional surfactant needs to be added. A COC may be used in place of NIS for burndown applications of Pruvn herbicide made before crop emergence. Consult local ADAMA fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. See the **SPRAY ADJUVANTS** section of this label for more information.

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
- MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v (0.5 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) if specifically noted on adjuvant product labeling.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply at 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons spray solution).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% NIS with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- Use 2 quarts per acre of high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) including 28%N or 32%N, or 2 pounds per acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS).

RESTRICTION

- Do not use liquid nitrogen fertilizer as the total carrier solution after crop emergence.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS and ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.

RESTRICTION

- Do not use any other adjuvant rates or mixtures with Pruvn herbicide unless instructed to do so by ADAMA technical bulletins.

WEEDS CONTROLLED OR PARTIALLY CONTROLLED IN FIELD CORN

When used according to the label use directions Pruvion herbicide provides control or partial control of the following weeds in field corn:

PREEMERGENCE

GRASSES	BROADLEAVES
Barnyardgrass	Carpetweed ¹
Bluegrass, Annual ¹	Chamomile, False
Crabgrass, Large ¹	Cocklebur ¹
Foxtail (Bristly, Giant, Green Yellow)	Filaree, Redstem
Panicum, Fall ¹	Henbit
Signalgrass, Broadleaf ¹	Jimsonweed ¹
Wheat, Volunteer	Kochia (ALS-sensitive)
Wild Oat ¹	Lambsquarters, Common
	Morningglory, Ivyleaf ¹
	Mustard (Birdsrape, Black)
	Nightshade (Hairy, Black) ¹
	Palmer, Amaranth ¹
	Pigweed (Prostrate, Redroot, Smooth)
	Purslane, Common
	Ragweed, Common ¹
	Russian thistle, Seedling ¹
	Smartweed, Pennsylvania ¹
	Velvetleaf ¹

¹. Partial Control/Suppression

POSTEMERGENCE

GRASSES/SEDGES (1 to 2")	BROADLEAVES (1 to 3")
Barley, Volunteer	Alfalfa, Volunteer
Barnyardgrass	Canada Thistle ¹
Bluegrass, Annual	Chickweed, Common
Crabgrass, Large (1/2")	Cocklebur ¹
Cupgrass, Wooly (1")	Dandelion (6" diameter)
Foxtail (Bristly, Giant, Green, Yellow)	Henbit
Johnsongrass, Seedling ¹	Kochia
Millet, Wild Proso ¹	Lambsquarters, Common ¹
Panicum, Fall	Morningglory, Ivyleaf ¹
Quackgrass ¹	Mustards (Birdsrape, Black, Wild)
Ryegrass, Italian ¹	Nightshade, Hairy ¹
Shattercane (4")	Pigweeds (Prostrate, Redroot, Smooth)
Signalgrass, Broadleaf ¹	Purslane, Common ¹
Stinkgrass ¹	Ragweed, Common ¹
Wheat, Volunteer	Shepherdspurse
Wild Oat ¹	Smartweed, Pennsylvania ¹
Yellow nutsedge ¹	Velvetleaf ¹
	Wild Radish

¹Partial control/Suppression

TANK MIXTURES – FIELD CORN

Pravin herbicide may be tank mixed with full or reduced rates of other pesticides registered for use in corn. Read and follow all manufacturers' label directions for the companion herbicide. If these directions conflict with this Pravin herbicide label, do not use as a tank mixture with Pravin herbicide.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS FOR TANK MIXTURES WITH PRUVIN HERBICIDE IN FIELD CORN

TANK MIXTURES	COMMENTS
Preemergence to crop - for additional control of grasses and broadleaf weeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pruvín herbicide may be tank mixed with full or reduced rates of preemergence grass and broadleaf herbicides including atrazine, metolachlor, acetochlor, dimethenamid-p, isoxaflutole, mesotrione (including Parallel, Parallel® Plus, DuPont Cinch, DuPont Cinch ATZ, Harness®, Outlook®, Balance® PRO, and Lumax®) to provide added residual activity or burndown activity on emerged weeds.- Consult tank mix partner labeling for rate and soil-type restrictions.
Postemergence to crop - with Glyphosate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pruvín herbicide may be tank mixed with glyphosate herbicides if applications are made to corn hybrids containing the Roundup Ready gene.- Consult with your seed supplier to confirm the corn hybrid is Roundup Ready before making any herbicide application containing glyphosate herbicides.- Use Pruvín herbicide at a rate of 1 ounce per acre in tank mixture with glyphosate herbicides. This combination will provide improved burndown and/or residual activity of many grass and broadleaf weeds when compared to glyphosate used alone.- Burndown and/or residual activity will be improved on all the grass and broadleaf weeds listed in the table above under "postemergence control" with the exception of wooly cupgrass and shattercane. In addition to the weeds listed above, activity against false chamomile, redstem filaree, field and longspine sandbur and wild buckwheat will be improved with the tank mixture as compared to glyphosate used alone.
With Glufosinate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pruvín herbicide may be tank mixed with glufosinate herbicides if applications are made to corn hybrids containing the LibertyLink® gene. Consult with your seed supplier to confirm the corn hybrid is LibertyLink before applying any herbicide containing glufosinate.- A tank mixture of Pruvín herbicide at 0.75 ounce (0.375 oz a.i.) per acre plus a glufosinate herbicide at label rates will provide improved burndown and/or limited residual activity to velvetleaf, redroot pigweed, common lambsquarters and giant and yellow foxtails, as compared to glufosinate used alone.

TANK MIXTURES	COMMENTS
With fluoxypyr/forasulam (Starane®) and dicamba - for additional control of broadleaf weeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pruvín herbicide may be tank mixed with 0.3 to 0.67 pint per acre of Starane for improved control of kochia. Use higher rates when the kochia infestation is heavy. Refer to the specific Starane label for application timing and restrictions. - Pruvín herbicide may also be tank mixed with Starane plus an additional 0.0625 to 0.0125 pound active ingredient of dicamba per acre (including 2 to 4 fluid ounces of Banvel® or Clarity®) for broader spectrum weed control.
With metolachlor/atrazine (Lumax or Lexar®) - for additional control of broadleaf weeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pruvín herbicide may be tank mixed with 2 pints per acre of Lumax or 2.3 pints per acre of Lexar for improved burndown or residual control of several broadleaf weeds including common waterhemp, common ragweed, common lambsquarters, and velvetleaf. - ADAMA recommends the use of a NIS when making an application of a tank mixture of Pruvín herbicide plus either Lumax or Lexar. - Refer to the Lumax or Lexar labels for additional information regarding application timing, tank mixtures, adjuvants, and rotational crops.
With topramezone (Impact®) - for additional control of broadleaf weeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pruvín herbicide may be tank mixed with 0.5 to 0.75 fluid ounces per acre of Impact plus atrazine at 0.375 to 1.5 pounds active per acre for improved burndown or residual control of several broadleaf weeds including common waterhemp, common ragweed, common lambsquarters, and velvetleaf. - An MSO is to be used when making an application of Pruvín herbicide plus Impact at 0.5 fluid ounces per acre. - Refer to Impact label for additional information regarding application timing, tank mixtures, adjuvants, and rotational crops.

Tank Mixing Precautions - Field Corn

- Read and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations specified on the respective product labels.
- A corn plant's predisposition to develop fused tissue emerging from the whorl (rattail) after the V-11 stage may increase when a product containing dicamba (i.e. Clarity, Marksman®) is applied to small corn under early stressful conditions. Be aware of this when applying tank mixes with dicamba to small corn (V-3 stage or smaller) under stressful conditions (See the **Mode of Action** section of this label for a description of these stressful conditions).

RESTRICTIONS FOR ALL APPLICATION TIMINGS – FIELD CORN

- Do not apply Pruvín herbicide tank mixtures with glyphosate herbicides to conventional corn hybrids that do not contain the Roundup Ready trait.
- Do not apply Pruvín herbicide tank mixtures with glufosinate herbicides to conventional corn hybrids that do not contain the LibertyLink trait.
- To avoid crop injury or antagonism, do not tank mix Pruvín herbicide with sodium salt of bentazon (Basagran®) or severe crop injury may occur. Do not tank mix Pruvín herbicide with foliar-applied organophosphate insecticides including chlorpyrifos, malathion, parathion, etc., as severe crop injury may occur. Apply these products at least seven days before or three days after the application of Pruvín herbicide.
- Do not exceed label application rates. Do not tank mix Pruvín herbicide with other products that contain the same active ingredients as Pruvín herbicide (rimsulfuron) unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum rate that may be used.

Other than the exceptions noted, and in addition to the tank mix partners indicated in the preemergence and postemergence sections above, Pruvín herbicide may be applied in tank mixture with glyphosate plus other products registered for use in field corn. Pruvín herbicide may be applied in tank mix combinations with full or reduced rates of other products provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the same timing, method of application, adjuvants, and use restrictions as Pruvín herbicide and other products used in the tank mixture and (2) the tank mixture is not specifically prohibited on the label of the tank mix product.

Soil Insecticide Interaction Information: Pruvín herbicide may interact with certain insecticides previously applied to the corn crop. Therefore, before using Pruvín herbicide be sure to check that it is compatible with any insecticides previously applied to the corn crop. Crop response varies with field corn type, insecticide used, insecticide application method, and soil type. Pruvín herbicide may be applied to corn previously treated with certain insecticides containing terbufos, tebufirimphos, teflurin (Fortress®, Aztec®, or Force®) or non-organophosphate (OP) soil insecticides regardless of soil type. Do not apply Pruvín herbicide to corn previously treated with terbufos (Counter® 15G, Counter 20CR) in-furrow or over the row at cultivation. Applications of Pruvín herbicide to corn previously treated with terbufos, chlorpyrifos, phorate (Counter 20CR, Lorsban, or Thimet®) may cause unacceptable crop injury, especially on soils with less than 4% organic matter.

Do not apply Pruvín herbicide within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide (including Counter) was applied as an in-furrow treatment since crop injury may occur. Also, allow at least 60 days between a preemergence or pre-plant application of Pruvín herbicide and application of an organophosphate insecticide since crop injury may result.

CHEMIGATION

RESTRICTION: Do not apply Pruvion herbicide to Field Corn through any type of irrigation system.

PRUVION HERBICIDE ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES – FIELD CORN

The following rotational intervals must be observed when using Pruvion herbicide at use rates of 1 and 2 ounces per acre. Planting prior to the interval shown may result in crop injury.

Rotational Crop	Time Interval Before Planting (months)	Time Interval Before Planting (months)
	1 Ounce Per Acre	2 Ounces Per Acre
Corn, Field	Anytime	Anytime
Potatoes	Anytime	Anytime
STS Soybeans ¹	1	4
Tomato	1	1
Cereals, Winter (Wheat)	3	3
Cereals, Spring (Wheat, Oats, Barley)	9	9
Alfalfa	10 ^{2,3}	18
Cotton	10 ³	10 ⁵
Canola	10 ³	18
Cucumber	10	10
Flax	10	10
Peas	10	18
Rice	10 ⁴	18
Red Clover	10 ³	18
Sorghum	10 ³	18
Corn (pop or sweet)	10	10
Soybeans	10	10
Snap beans, Dry beans	10	10
Sunflower	10	10

Rotational Crop	Time Interval Before Planting (months)	Time Interval Before Planting (months)
	1 Ounce Per Acre	2 Ounces Per Acre
Sugarbeets	10 ³	18
Crops not listed	18	18

¹.Sulfonylurea tolerant soybean.

². On sprinkler irrigated fields in ID, UT, and northern NV it is best to use deep fall tillage including plowing prior to planting alfalfa. Product degradation may be less on furrow irrigated soils and may result in some crop injury.

³.18 months in the Red River Valley region of ND and MN. In all other area, the rotation intervals must be extended to 18 months if drought conditions prevail after application and before the rotational crop is planted, unless sprinkler irrigation has been applied and totals greater than 15" applied during the year.

⁴. For soils with pH less than 6.5.

⁵. The rotation interval should be extended to 18 months if drought conditions prevail after application and before the rotational crop is planted, unless sprinkler irrigation has been applied and totals greater than 15" during the year.

Restrictions to Use of Pruvlin herbicide on Field Corn

- Do not apply to field corn grown for seed, to popcorn or to sweet corn.
- Do not apply preemergence to coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand or sandy loam) with less than 1% organic matter.
- Do not apply more than 2 ounces of Pruvlin herbicide in a year (0.5 oz a.i.)
- Do not apply more than 1 ounce of Pruvlin herbicide (0.25 oz a.i.) postemergence or 1.5 ounce (0.375 oz a.i.) preemergence.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per acre per year.
- Retreatment interval is at least 14 days.
- Do not graze, feed forage, grain or fodder (stover) from treated areas to livestock within 30 days of an application of Pruvlin herbicide.

POTATOES

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Ground Application: Apply Pruvín herbicide with a properly calibrated, low-pressure (20 to 40 psi) boom sprayer equipped with flat fan, TwinJet®, underleaf banding nozzles or flood jet nozzles to ensure optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage. Nozzle screens must be no finer than 50 mesh. When using flood nozzles, the spray pattern should overlap 100% for optimum product performance. For banded applications even flow flat fan or twin jet spray nozzles may provide a more uniform spray distribution. With ground application equipment, use enough water to deliver 10 to 40 gallons total spray solution per acre. Avoid overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, or injury to the crop may result.

Band Applications

Pruvín herbicide can be applied using three band applications at 1- 2 ounces of product (0.25-0.5 oz a.i.) per acre (For example, 0.25-0.5 ounces of product (0.625-0.125 oz a.i.) per conventional broadcast acre assuming 25% banding). **RESTRICTION:** Do not make any more than three band applications of Pruvín herbicide in one year. Do not exceed 2.5 ounces (0.625 oz a.i.) Pruvín herbicide per acre on potatoes per year.

Preemergence Applications: Apply Pruvín herbicide at 1 to 1.5 ounces product (0.25-0.375 oz a.i.) per acre, immediately after hilling, drag-off, or reservoir tillage (dam/dike operation), to a clean, newly prepared seedbed. To activate Pruvín herbicide and move it 2 to 3" deep into the soil profile, moisture is necessary from a single rainfall event, or sprinkler irrigation of 1/3 to 1" (sandy soils apply at least 1/3", sandy loams apply at least 1/2", silt soils apply at least 3/4", clay soils apply at least 1"), within 5 days after application. Activating sprinkler irrigation is required regardless of the soil moisture level at planting, or the cumulative precipitation that occurs over the next 5 days (unless rainfall occurs in a single event and equals the activation moisture requirement). If rainfall or sprinkler activation cannot be managed, waiting for weeds to emerge and applying Pruvín herbicide postemergence would result in better weed control. Do not make more than 2 applications per acre per year.

If weeds are present at application and it is not possible to apply Pruvín Herbicide to a clean, newly prepared seedbed, free of emerged or germinating weeds add a spray adjuvant to the spray mix (See the **Spray Adjuvant** section of this label for additional information). Control may not be adequate for weeds that have an established root system before activation of Pruvín Herbicide.

Postemergence Applications: Apply Pruvín herbicide at 1 to 1.5 ounces product (0.25-0.375 oz a.i.) per acre to young, actively growing weeds after crop emergence. Typically, small weeds (less than 1" in height or diameter) that are actively growing at application are most easily controlled (See the **Specific Weed Problems-Potatoes and Tomatoes** section of this label for more information). For best postemergence weed control, activate Pruvín herbicide in the soil with rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 1/3 to 1" (sandy soils apply at least 1/3", sandy loams apply at least 1/2", silt soils apply at least 3/4", clay soils apply at least 1"), no sooner than 4 hours, but not more than 5 days after application. Do not make more than 2 applications per acre per year.

Temporary chlorosis (lime green color) may occur after application of Pruvín herbicide if potato plants are growing under conditions that promote crop stress (including drought, frost, cold temperatures, high temperatures, or extreme temperature variations). Symptoms usually disappear within 5 to 15 days.

Tank Mixtures – Preemergence Applications: Pruvín herbicide may be tank mixed with pesticide products containing S-ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate, pendimethalin, linuron, metolachlor, or glyphosate labeled for use on potatoes (including Eptam® 7E, Prowl®, Lorox® DF, DuPont Cinch® or Dual II MAGNUM®, Roundup®) in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. When tank mixing Pruvín herbicide with another potato pesticide(s), read and follow all use directions, restrictions, and precautions on the labels of both Pruvín herbicide and the tank mix partner(s). Pruvín herbicide may also be used in three-way tank mix combinations on potatoes with the above pesticide(s). If these directions conflict with the use directions on this Pruvín herbicide label, do not use as a tank mix with Pruvín herbicide.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS FOR PREEMERGENCE TANK MIXTURES IN POTATOES WITH PRUVIN HERBICIDE

TANK MIXTURES	COMMENTS
With metribuzin (including Glory® or Sencor®) *	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Apply Pruvín herbicide at 1 to 1.5 ounces (0.25-0.375 oz a.i.) per acre plus Metribuzin at 0.3 to 1.3 pound per acre for improved control of such weeds as kochia, Russian thistle and common lambsquarters.- Apply after hilling or drag-off to a clean, newly prepared seedbed, before potatoes emerge and weeds germinate.

TANK MIXTURES	COMMENTS
With EPTC: S-ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate (Eptam 7E *)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply Pruvlin herbicide at 1 to 1.5 ounces (0.25-0.375 oz a.i.) per acre plus Eptam 7E at label rates for improved control of such weeds as hairy nightshade and crabgrass. - Apply after hilling or drag-off to a clean, newly prepared seedbed, before potatoes emerge and weeds germinate. - The rates and incorporation methods for Eptam 7E vary by region, therefore, follow the directions for the local region. - Use irrigation rather than equipment to incorporate the tank mixture of Eptam 7E and Pruvlin herbicide to prevent poor weed control from deep incorporation of the Pruvlin herbicide. - If incorporation by irrigation is not allowed, apply Eptam 7E and Pruvlin herbicide in a split application.
With pendimethalin (including Prowl) *	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply Pruvlin herbicide at 1 to 1.5 ounces (0.25-0.375 oz a.i.) per acre plus Prowl at label rates for better control of such weeds as kochia, crabgrass, and common lambsquarters. - Apply after hilling or drag-off to a clean, newly prepared seedbed, before potatoes emerge and weeds germinate.
With linuron (including Lorox DF) *	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply Pruvlin herbicide at 1 to 1.5 ounces (0.25-0.375 oz a.i.) per acre plus Lorox DF at 1 to 3 pounds per acre for better control of such weeds as common lambsquarters and common ragweed. - Apply after hilling or drag-off to a clean, newly prepared seedbed, before potatoes emerge and weeds germinate.
With metolachlor or S-metolachlor (including Parallel®, DuPont Cinch or Dual II MAGNUM) *	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply Pruvlin herbicide at 1 to 1.5 ounces (0.25-0.375 oz a.i.) per acre plus Parallel or DuPont Cinch or Dual II MAGNUM at 1 to 2 pints per acre for better control of such weeds as yellow nutsedge and black nightshade. - Apply after hilling or drag-off to a clean, newly prepared seedbed, before potatoes emerge and weeds germinate.

* Read and follow all manufacturers' label instructions for companion products including use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping directions, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on any label will apply. If any of those directions conflict with this label, follow the most restrictive labeling, or do not tank mix the herbicide with Pruvlin herbicide.

Tank Mixtures – Postemergence Applications: Pruvlin herbicide may be tank mixed with pesticide products labeled for use on potatoes (including EPTC: S-ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate and metribuzin) in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. When tank mixing Pruvlin herbicide with another potato pesticide(s), read and follow all use directions, restrictions, and precautions on labels of both Pruvlin herbicide and the tank mix partner(s). Pruvlin herbicide may also be used in three-way tank mix combinations on potatoes with the above pesticide(s). If these directions conflict with the use directions on this Pruvlin herbicide label, do not use as a tank mix with Pruvlin herbicide.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS FOR POSTEMERGENCE TANK MIXTURES IN POTATOES WITH PRUVLIN HERBICIDE

TANK MIXTURES	COMMENTS
With metribuzin (including Glory® or Sencor) *	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply Pruvlin herbicide at 1 to 1.5 ounces (0.25-0.375 oz a.i.) per acre plus Metribuzin at 0.25 to 0.67 pounds per acre for improved weed control of such weeds as Russian thistle, common lambsquarters and triazine-resistant weeds. - Use a NIS at 0.125% v/v (1 pint per 100 gallons of water). - Use adjuvants with caution because the addition of adjuvants to postemergence metribuzin applications may reduce crop safety. - If the potato crop is under stress, or if metribuzin sensitive varieties are being grown, avoid postemergence applications of metribuzin. - Note: The use of a COC or MSO adjuvants is not advised for tank mix combinations with Pruvlin herbicide plus metribuzin.

TANK MIXTURES	COMMENTS
With EPTC: S-ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate (Eptam 7E *)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply Pruvlin herbicide at 1 to 1.5 ounces (0.25-0.375 oz a.i.) per acre plus Eptam 7E at 1 pint per acre. - Add 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) of either a MSO or 0.5% v/v (0.5 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution) of organo-silicon/modified seed oil blend (OS/MSO – including Dyne-Amic®, Rivet™, or Phase®). Also include 2 pounds per acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). - Use irrigation rather than equipment to incorporate the tank mixture of Eptam 7E and Pruvlin herbicide to prevent poor weed control from deep incorporation of the Pruvlin herbicide. - For best results, rainfall or sprinkler irrigation totaling 1/3 to 1" (sandy soils apply at least 1/3", sandy loams apply at least 1/2", silt soils apply at least 3/4", clay soils apply at least 1"), no sooner than 4 hours after application, but not more than 1 day after application is required. - Additional Eptam 7E can be added during the water in process if desired (read and follow all use directions, restrictions, and precautions on the Eptam 7E label before use. If these directions conflict with this Pruvlin Herbicide label, do not use as a tank mix with Pruvlin herbicide).
With Foliar Fungicides * (chlorthalonil, cymoxanil, minerals)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pruvlin herbicide may be tank mixed with suitable registered fungicides on potatoes (including DuPont Curzate® 60DF, Manzate®, and Bravo®).

* Read and follow all manufacturers' label instructions for companion products including use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping directions, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on any label will apply. If any of those directions conflict with this label, follow the most restrictive labeling, or do not tank mix the pesticide with Pruvlin herbicide.

Precautions with Tank mixtures:

Crop injury in the form of leaf burn and temporary yellowing can occur when applications are made under high temperatures. Addition of fungicides may increase the level of crop injury.

In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed and may be more variable in weed control.

Sequential Applications – Potatoes

To maximize weed control, it may be necessary to apply Puvrin herbicide a second time to control annual weeds that have had a second flush of germinating seedlings, or treated perennials that produce new growth from underground roots or stems. Make the second application 14 to 28 days after the first application to small weeds that are actively growing and are less than 1" in height or diameter. **RESTRICTION:** The combined rate of the two applications of Puvrin herbicide cannot exceed 2.5 ounces (0.625 oz a.i.) per acre per year.

Potatoes Grown for Seed

Puvrin herbicide may be used on potatoes grown for seed in fields that use field grown tubers as the planted seed piece, and are at least the progeny of the first field planting¹. Puvrin herbicide may be applied preemergence at 1.5 ounces per acre, postemergence at 1 to 1.5 ounces per acre, sequential applications of 1 to 1.5 ounces (0.25-0.375 oz a.i.) per acre preemergence followed by 1 ounce per acre postemergence, or two postemergence applications of 1 ounce per acre. Do not make more than 2 applications per acre per year. Do not exceed 2.5 ounces (0.625 oz a.i.) per acre of Puvrin herbicide in the same year.

When Puvrin herbicide is applied preemergence it needs to be activated within 5 days after application by moisture from a single rainfall event, or sprinkler irrigation of 1/3 to 1" (sandy soils apply at least 1/3", sandy loams apply at least 1/2", silt soils apply at least 3/4", clay soils apply at least 1"), to move the product 2" to 3" deep into the soil profile.

Precautions for Potatoes Grown for Seed

- The rotational crop interval listed in the Puvrin herbicide label may need to be extended to 18 months if seed potato production practices decrease water and/or time for Puvrin herbicide breakdown. Practices that may shorten the breakdown are late planting or less frequent irrigations as compared to commercial production practices. Potatoes can be planted at any time.
- Consider informing your state seed certification agency or inspector that Puvrin herbicide has been applied. Under growing conditions that promote crop stress (including drought, frost, cold temperatures, high temperatures, or extreme temperature variations), temporary chlorosis (lime green color) may occur after application. These symptoms may appear similar to virus like symptoms (including chlorosis, leaf crinkling, pinching of terminal leaflet) but will usually disappear within 5 to 15 days of application.
- The rotational crop interval for Spring Barley is extended to 18 months due to the shorter growing seasons and different cultural practices in seed production in the states of CA, ID, OR, MT, SD, WA, CO, and parts of ND².
 - First field planting utilizes laboratory tested stocks which may be tissue cultured plantlets, greenhouse produced in microtubes, minitubes, stem cuttings or line selections. All counties in ND except Pembina, Towner, Walsh, Grand Forks, Trail and Cass.

Restrictions for Potatoes Grown for Seed

- Do not apply to plants suffering stress from lack of moisture, cold, herbicide injury, and insect or disease injury.
- Do not use on potatoes grown for seed if these are grown from microtubers or transplants. Depending on geography, these may be referred to as Generation 1, Nuclear, Elite 1, or Pre-Elite.

WEEDS CONTROLLED OR PARTIALLY CONTROLLED IN POTATOES

When used according to the label use directions Pruvion herbicide provides control or partial control of the following weeds:

PREEMERGENCE

GRASSES	BROADLEAVES
Barnyardgrass	Chamomile, False
Crabgrass ¹	Cocklebur ¹
Foxtail (Giant, Green, Yellow)	Filaree, Redstem
Wheat, Volunteer	Henbit
Wild Oat ¹	Kochia
	Lambsquarters, Common ¹
	Mustard (Birdsrape, Black) ¹
	Nightshade, Black ^{1,2}
	Nightshade, Hairy ¹
	Pigweed, Prostrate ¹
	Pigweed (Redroot, Smooth)
	Purslane, Common
	Ragweed, Common ¹
	Velvetleaf ¹

¹. Partial Control.

². Eastern black nightshade is NOT controlled or suppressed.

POSTEMERGENCE

GRASSES/SEDGES	BROADLEAVES
Barley, Volunteer	Chamomile, False
Barnyardgrass	Cocklebur ¹
Bluegrass, Annual	Chickweed, Common
Crabgrass	Henbit
Foxtail (Bristly, Giant, Green, Yellow)	Kochia
Johnsongrass, Seedling ¹	Lambsquarters, Common ¹
Millet, Wild Proso ¹	Morningglory, Ivyleaf ¹
Panicum, Fall	Mustard (Birdsrape, Black, Wild)
Quackgrass ^{1,3}	Nightshade, Hairy ¹
Stinkgrass ¹	Nightshade, Black ^{1,2,3}
Wheat, Volunteer	Pigweed (Redroot, Smooth)
Wild Oat ¹	Pigweed, Prostrate ¹
Yellow nutsedge ¹	Purslane, Common
	Ragweed, Common ¹
	Shepherdspurse
	Smartweed, Pennsylvania ¹
	Thistle, Canada ^{1,3}
	Velvetleaf ¹
	Volunteer Alfalfa ⁴
	Wild Radish

¹. Weed partial control is a reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as visually compared to an untreated area. The degree of partial control varies with the rate used, the size of the weeds, and the environmental conditions following treatment.

². Eastern Black Nightshade is NOT controlled or suppressed.

³. See **Specific Weed Problems-Potatoes and Tomatoes**.

⁴. Except in CA.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Pruvin herbicide may be applied to potatoes by air in all potato growing states except NY where aerial application of Pruvion herbicide is prohibited. In the state of CA, aerial application to potatoes is allowed only in the counties of Modoc and Siskiyou. Always use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at a minimum of 5 GPA (in CA use a minimum of 10 GPA). Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when winds are gusty, or when conditions favor poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement (See the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label for more information).

CHEMIGATION – POTATOES

Pruvin herbicide can be applied using center pivot, lateral move, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems in potatoes. Do not apply Pruvion herbicide using any other type of irrigation system. Check irrigation systems to insure uniform application of water to all areas. Failure to apply Pruvion herbicide uniformly may result in crop injury and/or poor weed control. For best results, use the highest listed rate and apply preemergence to early postemergence to the weeds (weeds less than 1" tall). If weeds are present at application, add a NIS containing at least 80% active ingredient to the spray mix at a rate of 1 to 2 pints per acre.

Pruvin herbicide may be mixed in a supply tank with water, fertilizer, or other appropriate agricultural chemicals. Maintain continuous agitation in the injection nurse tanks during application to keep the product in suspension.

For solid set and hand move irrigation systems, apply Pruvion herbicide at the beginning of the set and then apply 1/3 to 1" of water for activation (sandy soils apply at least 1/3", sandy loams apply at least 1/2", silt soils apply at least 3/4", clay soils apply at least 1"). For center pivot and lateral move irrigation systems, apply Pruvion herbicide in 1/3 to 1" of water for activation as a continuous injection (sandy soils apply at least 1/3", sandy loams apply at least 1/2", silt soils apply at least 3/4", clay soils apply at least 1").

If you have questions about calibrating chemigation equipment, contact state cooperative extension service, equipment manufacturers, or other experts. If the chemigation equipment needs adjustment, only the custodian responsible for its operation, or someone under the supervision of that custodian, can make the necessary adjustments.

Irrigation System Requirements

The irrigation system must contain the following:

- A functional check valve
- A vacuum relief valve
- A low pressure drain (to prevent water source contamination from backflow; should be located on the irrigation pipeline)
- Functional interlocking controls (to automatically shut-off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops)
- A metering pump, including as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain the following:

- A functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve (to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump)
- A functional, solenoid-operated valve (normally closed) located on the intake side of the injection pump (should be connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is shut down either automatically or manually)

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when pesticide distribution is adversely affected by a decrease in water pressure.

Chemigation Precautions – Potatoes

Distributing treated water in an uneven manner can result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or over-tolerance pesticide residues in the crop. Therefore, to ensure that the mixture is applied evenly at the listed rate, use sufficient water, and apply the mixture for the proper length of time.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not permit run-off during chemigation.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for Pruvion herbicide application to a public water system.

PRUVIN HERBICIDE ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES – POTATO

For the crops listed below, planting prior to the interval shown may result in crop injury when using Pruvín herbicide. Rotation intervals may need to be extended to 18 months if drought conditions prevail after application and before the rotational crop is planted, unless supplemental sprinkler irrigation has been applied and an amount greater than 15" has been applied during the year. For tank mixtures, follow the most restrictive rotational crop guideline.

Rotational Crop	Time Interval Before Planting (months)
Alfalfa ²	4
Barley, Spring ¹	9
Beans, Dry	10
Beans, Succulent	10
Carrots (Kern County, CA) ²	4
Carrots ²	10
Corn, Field	Anytime
Corn, Popcorn	10
Corn, Sweet	10
Cotton	10
Cover Crops (erosion control)	4
Cucumber	10
Garlic	6
Grass, pasture, hay, seed ²	4
Mint ²	4
Oats, Spring	9
Onions ²	10
Peas ²	8

Rotational Crop	Time Interval Before Planting (months)
Potatoes	Anytime
Sunflowers	10
Soybeans	4
Tomatoes	Anytime
Wheat, Spring	9
Wheat, Winter	4
Crops Not Listed	18

¹ In the state of ID – 18 months for Teton county, Caribou county, Madison county east of Hwy 20, and Fremont county east of Hwy 20.

In the state of CO – Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande and Saguache counties: 1.5 ounces (0.375 oz a.i.) or less Pruvn herbicide per acre per year – 9 months; greater than 1.5 ounces of Pruvn herbicide per acre per year – 18 months.

² Applies to potatoes grown under sprinkler irrigation with a minimum of 18 " of water per year. This rotation interval is for sand, loamy sand and sandy loam soils having not more than 1.5% organic matter where a minimum of 18 " of sprinkler irrigation is used on the previous potato crop. Injury to the rotated crop may occur if less than 18 " of irrigation is used on the previous potato crop. For tank mixtures, follow the most restrictive rotational crop guideline.

Rotation to Alfalfa: Pruvn herbicide application in potatoes must not exceed 1 ounce (0.25 oz a.i.) per acre per use year in Adams, Grant, Douglas and Lincoln counties of WA, and Pruvn herbicide application in potatoes must not exceed 1.5 ounces (0.375 oz a.i.) per acre per use year in Benton, Franklin, Klickitat, Walla Walla and Yakima counties in WA and Morrow and Umatilla counties in OR.

Rotation to Onions and Carrots: Pruvn herbicide application in potatoes must not exceed 1.5 ounces (0.375 oz a.i.) per acre per use year in Adams, Grant, Douglas and Lincoln counties of WA, and Pruvn herbicide application in potatoes must not exceed 2.5 ounces (0.625 oz a.i.) per acre per use year in Benton, Franklin, Klickitat, Walla Walla and Yakima counties in WA and Morrow and Umatilla counties in OR.

Rotation to Grass Crops Grown for Seed, Hay or Pasture: Pruvn herbicide application in potatoes must not exceed 1.5 ounces (0.375 oz a.i.) per acre per use year in Adams, Grant, Douglas and Lincoln counties of WA, and Pruvn herbicide application in potatoes must not exceed 2.5 ounces (0.625 oz a.i.) per acre per

use year in Benton, Franklin, Klickitat, Walla Walla and Yakima counties in WA and Morrow and Umatilla counties in OR.

Rotation to Peas and Mints: Pruvlin herbicide application in potatoes must not exceed 1.5 ounces (0.375 oz a.i.) per acre per use year in all areas.

NOTE: Pruvlin herbicide must not be used in a tank mix or sequential application program with other soil residual ALS-inhibiting herbicides on potatoes as the combined effects of these herbicides on the planting of subsequent crops have not been thoroughly investigated and crop injury may occur.

Restrictions to Use of Pruvlin herbicide on Potatoes

- Do not use COC or MSO with Pruvlin herbicide when potatoes are under heat stress (>85° F) as multiple stresses may cause crop injury.
- Do not apply Pruvlin herbicide on potatoes within 30 days of harvest.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per acre per year.
- Do not exceed 2.5 ounces (0.625 oz a.i.) Pruvlin herbicide per acre on potatoes per year.
- Retreatment interval is at least 14 days.
- Do not apply to sweet potatoes or yams.
- Do not use Pruvlin herbicide on potatoes grown for seed, except as directed on this labeling.
- Do not apply to potatoes growing in greenhouses, cold frames, pot cultures, etc. Apply only to potatoes growing in fields.

TOMATOES (DIRECT SEEDED AND TRANSPLANT)

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Ground Application: Apply Pruvlin herbicide with a properly calibrated, low-pressure (20 to 40 psi) boom sprayer equipped with flat fan, TwinJet, underleaf banding nozzles or flood jet nozzles to ensure optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage. Nozzle screens must be no finer than 50 mesh. When using flood nozzles, the spray pattern should overlap 100% for optimum product performance. For banded applications even flow flat fan or twin jet spray nozzles may provide a more uniform spray distribution. With ground application equipment, use enough water to deliver 10 to 40 gallons total spray solution per acre. Avoid overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, or injury to the crop may result.

Preemergence Applications: Apply Pruvlin herbicide at 2 to 4 ounces (0.5-1.0 oz a.i.) product per acre. To activate Pruvlin herbicide and move it 2 to 3" deep into the soil profile, supply moisture within 5 days of application from a single rainfall event, or sprinkler irrigation of 1/2 to 1" (sandy soils apply at least 1/2", sandy loams apply at least 1/2", silt soils apply at least 3/4", clay soils apply at least 1"). Activating sprinkler

irrigation is required regardless of the soil moisture level at planting, or the cumulative precipitation that occurs over the next 5 days (unless rainfall occurs in a single event and equals the activation moisture requirement). If rainfall or sprinkler activation cannot be managed, waiting for weeds to emerge and applying Pruvlin herbicide postemergence would result in better weed control. Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per year. Do not exceed 4.0 ounces (1.0 oz a.i.) per acre of Pruvlin herbicide (broadcast basis) in the same year. Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per year.

Add a surfactant to the spray tank if weeds are present at application and it is not possible to apply Pruvlin herbicide to a clean, newly prepared seedbed, free of emerged or germinating weeds (See the **Spray Adjuvant** section of this label for additional information). Control may not be adequate for weeds that are greater than 1" in height or diameter or weeds that have an established root system before activation of Pruvlin herbicide.

Postemergence Applications: Apply Pruvlin herbicide at 1 to 2 ounces product (0.25-0.5 oz a.i.) per acre (use 2 ounces per acre for longer residual) to young, actively growing weeds. It is important that Pruvlin herbicide not be applied until after the crop has reached the cotyledon stage. Pruvlin herbicide provides best weed control when applied to weeds that are less than 1" in height or diameter and are actively growing. Use a surfactant at a minimum rate of 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of water). The use of COC, MSO, nitrogen fertilizer solution or NIS surfactants at rates above 0.25% v/v may result in temporary crop chlorosis (lime green color). Symptoms usually disappear within 5 to 15 days. Do not exceed 4.0 ounces (1.0 oz a.i.) per acre of Pruvlin herbicide (broadcast basis) in the same year. Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per year.

Temporary chlorosis (lime green color) may occur after application of Pruvlin herbicide if tomato plants are growing under conditions that promote crop stress (including as drought, frost, cold temperatures, high temperatures, or extreme temperature variations). Symptoms usually disappear within 5 to 15 days.

Typically, small weeds (less than 1" in height or diameter) that are actively growing at application are most easily controlled (See the **Specific Weed Problems-Potatoes and Tomatoes** section of this label for more information). For best postemergence weed control, activate Pruvlin herbicide in the soil with rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 1/2 to 1" (sandy soils apply at least 1/2", sandy loams apply at least 1/2", silt soils apply at least 3/4", clay soils apply at least 1"), no sooner than 4 hours, but not more than 5 days after application. This will help provide control of subsequent flushes of annual weeds.

Sequential Applications – Tomatoes

Annual weeds often have multiple flushes of seedlings, or treated perennial weeds may sometimes re-grow from underground stems or roots, depending upon rainfall and other environmental conditions. To maximize control of such weeds, it may be necessary to use sequential applications of Pruvlin herbicide in

tomatoes. Applications may be preemergence followed by single or multiple postemergence applications, or just a postemergence application followed by another postemergence application. Best weed control is attained with Pruvn herbicide applied postemergence when the first application is made to small actively growing weeds, followed by a second application 7 to 14 days later. When using sequential applications, the total amount of Pruvn herbicide applied cannot exceed 4 ounces product (1.0 oz a.i.) per acre per year on a broadcast basis. Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per year.

Band Applications – Tomatoes

Pruvn herbicide can be applied using three band applications at 1-4 ounces of product (0.25-1.0 oz a.i.) per acre (For example, 0.25-1.0 ounces of product (0.625-0.25 oz a.i.) per conventional broadcast acre assuming 25% banding). **RESTRICTION:** Do not make any more than three band applications of Pruvn herbicide in one year. Do not exceed 4 ounces (1.0 oz a.i.) per acre per year.

Tank Mixtures – Tomatoes

Pruvn herbicide may be tank mixed with pesticide products labeled for use on tomatoes in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. Pruvn herbicide may also be used in three-way tank mix combinations with pesticide products approved for use on tomatoes. If the label directions of the tank mix partner(s) conflict with this Pruvn herbicide label, do not use as a tank mix with Pruvn herbicide. Tank mixtures with products that lower the spray solution pH may reduce weed control (including LI 700® surfactant). When tank mixing Pruvn herbicide with another tomato pesticide(s), read and follow all use directions, restrictions, and precautions of both Pruvn herbicide and the tank mix partner(s).

Pruvn herbicide may be tank mixed with suitable registered fungicides on tomatoes containing chlorothalonil or minerals (including Manzate and Bravo). Tank mixes with copper containing fungicides may reduce weed control. Read and follow all manufacturers' label directions for the companion fungicide. If these directions conflict with this Pruvn herbicide label, do not use as a tank mix with Pruvn herbicide.

TOMATOES – CALIFORNIA

Preemergence Applications

For preemergence applications to tomatoes in CA, follow the use directions provided above under the **Preemergence Applications** section under **TOMATOES (DIRECT SEEDED AND TRANSPLANT)**.

Postemergence Applications

For postemergence applications to tomatoes in CA, apply Pruvn herbicide at 2 ounces product (0.5 oz a.i.) per acre to young, actively growing weeds. Other directions for postemergence use of Pruvn herbicide to

tomatoes in CA are provided above under the **Postemergence Applications** section under **TOMATOES (DIRECT SEEDED AND TRANSPLANT)**.

Sequential Applications

Follow the use directions provided above under the **Sequential Applications-Tomatoes** section under **TOMATOES (DIRECT SEEDED AND TRANSPLANT)** for information about sequential applications to tomatoes in CA.

Band Applications – Tomatoes

Pravin herbicide can be applied to tomatoes in CA in a preemergence band at 2 to 4 ounces product per acre (For example, 0.5 to 1 ounces of product (0.125- 0.25 oz a.i.) per conventional broadcast acre assuming 25% banding) followed by two separate postemergence band applications applied at 2 ounces product (0.5 oz a.i.) per acre (For example, 0.5 ounces of product (0.125 oz a.i.) per conventional broadcast acre assuming 25% banding) over the same sprayed area.

Pravin herbicide can be applied using three postemergence band applications at 2 ounces product (0.5 oz a.i.) per acre (For example, 0.5 ounces of product per conventional broadcast acre assuming 25% banding).

RESTRICTION: Do not make any more than three band applications of Pravin herbicide in one year. Do not exceed 4 ounces (1.0 oz a.i.) per acre per year.

WEEDS CONTROLLED OR PARTIALLY CONTROLLED IN TOMATOES

When used according to the label use directions Pravin herbicide provides control or partial control of the following weeds:

PREEMERGENCE

GRASSES	BROADLEAVES
Barnyardgrass	Cocklebur ¹
Crabgrass ¹	Filaree, Redstem
Foxtail (Giant, Green, Yellow)	Henbit
Wheat, Volunteer	Kochia
Wild Oat ¹	Lambsquarters, Common ¹
	Mustard, Black
	Nightshade, Black ^{1,2,3}
	Nightshade, Hairy ¹

GRASSES	BROADLEAVES
	Pigweed, Prostrate ¹
	Pigweed (Redroot, Smooth)
	Purslane, Common
	Ragweed, Common ¹
	Velvetleaf ¹

¹ Partial Control.

² Eastern Black Nightshade is NOT controlled or suppressed (Black nightshade suppression is only for use in Tomatoes in CA).

³ See **Specific Weed Problems-Potatoes and Tomatoes.**

POSTEMERGENCE (Weeds not to exceed 1" in height for control)

GRASSES/SEDGES	BROADLEAVES
Barley, Volunteer	Chamomile, False
Barnyardgrass	Cocklebur ¹
Bluegrass, Annual	Chickweed, Common
Crabgrass	Henbit
Foxtail (Bristly, Giant, Green, Yellow)	Kochia
Johnsongrass, seedling ¹	Lambsquarters, Common ¹
Millet, Wild Proso ¹	Morningglory, Ivyleaf ¹
Panicum, Fall	Mustard (Birdsrape, Black, Wild)
Quackgrass ^{1,3}	Nightshade, Hairy ¹
Stinkgrass ¹	Nightshade, Black (cotyledon stage only) ^{1,2,3}
Wheat, Volunteer	Pigweeds (Redroot, Smooth)
Wild Oat ¹	Pigweed, Prostrate ¹
Yellow Nutsedge ¹	Purslane, Common

GRASSES/SEDGES	BROADLEAVES
	Ragweed, Common ¹
	Shepherdspurse
	Smartweed, Pennsylvania ¹
	Thistle, Canada ^{1,3}
	Velvetleaf ¹
	Volunteer Alfalfa ^{1, 4}
	Wild Radish

¹. Weed partial control is a reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as visually compared to an untreated area. The degree of partial control varies with the rate used, the size of the weeds, and the environmental conditions following treatment.

². Eastern Black Nightshade is NOT controlled or suppressed. Black nightshade partial control is only for use in tomatoes in CA.

³. See **Specific Weed Problems-Potatoes and Tomatoes**.

⁴. Except in CA.

PRUVIN HERBICIDE ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES – TOMATOES

For the crops listed below, planting prior to the interval shown may result in crop injury when using Pruvion herbicide. Rotation intervals may need to be extended to 18 months if drought conditions prevail after application and before the rotational crop is planted, unless supplemental sprinkler irrigation has been applied and an amount greater than 15" has been applied during the growing season. For tank mixtures, follow the most restrictive rotational crop guideline.

Rotational Crop ¹	Time Interval Before Planting (months) ²
Beans, Dry	10
Beans, Snap	10
Corn, Field	Anytime
Corn, Sweet	10
Cotton	10
Cucumber	10

Rotational Crop ¹	Time Interval Before Planting (months) ²
Garlic	6
Potatoes	Anytime
Soybeans	10
Tomatoes	Anytime
Wheat, Winter	4
Crops Not Listed	12

¹. Where drip irrigated tomatoes are grown, rotate only to tomato, potato or field corn as crop injury may result.

². Rotational crops may be planted at indicated intervals provided the fields are deep disked or plowed, and thorough soil mixing is achieved, prior to planting the rotational crop.

Restrictions to Use of Pruvn herbicide on Tomatoes

- Do not apply Pruvn herbicide within 45 days of tomato harvest.
- Do not apply Pruvn herbicide by air on tomatoes.
- Do not apply using assisted (Airblast) field crops sprayers on tomatoes.
- Do not exceed 4 ounces Pruvn herbicide (1.0 oz a.i.) per acre (broadcast basis) on tomatoes during the same year.
- Banding applications of Pruvn herbicide cannot exceed 4 ounces (1.0 oz a.i.) on a broadcast basis in the same year.
- Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per year.
- Do not apply to tomatoes growing in greenhouses, cold frames, pot cultures, etc. Apply only to tomatoes growing in fields.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS - POTATOES AND TOMATOES

Quackgrass: For best results, apply Pruvn herbicide postemergence to quackgrass that is 4 to 8" tall. Quackgrass not emerged at the time of application will not be controlled or suppressed, and would require a second postemergence application for acceptable control.

Black Nightshade (Tomatoes): For best results, apply Pruvn herbicide preemergence (prior to weed germination) at 2 to 4 ounces (0.5- 1.0 oz a.i.) per acre followed by a postemergence application at 1 to 2 ounces (0.25-0.5 oz a.i.) per acre to small actively growing weeds.

Canada Thistle: For best results, apply Pruvín herbicide postemergence to small actively growing Canada thistle. Canada thistle not emerged at the time of application will not be controlled or suppressed, and would require a second postemergence application for acceptable control.

TREE NUTS, CITRUS FRUIT, STONE FRUIT, POME FRUIT, GRAPES

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Apply Pruvín herbicide as a uniform broadcast application to the orchard or vineyard floor, or as a uniform band application directed at the base of the tree trunk or vine. Apply only by ground application (do not apply Pruvín herbicide by air to fruit, nut and vine crops). Apply only to crops that have been established for one full year and are in good health and vigor. To prevent injury, avoid direct or indirect spray contact of Pruvín herbicide with crop foliage or fruit, except undesirable suckers.

Best results are obtained when Pruvín herbicide is applied to moist soil and 1/2 inch of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation occurs within 2 weeks after application. Time application of Pruvín herbicide to take advantage of normal rainfall patterns and cool temperatures. Moisture for activation should occur within 2 to 3 weeks after application.

For broadcast applications, make a single application of Pruvín herbicide at 4 ounces (1.0 oz a.i.) per acre per year.

Pruvín herbicide can be applied using two band applications at 2 ounces product (0.5 oz a.i.) per acre (For example, 2 ounces of product per conventional broadcast acre assuming 50% banding). Unless otherwise specified on this label allow a minimum of 30 days between applications. For improved weed management, Pruvín herbicide should be applied in tank mixture with other registered preemergence herbicides.

RESTRICTION: Do not make any more than two band applications of Pruvín herbicide in one year.

Uniform coverage is important so use a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. Nozzle selection must meet manufacturer's spray volume and pressure directions for preemergence or postemergence herbicide applications. Pruvín herbicide may also be applied by certain chemigation methods, including micro-sprinkler. **RESTRICTION:** Do not apply by overhead, flood, or drip irrigation.

As discussed above under the **Formulation** section of this label, Pruvín herbicide is sensitive to pH outside the range of pH 4 to 8. **RESTRICTION:** Do not apply in a spray solution with a pH below 4 or above 8, or with spray additives that buffer the pH to below 4 or above 8, since degradation of Pruvín herbicide may occur.

CROP GROUP / CROP	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL (PHI)
Citrus Fruit:	3 days
Calamondin; Citrus citron; Citrus hybrids (includes chironja, tangelo, tangor); Grapefruit; Kumquat; Lemon; Lime; Mandarin (tangerine); Orange (sweet and sour); Pummelo; Satsuma mandarin	
Pome Fruit:	7 days
Apple; Crabapple; Loquat; Mayhaw; Pear; Oriental pear; Quince	
Tree Nuts:	14 days
Almond; Beech nut; Brazil nut; Butternut; Cashew; Chestnut; Chinquapin; Filbert (hazelnut); Hickory nut; Macadamia nut (bush nut); Pecan; Pistachio; Walnut (black and English)	
Stone Fruit:	14 days
Apricot; Cherry (sweet and tart); Nectarine; Peach; Plum; Plum (Chickasaw); Plum (Damson); Plum (Japanese); Plumcot; Prune (fresh)	
Grapes	14 days

WEEDS CONTROLLED OR PARTIALLY CONTROLLED IN FRUIT, NUT AND VINE CROPS

Pruvin herbicide provides control of susceptible weeds for 60 to 90 days. Moisture from rainfall or irrigation is necessary for herbicide activation. Length of control is a function of moisture for activation, soil temperature, soil texture and amount of moisture after application. When weeds are present at application, include a labeled burn down herbicide, including glyphosate, paraquat, or glufosinate, with an appropriate adjuvant. Pruvín herbicide will help provide postemergence control of the weeds listed in this label. For best results, make postemergence applications to young, actively growing weeds and include a spray adjuvant.

Residual weed control may be reduced when Pruvín herbicide is applied where heavy crop trash and/or weed residue exists. Weed control may also be reduced when applications of Pruvín herbicide are made to weeds under stress from drought, excessive water, temperature extremes, diseases or low humidity. When used according to the label use directions Pruvín herbicide provides control or partial control of the following weeds:

PREEMERGENCE

GRASSES	BROADLEAVES/SEDGES
Barnyardgrass ²	Chamomile, False
Crabgrass, Large ²	Cocklebur ¹
Foxtail (Giant, Green, Yellow) ²	Dandelion, Common (seedling) ²
Quackgrass	Dandelion, Common (established) ¹
Wheat, Volunteer	Filaree, Redstem
Wild Oat ¹	Fleabane, Hairy ²
	Groundsel, Common
	Henbit
	Kochia
	Lambsquarters, Common ¹
	Mallow, Common ²
	Marestail/horseweed ²
	Mustards (Birdsrape, Black)
	Nightshades, (Black ¹ , Hairy ¹)
	Nutsedge, Yellow ^{1,2}
	Pigweed, Prostrate ¹
	Pigweeds (Redroot, Smooth)
	Puncturevine ²
	Purslane, Common
	Ragweed, Common ¹
	Spurges (Prostrate, Spotted)
	Velvetleaf ¹

¹. Partial Control.

². See **Specific Weed Problems - Fruit, Nut and Vine Crops.**

POSTEMERGENCE

GRASSES (1 to 2 " in Height)	BROADLEAVES/SEDGES (1 to 3 " in Height)
Barley, Volunteer	Chamomile, False
Barnyardgrass ²	Cocklebur ¹
Bluegrass, Annual	Chickweed, Common
Crabgrass, Large (1/2 inch) ²	Dandelion, Common (>6 " in diameter) ^{1,2}
Foxtails (Bristly, Giant, Green, Yellow) ²	Henbit
Johnsongrass, seedling ¹	Kochia
Millet, Wild Proso ¹	Lambsquarters, Common ¹
Panicum, Fall	Mustards (Black, Wild)
Quackgrass ¹	Mallow, Common ^{1, 2}
Stinkgrass ¹	Nightshade, Hairy ¹
Wheat, Volunteer	Nutsedge, Yellow ^{1,2}
Wild Oat ¹	Pigweeds (Redroot, Smooth)
	Pigweed, Prostrate ¹
	Purslane, Common
	Ragweed, Common ¹
	Shepherdspurse
	Smartweed, Pennsylvania ¹
	Thistle, Canada ¹
	Velvetleaf ¹
	Wild Radish

¹Partial Control.

² See **Specific Weed Problems - Fruit, Nut and Vine Crops.**

Specific Weed Problems - Fruit, Nut and Vine Crops

Marestail and Fleabane: In orchards or vineyards where marestail and fleabane are the target weeds, best control is achieved when Pruvín herbicide is applied prior to emergence. This may require a fall application to help prevent fall germinated seedlings from becoming established during the winter. A second application of Pruvín herbicide in the spring may be required to provide extended weed control into the summer. To aid in resistance management, ADAMA recommends the use of another soil residual herbicide in a tank mix or as a rotational partner with Pruvín herbicide wherever it is applied for control of marestail and fleabane. If applied postemergence, a foliar active herbicide with activity on fleabane and marestail (including paraquat, glyphosate, and glufosinate) must be tank mixed with Pruvín herbicide for best control and resistance management.

Common Dandelion and Mallow: When applied preemergence, Pruvín herbicide provides excellent control of common dandelion and mallow germinating from seed. In high rainfall areas or where sprinkler irrigation is used, a second application may be needed to extend residual control throughout the year. When applications are made postemergence to these weeds, always add a suitable burndown herbicide including glyphosate or paraquat. Small and medium sized plants (up to 6" in diameter) are controlled by postemergence applications of Pruvín herbicide plus a burndown herbicide; however, plants that are larger than 6" in diameter may only be suppressed and may require a second application 4 to 6 weeks later.

Puncturevine: For best results, apply Pruvín herbicide early in the spring before rainfall or prior to overhead irrigation to move it into the weed root zone before puncturevine germinates. Puncturevine emerges over a long period of time and late season germinations may not be controlled with Pruvín herbicide.

Yellow Nutsedge: Pruvín herbicide only provides suppression of yellow nutsedge. To obtain the most effective results, use the highest rate allowed based on the width of the spray band and make two applications. For applications made postemergence to nutsedge, always add the appropriate rate of glyphosate and an effective adjuvant. On soils with high organic matter (6% or higher) always apply postemergence to weeds since preemergence applications are not as effective on these soils. When making a preemergence application followed by an early postemergence application, make the preemergence application prior to rainfall or overhead irrigation in order to move Pruvín herbicide into the nutsedge root zone prior to nutsedge emergence. Make a second application when emerging nutsedge is 2 to 4 inches tall. When making sequential postemergence applications of Pruvín herbicide, make the first application when emerging nutsedge is 2 to 4" tall (nutsedge taller than 6" at the first application may not be controlled). Make the second application 14 days later.

Annual Summer Grasses (including Barnyardgrass, Green foxtail, and Crabgrass): Where sprinkler irrigation is used, a fall or early spring application of Pruvín herbicide will not provide season-long control

of summer grasses like foxtail, barnyardgrass and crabgrass. For best results, use Pruvín herbicide with a suitable tank mix herbicide including oryzalin or pendimethalin. A second application may be needed to provide extended control of summer grasses. Be sure to direct sprays to the base of the plants to minimize spray contact and potential injury to fruit or foliage.

Diuron Containing Products (WA and OR):

On coarse textured soils where crops are grown under sprinkler irrigation, avoid using diuron containing products (including, Karmex XP or Direx 4L) as a tank mix partner with Pruvín herbicide between June 1 and September 30 since crop injury may result. Pruvín herbicide tank-mixed with diuron products can be used in the fall (after September 30), or early spring when temperatures are cool to moderate.

PRUVIN HERBICIDE ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES – FRUIT, NUT, AND VINE CROPS

RESTRICTION: Do not plant any crops, except field corn, tomatoes, potatoes, and those listed on this label in the **APPLICATION INFORMATION** section, within one year of the last Pruvín herbicide application. Prior to planting, fields to be rotated to the above crops should have a thorough soil mixing – for example, two diskings, or a plowing and a disking. To help ensure rotational crop safety, a field bioassay should be completed prior to planting any other desired crops. The results of this bioassay may require the crop rotation interval to be extended. A successful field bioassay means growing to maturity a test strip of the crop(s) intended for production. The test strip should cross the entire field including knolls and low areas.

MICRO-SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION – FRUIT, NUT, AND VINE CROPS

Pruvín herbicide may be applied via micro-sprinkler chemigation. The 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. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also 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. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. 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. Systems must use a metering pump, including a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticide(s) and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

RESTRICTION: Do not apply Pruvín herbicide through any other chemigation equipment.

Micro-Sprinkler Chemigation Restrictions - Fruit, Nut, and Vine Crops

- Do not connect an irrigation system used for Pruvin herbicide application to a public water system.
- Distributing treated water in an uneven manner can result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or over-tolerance pesticide residues in the crop. Therefore, to ensure that the mixture is applied evenly at the listed rate, use sufficient water, apply the mixture for the proper length of time and ensure sprinkler produces a uniform water pattern.
- Do not permit run-off during chemigation.
- Continuous agitation in the mix tank is needed to keep the product from settling. If settling does occur, thoroughly re-agitate the tank mixture before using.

Restrictions to Use of Pruvin herbicide on Fruit, Nut, and Vine Crops

- Do not apply by air. Use ground application only.
- Do not apply by overhead, flood, or drip irrigation.
- Do not apply to a fruit, nut or vine crops unless the crop has been established for one full year and is in good health and vigor.
- Do not allow sprays to drift onto fruit or foliage as injury may result.
- Do not make more than 1 application as a broadcast treatment.
- Do not make more than 2 applications as a banded treatment.
- Do not exceed 4 ounces (1.0oz a.i.) of Pruvin herbicide per acre (broadcast basis) on per year.

WEED CONTROL ALONG ROADSIDES, HIGHWAY MEDIANS, AT INDUSTRIAL PLANT SITES, AND AT UTILITY SUBSTATIONS (NOT REGISTERED FOR THESE USES IN NEW YORK STATE)

INFORMATION

Pruvin herbicide may be used in weed management programs along roadsides, highway medians, at industrial plant sites, and utility substations for control of a number of grass and broadleaf weeds. Where food and/or feed crops are grown or in areas where food and/or feed crops are planned to be grown, care should be taken to prevent any direct spray of Pruvin herbicide onto or to drift to these crops or planned planting areas since severe crop injury may occur.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Apply Pruvin herbicide at 4 ounces (1.0 oz a.i.) per acre in a broadcast application making sure that coverage is uniform. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. Nozzle selection must meet manufacturer's spray volume and pressure specifications for preemergence or postemergence herbicide applications.

Preemergence: Pruvlin herbicide must be activated by rainfall and applied when soil temperatures are cool for best preemergence and residual activity. Make applications to take advantage of normal rainfall patterns (minimum of 1/2 inch) and cooler temperatures. For best results, moisture for activation should occur within 2 to 3 weeks after application. To provide a broader spectrum of residual weed control, Pruvlin herbicide may be applied in a tank mixture with other registered preemergence herbicides. When weeds are present at application, include a labeled burndown herbicide including glyphosate, paraquat, or glufosinate with an appropriate adjuvant. When applied according to the use directions, Pruvlin herbicide will provide residual (preemergent) control of the following weeds:

PREEMERGENCE

GRASSES	BROADLEAVES
Barnyardgrass	Filaree, Redstem
Crabgrass, Large	Fleabane, Hairy
Foxtails (Giant, Green, Yellow)	Mallow, Common
	Marestail/horseweed ¹
	Mustard, Black
	Pigweeds (Redroot, Smooth)
	Puncturevine

¹ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of this weed are known to exist in some areas of the U.S. Pruvlin herbicide will not control these biotypes.

Postemergence: For best results, make postemergence applications of Pruvlin herbicide to young, actively growing weeds and include a spray adjuvant. Refer to the label of the tank mixture partner(s) for any additional use instructions or restrictions. Follow the most restrictive labeling of any of the tank mix component products.

Tank Mixtures

Pruvlin herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use along roadsides, highway medians, at industrial plant sites, and utility substations. It may also be tank mixed with any adjuvants registered for roadside, plant site, or utility substation use. Refer to the label of the tank-mix partner(s) for any additional use instructions or restrictions.

Restrictions to Use of Provin herbicide Along Roadsides, Highway Medians, at Industrial Plant Sites, and Utility Substations

- Do not apply more than 4 ounces of Provin herbicide (1.0 oz a.i.) per acre per year.
- Do not make more than one application per acre per year as a broadcast application.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year when applied as a banded treatment (50% band or less).
- Do not mix in spray solution or with spray additives that buffer the pH to below 4 or above 8, as degradation of Provin herbicide may occur.
- Do not apply in or on irrigation canals or ditches including their outer banks.
- Do not contaminate any body of water including irrigation water that may be used on other crops.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed, or seed by storage and disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable Container (flexible-bag-all weights): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (rigid-fifty lbs. or less): 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. 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 or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (rigid-greater than fifty lbs.): 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. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling. If recycling is not available, puncture or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or incineration or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire directions for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES and LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY.**

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of ADAMA. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, ADAMA makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of ADAMA is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, ADAMA disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at ADAMA's election, the replacement of product.

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Manufactured for:
Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. (d/b/a ADAMA)
3120 Highwoods Blvd., Suite 100
Raleigh, NC 27604

040919.v2

Pruvin®

Herbicide

Dry Flowable

For weed control in Cranberry, Potatoes, Potatoes grown for seed, field grown Tomatoes, Citrus Fruit, Stone Fruit, Tree Nuts, Pome Fruit, Grapes and Field Corn; along Roadsides and Highway Medians*, at Industrial Plant Sites* and Utility Substations*
(*Not Registered in New York)

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: % BY WT.

Rimsulfuron: N-((4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl)-3-(ethylsulfonfyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide 25.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 75.0%

TOTAL: 100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 66222-184

EPA Est. No. 61842-CA-001^{AF}; 67545-AZ-001^{GM}

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

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 this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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

How can we help? 1-866-406-6262

Manufactured for:
Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.
(d/b/a ADAMA)
3120 Highwoods Blvd., Suite 100
Raleigh, NC 27604



HERBICIDE

ADAMA
ESSENTIALS

Net Contents
20 ounces

GROUP 2 HERBICIDE

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.

IF INHALED: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact Prostar at 1-877-250-9291 for emergency medical treatment information.

In case of spills, fire, leaks or accidents call 1-800-535-5053.
For additional precautionary, handling and use statements, see inside of this booklet.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed, or seed by storage and disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable Container (flexible-bag-all weights): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (rigid-fifty lbs. or less): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying.

See inside of attached booklet for complete instructions.

PEEL BACK BOOK HERE

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