Hexazinone	Group 5	HERBICIDE

VELOSSA®

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Hexazinone [3-cyclohexyl-6-(dimethylamino)-1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4(1H,3H)dione] 25%
OTHER INGREDIENT: 75%
TOTAL 100%

Contains 2.4 Lbs. Active Ingredient Per Gallon By Weight

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER! ¡PELIGRO!

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.)

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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 by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for medical emergencies involving this product.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. For specialized medical advice, contact 1-800-424-9300.	
SEE INSIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS	

EPA Reg. No. 5905-579 **AD 042821HAE**
EPA Est. No.: First letters of product batch code indicate producing establishment.
5905-AR-1=WA • 5905-GA-1=CG • 5905-IA-1=DI • 5905-CA-1=KC **NET CONTENTS: _____**
PATENT NUMBER 7,659,229

Herbicide

MANUFACTURED FOR
HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC
225 SCHILLING BOULEVARD, SUITE 300
COLLIERVILLE, TENNESSEE 38017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER!

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. **DO NOT** get in eyes or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

All handlers must wear a minimum of:

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Shoes and socks,
- Chemical resistant gloves,
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses).

Additional required PPE for specific activities/crops are included in the application instructions for each crop.

In addition, mixers and loaders supporting aerial application to all non-crop sites must wear a minimum of a NIOSH approved filtering face piece respirator with any N, R or P filter (TC-84A). You can also use other NIOSH approved particulate respirators that offer more protection including:

- Half face respirator with any N, R, or P filter; (TC-84A);
- Full face respirator with any N, R, or P filter (TC-84A); or
- Powered air purifying respirator with an HE filter (TC-21 C)

In addition, mixers, loaders, and applicators using mechanically pressurized hand-guns must wear a minimum of a half face NIOSH approved respirator with any N, R or P filter (TC-84A). You can also use other NIOSH approved respirators for particulates that contain oil that offer more protection including:

- Full face respirator with any N, R or P filter (TC-84A); or
- Powered air purifying respirator with an HE filter (TC-21 C).

In addition, all applications using aerial equipment must use an enclosed cab that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.305) for inhalation protection.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them. 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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD:

- 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, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

The active ingredient, Hexazinone, in this product is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

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 following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

VELOSSA® must be used only in accordance with directions on this label.

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

The correct use rates by crop and geographical area, specified on this label, and proper mixing/loading site considerations and application procedures must be followed to minimize potential for Hexazinone movement into groundwater. Users are encouraged to consult with their state Department of Agriculture, Extension Service, or other pesticide lead agency for information regarding soil permeability, aquifer vulnerability, and best management practices for their area.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Applicators must use ½ 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 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy. For all other ground applications, the nozzle must be no more than 4 feet from the target vegetation.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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 manufacturer's recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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.

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.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

VELOSSA® Liquid herbicide is a water soluble liquid that is mixed in water and applied as a spray for weed control in certain crops, Christmas trees, forestry site preparation and release areas, and industrial areas. It may also be applied undiluted as a basal soil treatment for brush control in reforestation areas, rangeland, pastures and non-crop areas, or by stem injection for brush control.

VELOSSA® is an effective general herbicide providing both contact and residual control of many annual, biennial and perennial weeds and woody plants.

VELOSSA® is noncorrosive to equipment. Care must be exercised when applying **VELOSSA®** near desirable trees or shrubs as they can absorb **VELOSSA®** through roots extending into treated areas. This product may be applied on conifer plantations and non-crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittent drainage, intermittently flooded low-lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas. **DO NOT** make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams and canals.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

VELOSSA® is absorbed through the roots and foliage. Moisture is required to activate **VELOSSA®** in the soil. Best results are obtained when the soil is moist at the time of application and 1/4-1/2 inches of rainfall occurs within 2 weeks after application.

For best results, apply **VELOSSA®** preemergence or postemergence when weeds are less than 2 inches in height or diameter. Foliar activity is most effective under conditions of high temperature (above 80°F), high humidity, and good soil moisture. Foliar activity may be reduced when vegetation is dormant, semi-dormant, or under stress.

On herbaceous plants, symptoms usually appear within 2 weeks after application under warm, humid conditions, while 4-6 weeks may be required when weather is cool or dry, or when plants are under stress. If rainfall after application is inadequate to activate **VELOSSA®** in the soil, plants may recover from contact effects and continue to grow.

On woody plants, symptoms usually appear within 3-6 weeks after sufficient rainfall has carried the herbicide into the root zone during periods of active growth. Defoliation and refoliation may occur, but susceptible plants are killed.

The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- Use rate
- Weed spectrum and size at application
- Environmental conditions at and following treatment

Where a rate range is shown, use the higher levels of the dosage range on hard-to-control species, fine-textured soils, or soils containing greater than 5% organic matter or carbon. Use the lower levels of the dosage range on coarse-textured soils and/or on soils low in organic matter. Refer to specific uses for rate ranges.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

VELOSSA® may be applied by ground equipment and, where permitted, aerial equipment. Use rates, minimum spray gallonage, and other application information are described for the various uses.

Dispose of the equipment washwater by applying it to a use site listed on this label or in accordance with directions given in the "Storage and Disposal" section of this label.

Before spraying, calibrate equipment to determine the quantity of water necessary to uniformly and thoroughly cover the vegetation and soil in a measured area to be treated.

TANK MIXTURES

VELOSSA® may be tank mixed with other herbicides and/or adjuvants registered for the uses (crops) specified in the label.

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.

Refer to the label of the tank mix partner(s) for any additional use instructions or restrictions. The most restrictive label provisions apply. If the other label instructions conflict with this label, **DO NOT** tank mix the herbicide and/or adjuvant with **VELOSSA®**.

NOTE: When the air temperature is around 32°F, tank mixtures of paraquat dichloride plus **VELOSSA®** may form a hard sludge in the spray tank. This effect is most likely to occur when the tank mixture comes into contact with aluminum.

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

This product may be considered for use on public, private, and tribal lands to treat certain weed species infestations that have been determined to be invasive, consistent with the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) National Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive plants. Effective EDRR systems address invasions by eradicating the invader where possible, and controlling them when the invasive species is too established to be feasibly eradicated. Once an EDRR assessment has been completed and action is advised, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to quickly contain, deny reproduction, and if possible eliminate the invader. Consult your appropriate state extension service, forest service, or regional multidisciplinary invasive species management coordination team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response provisions and allowed treatments in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include 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.

AGRICULTURAL USES

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 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.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 48 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
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **VELOSSA®** is a Group 5 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **VELOSSA®** and other Group 5 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of **VELOSSA®** or other Group 5 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.

- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.

- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.

- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method including hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.

- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC at 901-761-0050 or at www.helenaagri.com.

Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.

Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.

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.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC retailer, representative or call 901-761-0050. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.

To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices including mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.

Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.

To the extent possible, **DO NOT** allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed bank.

Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.

Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.

Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.

Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.

Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.

Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. **DO NOT** use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.

If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.

Contact your local sales representative, 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 mechanisms of actions for each target weed.

For additional information on the management of herbicide resistance, consult the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) "***Guideline to the Management of Herbicide Resistance***" found at the HRAC website http://hracglobal.com/files/Management-of-Herbicide-Resistance.pdf

ALFALFA

VELOSSA® is labeled for control of certain weeds in established alfalfa grown for hay.

- **DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest (cutting for hay), or feeding of forage or grazing.
- **DO NOT** exceed 5 pints (80 fl. oz.) (1.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 5 pints (80 fl. oz.) (1.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **Max applications per year: 1**

APPLICATION INFORMATION

NON-DORMANT AND SEMI-DORMANT VARIETIES

In the following states, make a single application of **VELOSSA®** during the winter months when alfalfa plants are in the least active stage of growth:

Arizona	Montana	Oklahoma	Washington
California	Nebraska	Oregon	Wyoming
Colorado	Nevada	South Dakota	
Idaho	New Mexico	Texas	
Kansas	North Dakota	Utah	

In the following states, make a single application of **VELOSSA®** either in the spring before new growth exceeds 2 inches in height or to alfalfa stubble after cutting, following hay removal and before regrowth exceeds 2 inches in height:

Arkansas	Maine	New Jersey	Vermont
Connecticut	Maryland	New York	Virginia
Delaware	Massachusetts	North Carolina	West Virginia
Illinois	Michigan	Ohio	Wisconsin
Indiana	Minnesota	Pennsylvania	
Iowa	Missouri	Rhode Island	
Kentucky	New Hampshire	Tennessee	

NOTE: Severe alfalfa injury may result following application, if after cutting the regrowth is more than 2 inches high, or there is significant stubble left after cutting or grazing, or the air temperature is above 90°F.

DORMANT VARIETIES

Make a single application of **VELOSSA®** after alfalfa becomes dormant and before new growth exceeds 2 inches in height in the spring. Where weeds have emerged, use a surfactant.

USE RATES

Use higher rates on hard-to-control species, (see "Weeds Controlled" section below) fine-textured soils, soils containing greater than 5% organic matter, or under adverse environmental conditions including temperature extremes or when weeds are stressed due to low rainfall.

For dormant alfalfa, use a surfactant approved for crops at the rate of 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution).

Select the appropriate rate for soil texture and organic matter content as follows:

VELOSSA® Pints/Acre Percent Organic Matter in Soil Description			
Soil Texture	<1%	1-5%	>5%
Coarse Loamy sand, sandy loam	1.7-2.5 (27.2-40 fl. oz.) (0.5-0.75 lbs. a.i.)	1.7-2.5 (27.2-40 fl. oz.) (0.5-0.75 lbs. a.i.)	3.3-5.0 (52.8-80 fl. oz.) (1.0-1.5 lbs. a.i.)

Medium Loam, silt loam silt, clay loam, sandy clay loam	1.7-2.5 (27.2-40 fl. oz.) (0.5-0.75 lbs. a.i.)	2.5-5.0 (40-80 fl. oz.) (0.75-1.5 lbs. a.i.)	3.3-5.0 (52.8-80 fl. oz.) (1.0-1.5 lbs. a.i.)
Fine Silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	2.5-5.0 (40-80 fl. oz.) (0.75-1.5 lbs. a.i.)	2.5-5.0 (40-80 fl. oz.) (0.75-1.5 lbs. a.i.)	3.3-5.0 (52.8-80 fl. oz.) (1.0-1.5 lbs. a.i.)

STATE SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS:

- In the states of MT, ND, SD, and WY: **DO NOT** exceed a use rate of 4 pints (64 fl. oz.) (1.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre on medium- and fine-textured soils.
- In the state of Montana (MT): **DO NOT** apply to soils with less than 1.5% organic matter.
- In the state of Wyoming (WY): **DO NOT** apply to soils with less than 0.5% organic matter. Apply to irrigated alfalfa only.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

VELOSSA®, when applied preemergence or early postemergence at the following rates, will control these weed species in alfalfa:

0.8-1.7 PINTS/ACRE (12.8-27.2 fl. oz./Acre) (0.24-0.5 lbs. a.i./Acre)	
Tansymustard	*Descurainia pinnata*

1.7-3.3 PINTS/ACRE (27.2-52.8 fl. oz./Acre) (0.5-1.0 lbs. a.i./Acre)	
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*
Brome, downy (cheatgrass)	*Bromus tectorum*
Buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*
Catchfly, English	*Silene gallica*
Chamomile, mayweed (dogfennel)	*Anthemis cotula*
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
Fiddleneck, tarweed	*Amsinckia lycopsoides*
Filaree	*Erodium* spp.
Flixweed	*Descurainia Sophia*
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*
Henbit*	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Lettuce, Miner's	*Montia perfoliata*
Mustard, blue	*Chorispora tenella*
Mustard, Jim Hill (tumble)	*Sisymbrium altissimum*
Mustard, wild	*Brassica kaber*
Orchardgrass (seedling)	*Dactylis glomerata*
Pennycress, field	*Thlaspi arvense*
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Radish, wild	*Raphanus raphanistrum*
Rocket, London	*Sisymbrium irio*
Rocket, common yellow	*Barbarea vulgaris*
Salsify	*Tragopogon* spp.
Shepherdspurse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Speedwell, purslane	*Veronica peregrina*
Spurry, corn	*Spergula arvensis*

3.3-5.0 PINTS/ACRE (52.8-80 fl. oz./Acre) (1.0-1.5 lbs. a.i./Acre)	
Alfalfa* (seedling)	*Medicago sativa*
Barley, foxtail (seedling)	*Hordeum jubatum*
Bluegrass, perennial* (spring only)	*Poa* spp.
Cockle, white*	*Melandrium album*
Dandelion, common*	*Taraxacum officinale*
Dandelion, false* (spotted catsear)	*Hypochaeris radicata*

Foxtail*	*Setaria* spp.
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenipodium album*
Lettuce, prickly*	*Lactuca serriola*
Mallow, common	*Malva neglecta*
Quackgrass*	*Elytrigia repens*
Ryegrass, Italian (annual)	*Lolium multiflorum*
Speedwell, ivyleaf	*Veronica hederaefolia*
Tea, Mexican*	*Chenopodium ambrosioides*
Thistle, Canada (seedling)	*Cirsium arvense*
Thistle, Russian	*Salsola iberica*

*Suppression – a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

VELOSSA®, when applied to alfalfa in late spring or after cutting at the following rates, will control these species listed below:

1.7-5.0 PINTS/ACRE (27.2-80 fl. oz./Acre) (0.5-1.5 lbs. a.i./Acre)	
Crabgrass	*Digitaria* spp.
Fleabane	*Conyza* spp.
Foxtail	*Setaria* spp.
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*

SEED ALFALFA (CA, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA)
VELOSSA® may be used for general broadleaf weed and grass control in established alfalfa grown for seed.

DORMANT VARIETIES
Make a single application of **VELOSSA®** after alfalfa becomes dormant and before new growth exceeds 2 inches in height in the spring. Where weeds have emerged, use a surfactant.

NON-DORMANT AND SEMI-DORMANT VARIETIES
In the following states, make a single application of **VELOSSA®** during the winter months when alfalfa plants are in the least active stage of growth.

WEEDS CONTROLLED
Refer to the Alfalfa - Weeds Controlled section for specific use rates and weeds controlled.

USE RESTRICTIONS – SEED ALFALFA
DO NOT exceed 5 pints (80 fl. oz.) (1.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
DO NOT exceed 5 pints (80 fl. oz.) (1.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
Max applications per year: 1
DO NOT apply within 30 days of harvest (cutting for hay), or feeding of forage or grazing.
DO NOT use **VELOSSA®** on fields with sandy loam or loamy sand soils having less than 1% organic matter.
DO NOT exceed 1.7 pints (27.2 fl. oz.) (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre on fields with sandy loam or loamy sand soils having 1-2% organic matter.
DO NOT exceed 1.7 pints (27.2 fl. oz.) (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre on seed alfalfa that has been established for only one year.

SEED ALFALFA
WALLA WALLA COUNTY, WASHINGTON
VELOSSA® may be used for the suppression of prickly lettuce and quackgrass and control of Canada thistle (seedling), kochia, and certain other weeds in established alfalfa grown for seed.

Use Rates	**2.5 pints (40 fl. oz.) (0.75 lbs. a.i.) per acre**
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*
Lettuce, prickly*	*Lactuca serriola*
Quackgrass*	*Elytrigia repens*
Thistle, Canada (seedling)	*Cirsium arvense*

* Suppression

USE RESTRICTIONS SEED ALFALFA – WALLA WALLA COUNTY, WASHINGTON
DO NOT exceed 2.5 pints (40 fl. oz.) (0.75 lbs. a.i.) **VELOSSA®** per acre per application.
DO NOT exceed 2.5 pints (40 fl. oz.) (0.75 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
Max applications per year: 1
DO NOT apply within 30 days of harvest (cutting or hay), or feeding of forage or grazing.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT
Apply **VELOSSA®** using a fixed boom power sprayer or aerial equipment.
For ground applications apply in a minimum of 20 gallons of spray solution per acre and by air in a minimum of 5 gallons per acre. Use at least 5 pints of water per each 0.8 pint (12.8 fl. oz.) (0.24 lbs. a.i.) of **VELOSSA®**.

CHEMIGATION – ALFALFA
Apply this product only through center pivot sprinkler irrigation systems. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. Severe alfalfa injury may result following application after cutting if either the regrowth is more than 2" high or significant stubble is left after alfalfa cutting. If you have questions about calibration, you must contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments if the need arises.

DORMANT APPLICATIONS
Select the appropriate rate, see “Use Rate” section, for soil texture and organic matter content using 0.25" to 0.75" of sprinkler irrigation as a continuous injection during the application. Best results are obtained when soil is moist at time of application, and when weeds have not germinated or are less than 2" tall or across.

APPLICATION AFTER CUTTING
Apply **VELOSSA®** at 0.8 pint (12.8 fl. oz.) (0.24 lbs. a.i.) per acre to stubble after cutting, following hay removal, and before regrowth exceeds 2" in height. Apply **VELOSSA®** using 0.25" to 0.75" of sprinkler irrigation as a continuous injection during the application. Best results are obtained when soil is moist at time of application and when weeds have not germinated or are less than 2" tall or across.

NOTE: Making an application when daily temperatures are forecast to be in the mid-to-high 90-degree temperature range within 3 to 5 days after treatment may increase the potential for crop injury.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION
The 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 pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the supply tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of **VELOSSA®** and continue agitation.
3. Once the **VELOSSA®** is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water.
4. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired). Follow use precautions and directions on the tank mix partner label.
5. After thorough mixing, the agitation system can be stopped to prevent excessive foaming in the tank. Once thoroughly mixed the solution in the supply tank does not require additional agitation unless specified on the companion products label. If foaming occurs in the injection supply tank, a defoaming agent (defoamer) may be added.
6. Apply **VELOSSA®** spray mixture within 48 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.

USE PRECAUTIONS – CHEMIGATION

- 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 labeled rate, use sufficient water, apply the mixture for the proper length of time and ensure sprinkler produces a uniform water pattern.

USE RESTRICTIONS – CHEMIGATION

- **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- **DO NOT** permit runoff during chemigation.

POSTING OF AREAS TO BE TREATED

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas including residential areas, labor camps, businesses, daycare centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes, or any public areas including schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public including golf courses or retail greenhouses. Posting must conform to all the following requirements:

- Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas.
- The printed side of the sign must face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English.
- Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.
- All words shall consist of letters at least 2-1/2 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words “KEEP OUT”, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word “STOP”. Below the symbol shall be the words “PESTICIDE IN IRRIGATION WATER”.
- Posting required for chemigation does not replace other posting and reentry requirements for farm worker safety.

REPLANTING (FOLLOWING ALFALFA)

- **DO NOT** replant treated areas to any crop except corn, root crops or sugarcane within two years after treatment, as crop injury may result.
- Corn may be planted 12 months after the last treatment in areas of moderate to high rainfall (greater than 20 inches), provided the use rate did not exceed 3 pints (0.9 lbs. a.i.) per acre.

- Root crops including potatoes, sugarbeets, radish and carrots may be planted 12 months after last treatment, provided the use rate does not exceed 1.7 pints (27.2 fl. oz.) (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Sites with use rates higher than 1.7 pints (27.2 fl. oz.) (0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre must not be replanted to any root crop within 2 years after application of Helena **VELOSSA®**, or unacceptable crop injury may result.
- In areas where irrigation is needed to produce the crop, the crop rotation intervals listed may need to be extended if the normal irrigation amount is reduced for any reason.
- Sugarcane may be planted any time following treatment.
- In California, **DO NOT** replant seed alfalfa areas to any crop within two years after treatment, as crop injury may result.

CROP ROTATION

Field Bioassay

In arid climates (10 inches of rainfall or less per year) or areas where drought conditions have prevailed for one or more years, a field bioassay must be completed prior to planting any desired crop. The results of this bioassay may require the rotation intervals listed above to be extended.

A successful bioassay means growing to maturity a test strip of the crop(s) intended for production. The test crop(s) strip must cross the entire field including knolls, low areas, and areas where any berms were located.

In areas where irrigation is needed to produce the crop, the crop rotation intervals listed may need to be extended if the normal irrigation amount is reduced for any reason.

ALFALFA–IMPREGNATION ON DRY BULK FERTILIZER (*EXCEPT CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA)*

Dry bulk fertilizer may be impregnated or coated with **VELOSSA®** for application to established alfalfa. All directions and precautions on this label must be followed along with state regulations relating to dry bulk fertilizer blending, impregnating and labeling.

If fertilizer materials are excessively dusty, use a suitable additive to reduce dust prior to impregnation, as dusty fertilizer will result in poor distribution during application. The dry fertilizer must be properly impregnated and uniformly applied to the alfalfa to avoid crop injury and/or poor weed control.

To impregnate the fertilizer, use a system consisting of a conveyor or closed drum used to blend dry bulk fertilizer. Any commonly used fertilizer can be impregnated with **VELOSSA®**, except potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate. **DO NOT** use **VELOSSA®** on limestone.

Use a minimum of 250 lbs. dry bulk fertilizer per acre and up to a maximum of 450 lbs. per acre. To impregnate or coat the dry bulk fertilizer with **VELOSSA®**, direct the nozzles to deliver a fine spray of this suspension toward the fertilizer for thorough coverage while avoiding spray contact with mixing equipment. Uniform impregnation of **VELOSSA®** to dry bulk fertilizer will vary, and if the absorptivity is not adequate, the use of an absorptive powder may be required to produce a dry, free-flowing mixture. “Microcel E” is the absorbent powder of choice. When another herbicide is used with **VELOSSA®**, mix and impregnate the fertilizer immediately.

Apply impregnated fertilizer as soon as possible after impregnation for optimum performance.

Select the rate of **VELOSSA®** to apply per acre from the appropriate section of this label. Then refer to the rate chart below to determine the amount of **VELOSSA®** that must be impregnated on a ton of dry bulk fertilizer, based on the amount of fertilizer to be distributed in one acre.

Rate Chart for Impregnating Fertilizer with VELOSSA® Fertilizer

Rate Per Acre	VELOSSA® Rate Per Acre	
	1.7 Pints (27.2 fl. oz.) (0.5 lbs. a.i.)	**2.5 Pints (40 fl. oz.) (0.75 lbs. a.i.)**
250 pounds	13.6 pts./ton	20.0 pts./ton
300 pounds	11.3 pts./ton	16.6 pts./ton
350 pounds	9.7 pts./ton	14.2 pts./ton
400 pounds	8.5 pts./ton	12.5 pts./ton
450 pounds	7.5 pts./ton	11.1 pts./ton

For rates other than those listed, use the following formula to calculate the amounts of **VELOSSA®** to be impregnated per ton of dry fertilizer.

Pints **VELOSSA®** Per Acre	X	1 Ton Fertilizer	=	Pints **VELOSSA®** per Ton of Fertilizer

APPLICATION

Uniform application of **VELOSSA®** impregnated dry fertilizer is essential for satisfactory weed control. Accurate calibration of the application equipment is essential for uniform distribution to the surface. The customary method of application is to apply 1/2 the labeled rate and overlap 50%. This results in the best distribution pattern.

USE PRECAUTIONS – ALFALFA

- Best results are obtained when 1/2-1 inch of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation occurs within two weeks after application, when soil is moist at time of application, and when weeds have not germinated or are less than 2 inches in height or diameter. Heavy rainfall or excessive irrigation after application may result in crop injury or poor performance of the herbicide.
- On soils high in organic matter (greater than 5%), the effectiveness of **VELOSSA®** can be significantly reduced and weed control may be unsatisfactory.
- Avoid overlapping of spray swaths and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping or crop injury may result.
- Crop injury, including mortality, may result in fields with restricted root growth due to non-uniform soil profiles including gravel bases and clay lenses.
- Crop injury may result if hot weather, mid-to-high 90-degree range or higher, occurs within a few days after application.
- Since the effect of **VELOSSA®** on alfalfa varies with soil conditions, uniformity of application, and environmental conditions, growers must limit their first use to small areas.
- If abnormally dry conditions exist following application, restrict the first irrigation to no more than 1/2 acre inch of water.
- Temporary yellowing of alfalfa may occur following **VELOSSA®** applications.
- Treat only stands of alfalfa established for one year (except in California), provided:
    - The alfalfa stand has a well-developed tap root structure that is at least 10 inches in length (0.25 inch diameter below the crown) throughout the field and the crop is healthy, vigorous, and not under stress from weather conditions, low fertility, insects or disease damage.
    - In areas with shorter growing seasons, including, higher elevations, adequate alfalfa tap root growth may not occur and especially when alfalfa is grown together with a cover or nurse crop. If an adequate tap root is not present, delay application of **VELOSSA®** until the alfalfa has been grown for two years.
- In California, fall planted alfalfa may be treated in the following winter months with **VELOSSA®** at 0.8 to 1.7 pints (12.8-27.2 fl. oz.) (0.24-0.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre (use higher rate for fine-textured soils) provided:
    - Alfalfa root growth exceeds 6 inches in length
    - Vegetative top growth of alfalfa has lateral development of secondary growth
    - Alfalfa is healthy and vigorous, not growing under stress from insect, disease, winter injury or other types of stress. Injury may result to alfalfa plants that fail to meet these growth criterion listed above.

USE RESTRICTIONS – ALFALFA

- **DO NOT** apply to snow-covered or frozen ground.
- **DO NOT** use **VELOSSA®** on seedling alfalfa, alfalfa-grass mixtures, or other mixed stands as injury may result to the seedling alfalfa or companion crop.
- **DO NOT** add a surfactant to **VELOSSA®** when treating non-dormant alfalfa.
- **DO NOT** use **VELOSSA®** on gravelly or rocky soils, exposed subsoils, hardpan, sand, poorly drained soil, or alkali soils.

BLUEBERRY

HIGH BUSH BLUEBERRIES

VELOSSA® is labeled for control of certain herbaceous and woody weeds in established high bush blueberry fields.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

VELOSSA® may be applied to high bush blueberries that have been established for 3 or more years. Apply **VELOSSA®** in the spring before the lower leaves of the blueberry plant have fully expanded. Avoid contact of the leaves with the spray solution.

Using calibrated ground spray equipment, make the application in sufficient water to provide thorough and uniform coverage to the treated area (usually 20 gallons per acre). Shut off spray booms when starting, turning, slowing or stopping, or injury to the crop may result.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Application to blueberry foliage will result in crop injury.
- Since the effect of **VELOSSA®** on blueberries varies with soil type, plant vigor, uniformity of applications and amount of rainfall, it is suggested that growers limit their first use to small areas.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply within 50 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply to flooded field with standing water.
- **DO NOT** exceed 6.6 pints (105.6 fl. oz.) (2.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 6.6 pints (105.6 fl. oz.) (2.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **Max applications per year: 1**

USE RATES – Pints/Acre
HIGH BUSH BLUEBERRIES

Soil Texture Description	Less than or equal to 3% organic matter	Greater than 3% organic matter
Coarse loamy sand, sandy loam (50-85% sand)	3.3 (52.8 fl. oz.) (1.0 lb. a.i.)	4.1 (65.6 fl. oz.) (1.25 lb. a.i.)
Medium loam, silt loam, silt, clay loam, sandy clay loam		6.6 (105.6 fl. oz.) (2.0 lb. a.i.)
Fine silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	3.3-5.0* (52.8-80 fl. oz.) (1.0-1.5 lb. a.i.)	6.6 (105.6 fl. oz.) (2.0 lb. a.i.)

*Use the higher rate as the soil organic matter approaches 3%.

LOW BUSH BLUEBERRIES

VELOSSA® may be used for the control of certain weeds in low bush blueberries.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

VELOSSA® may only be applied to pruned blueberry fields in the spring before leaf emergence. Using calibrated ground spray equipment, make the application in sufficient water to provide thorough and uniform coverage to the treated area (usually 20 gallons per acre). Shut off spray booms when starting, turning, slowing or stopping, or injury to the crop may result.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Application to blueberry foliage will result in crop injury.
- Since the effect of **VELOSSA®** on blueberries varies with soil type, plant vigor, uniformity of applications and amount of rainfall, it is suggested that growers limit their first use to small areas. If excessive leaf drop is observed after treatment, reduce rate in future applications.
- Maintain a 50-foot buffer from any well head or water reservoir.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply to flooded field with standing water.
- **DO NOT** apply within 50 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** exceed 6.6 pints (105.6 fl. oz.) (2.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre if field has been treated with Hexazinone within the past 8 years.
- **DO NOT** exceed 6.6 pints (105.6 fl. oz.) (2.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 6.6 pints (105.6 fl. oz.) (2.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **Max applications per year: 1**

USE RATES – Pints/Acre LOW BUSH BLUEBERRIES		
Soil Texture Description	**Less than or equal to 3% organic matter**	**Greater than 3% organic matter**
Coarse loamy sand, sandy loam (50-85% sand)	3.3 (52.8 fl. oz.) (1.0 lb. a.i.)	4.1 (65.6 fl. oz.) (1.25 lbs. a.i.)
Medium loam, silt loam, silt, clay loam, sandy clay loam		5.0 (80 fl. oz.) (1.5 lbs. a.i.)
Fine silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	3.3-6.6* (52.8-105.6 fl. oz.) (1.0-2.0 lbs. a.i.)	6.6-10.0** (105.6-160 fl. oz.) (2.0-3.0 lbs. a.i.)

*Use the higher rate as the soil organic matter approaches 3%.
**Use the higher rate for harder-to-control species.

IMPREGNATION ON DRY BULK FERTILIZER

Dry bulk fertilizer may be impregnated or coated with **VELOSSA®** for application to established blueberries.
All directions and precautions on this label must be followed along with state regulations relating to dry bulk fertilizer blending, impregnating and labeling.

If fertilizer materials are excessively dusty, use a suitable additive to reduce dust prior to impregnation, as dusty fertilizer will result in poor distribution during application. The dry fertilizer must be properly impregnated and uniformly applied to the alfalfa to avoid crop injury and/or poor weed control.

To impregnate the fertilizer, use a system consisting of a conveyor or closed drum used to blend dry bulk fertilizer. Any commonly used fertilizer can be impregnated with **VELOSSA®**, except potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate. **DO NOT** use **VELOSSA®** on limestone.

Use a minimum of 250 lbs. dry bulk fertilizer per acre and up to a maximum of 450 lbs. per acre. To impregnate or coat the dry bulk fertilizer with **VELOSSA®**, direct the nozzles to deliver a fine spray of this suspension toward the fertilizer for thorough coverage while avoiding spray contact with mixing equipment.
Uniform impregnation of **VELOSSA®** to dry bulk fertilizer will vary, and if the absorptivity is not adequate, the use of an absorptive powder may be required to produce a dry, free-flowing mixture. “Microcel E” is the absorbent powder of choice. When another herbicide is used with suppression of the following weed species in High and Low **VELOSSA®**, mix and impregnate the fertilizer immediately.

Apply impregnated fertilizer as soon as possible after impregnation for optimum performance.

Select the rate of **VELOSSA®** to apply per acre from the appropriate section of this label. Then refer to the rate chart below to determine the amount of **VELOSSA®** that must be impregnated on a ton of dry bulk fertilizer, based on the amount of fertilizer to be distributed in one acre.

Rate Chart for Impregnating Fertilizer with VELOSSA® Fertilizer

Rate Per Acre	VELOSSA® Rate Per Acre			
	1.7 Pints (27.2 fl. oz.) (0.5 lb. a.i.)	**2.5 Pints (40 fl. oz.) (0.75 lb. a.i.)**	**3.3 Pints (52.8 fl. oz.) (1.0 lb. a.i.)**	**5.0 Pints (80 fl. oz.) (1.5 lb. a.i.)**
250 pounds	13.6 pts./ton	20.0 pts./ton	26.4 pts./ton	40.0 pts./ton
300 pounds	11.3 pts./ton	16.6 pts./ton	22.0 pts./ton	33.3 pts./ton
350 pounds	9.7 pts./ton	14.2 pts./ton	18.8 pts./ton	28.5 pts./ton
400 pounds	8.5 pts./ton	12.5 pts./ton	16.5 pts./ton	25.0 pts./ton
450 pounds	7.5 pts./ton	11.1 pts./ton	14.6 pts./ton	22.2 pts./ton

For rates other than those listed, use the following formula to calculate the amounts of **VELOSSA®** to be impregnated per ton of dry fertilizer.

Pints **VELOSSA®** Per Acre X 1 Ton Fertilizer = Pints **VELOSSA®** per Ton of Fertilizer

APPLICATION

Uniform application of **VELOSSA®** impregnated dry fertilizer is essential for satisfactory weed control.
Accurate calibration of the application equipment is essential for uniform distribution to the surface. The customary method of application is to apply 1/2 the labeled rate and overlap 50%. This results in the best distribution pattern.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

VELOSSA® will control or suppress the following weed species in High and Low Bush Blueberry crops:

Aster, heath*	*Aster ericoides*
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Blackberry* (briar)	*Rubus* spp.
Bluegrass, Kentucky (perennial)*	*Poa pratensis*
Brome, downy (cheatgrass)	*Bromus tectorum*
Broomsedge*	*Andropogon virginicus*
Carrot, wild*	*Daucus carota*
Catchfly, English	*Silene gallica*
Chamomile, mayweed	*Anthemis cotula*
Cherry, wild	*Prunus serotia*
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
Cinquefoil	*Potentilla* spp.
Cockle, white*	*Melandrium album*
Dandelion, common*	*Taraxacum officinale*
Dandelion, false* (spotted catsear)	*Hypochaeris radicata*
Daisy, oxeye	*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*
Dock, curly*	*Rumex crispus*
Dogfennel	*Eupatorium capillifolium*
Fescue*	*Festuca* spp.
Fiddleneck, tarweed	*Amsinckia lycopsoides*
Filaree	*Erodium* spp.
Fireweed* (willowweed)	*Epilobium angustifolium*
Fleabane, flax-leaved	*Conyza bonariensis*
Flixweed	*Descurainia Sophia*
Foxtail, yellow	*Setaria lutescens*
Goldenrod	*Solidago* spp.
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*
Hawkweed	*Hieracium* spp.
Horseweed/marestail	*Conyza canadensis*
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
Lettuce, Miner's	*Montia perfoliata*
Lettuce, prickly*	*Lactuca serriola*

Mustard, blue	*Chorispora tenella*
Mustard, Jim Hill (tumble)	*Sisymbrium altissimum*
Orchardgrass*	*Dactylis glomerata*
Orchardgrass (seedling)	*Dactylis glomerata*
Panicgrass (witchgrass)	*Panicum capillare*
Panicum, fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
Pearly everlasting	*Anaphalis margaritacea*
Pennycress, field	*Thlaspi arvense*
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Quackgrass	*Agropyron repens*
Radish, wild	*Raphanus raphanistrum*
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia elatior*
Raspberry* (briar)	*Rubus* spp.
Rocket, London	*Sisymbrium irio*
Rocket, common yellow	*Barbarea vulgaris*
Ryegrass, Italian (annual)	*Lolium multiflorum*
Ryegrass, perennial*	*Lolium perenne*
Salsify	*Tragopogon* spp.
Shepherdspurse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Sorrel, red	*Rumex acetosella*
Sorrel, sheep	*Rumex angiocarpus*
Spurry, corn	*Spergula arvensis*
Strawberry, wild	*Fragaria virginiana*
Tansymustard (pinnate)	*Descurainia pinnata*
Tea, Mexican*	*Chenopodium ambrosioides*
Velvetgrass	*Holcus lanatus*
Yarrow	*Achillea* spp.

6.6-10.0 PINTS/ACRE (105.6-180 fl. oz.) (2.0-3.0 lbs. a.i./Acre)

Dogbane**	*Apocynum* spp.
Meadow-sweet	*Filipendula ulmaria*
Blackberry, trailing	*Rubus ursinus*
Laurel, sheep	*Kalmia angustifolia*
Rose, wild**	*Rosa* spp.

*Suppression – a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.
**Harder-to-control species.

PINEAPPLE

VELOSSA® is labeled for control of certain weeds in pineapple.

APPLICATION INFORMATION
Mix the proper amount of **VELOSSA®** in water. Add a surfactant at 0.25% by volume of water. Use the lower rates on coarse-textured soils or in areas where rainfall exceeds 65 inches per year. Use the higher rates on fine-textured soils or in areas where rainfall is less than 65 inches per year.

Intercrop period – Apply **VELOSSA®** as a broadcast spray in 100-400 gallons of water per acre at the rate of 0.75-5.8 pints (12-92.8 fl. oz.) (0.225-1.75 lbs. a.i.) per acre. For aerial application, use at least 10 gallons water per acre.

Post-mulch, preplant – Apply **VELOSSA®** as a broadcast spray in 100-400 gallons of water per acre at the rate of 0.75-5.8 pints (12-92.8 fl. oz.) (0.225-1.75 lbs. a.i.) per acre.

Post-plant, before planting material starts active growth – Apply **VELOSSA®** as a broadcast spray in 100-400 gallons of water per acre at the rate of 0.75-5.8 pints (12-92.8 fl. oz.) (0.225-1.75 lbs. a.i.) per acre. A post-plant application must be made after planting material starts to grow only when weed growth has escaped control by other herbicide applications.

Post-plant crop harvest, prior to forcing first ratoon – Apply **VELOSSA®** as a broadcast spray in 100-400 gallons of water per acre at the rate of 0.75-5.8 pints (12-92.8 fl. oz.) (0.225-1.75 lbs. a.i.) per acre.

Directed postemergence (pineapple and weeds) inter-space application – Apply **VELOSSA®** as a directed spray 3-10 months after planting in 50-200 gallons of water per acre (broadcast basis) at the rate of 0.75-5.8 pints (12-92.8 fl. oz.) (0.225-1.75 lbs. a.i.) per acre (broadcast basis) using a stroller boom or knapsack.

Directed spot treatments for perennial grasses before floral induction – Spray perennial grasses postemergence to wet (50-200 gallons per acre depending on size) with 2.9-5.8 pints (46.4-92.8 fl. oz.) (0.87-1.75 lbs. a.i.) per 100 gallons of water as a spot treatment.

Treatments to field edges and roadsides – Apply **VELOSSA®** at 5.8-12.0 pints (92.8-192 fl. oz.) (1.74-3.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre in 100-400 gallons of water.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

VELOSSA® is labeled for the control or suppression of the following weeds in pineapple crops:

Ageratum, tropic	*Ageratum conycoides*
Balsamapple	*Momordica charantia*
Castorbean	*Ricinus communis*
Crabgrass	*Digitaria* spp.
Crotalaria	*Crotolaria* spp.
Dallisgrass	*Paspalum dilatatum*
Guineagrass	*Panicum maximum*
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colonum*
Kao haole*	*Leucaena glauca*
Moana loa vine*	*Canavalia cathartica*
Morningglory	*Ipomoea* spp.
Oxalis	*Oxalis* spp.
Popolo	*Solanum sandwicense*
Richardsonium	*Richardsonia* spp.
Vaseygrass	*Paspalum urvillei*

*Suppression – a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

USE RESTRICTIONS – PINEAPPLE

- **DO NOT** apply **VELOSSA®** within 181 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** exceed 5.8 pints (92.8 fl. oz.) (1.8 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 5.8 pints (92.8 fl. oz.) (1.8 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **Max applications per year: 1**

SUGARCANE

VELOSSA® is labeled for selective weed control in sugarcane except in the State of Florida.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Apply a single treatment of **VELOSSA®** per year using a fixed-boom sprayer and a minimum of 25 gallons of spray per acre unless otherwise directed.

HAWAII

Apply **VELOSSA®** pre- or postemergence at the following rates for the indicated soil texture:

VELOSSA® – Pints/Acre

Soil Texture Description	(Plus surfactant 0.25% by volume)
Coarse Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	1.5-2.8 (24-44.8 fl. oz. (0.45-0.84 lb. a.i.)
Medium Loam, silty loam, silty clay loam	1.5-2.8 (24-44.8 fl. oz.) (0.45-0.84 lb. a.i.)
Fine Clay, gray hydromorphic clay	2.8 (44.8 fl. oz.) (0.84 lb. a.i.)

Use the higher levels of the labeled rate ranges on soils high in organic matter. **DO NOT** apply more than twice the highest labeled rate for the indicated soil texture per crop (18-24 months).

Add an adjuvant all uses. For preemergence use only, **VELOSSA®** may be applied with aerial equipment using at least 10 gallons of spray per acre.

Apply **VELOSSA®** as a spot spray application for emerged weeds in sugarcane. Mix 2.8 pints (0.84 lbs. a.i.) of **VELOSSA®** per 100 gallons of water. Apply a sufficient volume of spray solution to thoroughly wet weed foliage but **DO NOT** exceed a use rate of 2.8 pints (44.8 fl. oz.) (0.84 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Use the lower concentrations on coarse-textured soils that are low in organic matter, and use the higher concentrations on fine-textured soils that are high in organic matter.

LOUISIANA
Apply 1.5-2.8 pints (24-44.8 fl. oz) (0.45-0.84 lbs. a.i.) of **VELOSSA®** per acre broadcast in the fall before sugarcane emerges or in the spring before active cane tillering begins. Fall treatments of 1.5-2.5 pints (24-44.8 fl. oz.) (0.45-0.84 lbs. a.i.) per acre may be followed by a spring treatment of 1.5-2.5 pints (24-44.8 fl. oz.) (0.45-0.84 lbs. a.i.) per acre. **DO NOT** apply more than 2.8 pints (44.8 fl. oz.) (0.84 lbs. a.i.) per year. Use the higher levels of the labeled rate range on fine-textured soils.

PUERTO RICO
For preemergence treatments, apply 0.75-1.5 pints (12-24 fl. oz.) (0.225-0.45 lbs. a.i.) of **VELOSSA®** per acre. For postemergence treatments, apply 0.75-1.5 pints (12-24 fl. oz.) (0.225-0.45 lbs. a.i.) of **VELOSSA®** per acre to weeds after they have emerged. Use the lower rates on coarse-textured soils and the higher rates on fine-textured soils (high in clay or organic matter). Each ratoon may receive up to 1.5 pints (24 fl. oz.) (0.45 lbs. a.i.) of **VELOSSA®** per acre.
For spot treatment of emerged weeds, **VELOSSA®** may be applied with a knapsack sprayer in concentrations of 0.75-1.5 pints (12-24 fl. oz.) (0.225-0.45 lbs. a.i.) per 100 gallons of water. Apply a sufficient spray volume to wet the weed foliage. **DO NOT** exceed 100 gallons of spray per treated acre. Use the lower concentration on coarse-textured soils and the higher concentration on fine-textured soils.

NOTE: Since it is difficult to calibrate "spot" knapsack applications, extra care must be taken not to exceed the rate equivalent of the maximum of 1.5 pints (24 fl. oz.) (0.45 lbs. a.i.) **VELOSSA®** per acre.
DO NOT apply more than 2.8 pints (44.8 fl. oz.) (0.84 lbs. a.i.) of **VELOSSA®** per acre per crop.

TEXAS
Apply 1.5-2.8 pints (24-44.8 fl. oz.) (0.45-0.84 lbs. a.i.) of **VELOSSA®** per acre. On plant cane, apply the herbicide before the cane emerges or as a directed layby treatment. On stubble cane, apply **VELOSSA®** preemergence (up to the 3-leaf stage) or as a directed layby treatment. A pre- or early postemergence treatment may be followed by a layby treatment, provided at least 60 days have elapsed and 3 inches of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation have occurred since the first treatment. **DO NOT** apply more than 5.8 pints (92.8 fl. oz.) (1.74 lbs. a.i.) of **VELOSSA®** per acre per crop.
Use the following rates for the soil texture:

	VELOSSA® – Pints/Acre	
Soil Texture Description	**Preemergence +**	**Layby**
Coarse* Sandy loam	1.5 (24 fl. oz.) (0.45 lb. a.i.)	1.5 (24 fl. oz.) (0.45 lb. a.i.)
Medium Loam, silt loam	2.2 (35.2 fl. oz.) (0.66 lb. a.i.)	2.2 35.2 fl. oz.) (0.66 lb. a.i.)
Fine Clay loam	2.8 (44.8 fl. oz.) (0.84 lb. a.i.)	2.8 (44.8 fl. oz.) (0.84 lb. a.i.)

*With at least 2% organic matter
On dormant cane, a surfactant may be added to the spray mixture to increase control of emerged weeds.

WEEDS CONTROLLED
VELOSSA® will control or suppression of the following species in sugarcane crops:

Ageratum, tropic*	*Ageratum conycoides*
Alexandergrass	*Brachiaria plantaginea*
Balsamapple	*Momordica charantia*
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Bermudagrass*	*Cynodon dactylon*
Burnweed, American (fireweed)	*Erechtites hieracifolius*
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
Crabgrass, large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
Crabgrass, smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*
Crotalaria, fuzzy	*Crotalaria incana*
Crotalaria, showy	*Crotalaria spectabilis*
Cuphea, tarweed	*Cuphea carthagenensis*
Dallisgrass	*Paspalum dilatatum*
Fingergrass, radiate	*Chloris radiata*
Fingergrass, swollen	*Chloris barbata*
Foxtail, bristly	*Setaria verticillata*
Foxtail, yellow	*Setaria lutescens*
Geranium, Carolina	*Geranium carolinianum*
Goosegrass	*Elusine indica*
Guineagrass	*Panicum maximum*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Itchgrass*	*Rottboellia cochinchinensis*
Job's-tears	*Coix lacryma*
Johnsongrass (seedling)	*Sorghum halepense*
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colonum*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
Millet, Texas	*Panicum texanum*
Morningglory, hairy	*Ipomoea pentaphylla*
Morningglory, threelobe	*Ipomoea triloba*
Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*
Oxalis	*Oxalis* spp.
Paintbrush, Flora's	*Emilia sonchifolia*
Panicum, browntop	*Panicum fasciculatum*
Paspalum, ricegrass	*Paspalum orbiculare*
Paspalum, sour	*Paspalum conjugatum*
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Pigweed, slender (green)	*Amaranthus viridus*
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus chlorostachys*
Popolo	*Solanum sandwicense*
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*

Sandbur	*Cenchrus* spp.
Sensitive plant (hila hila)	*Mimosa* spp.
Signalgrass, broadleaf	*Brachiaria platyphylla*
Sowthistle, common	*Sonchus oleraceus*
Spanishneedles	*Bidens bipinnata*
Sprangletop	*Leptochloa* spp.
Spurge, prostrate	*Euphorbia humistrata*
Spurge, graceful	*Chamaesyce hypericifolia*
Sunflower	*Helianthus* spp.
Vaseygrass	*Paspalum urvillei*
Waltheria (hia loa)	*Waltheria* spp.

*Suppression – a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

PRECAUTIONS – SUGARCANE

- Extremely heavy rainfall after application may result in poor weed control and/or crop injury, especially if the application is made to dry soil.

USE RESTRICTIONS – SUGARCANE

- **DO NOT** exceed 2.8 pints (44.8 fl. oz.) (0.85 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 2.8 pints (44.8 fl. oz.) (0.85 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **Max applications per year: 1**
- **DO NOT** plant any crop other than sugarcane following an application of **VELOSSA®**.
- **DO NOT** feed sugarcane forage to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply **VELOSSA®**
  - Within 180 days of harvest in Hawaii.
  - Within 234 days of harvest in Louisiana.
  - Within 288 days of harvest in Puerto Rico.
  - Within 234 days of harvest in Texas.
- To avoid injury to sugarcane, observe the following precautions:
  - **DO NOT** use **VELOSSA®** on cane that shows poor vigor because of insect damage, disease, or winter injury, or shows symptoms of other stress conditions including drought stress.
  - **DO NOT** add a surfactant in applications unless otherwise specified or allowed.
  - **DO NOT** use **VELOSSA®** on gravelly or rocky soils, thinly covered subsoils, or coarse-textured soils (sands to sandy loams) with less than 1% organic matter.
  - Temporary chlorosis of the crop may result from application over emerged cane. Applications during active cane growth must be directed to cover the weeds and soil while minimizing crop contact.
  - **DO NOT** use **VELOSSA®** on varieties known to be susceptible to herbicides.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Industrial and Pasture/Rangeland weed and brush control applications as described on this label for **VELOSSA®** are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

DO NOT enter or allow entry into treated areas until sprays have dried to perform hand tasks.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

VELOSSA® is labeled for general weed and brush control as follows: uncultivated nonagricultural areas (including airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas (non-crop producing, which includes: farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, barrier strips); industrial sites (outdoor, including lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms).

NON-CROP SITES

VELOSSA® is labeled for control of many annual, biennial, and perennial weeds in noncrop, industrial sites.

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply **VELOSSA®** as a preemergence or postemergence spray when weeds are actively germinating or growing.

WEEDS CONTROLLED – USE RATE

VELOSSA® effectively controls the following weeds when applied at the use rates shown in industrial sites. When applied at lower rates, **VELOSSA®** provides short-term control of the weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is increased and extended. Use lower rate on coarse-textured soils (sand to sandy loam). Use the higher rate on fine-textured soils (clay loam to clay) and on soils high in organic matter.

0.8-2.0 GALLONS/ACRE (2.0-5.0 Lbs. A.I./Acre)	
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Bindweed, field*	*Convolvulus arvensis*
Bouncingbet*	*Saponaria officinalis*
Bromegrass	*Bromus* spp.
Buffalograss*	*Buchloe dactyloides*
Burdock	*Arctium* spp.
Cocklebur	*Xanthium* spp.
Crabgrass	*Digitaria* spp.
Crown vetch	*Coronilla varia*
Curly dock*	*Rumex crispus*
Dandelion, common*	*Taraxacum officinale*
Dandelion, false* (spotted catsear)	*Hypochaeris radicat*
Dogbane*	*Apocynum cannabinum*
Fiddleneck, tarweed	*Amsinckia lycopsoides*
Filaree	*Erodium* spp.
Fleabane, flax-leaved	*Conyza bonariensis*
Goatsbeard vine (sweet briar)	*Aruncus sylvester*
Goldenrod	*Solidago* spp.
Horseweed/marestail	*Conyza canadensis*
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*
Lespedeza	*Lespedeza cuneata*
Milkweed, common*	*Asclepias syriacea*
Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*
Nutsedge*	*Cyperus* spp.
Oats, wild*	*Avena fatua*
Orchardgrass*	*Dactylis glomerata*
Orchardgrass (seedling)	*Dactylis glomerata*
Oxalis	*Oxalis* spp.
Paragrass	*Panicum purpurascens*
Parsnip, wild	*Pastinaca sativa*
Pigweed	*Amaranthus* spp.
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*
Quackgrass	*Agropyron repens*
Ryegrass, Italian (annual)	*Lolium multiflorum*
Smartweed	*Polygonum* spp.
Spurge	*Euphorbia* spp.
Star thistle	*Centaurea* spp.
Thistle, Russian	*Salsola iberica*
Trumpetcreeper*	*Campsis radicans*

2.5-3.3 GALLONS/ACRE (6.0-8.0 Lbs. A.I./Acre)	
Aster, heath	*Aster ericoides*
Bahiagrass*	*Paspalum notatum*
Bermudagrass*	*Cynodon dactylon*
Blackberry	*Rubus* spp.
Bluegrass	*Poa* spp.
Broomsedge	*Andropogon virginicus*
Camphorweed	*Heterotheca subaxillaris*
Canada thistle*	*Cirsium arvense*
Carrot, wild	*Daucus carota*
Chickweed	*Stellaria media*
Clovers	*Trifolium* spp.
Dewberry	*Rubus trivialis*
Dogfennel	*Eupatorium capillifolium*
Fescue*	*Festuca* spp.
Fingergrass	*Digitaria ciliaris*
Foxtail	*Setaria* spp.
Guineagrass	*Panicum maximum*
Honeysuckle	*Lonicera* spp.
Horseweed/marestail	*Conyza canadensis*
Lantana	*Lantana camara*
Lettuce, prickly	*Lactuca serriola*
Natalgrass (red top)	*Rhynchelytrum repens*
Plantain	*Plantago* spp.
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia elatior*
Smutgrass**	*Sporobolus indicus*
Spanishneedles	*Bidens bipinnata*
Vaseygrass	*Paspalum urvillei*

*Suppression – a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

**Suppression may result with some of the giant (larger) smutgrass species.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Control of Canada Thistle in Crown Vetch – **VELOSSA®** is labeled for control of Canada thistle in established stands of crown vetch on noncrop sites. Make a single application of 2.5-4.1 pints (40-65.6 fl. oz.) (0.75-1.25 lbs. a.i.) of **VELOSSA®** from late spring through mid-summer, when thistle is actively growing prior to flowering. **DO NOT** use a surfactant. Some discoloration of the crown vetch foliage may occur after application.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Apply **VELOSSA®** uniformly over the desired area using ground equipment or helicopter. **DO NOT** apply more than 2.5 gallons (6.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre of **VELOSSA®** by air.

Use enough water for thorough coverage. For ground application this is usually 25 gallons per acre. Higher volumes may be needed to obtain uniform application with handgun equipment. For aerial applications (helicopter only) this usually a minimum of 5 gallons per acre. Higher volumes of water may be needed when water temperatures are cold or the higher rates of **VELOSSA®** are used.

NON-CROP BRUSH CONTROL

VELOSSA® is labeled for the control of undesirable woody plants in noncrop sites.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Apply **VELOSSA®** from late winter through summer, prebud break until new growth hardens off.

In areas where the soil remains frozen during the winter and spring rains are usually inadequate for soil activation, a fall or winter treatment may be applied before the soil freezes.

BROADCAST
Apply 1.6 to 3.3 gallons (3.84-8.0 lbs. a.i.) of **VELOSSA®** per acre as coarse spray by ground equipment or 1.6 to 2.5 gallons (3.84-6.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre by air (helicopter only). Use enough water for thorough coverage. For ground equipment, usually a minimum of 25 gallons water per acre. For aerial equipment, usually a minimum of 10 gallons water per acre. Higher volumes of water may be needed when water temperatures are cold or the higher rates of **VELOSSA®** are used.

BASAL (SOIL)
Undiluted – Apply **VELOSSA®** undiluted with an exact-delivery handgun applicator. This equipment delivers a thin stream of a predetermined volume when triggered. Apply **VELOSSA®** at the rate of 1.6 to 3.3 ml for each inch of stem diameter at breast height. **DO NOT** exceed 3.3 gallons (8.0 lbs. a.i.) of **VELOSSA®** per acre per year. Direct the treatment to the soil within 3 feet of the root collar of woody plants to be controlled. When treating large stems and when more than one delivery of **VELOSSA®** is needed per stem, make applications on opposite sides of the stem.

For multi-stemmed and low-growing brush that have stem diameters that are difficult to determine, apply **VELOSSA®** at the rate of 1.6 to 3.3 ml per 3 feet of canopy width. For tall, slender (columnar) brush types, apply 3.3 to 6.6 ml per 3 feet of height. Base the rate on whichever canopy dimension is greater (width or height).

When treating brush that requires more than a single 3.3 ml application of **VELOSSA®**, apply subsequent applications equally spaced around the plant. If treating brush on sloped sites, apply most of the **VELOSSA®** on the uphill side of the stem. If treating resprouts from brush disturbed by cutting or shredding, the rate of application must be proportional to the original tree size, not just the small regrowth of sprouts.

Diluted – Mix 0.8 gallon (2.0 lb. a.i.) of **VELOSSA®** with 5 or more gallons of water. Apply 1.6 to 3.3 gallons of (4.0-8.0 lbs. a.i.) **VELOSSA®** per acre. Direct the spray to the soil in a serpentine pattern so that the swath on the soil is 6 to 12 inches wide at the base of the brush. Swaths must be 2 to 4 feet apart.

BRUSH CONTROLLED – USE RATE

1.6-3.3 GALLONS/ACRE (3.84-8.0 Lbs. A.I./Acre)	
Alder	*Alnus* spp.
Ash	*Fraxinus* spp.
Aspen	*Populus* spp.
Birch	*Betula* spp.
Blackgum	*Nyssa sylvatica*
Bay, sweet	*Magnolia virginiana*
Cactus, cholla†	*Optunia imbricata*
Catclaw acacia	*Acacia greggii*
Cedar, Eastern red	*Juniperus virginiana*
Cherry, black	*Prunus serotina*
Chinaberry*	*Melia azedarach*
Deerbrush	*Ceanothus integerrimus*
Dogwood, flowering*	*Cornus florida*
Elm, American	*Ulmus Americana*
Elm, Chinese	*Ulmus parvifolia*
Hackberry, common	*Celtis occidentalis*
Hawthorn	*Crataegus* spp.
Hazel	*Corylus* spp.
Hickory	*Carya* spp.
Huisache	*Acacia farnesiana*
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp.
Locust	*Robinia* spp.
Lotebush	*Ziziphus obtusifolia*
Manzanita, Greenleaf	*Arctostaphylos patula*
Maple, red	*Acer rubrum*
Mesquite	*Prosopis glandulosa*
Mulberry	*Morus* spp.

Oaks	*Quercus* spp.
Osage-orange	*Maclura pomifera*
Persimmon	*Diospyros* spp.
Plum, wild	*Prunus munsoniana*
Poplar, balsam	*Populus balsamifera*
Poplar, yellow	*Liriodendron tulipifera*
Privet	*Ligustrum* spp.
Rose, multiflora	*Rosa multiflora*
Sassafras*	*Sassafras albidum*
Soapweed, small (yucca)	*Yucca glauca*
Snowbrush (varnishleaf)	*Ceanothus velutinus*
Sourwood	*Oxydendrum arboretum*
Sumac	*Rhus* spp.
Sweetgum	*Liquidambar* spp.
Tallow, Chinese	*Sapium sebiferum*
Waxmyrtle	*Myrica cerifera*
Whitebrush	*Aloysia gratissima*
Willow	*Salix* spp.

*Suppression – a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

†For Cholla cactus (tree-type cactus) apply **VELOSSA®** at the rate of 3.3 milliliters (mls) of product for plants up to 2 feet tall. Apply 6.6 mls of product for Cholla cactus plants between 2 and 6 feet tall. For plants taller than 6 feet, apply 3.3 mls for each additional 2 feet of height.

When treating plants it is desirable to make applications equally spaced around the plant.

INDUSTRIAL TURFGRASS

VELOSSA® is labeled for selective weed control in established stands of bermudagrass and/or bahiagrass in noncrop areas.

APPLICATION TIMING

Make a single application of **VELOSSA®** per year when weeds are actively growing.

WEEDS CONTROLLED – USE RATE

VELOSSA® effectively controls the following weeds at the rates shown in industrial turf (unimproved only). Use a lower rate on coarse-textured soils (sand to sandy loam). Use the higher rate on fine-textured soils (clay loam to clay) and on soils high in organic matter.

2.2-3.6 PINTS/ACRE (35.2-57.6 fl. oz.) (0.66-1.08 Lbs. A.I./ Acre)	
Barley, little	*Hordeum pusillum*
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Dogfennel	*Eupatorium capillifolium*
Fescue	*Festuca* spp.
Lespedeza	*Lespedeza cuneata*
Oxalis	*Oxalis* spp.
Passionflower, maypop	*Passiflora incarnate*
Pepperweed, Virginia	*Lepidium virginicum*
Pigweed	*Amaranthus* spp.
Smutgrass*	*Sporobolus indicus*

*Suppression may result with some of the giant (larger) smutgrass species. Suppression – a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Apply **VELOSSA®** uniformly over the desired area using ground equipment only.

For ground application, use enough water for thorough coverage usually a minimum of 25 gallons per acre. The use of a surfactant is not advised.

USE PRECAUTIONS – INDUSTRIAL UNIMPROVED TURF

- Use **VELOSSA®** only in stands of bermudagrass and bahiagrass established for at least one year. **DO NOT** treat newly sprigged or sodded areas.
- Some discoloration of the bermudagrass or bahiagrass may occur after application.
- Injury may result when desirable grasses are under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperature, or poor fertility.
- Severe turf injury may occur if applications are made on gravelly or rocky soils, thinly covered subsoils, or soils with less than 1% organic matter.

USE PRECAUTIONS – ALL NON-CROP SITES

- For bermudagrass that may be grown in the states of ID, OR, UT or WA, determine the suitability of using **VELOSSA®** by treating a small area at a labeled application rate prior to treating larger areas. The smaller treated area must be observed for any signs of herbicidal injury during 60 days of normal growing conditions to determine if the treatment is safe to bermudagrass.
- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if **VELOSSA®** is applied or if equipment is drained or flushed 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.
- Application spray drift may injure desirable plants.
- Poor weed and brush control may result from the following:
  - Use on poorly drained sites.
  - Applications made when the soil is saturated with water and rain is imminent within 24 hours.
  - Applications to soils high in organic matter (greater than 5%).
- Following mechanical cutting or clearing, allow stumps and injured trees sufficient time to adequately resprout before applying **VELOSSA®**.
- Weed and brush control results from spring applications depend on sufficient moisture to activate **VELOSSA®**.
- Some discoloration of the bermudagrass or bahiagrass turfgrasses may occur after application.
- Injury may result when desirable turfgrasses are under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperature, or poor fertility.
- Severe turfgrass injury may occur if applications are made on gravelly or rocky soils, thinly covered subsoils, or soils with less than 1% organic matter.

USE RESTRICTIONS – ALL NON-CROP SITES

- **DO NOT** exceed 3.3 gallons (8.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 3.3 gallons (8.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **Max applications per year: 1**
- **DO NOT** use **VELOSSA®** on frozen soils.
- **DO NOT** use **VELOSSA®** on lawns, driveways, tennis courts, or other residential or recreational areas.
- **DO NOT** cut treated vegetation for forage or hay nor graze domestic animals on treated areas for 60 days following application. For rates above 2.4 gallons (5.75 lbs. a.i.) per acre, **DO NOT** cut treated vegetation for forage or hay nor graze domestic animals for 1 year.
- Livestock may be grazed immediately following a broadcast application of **VELOSSA®** at rates of 3.6 pints (57.6 fl. oz.) (1.08 lbs. a.i.) per acre or less, and treated vegetation may be cut, dried, and fed after 38 days.
- **DO NOT** cut treated vegetation for feed, or graze livestock on treated areas for 60 days following application of **VELOSSA®** at broadcast rates greater than 3.6 pints (57.6 fl. oz.) (1.08 lbs. a.i.) and up to 3 gallons per acre.
- For **VELOSSA®** rates above 3 gallons (7.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre, **DO NOT** cut treated vegetation for forage or hay nor graze domestic animals for 1 year following application.
- There are no grazing or haying restrictions for the directed basal-soil applications of **VELOSSA®**.
- Use **VELOSSA®** only in stands of bermudagrass and bahiagrass turfgrasses established for at least one year. **DO NOT** treat newly sprigged or sodded areas.

CHRISTMAS TREES

VELOSSA® is labeled for control of certain weeds where the following species are grown:

Fir, Douglas (western U.S. only)	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Fir, Fraser	*Abies fraseri*
Fir, grand	*Abies grandis*
Fir, noble	*Abies procera*
Pine, Austrian	*Pinus nigra*
Pine, loblolly	*Pinus taeda*
Pine, ponderosa	*Pinus ponderosa*
Pine, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
Spruce, Sitka	*Picea sitchensis*

Unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling, **DO NOT** use **VELOSSA®** on Christmas trees in the following states:

Alabama	Louisiana	New Jersey	Texas
Arkansas	Maine	New York	Vermont
Connecticut	Maryland	North Carolina	Virginia
Delaware	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
Georgia	Mississippi	Rhode Island	
Florida	New Hampshire	South Carolina	

APPLICATION INFORMATION

EASTERN U.S.

Apply **VELOSSA®** as a broadcast spray in the spring prior to bud break. If application is made after bud break, use directional spray equipment to prevent contact with foliage.

WESTERN U.S.

Areas of greater than 20 inches annual rainfall: **VELOSSA®** may be applied as a broadcast spray in the spring prior to conifer bud break. If application is made after bud break, use directional spray equipment to prevent contact with foliage.
Areas of less than 20 inches annual rainfall: **VELOSSA®** may be applied in the fall before the soil freezes or in the spring after snow cover melts, but before conifer bud break occurs.

USE RATES

The rates listed below are for broadcast application. For band application, use proportionately less; for example, use 1/2 of the broadcast rates when treating a 3-foot band where row spacing is 6 feet. Use the higher end of the rate range on the heavier soil type.
DO NOT use more than one application of **VELOSSA®** per year.

	VELOSSA® – Pints/Acre	
Soil Texture Description	**First Year Plantings**	**Established Trees**
Coarse Texture Loamy sand, sandy loam (50-85% sand)	3.3 (52.8 fl. oz.) (1.0 lb. a.i.)	3.3-4.1 (52.8-65.6 fl. oz.) (1.0-1.24 lbs. a.i.)
Medium Texture Loam, silt loam silt, clay loam, sandy clay loam	3.3-4.1 (52.8-65.6 fl. oz.) (1.0-1.24 lbs. a.i.)	4.1-5.8 (65.6-92.8 fl. oz.) (1.24-1.74 lbs. a.i.)
Fine Texture Silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	4.1-5.0 (65.6-92.8 fl. oz.) (1.24-1.5 lbs. a.i.)	5.8-6.6 (92.8-105.6 fl. oz.) (1.74-2.0 lbs. a.i.)

First year plantings – Transplant stock that is 2 years old or more (1 year old for loblolly pine). Apply **VELOSSA®** only if rainfall has settled the soil around the base and root systems of the transplants.
Established trees – Trees that have been planted in the plantation for 1 year or more.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

VELOSSA® is labeled for the control or suppression of the following weed species in Christmas tree crops:

Aster, heath*	*Aster ericoides*
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Bentgrass, common	*Agrostis alba*
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*
Bromegrass	*Bromus* spp.
Burnweed, American*	*Erechtites hieracifolius*
Carrot, wild	*Daucus carota*
Crabgrass*	*Digitaris* spp.
Curly dock*	*Rumex crispus*
Daisy, oxeye	*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*
Dandelion, common*	*Taraxacum officinale*
Dandelion, false* (spotted catsear)	*Hypochaeris radicata*
Fescue*	*Festuca* spp.
Fleabane	*Conyza* spp.
Foxtail	*Setaria* spp.
Goldenrod*	*Solidago* spp.
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*
Horseweed/marestail	*Conyza canadensis*
Orchardgrass*	*Dactylis glomerata*
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia elatior*
Ryegrass, Italian (annual)	*Lolium multiflorum*
Ryegrass, perennial*	*Lolium perenne*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Velvetgrass, common	*Holcus lanatus*

*Suppression – a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

VELOSSA® may be applied by ground equipment or by air.

Select a spray volume that will ensure a thorough and uniform application. Apply a minimum of 5 gallons per acre by air and a minimum of 10 gallons per acre by ground equipment.

USE PRECAUTIONS – CHRISTMAS TREES

- Weed control results from spring applications depend on sufficient moisture to activate **VELOSSA®**.
- Poor weed and brush control may result from the following:
  - Heavy duff or slash present at the time of application.
  - Use on poorly drained sites.
  - Applications made when soil is saturated with water and rain is imminent within 24 hours.
  - Applications to soils high in organic matter (greater than 5%).
- Injury may occur when **VELOSSA®** is used on the following:
  - Trees that show poor vigor, insect damage, disease, winter injury, or other stress conditions.
  - Any soil containing less than 1% organic matter.
  - Loamy sand or sandy loam with less than 2% organic matter (except Jeffrey Pine and Ponderosa Pine).
  - Foliage after bud break.
  - Gravelly or rocky soils, exposed subsoils, clay knobs, sand, or sandy soil with 85% or more sand.

USE RESTRICTIONS – CHRISTMAS TREES

- **DO NOT** exceed 6.6 pints (105.6 fl. oz.) (2.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 6.6 pints (105.6 fl. oz.) (2.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **Max applications per year: 1**
- **DO NOT** use **VELOSSA®** in nurseries, seed beds, or ornamental plantings.
- **DO NOT** add a surfactant in applications over the top of conifers.

- Livestock may be grazed immediately following broadcast application of **VELOSSA®** at rates of 3.7 pints (59.2 fl. oz.) (1.125 lbs. a.i.) per acre or less. **DO NOT** feed, dry, or cut treated vegetation for 38 days after application.
- **DO NOT** cut treated vegetation for forage or hay nor graze domestic animals on treated areas for 60 days following application of **VELOSSA®** at broadcast rates exceeding 3.7 pints (59.2 fl. oz.) (1.125 lbs. a.i.) per acre.

FORESTRY

SITE PREPARATION

VELOSSA® is labeled for weed and brush control in areas where the following species are grown:

EASTERN U.S. AND LAKE STATES

Fir, balsam	*Abies balsamea*
Pine, Austrian	*Pinus negra*
Pine, loblolly	*Pinus taeda*
Pine, longleaf	*Pinus palustris*
Pine, ponderosa	*Pinus ponderosa*
Pine, red	*Pinus resinosa*
Pine, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
Pine, shortleaf	*Pinus echinata*
Pine, slash	*Pinus elliottii*
Pine, Virginia	*Pinus virginiana*
Spruce, black	*Picea mariana*
Spruce, red	*Picea rubens*
Spruce, white	*Picea glauca*

WESTERN U.S.

Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Fir, grand	*Abies grandis*
Fir, Noble	*Abies procera*
Fir, white	*Abies concolor*
Pine, Jeffrey	*Pinus jeffreyi*
Pine, lodgepole	*Pinus contorta*
Pine, ponderosa	*Pinus ponderosa*
Spruce, blue	*Picea pungens*
Spruce, Engleman	*Picea englemannii*
Spruce, Sitka	*Picea sitchensis*

APPLICATION INFORMATION

EASTERN U.S.

Apply **VELOSSA®** from early spring to early summer after hardwoods have broken bud and before the foliage has hardened off.

VELOSSA® (Quarts/Acre) (Lbs. A.I./Acre)	
Soil Texture Description	**Eastern U.S.**
Coarse Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	3.33-5.0 (2.0-3.0)
Medium Loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam	5.0-6.66 (3.0-4.0)
Fine Silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silt, silty clay, clay	6.66-8.33 (4.0-5.0)

The rates listed are for broadcast application. Use the lower rates on coarse-textured soils and soils low in organic matter. Use the higher rates where weeds identified in this label as “partial control or suppression” predominate.

WESTERN U.S.
For **SITE PREPARATION**, **VELOSSA®** may be applied at 1.66 to 5.0 quarts (0.5-3.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Use the lower rates on coarse-textured soils and soils low in organic matter. Use the higher rates on fine-textured soils and soils high in organic matter. Use the higher rates where weeds identified in this label as "partial control or suppression" predominate. In areas where other conifer species may be mixed in with the conifers listed above, **VELOSSA®** may be applied if the user has prior experience with **VELOSSA®** on the other conifer species. With no prior experience, it is advised that either a small area of plantings be tested for conifer safety prior to treating larger areas, or make no application of **VELOSSA®** in these areas within the site preparation area. Conifer species that are sensitive to **VELOSSA®** (Hexazinone), including, sugar pine and western larch, require 18 months before interplanting on treated sites.

Applications made to shelter wood sites may also result in mortality to over-story conifers. Factors that may influence conifer sensitivity in these sites could include application rate, conifer species, soil characteristics, uniformity of spray distribution across the treatment swath and environmental stress.

Rain Belt (areas of high spring rainfall): For best results, apply in late winter or spring when weeds and brush are actively growing.

Snow Belt (areas of low spring rainfall): For best results, apply in the fall before soil freezes, or in the spring after snow cover melts in anticipation of rainfall. Weed and brush control results from spring applications will be dependent on sufficient rainfall following application to activate **VELOSSA®**.

PLANTS CONTROLLED
VELOSSA® is labeled for the control or suppression of the following species in forestry site preparation:

HERBACEOUS PLANTS

Asters	
Aster, heath*	*Aster ericoides*
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Bentgrass	*Agrostis* spp.
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*
Bromegrass	*Bromus* spp.
Carrot, wild	*Daucus carota*
Crabgrass*	*Digitaria* spp.
Daisy, oxeye	*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*
Dandelion, common*	*Taraxacum officinale*
Dandelion, false* (spotted catsear)	*Hypochaeris radicata*
Dock, curly*	*Rumex crispus*
Elksedge	*Carex geyeri*
Fescue*	*Festuca* spp.
Fireweed* (willowweed)	*Epilobium angustifolium*
Fleabane	*Conyza* spp.
Foxtail	*Setaria* spp.
Goldenrod*	*Solidago* spp.
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*
Horseweed/marestail	*Conyza canadensis*
Mullein, common**	*Verbascum thapsus*
Orchardgrass*	*Dactylis glomerata*
Pinegrass	*Calamagrostis rubescens*
Quackgrass*	*Agropyron repens*
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia elatior*
Ryegrass, Italian (annual)	*Lolium multiflorum*
Ryegrass, perennial*	*Lolium perenne*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Squawcarpet	*Ceanothus prostratus*
Thistle, Canada*	*Cirsium arvense*
Velvetgrass, common	*Holcus lanatus*

WOODY PLANTS

Ash	*Fraxinus* spp.
Aspen, big tooth	*Populus grandidentata*
Aspen, trembling	*Populus tremuloides*
Birch	*Betula* spp.
Blackgum	*Nyssa sylvatica*
Cherry, black	*Prunus serotina*
Deerbrush	*Ceanothus integerrimus*
Dogwood, flowering*	*Cornus florida*
Elm	*Ulmus* spp.
Hawthorn	*Crataegus* spp.
Hazel	*Corylus* spp.
Hickory	*Carya* spp.
Honeysuckle*	*Lonicera* spp.
Manzanita, Greenleaf	*Arctostaphylos patula*
Maple, red*	*Acer rubrum*
Oaks	*Quercus* spp.
Poplar, balsam	*Populus balsamifera*
Snowbrush (varnishleaf)	*Ceanothus velutinus*
Sourwood*	*Oxydendrum arboretum*
Sweetgum	*Liquidambar* spp.
Willows	*Salix* spp.

*Suppression is a visible reduction in plant competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as compared to an untreated area. Degree of suppression will vary with rate applied, size of plants at application and environmental conditions following treatment. Species indicated above, especially resprouts of these species, may require a follow-up treatment for acceptable control. Burning, as a follow-up treatment, will enhance control of resprouts.

Within several weeks after **VELOSSA®** activation by rainfall, affected vegetation may be burned, if desired. This burn may further enhance control of vegetation. Burn the vegetation only after any residual stand is completely defoliated, at least twice, allowing for sufficient root uptake of **VELOSSA®**. In the West, results may take one to two years in areas of low rainfall.

**For western U.S. site preparation, apply at 5 quarts (3.0 lb. a.i.) per acre.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

When applied as a liquid spray using water as the carrier, **VELOSSA®** may be applied by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only).

For ground application, use enough water for thorough coverage, usually a minimum of 25 gallons per acre. For aerial applications, use at least 5 gallons of water per acre and at least 5 gallons of water for every 0.8 gallon of **VELOSSA®**.

GRID APPLICATION

Apply undiluted **VELOSSA®** directly to the soil surface in a grid pattern using an exact delivery handgun applicator. This equipment delivers a thin stream of a predetermined volume.

Selection of the rate per acre and grid pattern will depend on soil texture and woody plant composition. Use the lower rates on coarse-textured soils and when the major component of the hardwoods are susceptible species. Use the high rates on fine-textured soils and where weeds identified in the label as “partial control or suppression” predominate.

Application Patterns and Rates For Undiluted VELOSSA®			
	ML/Spot (Lbs. A.I./Spot)	**Grid (Ft.)**	**Quarts/Acre (Lbs. A.I./Acre)**
Coarse	0.5 (0.0003)	3X3	2.5 (1.5)
	1.66 (0.00105)	4X4	5.0 (3.0)
	2.57 (0.00163)	4X6	5.0 (3.0)
Medium/Fine	1.32 (0.0008)	3X3	6.66 (4.0)

	2.32 (0.00147)	4X4	6.66 (4.0)
	2.9 (0.00184)	4X4	8.33 (5.0)
	4.31 (0.00273)	4X6	8.33 (5.0)

BASAL (SOIL) SINGLE STEM TREATMENT
Apply undiluted **VELOSSA®** to the soil with an exact delivery handgun applicator. Apply at the rate of 1.66-3.32 ml (0.00105 – 0.0021 lbs. a.i.) for each inch of stem diameter at breast height. Direct the treatment to the soil within 3 feet of the root collar of woody plants to be controlled. When treating large stems and when more than one delivery of **VELOSSA®** is needed per stem, make application on opposite sides of the stem.

For multi-stemmed and low-growing brush that have stem diameters that are difficult to determine, apply **VELOSSA®** at the rate of 1.66-3.32 ml (0.00105 – 0.0021 lbs. a.i.) per 3 feet of canopy width. For tall, slender (columnar) brush types, apply 3.32-6.66 ml (0.0021 – 0.0042 lbs. a.i.) per 3 feet of height. Base the rate on whichever canopy dimension is greater (width or height).

When treating brush that requires more than a single 3.32 ml (0.0021 lbs. a.i.) application of **VELOSSA®**, apply subsequent applications equally spaced around the plant. If treating brush on sloped sites, apply most of the **VELOSSA®** on the uphill side of the stem. If treating resprouts from brush disturbed by cutting or shredding, the rate of application must be proportional to the original tree size, not just the small regrowth of sprouts.

INJECTION
No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is directly injected into agricultural plants.
Inject 0.83 ml (0.00052 lb. a.i.) of undiluted **VELOSSA®** through the bark of undesirable trees. Make injections at 4-inch intervals around the circumference of the tree. When using tubular injection equipment, inject near the ground level. When using the "Hypo-Hatchet" Tree Injector or a similar device, inject at waist height. Best results if treatments are being made in the summer. Woody species controlled include black cherry, oaks, and sweetgum.

USE PRECAUTIONS – SITE PREPARATION
Where burning is desired, burn the vegetation only after any residual brush has completely defoliated, at least twice, allowing for sufficient root uptake of **VELOSSA®**.
Following harvest, allow sufficient time for stumps and injured trees to adequately resprout before applying **VELOSSA®**.

FORESTRY RELEASE
VELOSSA® is labeled for conifer release where the following species are grown:

EASTERN U.S. AND LAKE STATES

Fir, balsam	*Abies balsamea*
Pine, loblolly	*Pinus taeda*
Pine, longleaf	*Pinus palustris*
Pine, red	*Pinus resinosa*
Pine, shortleaf	*Pinus echinata*
Pine, slash	*Pinus elliotti*
Pine, Virginia	*Pinus virginiana*
Spruce, black	*Picea mariana*
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Spruce, red	*Picea rubens*
Spruce, white	*Picea glauca*

WESTERN U.S.

Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Fir, grand	*Abies grandis*
Fir, Noble	*Abies procera*
Fir, white	*Abies concolor*
Hemlock, Western	*Tsuga heterophylla*
Pine, Jeffrey	*Pinus jeffreyi*
Pine, lodgepole	*Pinus contorta*
Pine, ponderosa	*Pinus ponderosa*
Spruce, blue	*Picea pungens*
Spruce, Engelmann	*Picea englemannii*
Spruce, Sitka	*Picea sitchensis*

APPLICATION INFORMATION

EASTERN U.S.

Apply **VELOSSA®** from early spring to early summer after hardwoods have broken bud and before full leaf expansion. Applications made over the top of pines may result in excessive pine injury under conditions of high humidity and temperature (80 degrees F).

WESTERN U.S.

Rainbelt (areas of high spring rainfall): For best results, apply in late winter or spring when brush is actively growing, but prior to conifer budbreak. If application is made after bud-break, use only if possible conifer injury can be resisted or use directional spray equipment to prevent contact with conifer foliage.

Snowbelt (areas of low spring rainfall): For best results, apply in the fall before soil freezes and after the final resting bud has hardened on the conifers. Or, spring applications may be made after snow cover melts in anticipation of rainfall prior to conifer budbreak. Brush control results from spring treatments will be dependent on sufficient rainfall following application to activate **VELOSSA®**.

USE RATES

The rates listed below are for broadcast application. Use the higher rate range for the harder-to-control (*suppression) species in the "PLANTS CONTROLLED" listings of the "Site Prep" and "Release" sections. **DO NOT** use more than one application of **VELOSSA®** per year.

EASTERN U.S.

Crop Species	Soil Texture Description	VELOSSA® - Quarts/Acre (Lbs. A.I./Acre) Established Trees
Loblolly pine Longleaf pine Shortleaf pine Virginia pine Slash pine	Loamy sand, sandy loam	1.66-2.5 (1.0-1.5)
	Loam, silty loam, silt, sandy clay loam	1.66-3.33 (1.0-2.0)
	Silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	3.75-5.0 (2.25-3.0)
Red pine	Loamy sand, sandy loam	1.66-3.33 (1.0-2.0)
	Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam	3.33-5.0 (2.0-3.0)
	Silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	5.0-6.66 (3.0-4.0)

Established Trees

- 4 years of age from transplanting on coarse-textured soils
- 3 years of age from transplanting on medium-textured soils
- 2 years of age from transplanting for Red Pine

WESTERN U.S.
Application rates by soil type for **VELOSSA®** in the following western conifers: Blue spruce, Douglas fir, Engleman spruce, Grand fir, Jeffrey pine, Lodgepole pine, Noble fir, Ponderosa pine, Sitka spruce, Western hemlock, and White fir.

Soil Texture Description	VELOSSA® - Quarts/Acre (Lbs. A.I./Acre)
Loamy sand, sandy loam	1.66-3.75 (1.0-2.25)
Loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam	2.91-5.0 (1.92-3.0)
Silt, silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	4.16-5.0 (2.5-3.0)

For first-year plantings using bare root stock, treat only transplant stock that is 2 years old (2-0, 1-1) or more, except (1-0) for Ponderosa and Jeffrey pines. Apply **VELOSSA®** only if rainfall has settled the soil around the base and root systems of the transplants.

BRUSH CONTROLLED
VELOSSA® is labeled for the control or suppression of the following species in forestry release sites:

Ash	*Fraxinus* spp.
Aspen, big tooth	*Populus grandidentata*
Aspen, trembling	*Populus tremuloides*
Birch	*Betula* spp.
Elder, box	*Acer negundo*
Brambles	*Rubus* spp.
Cherry, black	*Prunus serotina*
Cherry, pin	*Prunus pensylvanica*
Deerbrush	*Ceanothus integerrimus*
Dogwood, flowering*	*Cornus florida*
Elm	*Ulmus* spp.
Hawthorn	*Crataegus* spp.
Hazel	*Corylus* spp.
Honeysuckle*	*Lonicera* spp.
Manzanita, Greenleaf	*Arctostaphylos patula*
Maple, red*	*Acer rubrum*
Oaks	*Quercus* spp.
Poplar, balsam	*Populus balsamifera*
Snowbrush (varnishleaf)	*Ceanothus velutinus*
Sourwood*	*Oxydendrum arboretum*
Sweetgum	*Liquidambar* spp.
Willows	*Salix* spp.

*Suppression – a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.
In addition to brush controlled, herbaceous species listed in “Weeds Controlled” section of Release-Herbaceous Weed Control may be controlled with these applications.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT
When applied as a liquid spray using water as the carrier, **VELOSSA®** may be applied by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only).
For ground application, use enough water for thorough coverage, usually a minimum of 25 gallons per acre. For aerial applications, use at least 5 gallons of water per acre and at least 5 gallons of water for every 0.8 gallon of **VELOSSA®**.

GRID APPLICATION
Apply undiluted **VELOSSA®** directly to the soil surface in a grid pattern using an exact delivery handgun applicator. This equipment delivers a thin stream of a predetermined volume when triggered.

Selection of the rate per acre and grid pattern depends on soil texture and woody plant composition. Use the lower rates on coarse-textured soils and when the major component of the hardwoods are susceptible species. Use the high rates on fine-textured soils and where weeds identified in this label as "partial control or suppression" predominate.

Application Patterns and Rates For Undiluted VELOSSA®			
	ML/Spot (Lbs. A.I./Spot)	**Grid (Ft.)**	**Quarts/Acre (Lbs. A.I./Acre)**
Coarse	0.41 (0.00026)	3X4	1.66* (1.0)
	0.99 (0.00063)	3X6	2.5 (1.5)
	1.74 (0.0011)	4X6	3.33 (2.0)
Medium/Fine	0.99 (0.00063)	3X3	5.0 (3.0)
	1.90 (0.0012)	3X6	5.0 (3.0)
	1.32 (0.0008)	3X3	6.66 (4.0)
	2.57 (0.00163)	3X6	6.66 (4.0)

*Use on deep sands with pines four years or more of age.

BASAL (SOIL) SINGLE STEM TREATMENT

Apply undiluted **VELOSSA®** to the soil with an exact delivery handgun applicator. Apply at the rate of 1.66-3.33 ml (0.00105-0.0021 lbs. a.i.) for each inch of stem diameter at breast height. Direct the treatment to the soil within 3 feet of the root collar of woody plants to be controlled. When treating large stems and when more than one delivery of **VELOSSA®** is needed per stem, make application on opposite sides of the stem.

For multi-stemmed and low-growing brush that have stem diameters that are difficult to determine, apply **VELOSSA®** at the rate of 1.66-3.33 ml (0.00105-0.0021 lbs. a.i.) per 3 feet of canopy width. For tall, slender (columnar) brush types, apply 3.33-6.66 ml (0.0021-0.00421 lbs. a.i.) per 3 feet of height. Base rate on whichever canopy dimension is greater (width or height).

When treating brush that requires more than a single 3.33 ml (0.0021 lbs. a.i.) application of **VELOSSA®**, apply subsequent applications equally spaced around the plant. If treating brush on sloped sites, apply most of the **VELOSSA®** on the uphill side of the stem. If treating resprouts from brush disturbed by cutting or shredding, the rate of application must be proportional to the original tree size, not just the small regrowth of sprouts.

INJECTION

No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is directly injected into agricultural plants.

Inject 0.83 ml (0.0052 lbs. a.i.) of undiluted **VELOSSA®** through the bark of undesirable trees. Injections must be made at 4-inch intervals around the circumference of the tree. When using tubular injection equipment, inject **VELOSSA®** near the ground level. When using the "Hypo-Hatchet" Tree Injector or a similar device, inject at waist height. Best results if treatments are made in the summer. Woody species controlled include black cherry, oaks, and sweetgum.

USE PRECAUTIONS – RELEASE UNDILUTED APPLICATIONS

- Application of Helena **VELOSSA®** spots closer than 36 inches to conifer seedlings in their first year or directly up slope from these seedlings may result in injury or mortality.
- Use **VELOSSA®** on seedlings in their first or fourth year and older. Injury may result from use on two- and three-year-old seedlings where root growth is extensive but hardiness is lacking.

RELEASE – HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL
VELOSSA® is labeled for controlling herbaceous weeds where the following species are grown for forestry release sites:

EASTERN U.S.

Loblolly pine	Longleaf pine	Red pine	Slash pine

WESTERN U.S.

Blue spruce	Grand fir	Noble fir	Western hemlock
Douglas fir	Jeffrey pine	Ponderosa pine	White fir
Engelmann spruce	Lodgepole pine	Sitka spruce	

APPLICATION TIMING
EASTERN U.S.
Apply **VELOSSA®** as a broadcast or banded spray in the spring prior to conifer bud break to lessen conifer injury potential.

WESTERN U.S.
Rainbelt (areas of high spring rainfall): For best results, apply as a broadcast or banded spray in the late winter or spring when weeds are actively growing, but prior to conifer budbreak. If application is made after bud-break, use only if possible conifer injury can be resisted or use directional spray equipment to prevent contact with conifer foliage.

Snowbelt (areas of low spring rainfall): For best results, apply as a broadcast or banded spray in the fall before soil freezes and after the final resting bud has hardened on the conifers. Or, spring applications may be made after snow cover melts in anticipation of rainfall prior to conifer budbreak. Weed control results from spring treatments will be dependent on sufficient rainfall following application to activate **VELOSSA®**.

USE RATES
The rates listed below are for broadcast application. For band application, use proportionately less. For example, use 1/2 of the broadcast rates when treating a 3-foot band where row spacing is 6 feet.

EASTERN U.S.

Soil Texture Description	VELOSSA® – Pints/Acre	
	First Year Plantings	Established Trees
Loamy sand, sandy loam (50-85% sand)	3.33 (53.2 fl. oz.) (1.0 lb. a.i.)	3.33-4.16 (53.2-66.5 fl. oz.) (1.0-1.25 lbs. a.i.)
Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam	3.33-4.16 (53.2-66.5 fl. oz.) (1.0-1.25 lbs. a.i.)	4.16-5.83 (66.5-93.2 fl. oz.) (1.25-1.75 lbs. a.i.)
Silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	4.16-5.0 (66.5-80 fl. oz.) (1.25-1.5 lbs. a.i.)	5.83-6.66 (93.2-106.5 fl. oz.) (1.75-2.0 lbs. a.i.)

Red pine only – Refer to labeled rates in the "APPLICATION INFORMATION – Eastern U.S. table" on page 35.

WESTERN U.S.
Refer to labeled rates in the "APPLICATION INFORMATION – Western U.S. table" on page 35.

WEEDS CONTROLLED – RELEASE
VELOSSA® is labeled for the control or suppression of the following species in forestry release sites:

Asters	*Aster* spp.
Aster, heath*	*Aster ericoides*
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Bentgrass	*Agrostis* spp.
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*
Brackenfern	*Pteridium aquilinum*

Bromegrass	*Bromus* spp.
Carrot, wild	*Daucus carota*
Crabgrass*	*Digitaria* spp.
Daisy, oxeye	*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*
Dandelion, common*	*Taraxacum officinale*
Dandelion, false* (spotted catsear)	*Hypochaeris radicata*
Dock, curly*	*Rumex crispus*
Fescue*	*Festuca* spp.
Fireweed* (willowweed)	*Epilobium angustifolium*
Fleabane	*Conyza* spp.
Foxtail	*Setaria* spp.
Goldenrod*	*Solidago* spp.
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*
Horseweed/marestail	*Conyza canadensis*
Orchardgrass*	*Dactylis glomerata*
Panicums	*Panicum* spp.
Pinegrass	*Calamagrostis rubescens*
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia elatior*
Ryegrass, Italian (annual)	*Lolium multiflorum*
Ryegrass, perennial*	*Lolium perenne*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Squawcarpet	*Ceanothus prostratus*
Velvetgrass, common	*Holcus lanatus*

*Suppression – a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

FORESTRY – IMPREGNATION ON DRY BULK FERTILIZER

VELOSSA® is labeled for impregnating or coating dry bulk fertilizer to be applied on forested sites for the establishment or release of conifer plantations (except longleaf pine) as specified on this label.

PLANTS CONTROLLED

Fertilizer impregnated with **VELOSSA®** is labeled for the control and suppression of the weeds and brush identified for the specific applications on this label. Consult the appropriate segment of this label to determine the appropriate rate of **VELOSSA®** to be applied per acre. Apply this amount of **VELOSSA®** to the volume of fertilizer to be applied per acre.

IMPREGNATION EQUIPMENT

To impregnate or coat the fertilizer use a system consisting of conveyor or closed drum used to blend dry bulk fertilizer.

IMPREGNATION INSTRUCTIONS

VELOSSA® may be used undiluted or mixed with a sufficient quantity of water to ensure thorough coverage of the fertilizer.

Direct the spray nozzles of the impregnation equipment to deliver a fine spray of the mixture toward the fertilizer for thorough coverage while avoiding contact with mixing equipment. The use of a colorant or dye may be beneficial to visually determine the uniformity of impregnation.

Uniform impregnation of dry bulk fertilizer may vary. If absorption of the spray is not adequate, the use of an absorptive powder or additive, including “Microcel E” or “HiSil 233”, may be required to produce a dry, free-flowing mixture.

Apply the fertilizer as soon as possible after impregnation for optimum performance. Impregnated fertilizer may become lumpy and difficult to apply following storage.

Diammonium phosphate, potassium chloride, 16-16-16 and 24-4-4 have been successfully impregnated.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT
Applications of impregnated fertilizer may be made by ground equipment or by air (helicopter or fixed wing). Accurate calibration and patterning of the equipment is essential for uniform distribution of the impregnated fertilizer on the soil surface.

USE PRECAUTIONS – IMPREGNATED FERTILIZER FOR FORESTRY
- If fertilizer materials are excessively dusty, use a suitable additive to reduce dust prior to impregnation. Application of dusty fertilizer which has been impregnated may result in off-target drift and injury to desirable vegetation. Such drift and associated injury may be aggravated by high wind conditions.
- The dry fertilizer must be properly impregnated and uniformly applied to avoid pine injury/mortality and poor weed and brush control.
- Uniform and precise application of the impregnated fertilizer is essential for satisfactory weed and brush control and to minimize pine injury. Overlaps or skips between adjoining swaths or non-uniform distribution of impregnated fertilizer within the swath will deliver poor results and may result in pine injury or mortality.

USE RESTRICTIONS – IMPREGNATED FERTILIZER FOR FORESTRY
- **DO NOT** impregnate potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate or triple super phosphate fertilizers with **VELOSSA®** as herbicidal action will be lost.

USE PRECAUTIONS – FORESTRY
- On tracts of land where various soil types are present and **VELOSSA®** rate selection is difficult, conifer damage or less-than-expected vegetation suppression may occur due to the different rates required for various soil types.
- Poor weed and brush control may result from the following:
  - Heavy duff or slash present at time of application.
  - Use on poorly drained sites.
  - Applications made when the soil is saturated with water and rain is imminent within 24 hours.
  - Applications to soils high in organic matter (greater than 5%).
- Following harvest, allow stumps and injured trees sufficient time to adequately resprout before applying **VELOSSA®**.
- Where burning is desired, burn vegetation only after any brush has completely defoliated, at least twice, allowing for sufficient root uptake of **VELOSSA®**.
- Leave treated soil undisturbed to reduce the potential for **VELOSSA®** movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- Weed control results from spring applications depend on sufficient moisture to activate **VELOSSA®**.
- When applying **VELOSSA®** after transplanting, wait until rainfall has settled the soil around the base and root systems of the transplants before making the treatment.
- Crop injury may occur when **VELOSSA®** is used:
  - On trees that show poor vigor, insect damage, disease, winter injury, or other stress conditions
  - On any soil containing less than 1% organic matter
  - On loamy sand or sandy loam with less than 2% organic matter, except Jeffrey pine and Ponderosa pine
  - On conifer foliage after conifer bud break
  - On gravelly or rocky soils, exposed subsoils, clay knobs, sand, or sandy soil with 85% or more sand
  - On crop species not listed on this label

USE RESTRICTIONS – FORESTRY
- **DO NOT** exceed 6.6 quarts (106.5 fl. oz.) (4.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 6.6 quarts (106.5 fl. oz.) (4.0 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **Max applications per year: 1**
- **DO NOT** use **VELOSSA®** in nurseries, seedbeds, or ornamental plantings.
- **DO NOT** use **VELOSSA®** on frozen soils; use in spring after snow melt.
- Livestock may be grazed immediately following a broadcast application of **VELOSSA®** at rates of 3.75 pints (60 fl. oz.) (1.125 lbs. a.i.) per acre or less, and treated vegetation may be cut, dried, and fed after 38 days.
- **DO NOT** cut treated vegetation for feed, or graze livestock on treated areas for 60 days following application of **VELOSSA™** at broadcast rates exceeding 3.75 pints (60 fl. oz.) (1.125 lbs. a.i.) per acre.

YELLOW POPLAR PLANTINGS

VELOSSA® is labeled for the control of herbaceous weeds in the establishment of yellow poplar plantations. Applications may be made over the top of planted seedlings after the soil has settled around the root systems but before the seedlings have broken dormancy (bud break). A subsequent application may be made before dormancy break in the Spring of the second year.

Apply 3.33 to 5.0 pints (53.2 – 80 fl. oz.) (1.0-1.5 lbs. a.i.) per acre of **VELOSSA®** as specified on the package label for "RELEASE – HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL" in pine plantations in the eastern U.S. Follow the label directions regarding varying the application rate by soil texture.

For ground application, use enough water for thorough coverage, usually a minimum of 25 gallons per acre. For aerial applications, use at least 5 gallons of water per acre and at least 5 gallons of water for every 0.8 gallon of **VELOSSA®**.

For broader spectrum control **VELOSSA®** may be tank mixed with metsulfuron-methyl. Add metsulfuron-methyl to a tank mix with the prescribed rate of **VELOSSA®**.

USE PRECAUTIONS – YELLOW POPLAR PLANTINGS

- Applications of **VELOSSA®** and tank mixes of **VELOSSA®** and metsulfuron-methyl made to yellow poplar seedlings that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, disease, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock or other stresses may injure or kill the seedlings.
- Applications of **VELOSSA®** and tank mixes of **VELOSSA®** and metsulfuron-methyl must only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- The use of surfactant with **VELOSSA®** is not advised for applications made over the tops of seedlings.
- Careful consideration must be given by an experienced and knowledgeable forester to ensure the specific growth requirements of yellow poplar will be provided by the selected planting site. Treatment of yellow poplar planted on a site inadequate to meet its requirements may injure or kill the seedlings.
- Refer to package labels for information regarding spray drift management.

PASTURE/RANGELAND

VELOSSA® is labeled for control of brush and weeds in pasture.

BERMUDAGRASS/BAHIAGRASS

VELOSSA® is labeled for control of smutgrass and other weeds in established stands of bermudagrass and bahiagrass.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Make a single application of **VELOSSA®** per year when weeds are actively growing.

WEEDS CONTROLLED – USE RATES

VELOSSA® effectively controls the following weeds at the rates shown. Use a lower rate on coarse-textured soils (sand to sandy loam). Use the higher rate on fine-textured soils (clay loam to clay) and on soils high in organic matter.

2.29-3.75 PINTS/ACRE (36.6-60 fl. oz.) (0.68-1.125 lbs. a.i./Acre)	
Barley, little	*Hordeum pusillum*
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Dogfennel	*Eupatorium capillifolium*
Fescue	*Festuca* spp.
Lespedeza	*Lespedeza cuneata*
Oxalis	*Oxalis* spp.
Passionflower, maypop	*Passiflora incarnate*
Pepperweed, Virginia	*Lepidium virginicum*
Pigweed	*Amaranthus* spp.
Smutgrass*	*Sporobolus indicus*

*Suppression may result with some of the giant (larger) smutgrass species.

Suppression – a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT
Apply **VELOSSA®** uniformly over the desired area using ground equipment only.
For ground application, use enough water for thorough coverage usually a minimum of 25 gallons per acre. The use of a surfactant may increase the potential for bermudagrass or bahiagrass injury.

USE PRECAUTIONS – BERMUDAGRASS / BAHIAGRASS
- For bermudagrass that may be grown in the states of ID, OR, UT or WA, determine the suitability of using **VELOSSA®** by treating a small area at a labeled application rate prior to treating larger areas. The smaller treated area must be observed for any signs of herbicidal injury during 60 days of normal growing conditions to determine if the treatment is safe to bermudagrass. If this evaluation is not completed prior to use, the user assumes the responsibility for any plant damage or other liability resulting from the use of **VELOSSA®** on bermudagrass.
- Some temporary discoloration of the bermudagrass or bahiagrass may occur after application.
- Treatment of mixed pastures containing forage species other than bermudagrass or bahiagrass may result in injury or mortality to the other forage species.
- Injury may result when desirable grasses are under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperature, or poor fertility.
- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if **VELOSSA®** is applied or if equipment is drained or flushed 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.
- Severe crop injury may occur if applications are made on gravelly or rocky soils, thinly covered subsoils, or soils with less than 1% organic matter.

USE RESTRICTIONS – BERMUDAGRASS / BAHIAGRASS
- **DO NOT** exceed 3.75 pints (60 fl. oz.) (1.125 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 3.75 pints (60 fl. oz.) (1.125 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **Max applications per year: 1**
- Use **VELOSSA®** only in stands of bermudagrass and bahiagrass established for at least one year. **DO NOT** treat newly sprigged or sodded areas.
- Livestock may be grazed immediately following a broadcast application of **VELOSSA™** at rates of 3.75 pints (60 fl. oz.) (1.125 lbs. a.i.) per acre or less, and treated vegetation may be cut, dried, and fed after 38 days.

PASTURE/RANGELAND BRUSH CONTROL
VELOSSA® is labeled for the control of undesirable brush in pasture or rangeland.

APPLICATION INFORMATION
Apply **VELOSSA®** from late winter through summer, pre-budbreak until new growth hardens off.
In areas where the soil remains frozen during the winter and spring rains are usually inadequate for soil activation, a fall or winter treatment may be applied before the soil freezes.
For rates needed to control the species below, see the "Forestry – Release, Use Rates" section.

BRUSH CONTROLLED
VELOSSA® is labeled for the control or suppression of the following brush species in pasture and rangeland:

Alder	*Alnus* spp.
Ash	*Fraxinus* spp.
Aspen	*Populus* spp.
Birch	*Betula* spp.
Blackgum	*Nyssa sylvatica*
Bay, sweet	*Magnolia virginiana*
Cactus, cholla†	*Optunia imbricata*
Catclaw acacia	*Acacia greggii*
Cedar, Eastern red	*Juniperus virginiana*
Cherry, black	*Prunus serotina*
Chinaberry*	*Melia azedarach*
Deerbrush	*Ceanothus integerrimus*
Dogwood, flowering*	*Cornus florida*

Elm, American	*Ulmus Americana*
Elm, Chinese	*Ulmus parvifolia*
Hackberry, common	*Celtis occidentalis*
Hawthorn	*Crataegus* spp.
Hazel	*Corylus* spp.
Hickory	*Carya* spp.
Huisache	*Acacia farnesiana*
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp.
Locust	*Robinia* spp.
Lotebush	*Ziziphus obtusifolia*
Manzanita, Greenleaf	*Arctostaphylos patula*
Maple, red	*Acer rubrum*
Mesquite	*Prosopis glandulosa*
Mulberry	*Morus* spp.
Oaks	*Quercus* spp.
Osage-orange	*Maclura pomifera*
Persimmon	*Diospyros* spp.
Plum, wild	*Prunus munsoniana*
Poplar, balsam	*Populus balsamifera*
Poplar, yellow	*Liriodendron tulipifera*
Privet	*Ligustrum* spp.
Rose, multiflora	*Rosa multiflora*
Thistle, Russian	*Salsola iberica*
Sassafras*	*Sassafras albidum*
Soapweed, small (yucca)	*Yucca glauca*
Snowbrush (varnishleaf)	*Ceanothus velutinus*
Sourwood	*Oxydendrum arboretum*
Sumac	*Rhus* spp.
Sweetgum	*Liquidambar* spp.
Tallow, Chinese	*Sapium sebiferum*
Waxmyrtle	*Myrica cerifera*
Whitebrush	*Aloysia gratissima*
Willow	*Salix* spp.

*Suppression – a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally not accepted as control.

†For Cholla cactus (tree-type cactus) apply **VELOSSA®** at the rate of 3.33 milliliters (mls) of product for plants up to 2 feet tall. Apply 6.66 mls of product for Cholla cactus plants between 2 and 6 feet tall. For plants taller than 6 feet, apply 3.33 mls for each additional 2 feet of height. When treating plants it is desirable to make applications equally spaced around the plant.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT AND APPLICATION TECHNIQUES

Basal (Soil) Undiluted - Apply **VELOSSA®** undiluted with an exact-delivery handgun applicator. This equipment delivers a thin stream of a predetermined volume when triggered. Apply **VELOSSA®** at the rate of 1.66-3.33 ml for each inch of stem diameter at breast height. **DO NOT** exceed 1/3 gallon of **VELOSSA®** per acre per year. Direct the treatment to the soil within 3 inches of the root collar of woody plants to be controlled. When treating large stems and when more than one delivery of **VELOSSA®** is needed per stem, make applications on opposite sides of the stem.

USE PRECAUTIONS – PASTURE / RANGELAND

- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if **VELOSSA®** is applied or if equipment is drained or flushed 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.
- Poor weed and brush control may result from the following:
  - Use on poorly drained sites.
  - Applications made when the soil is saturated with water and rain is imminent within 24 hours.
  - Applications to soils high in organic matter (greater than 5%).

- Following mechanical cutting or clearing, allow stumps and injured trees sufficient time to adequately resprout before applying **VELOSSA®**.
- Weed and brush control results depend on sufficient moisture to activate **VELOSSA®**.

USE RESTRICTIONS – PASTURE/RANGELAND
- **DO NOT** exceed 3.75 pints (60 fl. oz.) (1.125 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 3.75 pints (60 fl. oz.) (1.125 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **Max applications per year: 1**
- **DO NOT** use **VELOSSA®** on frozen soils.
- When **VELOSSA®** is applied as a basal soil treatment, there is no restriction on grazing by domestic animals nor on cutting surrounding vegetation for forage or hay.
- Livestock may be grazed immediately following a broadcast application of **VELOSSA®** at rates of 3.75 pints (60 fl. oz.) (1.125 lbs. a.i.) per acre or less, and treated vegetation may be cut, dried, and fed after 38 days.
- **DO NOT** cut treated vegetation for feed, or graze livestock on treated areas for 60 days following application of **VELOSSA®** at broadcast rates exceeding 3.75 pints (60 fl. oz.) (1.125 lbs. a.i.) per acre.

ADDITIONAL USE INFORMATION

SPRAY TANK CLEAN-OUT
Thoroughly clean all traces of **VELOSSA®** Liquid herbicide from application equipment immediately after use. Flush the tank, pump, hoses, and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean these parts separately)**.**

SHIELDED SPRAYERS
Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift, and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS
Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. 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, that it is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES
Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe precautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
CONTAINER HANDLING:
NONREFILLABLE CONTAINER (EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 5 GALLONS): DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ 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. Offer for

recycling, if available.

NONREFILLABLE CONTAINER (GREATER THAN 5 GALLONS): DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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 available.

REFILLABLE CONTAINER: Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT reuse this container for any other purpose.** Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Offer for reconditioning, if appropriate.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.

NOTICE TO BUYER: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

Microcel E is a trademark of Johns Manville Product Corporation.

HiSil 233 is a trademark of Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Gramoxone Max is a trademark of Syngenta Crop Protection.

VELOSSA® is a registered trademark of Helena Holding Company.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read this Limitation of Warranty and Liability Before Buying or Using This Product. If the Terms Are Not Acceptable, Return the Product at Once, Unopened, and the Purchase Price Will Be Refunded.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product, crop injury, or injury to non-target crops or plants. WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.

Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO EVENT SHALL HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BUYER'S OR USER'S BARGAINED-FOR EXPECTATION IS CROP PROTECTION. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC OR SELLER, FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT OR STRICT LIABILITY), WHETHER FROM FAILURE TO PERFORM OR INJURY TO CROPS OR OTHER PLANTS, AND RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT, OR AT THE ELECTION OF HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

To the extent consistent with applicable law that allows such requirement, Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC or its Ag Retailer must have prompt notice of any claim so that an immediate inspection of buyer's or user's growing crops can be made. Buyer and all users shall promptly notify Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC or a Helena Ag Retailer of any claims, whether based on contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise, or be barred from any remedy.

This Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.