



FLUMIOXAZIN GROUP 14 HERBICIDE

HERBICIDE

FOR CONTROL AND/OR SUPPRESSION OF CERTAIN WEEDS IN ALFALFA; ARTICHOKE; ASPARAGUS; BRASSICA (HEAD AND STEM)*; BUSHBERRIES; CACTUS (PRICKLY PEAR)*; CANEBERRIES; CELERY; CITRUS FRUIT; CLOVER*; COTTON; CUCURBIT VEGETABLES*; DRY BEANS; FIELD CORN; FIELD PEAS*; FLAX*; FRUITING VEGETABLES*; GARLIC; GRAPE; HOPS*; LENTILS*; MINT; ONION (DRY BULB)*; OLIVE; PEANUT*; POME FRUIT; POMEGRANATE; POTATO; SOYBEAN*; STONE FRUIT; STRAWBERRY; SUGARCANE*; SUNFLOWER* AND SAFFLOWER*; SWEET POTATO; TREE NUTS; WHEAT*; NON-BEARING FRUIT TREES; FALLOWBED USE ON TRANSPLANTED MELON, PEPPER, AND TOMATO BEDS; FALLOW LAND AND TO MAINTAIN BARE GROUND ON NON-CROP AREAS OF FARMS; ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS.

*Not for Use in California

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Flumioxazin* % BY WT. 41.4%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 58.6%

TOTAL: 100.0%

*2-[7-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propenyl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-isindole-1,3(2H)-dione

Varsity SC is a suspension concentrate containing 4.0 lb a.i. per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.

(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300.

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

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INVICTIS™



Distributed By:
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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material including polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride, shoes and socks.

For aerial application to sugarcane, mixer/loaders must also wear: coveralls, chemical resistant apron and chemical resistant boots.

For aerial application to artichoke; field peas; flax; lentils; safflower; sunflower and wheat, mixer/loaders must also wear: Wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filter.

For ground boom application to cactus (prickly pear); olive and pomegranate, mixer/loaders must also wear: Wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filter.

User Safety Requirements

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

This product is toxic to non-target plants and aquatic invertebrates. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift or runoff may be hazardous to non-target plants and aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. **DO NOT** apply where runoff is likely to occur. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This pesticide is toxic to plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures.

Under some conditions this product may have a potential to run-off to surface water or adjacent land. Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, including no till, limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide run-off. Use of vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands or on the downhill side of fields where run-off could occur will minimize water run-off.

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 site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

DO NOT mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agent. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS, AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

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

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 waterproof material, shoes plus socks.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Keep unprotected persons out of operating areas, or vicinity where there may be drift. **DO NOT** enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

- **VARSITY SC** provides residual control of susceptible weeds.
- **VARSITY SC** provides additional burndown activity when used as part of a burndown program.
- **VARSITY SC** can be applied as part of a fall burndown program for control of susceptible winter annuals.
- **VARSITY SC** can be applied with a hooded or shielded sprayer, as well as part of a layby application, in selected crops for postemergence weed control as well as residual control of susceptible weeds.
- **VARSITY SC** can be used on farms, orchards and vineyards for non-selective vegetation control to maintain bare ground non-crop areas that must be kept weed free.
- **VARSITY SC**, when applied according to label use directions, will control the weeds claimed on crop specific use directions. This label makes no claims concerning control of other weed species. 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.

VARSITY SC Rate Summary		
Fluid Ounces of VARSITY SC		Pounds of Flumioxazin
0.5		0.016
1		0.031
1.5		0.047
2		0.063
2.5		0.080
3		0.094
4		0.125
6		0.188
8		0.250
12		0.375
24		0.750

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all of these factors when making decisions. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Precautions

- When applying by air, observe drift management restrictions and precautions listed under "AERIAL APPLICATION".
- Mechanical incorporation into the soil will reduce residual weed control.
- Apply post directed and layby applications of this product only to healthy growing crops.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply this product when weather conditions favor spray drift from treated areas.
- **DO NOT** apply during low-level inversion conditions, including fog.
- **DO NOT** apply to frozen or snow-covered soil.
- **DO NOT** apply to farm alleys or roads where traffic may result in treated dust settling onto crops or other desirable vegetation.
- **DO NOT** apply within 300 yards of non-dormant pears.
- **DO NOT** apply to powdery soils or soils that are susceptible to wind displacement unless irrigation can be applied immediately after application.

Before using spray equipment to apply other products to crop foliage follow cleanup procedures identified in this label. See "SPRAYER CLEANUP" for more information.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE

Preemergence Application (Conventional Tillage)

Important: Crop injury may occur from applications made to poorly drained soils and/or applications made under cool, wet conditions. Risk of crop injury can be minimized by using on well drained soils, planting at least 1.5 inches deep, using high quality seed and completely covering seeds with soil prior to preemergence applications. Treated soil that is splashed onto newly emerged crops may result in temporary crop injury.

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

When adequate moisture is not received after a *VARSITY SC* application, weed control may be improved by irrigation with at least 1/4 inch of water. If emerged weeds are controlled by cultivation, residual weed control will be reduced.

Burndown Application

For best results, apply *VARSITY SC* as part of a burndown program to actively growing weeds. Applying *VARSITY SC* under conditions that **DO NOT** promote active weed growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. **DO NOT** apply *VARSITY SC* when weeds are under stress due to drought, excessive water, extremes in temperature, disease or low humidity. Weeds under stress tend to become less susceptible to herbicidal action. *VARSITY SC* is most effective when applied under warm sunny conditions.

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

Postemergence Application

Only apply *VARSITY SC* to healthy crops labeled for postemergence use. **DO NOT** apply *VARSITY SC* to crops that have been weakened by disease, drought, flooding, excessive fertilization, soil salts, previously applied pesticides, nematodes, insects or winter injury.

Rainfastness

VARSITY SC is rainfast one hour after application. **DO NOT** make applications if rain is expected within one hour of application or postemergence efficacy may be reduced.

Soil Characteristics

Application of *VARSITY SC* to soils with high organic matter and/or high clay content may require higher dosages than soils with low organic matter and/or low clay content. Application to cloddy seedbeds can result in reduced weed control.

HERBICIDE RATE

Residual Weed Control (Including Preemergence Applications or Applications as Part of a Fall or Spring Burndown and Fallow Seedbed Program)

Based upon soil characteristics (organic matter content and texture), the most difficult to control weed species being targeted, and the crop being grown, select the proper *VARSITY SC* dosage from the rate range tables contained in this label.

CARRIER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE (Ground Equipment only. See Information for Aerial Equipment under "AERIAL APPLICATION".)

Preemergence Application (Conventional Tillage)

To ensure uniform coverage, use 10 to 30 gallons of spray solution per acre for conventional tillage applications. Nozzle selection must meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure guidelines for preemergence herbicide application.

Burndown Application (Prior to Crop Emergence)

To ensure thorough coverage in burndown applications, use 15 to 60 gallons spray solution per acre. Use 20 to 60 gallons per acre if dense vegetation or heavy crop residue is present. Nozzle selection must meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure guidelines for postemergence herbicide application. **DO NOT** use flood jet nozzles.

Postemergence Application (Emerged Crop)

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

ADDITIVES

Burndown Application (Prior to Crop Emergence)

Postemergence control of weeds from *VARSITY SC* tank mixes will require the addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture. When an adjuvant is to be used with *VARSITY SC*, Valent recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant. Either a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v, may be used when applying *VARSITY SC* as part of a burndown program. Some tank mix partners, for example phosphates, are formulated with sufficient adjuvants and **DO NOT** require the addition of a crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oil or non-ionic surfactant when tank mixed with *VARSITY SC*. The addition of a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil may increase the burndown activity on certain weeds including cutleaf evening primrose and Carolina geranium. Varying mixing compatibility qualities by a jar test.

A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 pounds per acre or a 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 quarts per acre) may be added to the spray mixture along with either a crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oil or non-ionic surfactant to enhance weed control. The addition of a nitrogen source does not replace the need for a crop oil concentrate, a methylated seed oil or a non-ionic surfactant.

JAR TEST TO DETERMINE COMPATIBILITY OF ADJUVANTS AND VARSITY SC

When using *Varsity SC* and an adjuvant, including in stale seed bed, layby, hooded/shielded or reduced tillage situations, perform a jar test before mixing commercial quantities of *Varsity SC*, when using *Varsity SC* for the first time, when using new adjuvants or when a new water source is being used.

1. Add 1 pint of the water to a quart jar. Use water from the same source and temperature as which will be used in the spray tank mixing operation.
2. Add 1 g of *Varsity SC* to the quart jar for every 3 fluid ounces of *Varsity SC* per acre being applied (4 g if 12 fluid ounce per acre is the desired *Varsity SC* rate), gently mix until product goes into suspension.
3. Add 60 ml (4 Tablespoon or 2 fluid ounce) of the crop oil or methylated seed oil to the quart jar or 1 ml of non-ionic surfactant if it is being used in place of oil, gently mix.
4. If nitrogen is being used, add 16 ml (1 Tablespoon or 0.5 ounces) of the 28 to 32% nitrogen source to the quart jar. If ammonium sulfate is being used, add 19 g AMS to the quart jar in place of the 28 to 32% nitrogen.
5. Place cap on jar, invert 10 times, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.
6. An ideal tank mix combination will be uniform and free of suspended particles. Question the choice of adjuvant if any of the following conditions are observed:
 - a) Layer of oil or globules on the mixture's surface.
 - b) Flocculation: fine particles in suspension or as a layer on the bottom of the jar.
 - c) Clagging: thickening texture (coagulated) like gelatin.

SPRAYER PREPARATION

Before applying *Varsity SC*, start with clean, well maintained application equipment. The spray tank, as well as all hoses and booms, must be cleaned to ensure no residue from the previous spraying operation remains in the sprayer. Some pesticides, including but not limited to, the sulfonylurea and phenoxy herbicides, are active at very small amounts and can cause crop injury when applied to susceptible crops. The spray equipment must be cleaned according to the manufacturer's directions for the last product used before the equipment is used to apply *Varsity SC*. If two or more products were tank mixed prior to *Varsity SC* application, follow the most restrictive cleanup procedure.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill clean spray tank 1/2 to 2/3 of desired level with clean water.
2. If a drift retardant is to be used, add 10 pounds of spray grade ammonium sulfate per 100 gallon of spray solution.
3. While agitating, slowly add *Varsity SC* to the spray tank. Agitation creates a rippling or rolling action on the water surface.
4. If tank mixing *Varsity SC* with other labeled herbicides, add water soluble bags first, followed by dry formulations, flowables, emulsifiable concentrates and then solutions. Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate spray operation.
5. Add any required adjuvants.
6. Fill spray tank to desired level with water. **Continue agitation until all spray solution has been applied.**
7. Mix only the amount of spray solution that can be applied the day of mixing. Apply *Varsity SC* within 6 hours of mixing.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment, including mixing vessels and nurse tanks, must be cleaned each day following *Varsity SC* application. After *Varsity SC* is applied, the following steps must be used to clean the spray equipment:

1. Completely drain the spray tank, rinse the sprayer thoroughly, including the inside and outside of the tank and all in-line screens.
2. Fill the spray tank with clean water and flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles.
3. Top off tank, add 1 gallon of 3% household ammonia (or equivalent) for every 100 gallons of water, circulate through sprayer for 5 minutes, and then flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles for a minimum of 15 minutes. If diaphragms are being used on the spray boom, loosen diaphragms before flushing the spray system, allowing cleaning solution

to spray through the open diaphragm. If spray lines have any end caps, they must be loosened before flushing the system, allowing cleaning solution to spray through the loosened caps. To enhance removal of *Varsity SC* from the spray system, add a tank cleaner in place of ammonia and allow the cleaning solution to remain in the pressurized spray system (spray tank, hoses and boom) overnight before flushing the system for a minimum of 15 minutes.

4. Drain tank completely.
5. Add enough clean water to the spray tank to allow all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles to be flushed for 2 minutes.
6. Remove all nozzles and screens and rinse them in clean water.

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

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Ensure application equipment is clean and in good repair, nozzles are uniformly spaced on the boom and frequently checked for accuracy.

BROADCAST APPLICATION

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

BAND APPLICATION

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

$$\text{Amount Needed per Acre for Banded Application} = \frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}} \times \text{Rate per Broadcast Acre}$$

AERIAL APPLICATION

Spray drift away from the site of application may cause damage to non-target vegetation. To minimize drift, apply the largest droplet size consistent with uniform coverage and satisfactory weed control. To obtain satisfactory application and avoid drift, the following directions must be observed:

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply during low-level inversion conditions (including fog), when winds are gusty or under other conditions that favor drift. **DO NOT** spray when wind velocity is less than 2 mph or more than 10 mph.
- **DO NOT** apply this product by air within 40 feet of non-target plants including non-target crops.
- **DO NOT** apply this product by air within 100 feet of emerged cotton crops.
- **DO NOT** apply this product by air within 40 feet of streams, wetlands, marshes, ponds, lakes and reservoirs.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators must select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets in accordance with the American Society of Agriculture & Biological Engineers Standard 641 (ASABE S641).
- If the windspeed is 10 mph or less, applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11 to 15 mph, applicators must use 3/4 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the windspan 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

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators must select nozzle and pressure that delivery medium or coarser droplets in accordance with the American Society of Agriculture & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASABE S572).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground Applications

- Applicators must select nozzle and pressure that delivery medium or coarser droplets in accordance with the American Society of Agriculture & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASABE S572).
- **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 manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

Boom-less Ground Applications

- Setting Nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

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.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, this product is a Group 14 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 14 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.

Weed Management

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

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 14 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in the 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 before and 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 such as 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 advisors 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 INNVICTIS CROP CARE, LLC at 855-466-8428.

Management of Resistant Biotypes

The following good agronomic practices are recommended to reduce the spread of resistant biotypes:

- If a naturally occurring resistant biotype is present in your application site, this product should be tank mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriately labeled herbicide with a different mode of action to achieve control.
- Cultural and mechanical control practices (e.g. crop rotation or tillage) may also be used as appropriate.
- Scout treated application site after herbicide applications and control escaping weeds including resistant biotypes before they set seed.
- Thoroughly clean equipment before leaving fields known to contain resistant biotypes.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this Mode of Action 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.

Integrated Pest (Weed) Management

This product may be integrated into an overall weed pest management strategy whenever the use of an herbicide is required. Practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding) should be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

CHEMIGATION

Follow all label directions for crops regarding rates, timing of application, special instructions and precautions.

Apply *VARSITY SC* only through center pivot systems. End guns must be turned off due to uneven application. Restriction: **DO NOT** apply *VARSITY SC* through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of efficacy or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

The system must be properly calibrated (with water only) to ensure that the amount of *VARSITY SC* applied corresponds to the specified rate.

Apply *VARSITY SC* in 1/2 to 3/4 inches of water during the first sprinkler set. Allow time for all lines to flush the herbicide through all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. To ensure the lines are flushed and free of remaining herbicide, a dye indicator may be injected into the lines to mark the end of the application period. Once chemigation has begun, the run must be completed to ensure no product is left in the system.

If you have any questions about calibration, contact your State Extension Service Specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Special Precautions for Chemigation

1. **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
2. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments if the need arises.
3. The system must be free of leaks and clogged nozzles.

4. The pesticide must be supplied continuously for the duration of the aqueous application. An uneven application may cause injury to the crop or poor weed control.
5. Agitation must be maintained in the nurse tank.
6. The sprinkler chemigation system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
7. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
8. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
9. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in the case where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
10. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
11. Systems must use a metering pump, for example a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with the pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
12. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such a system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to the public water system must contain a functional, reduced pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, discharge the water from the public water system into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. All chemigation systems connected to the public water system must also follow restrictions listed in the preceding section titled "**Special Precautions for Chemigation**".

APPLICATION WITH DRY BULK FERTILIZERS

Dry bulk fertilizer may be impregnated or coated with *VARSITY SC*. Application of dry bulk fertilizer with *VARSITY SC* provides weed control equal to, or slightly below, the same rate of *VARSITY SC* applied in liquid carriers, due to better coverage with application via spray equipment. Follow label directions for *VARSITY SC* regarding rates, special instructions, cautions and special precautions. Apply 400 to 700 lb. of the fertilizer/herbicide mixture per acre to obtain adequate soil coverage. Apply the mixture to the soil with properly calibrated equipment immediately after blending. Uniform application of the herbicide/fertilizer mixture is essential to prevent possible crop injury and to obtain uniform weed control.

DO NOT use ammonium nitrate and/or limestone as the sole source of fertilizer, as the *VARSITY SC* may not adhere to these materials.

Compliance with all Federal and State regulations relating to blending pesticide mixtures with dry bulk fertilizer, registrations, labeling and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company offering the fertilizer and *VARSITY SC* mixture for sale.

VARSITY SC must be premixed with water to form a slurry prior to impregnation on dry bulk fertilizer. For best results, use a minimum of 1 pint of water for each 2 fluid ounces of *VARSITY SC*. Use a minimum of 6 pints of the *VARSITY SC* slurry to impregnate 2000 pounds of the fertilizer for uniform coverage of the fertilizer. Closed drum, belt, ribbon or other commonly used dry bulk blenders may be used.

The amount of *Varsity SC* required can be calculated with the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{fluid ounces of } \textit{Varsity SC} \text{ per ton of fertilizer}}{\text{fluid ounces of } \textit{Varsity SC} \text{ per acre}} \times 2000 \div \frac{\text{pounds of fertilizer per acre}}{\text{pounds of fertilizer per acre}}$$

Thoroughly clean dry fertilizer blending equipment after *Varsity SC* has been placed in the system to avoid injury to sensitive crops that may be treated with fertilizers blended after the equipment has been used for *Varsity SC*. Rinse the sides of the blender and the herbicide tank with water. Then impregnate the rinsate onto a load of dry fertilizer intended for an approved crop. Use a maximum rate of 1 gallon of rinsate per ton of fertilizer. Follow with 1 to 2 loads of unimpregnated fertilizer in the blender before switching herbicides.

ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

The following rotational crops may be planted after applying *Varsity SC* at the listed rate. Planting earlier than the specified rotational interval may result in crop injury.

- **DO NOT** plant any crop, except corn (field), cotton, peanut, soybean, sugarcane and sweet potato earlier than 30 days after applying *Varsity SC*.

Application Rates (fl oz per Acre)	Crops	Rotation Intervals
1	Cotton (no-till or strip-till only)	14 days ¹
1.5 to 2	Cotton (no-till or strip-till only)	21 days ¹
2 or less	Peanut, Soybean, Sugarcane and Sweet Potato	immediately
	Field Corn (minimum and no-till)	7 days
	Cotton and Field Corn (conventional tillage), Rice, Sorghum, Sunflower, Tobacco and Wheat	30 days ¹
	Barley, Dry and Snap Beans, Flax, Peas, Rye, Safflower and Sweet Corn	3 months
	Alfalfa, Canola, Clover, Oats, Potato, Sugar Beet and all other crops not listed ²	4 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 8 months if no tillage is performed
Up to 3	Lentil	6 months
	Peanut, Soybean, Sugarcane and Sweet Potato	immediately
	Field Corn (minimum and no-till)	14 days
	Field Corn (conventional tillage) and Sorghum	30 days ¹
	Cotton, Rice, Sunflower, Tobacco and Wheat	2 months ¹
	Barley, Dry and Snap Beans, Flax, Pea, Rye, Safflower and Sweet Corn	4 months
	Alfalfa, Clover, Oats, Potato, Sugar Beet	5 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 10 months if no tillage is performed
	Canola and all other crops not listed ²	6 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 12 months if no tillage is performed
	Lentil	7 months
Up to 4	Sugarcane	immediately
	Alfalfa, Canola, Potato, Sugar Beet and all other crops not listed ²	6 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 2 months if no tillage is performed
	Cotton, Field Corn, Peanut, Rice, Sorghum, Soybean, Sunflower, Tobacco and Wheat	4 months
	Transplanted on raised beds only: melon, pepper and tomato	2 months (if the top 4 inches of the beds have been removed)

(continued)

(continued)

Application Rates (fl oz per Acre)	Crops	Rotation Intervals
6 to 12	Cotton, Field Corn, Peanut, Rice, Sorghum, Soybean, Sunflower, Tobacco and Wheat	9 months
	Alfalfa, Canola, Sugar Beet and all other crops not listed ²	12 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 18 months if no tillage is performed
	Trees can be transplanted 2 months after an application of <i>Varsity SC</i> ³	
¹ At least one inch of rainfall/irrigation must occur between application and planting or crop injury may occur.		
² Successful soil bioassay must be performed prior to planting these crops.		
³ Transplanted apple, apricot, avocado, bushberries (including blueberry), cherry, fig, grape, grapefruit, lemon, nectarine, olive, orange, peach, pear, plum (including dried plum), tangerine and tree nuts (including pistachio) can be planted 2 months after a <i>Varsity SC</i> application of 2 to 12 fluid ounces per acre.		

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

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES				
Section A				
Common Name	Scientific Name	Organic Matter	Soil Type	Application Rate
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	Up to 5%	All soil Types	2 fl oz per acre
Chickweeds				
Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>			
Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>			
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>			
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>			
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf	<i>Oenothera lacinata</i>			
Field Pennycress*	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>			
Florida Pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>			
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>			
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>			
Little Mallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>			
Marestail/Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>			
Mayweed/False Chamomile	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>			
Nightshades				
Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>			
Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>			
Hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>			
Pigweeds				
Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>			
Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>			
Spiny Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>			
Tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>			
Prickly Lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>			
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>			
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>			
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>			
Radish, Wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>			
Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata var menziesii</i>			
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>			
Smallflower Morningglory	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>			
Sowthistle, Prickly*	<i>Sonchus asper</i>			
Spotted Spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>			
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>			
*Not for use in California				

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

Section B				
All weeds listed in Section A Plus:				
Common Name	Scientific Name	Organic Matter	Soil Type	Application Rate ²
Coffee Senna	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>	Up to 3%	All Soil Types	2 fl oz/A Cotton and Dry Bean 2.5 fl oz/A Field Corn and Soybean* 3 fl oz/A Peanut* and all other labeled crops
Common Ragweed ¹	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>			
False Chamomile*	<i>Tripleurospermum maritima</i>			
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	3 to 5%	Coarse and Medium Soils: (sandy loam, loamy sand, loamy silt-loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	2 fl oz/A Cotton and Dry Bean 2.5 fl oz/A Field Corn and Soybean* 3 fl oz/A Peanut* and all other labeled crops
Golden Crownbeard	<i>Verbesina enceloides</i>			
Hairy Indigo	<i>Indigofera hirsute</i>			
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>			
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>			
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>			
London Rocket*	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>			
Morningglories ³				
Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriscula</i>			
Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>			
Red/Scarlet	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>			
Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>			
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	Fine Soils: (silty clay, silty clay loam, clay, clay loam)		2 fl oz/A Cotton and Dry Bean 3 fl oz/A Field Corn, Peanut*, Soybean* and all other labeled
Palmer Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>			
Spurred Anoda	<i>Anoda cristata</i>			
Tropic Croton	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>			
Waterhemp ¹				
Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>			
Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>			
Wild Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>			
Yellow Rocket*	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>			

*Not for use in California.

¹ A postemergence herbicide, including lactofen, Phoenix™ Herbicide glyphosate (glyphosate soybeans only) may be needed following a preemergence application of **VARSITY SC** to adequately control common ragweed or waterhemp in soybean fields with heavy pressure.

² **VARSITY SC** will provide residual control of these weeds at 2 fluid ounces per acre when applied under a cotton canopy.

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

Table 2. Weeds Suppressed by Residual Activity of *VARSITY SC* Application Rates

Common Name	Scientific Name	Organic Matter	Application Rates
BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES		Up to 5%	2 to 3 fl oz/A
Bristly Starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>		
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryfolia</i>		
Ragweed, Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>		
Russian Thistle	<i>Salsola iberica</i>		
Smartweeds			
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>		
Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum persyvanicum</i>		
Smellmelon*	<i>Cucumis melo</i>		
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>		
Wild Buckwheat	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>		
Wormwood, Biennial	<i>Artemisia biennis</i>		
GRASS WEED SPECIES			
Barryardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>		
Bluegrass, Annual	<i>Poa annua</i>		
Crabgrass, Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>		
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>		
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>		
Lovegrass, California	<i>Eragrostis diffusa</i>		
Panicums			
Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>		
Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>		
Ryegrass, Italian*	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>		
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>		
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	Up to 5%	1.5 to 3 fl oz/A
Downy Brome*	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>		
*Not for use in California			

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALL AND SPRING PREPLANT BURNDOWN AND FALLOW SEEDBED

**PROGRAMS IN FIELD CORN, PEANUT* AND SOYBEAN*
(Preemergence to Crop)**

*Not for Use on Peanut or Soybean in California

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 fluid ounces of *VARSITY SC* per acre.
- **DO NOT** apply to frozen or snow-covered soil.
- **DO NOT** perform any tillage operation after application or residual weed control will be reduced.
- Observe all rotational intervals prior to planting as listed in the "ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS" table.

FALL BURNDOWN AND FALLOW SEEDBED PROGRAMS

VARSITY SC at 2 to 4 fluid ounces per acre can be used in the fall to provide residual weed control in fields that will be planted the following spring with field corn, peanut or soybean (refer to Rotational Restrictions table for rates and rotational intervals prior to planting). Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1 (sections A and B), Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *VARSITY SC*, Table 3, Weeds Controlled by Fall and Spring Preplant Burndown Programs; and Table 7, Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *VARSITY SC*. If weeds have emerged at the time of application, use *VARSITY SC* in combination with a labeled burndown herbicide. Application must be made no earlier than October 15 in Region 2 or November 15 in Region 1 or when soil temperature falls below 50°F at a 2-inch depth to maintain residual weed control into the spring (April 1 in Region 1 and May 1 in Region 2) or up until planting, whichever comes first. *VARSITY SC* can be used in a fall burndown or fallow seedbed program outside of Regions 1 and 2, however the length of residual control may be variable.

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

Fall Application Regions:

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

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

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

Herbicide	Product Rate
Program 1¹	
<i>VARSITY SC</i> Plus	2 to 3 fl oz/A
glyphosate Plus	0.5 to 1.0 lb ai/A
2,4-D LVE (2,4-D for use on preplant soybeans only) Plus	0.5 to 1.0 lb ai/A
NIS + AMS	0.5% v/v + 17 lb/100 gals of water

or

Program 2¹	
<i>VARSITY SC</i> Plus	2 to 3 fl oz/A
glyphosate Plus	0.5 to 1.0 lb ai/A
COC ² or NIS + AMS	1 pt/A or 0.5% v/v + 17 lb/100 gals of water

or

Program 3¹	
<i>VARSITY SC</i> Plus	2 to 3 fl oz/A
2,4-D LVE (2,4-D for use on preplant soybeans only) Plus	0.5 to 1.0 lb ai/A
COC	1 pt/A

¹ Dicamba, at 0.188 lb ai per acre can be added to Programs 1, 2 & 3 to assist in the control emerged broadleaves. Refer to dicamba label for rotational restrictions.

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

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

Weed Controlled ¹		Postemergence			Residual
Common Name	Scientific Name	Program 1	Program 2	Program 2	
		Weeds 3 inches or less			
Chamomile, False	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Cheatgrass	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Chickweed, Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Cockle, White	<i>Silene latifolia</i>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Yes	No	Yes ²	Yes
Deadnettle, Purple	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Groundsel, Cressleaf	<i>Senecio glabellus</i>	Yes	Yes	-	Yes
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(continued)

(continued)

Weed Controlled ¹		Postemergence			Residual
Common Name	Scientific Name	Program 1	Program 2	Program 2	
		Weeds 3 inches or less			
Kochia	<i>Kochia scaparia</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Marestail/Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Yes	Yes ³	Yes	Yes
Mallow, Common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Prickly Lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wormwood, Biennial	<i>Artemisia biennis</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Weeds 12 inches or less					
Canola, Volunteer	<i>Brassica napus</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Carolina Geranium	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf ⁴	<i>Oenothera lacinata</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mustard, Tansy	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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

²Use 1 lb ai/A of 2,4-D LVE for control of emerged dandelion.

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

⁴Use Program 1 to control cutleaf evening primrose that are nearing 12 inches in height or are past the rosette stage. Use Programs 2 or 3 to control cutleaf evening primrose that are 12 inches or less and in the rosette stage.

SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

VARSITY SC can be used in combination with labeled preplant burndown herbicides to assist in the postemergence burndown of emerged weeds and provide residual weed control prior to crop emergence. Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1.

No-till planters that incorporate the soil during planting may result in decreased weed control in the row. Apply **VARSITY SC** after planting peanuts and soybeans when these types of planters are used (within 3 days after planting soybeans, within 2 days after planting peanuts and before the crop emerges). cannot be applied after planting field corn.

VARSITY SC can be used at 1 to 3 fluid ounces per acre with labeled preplant burndown herbicides to enhance the speed of burndown and increase weed spectrum.

VARSITY SC can be used at 1 to 3 fluid ounces per acre in field corn, peanut and soybean burndown programs. See "DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FIELD CORN", "DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN PEANUT", "DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SOYBEAN" for more information.

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

*Not for Use on Sugarcane in California

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply to frozen or snow-covered soil.
- **DO NOT** perform any tillage operation after application or residual weed control will be reduced.
- **VARSITY SC** can be used at 1 to 2 fluid ounces per acre with labeled burndown herbicides to enhance the speed of burndown and increase weed spectrum.
- A minimum of 30 days must pass, and 1 inch of rainfall/irrigation must occur, between application of **VARSITY SC** and planting of conventionally tilled cotton.
- A minimum of 14 days must pass, and 1 inch of rainfall/irrigation must occur, between application of **VARSITY SC** and planting of no-till or strip-till cotton when a **VARSITY SC**

rate of 1 fluid ounces per acre is used and 21 days when a **VARSITY SC** rate of 1.5 to 2 fluid ounces per acre is used. The field must contain the stubble from the previous crop.

- **VARSITY SC** can be applied as part of a burndown application to sugarcane until cane emergence.
- Observe all rotational intervals prior to planting as listed in the "ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS" table.
- Refer to most restrictive label for minimum interval between application and planting.

FALL BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

VARSITY SC at 2 to 4 fluid ounces per acre, can be used in the fall to provide residual weed control in fields that will be planted the following spring with cotton or sugarcane (refer to Rotational Restrictions table for rates and rotational intervals prior to planting). Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1 and Table 7. If weeds have emerged at the time of application, use **VARSITY SC** in combination with a labeled burndown herbicide. Application must be made no earlier than October 15 in Region 2 or November 15 in Region 1 or when soil temperature falls below 50°F at a 2-inch depth to maintain residual weed control into the spring (April 1 in Region 1 and May 1 in Region 2) or up until planting, whichever comes first.

VARSITY SC can be used in a fall burndown or fallow seedbed program outside of Regions 1 and 2.

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

SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

VARSITY SC at 1 to 2 fluid ounces per acre, can be used in combination with labeled preplant burndown herbicides to assist in the postemergence burndown of emerged weeds and provide residual weed control prior to crop emergence in fields that will be planted with cotton or sugarcane. Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1.

No-till planters that incorporate the soil during planting may result in decreased weed control in the row.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALL AND SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS IN RICE, SORGHUM, SUNFLOWER, TOBACCO AND WHEAT (Preplant to Crop)

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply to frozen or snow-covered soil.
- **DO NOT** perform any tillage operation after application or residual weed control will be reduced.
- **VARSITY SC** can be used at 1 to 2 fluid ounces per acre with labeled burndown herbicides to enhance the speed of burndown and increase weed spectrum. A minimum of 30 days must pass, and 1 inch of rainfall/irrigation must occur, between application of **VARSITY SC** and planting of rice, sorghum, sugarcane, sunflowers, tobacco or wheat. Refer to most restrictive label for minimum interval between application and planting.
- Observe all rotational intervals prior to planting as listed in the "ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS" table.

FALL BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

VARSITY SC can be used in combination with labeled burndown programs to control emerged weeds and provide residual weed control in fields that will be planted the following spring (refer to Rotational Restrictions table for rates and rotational intervals prior to planting). Application must be made no earlier than October 15 in Region 2 or November 15 in region 1 or when soil temperature falls below 50°F at a two-inch depth to maintain residual weed control into the spring.

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

SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

VARSITY SC can be used in combination with labeled burndown programs to control emerged weeds and provide residual weed control prior to crop emergence. Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1 Section A. Crops that will be planted following application must be in compliance with the rotational interval listed in the "Rotational Restriction" table above.

No-till planters that incorporate the soil during planting may result in decreased weed control in the row.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALL BURNDOWN PROGRAMS IN FIELDS TO BE PLANTED TO BARLEY, FIELD PEAS, FLAX, LENTIL, SUFFLOWER, SUNFLOWER AND SPRING WHEAT

(Preplant to Crop)

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply to frozen or snow-covered soil.
- **DO NOT** perform any tillage operation after application or residual weed control will be reduced.
- *VARSITY SC* can be mixed with 2,4-D and/or glyphosate formulations labeled for burndown programs (preplant to crop) in accordance with the most restrictive label limitations and precautions.
- **DO NOT** mix *VARSITY SC* with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.
- Observe all rotational intervals prior to planting as listed in the "ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS" table.

FALL BURNDOWN PROGRAMS

VARSITY SC can be used at 2 to 4 fluid ounces per acre with labeled burndown herbicides to enhance the speed of burndown, increase weed spectrum and provide residual weed control of the weeds listed in Table 3 until the following spring. Rotational intervals must be followed for crop to be planted in the spring following the fall *VARSITY SC* application. Refer to most restrictive label for minimum interval between application and planting.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALLOW LAND

VARSITY SC may be used as a preemergence fallow treatment. Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1.

VARSITY SC at 2 to 4 fluid ounces per acre, can be used in the fall to provide residual weed control in fallow fields (refer to Rotational Restrictions table for rates and rotational intervals prior to planting). If weeds have emerged at the time of application, use *VARSITY SC* in combination with a labeled fallow herbicide.

Application must be made no earlier than October 15 in Region 2 or November 15 in Region 1 or when soil temperature falls below 50°F at a 2-inch depth to maintain residual weed control into the spring (April 1 in Region 1 and May 1 in Region 2). Abnormally warm or wet winters will reduce the length of weed control observed in the spring.

VARSITY SC, at 1 to 4 fluid ounces per acre, can be used in spring in combination with labeled burndown herbicides to control emerged weeds and provide residual weed control.

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fluid ounces per acre application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make a sequential application of *VARSITY SC* within 30 days of the first *VARSITY SC* application.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN ESTABLISHED ALFALFA

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make a sequential application of *VARSITY SC* within 60 days of the first *VARSITY SC* application.
- **DO NOT** apply to alfalfa with greater than 6 inches of growth. Application will result in burning of treated leaves and stems. **Understand and accept this risk before using this product on alfalfa.**
- **DO NOT** apply within 25 days of harvest or grazing.
- **DO NOT** use on alfalfa grown for seed unless approved by a State authority to support a Special Local Need (SLN) under FIFRA section 24(c).

- Only apply with an adjuvant or tank mix with products formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate "EC" when targeting control of emerged weeds (expect and accept crop burn and/or stunting *VARSITY SC* is used with an adjuvant, a tank mix partner formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate (EC) or a tank mix partner formulated with an adjuvant.)
- Application with paraquat can be used to burndown winter annuals prior to winter dormant period.
- **DO NOT** use on intended mixed alfalfa-grass stands.

TIMING TO ALFALFA

VARSITY SC may be applied to established alfalfa with a maximum amount of growth of 6 inches or less for the preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 7, Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *VARSITY SC*. Established alfalfa is defined as alfalfa planted in the fall or spring which has gone through a first cutting/mowing. Application to alfalfa with greater than 6 inches of growth may result in unacceptable crop injury.

For control of winter annual weeds: the best timing for preemergence control is in the fall immediately after the last cutting or sheepling-off has occurred.

For control of summer annual weeds: the best timing for preemergence control is in the spring prior to alfalfa growth and before 6 inches of growth.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Preemergence – Preemergence To Weeds

Apply *VARSITY SC* before alfalfa growth exceeds 6 inches in height for the preemergence control of weeds listed in Table 7, Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *VARSITY SC*. Make applications as soon as possible after cutting and removing alfalfa to minimize injury to alfalfa growth.

Postemergence Dodder Suppression*

Apply *VARSITY SC* at 4 fluid ounces per acre with an adjuvant for postemergence suppression of dodder. Tank mixes with imazethapyr or imazamox will increase control.

*Not for Use in California

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN ARTICHOKE

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fluid ounces per acre per application on annual or perennial artichoke varieties after new planting.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 fluid ounces per acre per application on perennial artichoke varieties after cutback.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- Application to artichoke foliage may result in unacceptable crop injury.

TIMING TO ARTICHOKE

Annual Varieties: *VARSITY SC* may be applied to artichoke beds prior to transplanting. Application of *VARSITY SC* must be made to the beds no later than 2 days prior to transplanting. Irrigation or rainfall after transplanting is necessary to activate the *VARSITY SC*. **DO NOT** irrigate the *VARSITY SC* before transplanting. Heavy irrigation or rainfall may result in crop injury. The injury is usually transitory and the plants will quickly grow out of the crop damage. Take care to minimize soil disturbance during transplanting, as preemergence weed control will decrease as soil disturbance increases.

Perennial Varieties: *VARSITY SC* may be applied to artichokes after planting of crown pieces or "cut back" of mature plants. Applications of *VARSITY SC* must be made within 2 days after planting or cut back and prior to artichoke emergence. Application after the artichokes have begun to crack, or are emerged, will result in crop injury. Apply before artichokes have begun to emerge (cracking).

TIMING TO WEEDS

Pre-plant (annual)/Preemergence (perennial) to Artichokes - Preemergence to Weeds

Apply *VARSITY SC* pre-plant to annual artichokes for preemergence control of the weeds. For perennial artichokes apply before cracking for preemergence control of the weeds. Apply prior to weed emergence. A post-emergence herbicide may be necessary to control emerged weeds. *VARSITY SC* may be applied to annual or perennial artichokes as specified above for preemergence control of weeds listed in Table 7, Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *VARSITY SC*.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN ESTABLISHED ASPARAGUS

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- Apply only to dormant asparagus no less than 14 days before spears emerge. Application to non-dormant asparagus may result in unacceptable crop injury.
- **DO NOT** work soil within 60 days prior to application in the spring. Soil can be worked after spear harvest in preparation for application of *VARISITY SC* prior to fern emergence. Treated soil that is splashed onto the ferns may result in spotting.

TIMING TO ASPARAGUS - Dormant

VARISITY SC may be applied to dormant asparagus for preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 10, Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of *VARISITY SC*. Application to non-dormant asparagus will result in unacceptable crop injury. Apply a minimum of two weeks before spear emergence. Spotting may result if a minimum of 0.5 inch of either rainfall or irrigation has not occurred two weeks prior to emergence.

TIMING TO ASPARAGUS – Post Harvest

Apply *VARISITY SC* after the final harvest of the year, but prior to fern emergence, for preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 10, Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of *VARISITY SC*. Application after fern emergence will result in unacceptable crop injury. Apply no less than two weeks prior to fern emergence and must be sprinkler or rainfall incorporated with 1/2 to 3/4 inches of water. Add a burndown tank mix partner for the control of emerged weeds labeled for asparagus in accordance with the most restrictive labeled limitations and precautions.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Burndown – Dormant Asparagus, Postemergence to Weeds

VARISITY SC may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in postemergence burndown of many annual and perennial weeds where asparagus is dormant. For control of emerged weeds, tank mix *VARISITY SC* with paraquat. Refer to paraquat label for rates and application parameters. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. *VARISITY SC* tank mixes applied to assist in the control of emerged weeds must be applied with a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 pounds per acre or 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 quarts per acre) may be added to increase herbicidal activity.

Burndown – After Last Harvest of Season, Postemergence to Weeds

Use *VARISITY SC* for residual weed control and to assist in postemergence burndown for many annual and perennial weeds where asparagus harvest has been completed for the year. For control of emerged weeds, use a labeled tank mix partner with activity on the emerged weeds.

Preemergence – Dormant Asparagus or After Last Harvest of the Year, Preemergence to Weeds

Apply *VARISITY SC* for the preemergence control of weeds listed in Table 10, Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of *VARISITY SC*.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON BRASSICA HEAD AND STEM VEGETABLES CROP GROUP 5-16*

*Not for Use in California

Includes: Broccoli; Brussels Sprouts; Cabbage; Cabbage, Chinese, napa; Cauliflower; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

ROW MIDDLES

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply after crops are transplanted.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces per acre per application. For cabbage **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 fluid ounces per acre per year. For cabbage **DO NOT** apply more than 8 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make a sequential application of *VARISITY SC* within 14 days of the first *VARISITY SC* application.

PRECAUTIONS

- *VARISITY SC* can only be applied in row middles between raised plastic mulched beds that are at least **4 inches higher** than the treated row middle and the mulched bed must have a **minimum of a 24-inch bed width**.
- Spray must remain between raised beds and contact no more than the bottom 1 inch of the side of the raised bed.
- All applications must be made with shielded or hooded equipment.
- Injury can occur if soil particles treated with *VARISITY SC* contact the crop.
- A rainfall after application but prior to transplanting is required.

TIMING TO CROP

VARISITY SC may be applied at 3 fluid ounces per acre (except cabbage may be applied at 4 fluid ounces per acre) as a shielded or hooded application to row middles after plastic is laid out to transplanting. Transplanting or seeding can take place any time after spray has dried. Spray must be directed to the row middle and contact no more than approximately the bottom 1 inch of the side of the raised bed. If the top of the mulch beds (where plants are to be transplanted) is contacted, severe injury can occur due to foliage contact with treated plastic.

WEED CONTROL AND TANK MIXING

VARISITY SC provides preemergence residual control of the weeds listed in Table 7, Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *VARISITY SC*, as well as to assist in the postemergence control of emerged weeds. A registered preemergence grass herbicide may be added for control of additional grassy weeds. For control of emerged weeds, tank mix *VARISITY SC* with paraquat, carfentrazone-ethyl, glyphosate, or other registered burndown herbicide. Refer to tank mix partner label for rates and application parameters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON CACTUS (PRICKLY PEAR)*

* Not for Use in California

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year at the 6 fluid ounces rate.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make a sequential application of *VARISITY SC* within 60 days of the first *VARISITY SC* application. Use a maximum rate of 6 fluid ounces per acre per application on any soil that has a sand plus gravel content over 80% if plants are less than 3 years of age. (Two applications of 6 fluid ounces per acre in a 12-month period can still be made as long as there have been 60 days between applications).
- **DO NOT** apply to farm alleys or roads where traffic may result in treated dust settling onto crops or other desirable vegetation.
- Raise mower height during all mowing to reduce dust. Dust created by mowing can drift onto desirable vegetation resulting in injury.
- **DO NOT** mow treated areas. Dust created by mowing may drift onto desirable vegetation resulting in injury.
- Follow the most restrictive label limitations and precautions of the tank mix product(s) being used.
- Avoid direct or indirect spray contact to foliage.
- **DO NOT** apply within 60 days prior to harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply to plants established less than one year.

Apply *VARISITY SC* as a uniform broadcast application to the plantation floor or as a uniform band directed at the base of the cactus. The preferred application timing for *VARISITY SC* is in the fall to maximize the potential for rainfall to activate and set the herbicide. **DO NOT** apply over the top of crop or allow spray to come in contact with crop as a result of application or drift.

Preemergence Application

Apply 6 to 12 fluid ounces of *VARISITY SC* per broadcast acre as a preemergence application. *VARISITY SC* applications must be made prior to weed emergence for control of weeds listed in Table 10, Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of *VARISITY SC*. Make preemergence (to weed emergence) applications of *VARISITY SC* to a weed-free soil surface. Preemergence applications of *VARISITY SC* must be completed prior to weed emergence. Moisture is necessary to activate *VARISITY SC* on soil for residual weed control. Dry weather following application of *VARISITY SC* may reduce effectiveness. However, when

adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, *VARSITY SC* will control susceptible germinating weeds.

Postemergence Application

Apply 6 to 12 fluid ounce of *VARSITY SC* per broadcast acre plus an adjuvant (0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant or 1 quart per acre crop oil concentrate). The addition of an adjuvant enhances *VARSITY SC* activity on emerged weeds. Thorough spray coverage is necessary to maximize the postemergence activity of *VARSITY SC*.

Refer to Table 13, Weeds Controlled by Postemergence Activity of *VARSITY SC* for weeds controlled by the residual activity of *VARSITY SC*. Tank mix *VARSITY SC* with a labeled burndown herbicide for control of the emerged weeds.

Residual weed control will be reduced if vegetation prevents the *VARSITY SC* from reaching the soil surface. If vegetation is heavy, use a burndown herbicide with *VARSITY SC* and make a sequential *VARSITY SC* application prior to the emergence of new weeds.

Carrier Volume and Spray Pressure

To ensure thorough coverage in burndown applications, use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. Use higher gallonage if dense vegetation or heavy crop residue is present.

Nozzle selection must meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure guidelines.

Banded Application

Rates listed in Table 13, Weeds Controlled by Postemergence Activity of *VARSITY SC* Tank Mixes, refer to a broadcast application covering the entire acre. Refer to the Band Application table in Use Information Section to calculate amount needed per acre when making a banded application.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN CELERY

For Use in California, Michigan and Wisconsin Only

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces per acre during a pre-transplant application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces per acre during a post-transplant application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** use with an adjuvant.
- Post-transplant applications must be made between 3 to 7 days following transplanting.
- **DO NOT** apply as part of a tank mix.

PRECAUTIONS

- In the state of California, use as pre-transplant application only.

TIMING TO CELERY

Apply *VARSITY SC* at 3 fluid ounces per acre prior to transplanting, or between 3 and 7 days following transplanting, for preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 1, Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *VARSITY SC*.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Use *VARSITY SC* prior to weed emergence for residual control.

Refer to Product Information section for tank mix guidance. *VARSITY SC*, when applied according to label use directions, will control the weeds listed in Table 1, Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *VARSITY SC*.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN ESTABLISHED CLOVER AND CLOVER GROWN FOR SEED

For Use in Idaho, Oregon and Washington Only

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply within 25 days of harvest or grazing.
- Application to clover with greater than 6 inches of growth may result in unacceptable crop injury.

PRECAUTIONS

- Applications to clover with 6 inches of growth will result in burning of treated leaves and stems.

- Understand and accept this risk before using *VARSITY SC* on clover.
- Only apply with an adjuvant or tank mix with products formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate "EC" when targeting control of emerged weeds (expect and accept crop may be burned and/or stunting when applying tank mixes of *VARSITY SC* with an adjuvant).
- Application with paraquat can be used to burndown winter annuals prior to winter dormant period.
- Application to mixed clover grass stands may result in unacceptable injury to the grass.

TIMING TO CLOVER

VARSITY SC may be applied to established clover with a maximum amount of growth of 6 inches or less for the preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 7, Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *VARSITY SC*. Established Clover is defined as clover planted in the fall or spring which has gone through a first cutting/mowing.

For control of winter annual weeds: the best timing for preemergence control is in the fall immediately after the last cutting or sheeping-off has occurred.

For control of summer annual weeds: the best timing for preemergence control is in the spring prior to clover growth and before 6 inches of growth.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Preemergence – Preemergence to Weeds

Apply *VARSITY SC* before clover growth exceeds 6 inches in height for the preemergence control of weeds listed in Table 7, Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *VARSITY SC*. Make applications as soon as possible after cutting and removing clover to minimize injury to clover growth.

Postemergence Dodder Suppression

Apply *VARSITY SC* at 4 fluid ounces per acre with an adjuvant for postemergence suppression of dodder. Tank mixes with Pursuit Herbicide or Raptor Herbicide will increase control.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN COTTON

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make a sequential application of *VARSITY SC* within 30 days of the first *VARSITY SC* application.
- **DO NOT** apply within 60 days of harvest.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE

Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application

For best results, apply *VARSITY SC* to actively growing weeds within the growth stages indicated in this label. Applying *VARSITY SC* under conditions that **DO NOT** promote active weed growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. **DO NOT** apply *VARSITY SC* when the crop or weeds are under stress due to drought, excessive water, extremes in temperature, disease or low humidity. Weeds under stress tend to become less susceptible to herbicidal action. *VARSITY SC* is most effective when applied under sunny conditions at temperatures above 65°F.

VARSITY SC is rainfast one hour after application. **DO NOT** make applications if rain is expected within one hour of application or postemergence efficacy may be reduced.

HERBICIDE RATE

Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application

For postemergence weed control, apply *VARSITY SC* through a hooded or shielded sprayer or at layby, at 2 fluid ounces per acre, in combinations with MSMA or at 1 to 2 fluid ounces per acre in combination with glyphosate, to assist in the control of weeds listed in Table 4. Residual weed control can also be obtained through hooded, shielded and layby application of *VARSITY SC*. Weeds that are controlled through residual activity of *VARSITY SC* are listed in Table 1. Weeds that are suppressed by residual activity of *VARSITY SC* are listed in Table 2.

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

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES		Weed Height (Inches)
Common Name	Scientific Name	2 fl oz/A
Bindweed, Field ¹	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	4
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	4
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	4
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	4
Florida Begganweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	2
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	6
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	4
Morningglories		
Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriscula</i>	4
Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	4
Pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunose</i>	4
Red	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>	4
Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	2
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	6
Nightshades		
Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	4
Eastern Black	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	4
Hairy	<i>Solanum sarachoides</i>	4
Pigweeds		
Palmer Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	4
Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	4
Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	4
Plaintain, Broadleaf	<i>Plantago major</i>	6
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	4
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	2
Ragweeds		
Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	2
Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	4
Rice Flatsedge	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	2
Sicklepod	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	4
Smartweeds		
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	4
Pale	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	4
Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>	4
Spotted Spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	4
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	4
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	2
Waterhemp		
Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	2
Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	2

¹ Tank mixes of VARSITY SC will control the above ground portion of field bindweed. Repeated applications will be needed to control regrowth.

CARRIER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE

Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application

To ensure thorough coverage in hooded, shielded and layby applications, use 15 to 30 gallons spray solution per treated acre. Use 20 to 30 gallons per treated acre under heavy weed pressure. Nozzle selection must meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure guidance for application method being used. **DO NOT** use "Flood Jet" nozzles, as they tend to increase the chance of crop injury.

ADDITIVES

Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application

Weed control from hooded, shielded or layby application of VARSITY SC in cotton requires the addition of an agronomically approved non-ionic surfactant to the spray mixture. Non-ionic surfactant must contain at least 80% active ingredient. Verify mixing compatibility qualities by a jar test. **The use of crop oil concentrates, methylated seed oils, organo-silicant surfactants or products containing these ingredients, may result in severe crop injury.**

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Apply VARSITY SC tank mixes, with ground equipment using standard commercial sprayers equipped with nozzles designed to deliver the desired spray pressure and spray volume. Application equipment must be clean and in good repair. Nozzles must meet manufacturer's guidelines for spray pattern and placement on spray boom and must be checked frequently for accuracy.

TIMING TO COTTON

Hooded and Shielded Application

VARSITY SC tank mixes may be applied with a hooded or shielded sprayer after cotton has reached a minimum of 6 inches in height. All nozzles must be under the hood or behind the shield to ensure no spray solution comes in contact with the cotton. **Care must be taken to ensure the spray solution or drift does not come in contact with the cotton or severe crop injury can occur.**

Layby Application

Layby application of VARSITY SC tank mixes may be made once cotton has reached a minimum of 16 inches in height. Cotton that is smaller than 16 inches in height may be injured by VARSITY SC applications. VARSITY SC application must be directed to the lower 2 inches of the cotton stem to avoid crop injury.

TIMING TO WEEDS

VARSITY SC tank mix applications must be made to weeds within the height range given in Table 4.

TANK MIXES

VARSITY SC must be tank mixed with one of the herbicides listed in Table 5 for postemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 4.

Table 5. Tank Mixes with VARSITY SC for Hooded, Shielded and/or Layby Use in Cotton

Tank Mix Partner	Target Weeds	Hooded and Shielded	Layby
glyphosate	Perennial Grasses and Broadleaves	X	X ¹
MSMA	Annual Grasses Yellow Nutsedge	X	X

¹ For use only in cotton with the Roundup Ready gene.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN CUCURBIT VEGETABLES*

*Not for Use in California

Cucurbit Vegetables (Crop Group 9) including: chayote (fruit); Chinese Waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon); citron melon; cucumber; gherkin; gourd, edible (includes hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese okra); *Momordica* spp. (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bittermelon, Chinese cucumber); muskmelon (includes cantaloupe); pumpkin; squash, summer; squash, winter (includes butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, acorn squash, spaghetti squash); watermelon

ROW MIDDLES

Many weather-related factors, including high wind or heavy rains or cool conditions at or near crop transplanting, may result in crop injury in fields treated with **VARSITY SC**. On occasion this has resulted in a delay in maturity. Understand and accept these risks before using **VARSITY SC**.

Refer to Product Information section for tank mix guidance. **VARSITY SC**, when applied according to label use directions, will control the weeds listed in Table 7, Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of **VARSITY SC**.

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make a sequential application of **VARSITY SC** within 14 days of the first **VARSITY SC** application. **DO NOT** use with an adjuvant.
- Grow plants on raised plastic mulched beds that are higher than the treated row middle.
- Spray must be directed to the row middle, away from the crop bed and with minimal contact with plastic, including the sides of the bed. If top of mulch beds (where plants are to be transplanted) is contacted, severe injury can occur due to foliage contact with treated plastic. In this scenario, a rainfall event of 1/2 inch (natural or irrigation) must occur prior to transplanting to reduce **VARSITY SC** residues.
- Drift of treated soil particles onto plants may cause contact injury.
- Irrigate treated field after application and prior to transplanting with minimum of 1/4 inch of water if rainfall does not occur between application and transplanting.
- All applications must be made with hooded or shielded equipment.

TIMING TO CUCURBIT VEGETABLES

Apply **VARSITY SC** at 4 fluid ounces per acre as a hooded or shielded application to row middles up to 14 days prior to transplanting or seeding for preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 7, Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of **VARSITY SC**, as well as to assist in the postemergence control of emerged weeds. A second application of **VARSITY SC** at 4 fluid ounces per acre may be applied up to 21 days after transplanting or emergence if needed. **DO NOT** apply during or after bloom.

TIMING TO WEEDS

VARSITY SC may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in postemergence burndown of many annual and perennial weeds in row middles. A registered preemergence grass herbicide may be added for control of additional grassy weeds. For assisting in the control of emerged weeds, tank mix **VARSITY SC** with paraquat, carfentrazone-ethyl, or other registered burndown herbicide. **DO NOT** tank mix with glyphosate after transplanting. Refer to tank mix partner's label for rates and use directions.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN DRY BEANS

Dried cultivars of bean (*Lupinus*); bean (*Phaseolus*) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean (dry), navy bean, pinto bean, tepary bean); bean (*Vigna*) (includes adzuki bean, blackeye pea, catjang, cowpea, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean); broad bean (dry); chickpea (garbanzo bean); guar; lablab bean and lentil

WEED SUPPRESSION IN DRY BEANS AND WEED CONTROL IN CHICKPEAS (GARBANZO BEANS)

Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon and Washington] only

RESTRICTIONS

- For Chickpeas, **DO NOT** apply more than 2 fluid ounces per acre per application. For all other Dry Beans, **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- For Chickpeas, **DO NOT** apply more than 2 fluid ounces per acre per year. For all other Dry Beans, **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- Many weather-related factors, including high wind, splashing or heavy rains or cool conditions at or near crop emergence, may result in dry bean injury in fields treated with **VARSITY SC**. On occasion this has resulted in a delay in maturity. Understand and accept these risks before using this product.

TIMING TO DRY BEANS AND CHICKPEAS

VARSITY SC may be applied to dry beans within 2 days after planting for the preemergence suppression of the weeds listed in Table 1, Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of **VARSITY SC** or Table 8, Weeds Suppressed by Residual Activity of **VARSITY SC**. Tank mix **VARSITY SC** with other labeled herbicides for broad spectrum weed control.

TIMING TO WEEDS

VARSITY SC may be applied to dry beans prior to planting or preemergence (after planting). Preemergence application of **VARSITY SC** must be made within 2 days after planting and prior to dry bean emergence. To avoid severe crop injury, **DO NOT** apply to dry beans after beans begin to crack or have emerged.

Preplant incorporation (PPI) applications may result in reduced weed control.

ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL

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

HARVEST AID

All states

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** harvest within 5 days of application.

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

TIMING TO DRY BEANS AND CHICKPEAS

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FIELD CORN

RESTRICTIONS

- Use only on no-till or minimum tillage fields where last years crop residue has not been incorporated into the soil.
- Corn must be planted between 14 and 30 days after application unless the application is made as part of a Fall burndown program.
- Corn can be planted 7 days after an application of 2 fluid ounces per acre if a minimum of 25% of the soil surface is covered with the residue of the preceding crop and a minimum of 1/4 inch of rainfall has occurred between application and planting.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** irrigate between emergence and 2-leaf corn.
- **DO NOT** use on popcorn, sweet corn or corn grown for seed.

TIMING TO FIELD CORN

- Apply **VARSITY SC** at 2 to 3 fluid ounces per acre, between 7 and 30 days prior to planting field corn for the preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 1, Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of **VARSITY SC**.
- Apply **VARSITY SC** at 2 fluid ounces per acre between 7 and 30 days prior to planting field corn if a minimum of 25% of the soil surface is covered with the residue of the preceding crop and a minimum of 1/4 inch of rainfall has occurred between application and planting.

- Apply **VARSITY SC** at 3 fluid ounces per acre between 14 and 30 days prior to planting field corn.

Burndown Use Directions – For Preplant Applications in Field Corn

VARSITY SC, applied as part of a burndown program, may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in postemergence burndown of many weeds where field corn will be planted directly into the residue of the previous year. See Directions for Use in Fall and Spring Preplant Burndown and Fallow Seedbed Programs in Field Corn, Peanut and Soybean for rates and timing of applications. For control of emerged weeds, **VARSITY SC** must be applied with an appropriate burndown tank mix partner listed in Table 6.

To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. Refer to tank mix partner's label for application pressures and adjuvant systems.

INCREASING SPEED OF GLYPHOSATE BURNDOWN ACTIVITY

VARSITY SC, at 1 fluid ounce per acre, may be tank mixed with glyphosate to increase the speed of burndown activity compared to glyphosate applied alone. Residual weed control will not be provided at rates lower than 2 fluid ounces per acre; however, suppression of the weeds in Table 2 may occur at rates as low as 1 fluid ounce per acre. Applications of **VARSITY SC** at 1 fluid ounce per acre must be made a minimum of 14 days prior to planting field corn.

TANK MIXES

VARSITY SC may be tank mixed with the herbicides listed in Table 6 for pre-plant burndown applications.

Refer to tank mix partner's label for adjuvants.

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

TANK MIX PARTNERS ¹	
2,4-D LVE	Metribuzin
Atrazine	Paraquat
Clopyralid	Rimsulfuron + Thifensulfuron
Dicamba	Simazine
Flumetsulam	Tribenuron
Glyphosate	

¹ Refer to tank mix product labels for specific application directions.

TANK MIX RESTRICTIONS

Tank mixes with flufenacet, metolachlor or s-metolachlor, dimethenamid or dimethenamid-p, or acetochlor may result in injury to field corn when application is followed by prolonged periods of cool wet weather.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FIELD PEAS*

*Not for Use in California

WEED CONTROL

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 fluid ounces per acre per year.

Many weather-related factors, including high wind, splashing or heavy rains or cool conditions at or near crop emergence, may result in peas injury in fields treated with **VARSITY SC**. On occasion this has resulted in a delay in maturity. Understand and accept these risks before using **VARSITY SC**.

TIMING TO FIELD PEAS

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

TIMING TO WEEDS

VARSITY SC may be applied to field peas prior to planting or preemergence (after planting). Preemergence application of **VARSITY SC** must be made within 2 days after planting and prior to field pea emergence. To avoid severe crop injury, **DO NOT** apply to field peas after peas begin to crack or have emerged.

Preplant incorporation (PPI) applications may result in reduced weed control.

ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL

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

HARVEST AID

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** harvest within 5 days of application.

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

TIMING TO FIELD PEAS

Apply **VARSITY SC** at 1.5 to 2 fluid ounces per acre, when crop is physiologically mature and a minimum of 80% of the pods are yellow to tan in color and 20% are yellow in color. If field peas are treated too early, a reduction in seed quality may occur. **DO NOT** spray herbicide on any area of the field with a significant amount of plants with green color. Peas can be harvested 5 days after application.

To ensure thorough coverage, use 15 to 30 gallons of spray solution per acre and select nozzle type using manufacturer's gallonage and pressure guidelines for postemergence application.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FLAX*

* Not for Use in California

HARVEST AID

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year at the 1.5 fluid ounce rate.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** harvest within 5 days of application.

DO NOT make a sequential **VARSITY SC** application within 14 days of the first application. Desiccation from **VARSITY SC** requires the addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture. Use a methylated seed oil which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil at 1 quart per acre. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 pounds per acre or a 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 quarts per acre) may be added to the spray mixture along with methylated seed oil to enhance desiccation. The addition of a nitrogen source does not replace the need for methylated seed oil.

TIMING TO FLAX

Apply **VARSITY SC** at 1.5 to 2 fluid ounces per acre, when crop is physiologically mature and at least 75% of the bolls are brown in color. Flax can be harvested 5 days after application.

To ensure thorough coverage, use 15 to 30 gallons of spray solution per acre and select nozzle type using manufacturer's gallonage and pressure guidelines for postemergence application.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FRUITING VEGETABLES*

*Not for Use in California

African eggplant; Bush Tomato; Bell Pepper; Cocona; Currant Tomato; Eggplant; Garden Huckleberry; Goli Berry; Groundcherry; Martynia; Naranjilla; Okra; Pea Eggplant; Pepino; Nonbell Pepper; Roselle; Scarlet Eggplant; Sunberry; Tomatillo; Tomato; Tree Tomato; cultivars, varieties and /or hybrids of these.

ROW MIDDLES

Many weather-related factors, including high wind or heavy rains or cool conditions at or near crop transplanting, may result in crop injury in fields treated with **VARSITY SC**. On occasion this has resulted in a delay in maturity. Understand and accept these risks before using Herbicide.

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make a sequential application of **VARSITY SC** within 14 days of the first **VARSITY SC** application. Grow plants on raised or plastic mulched beds that are higher than the treated row middle.
- Spray must be directed to the row middle, away from the crop bed and with minimal contact with plastic, including the sides of the bed. If top of mulch beds (where plants are to be transplanted) is contacted, severe injury can occur due to foliage contact with treated plastic. In this scenario, a rainfall event of 1/2 inch (natural or irrigation) must occur prior to transplanting to reduce **VARSITY SC** residues.
- Drift of treated soil particles onto plants may cause contact injury.
- Irrigate treated field after application and prior to transplanting with minimum of 1/4 inch of water if rainfall does not occur between application and transplanting.
- All applications must be made with hooded or shielded equipment.

TIMING TO FRUITING VEGETABLES

Apply **VARSITY SC** at 4 fluid ounces per acre as a hooded or shielded application to row middles up to 14 days prior to transplanting or seeding for preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 7, Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of **VARSITY SC**, as well as to assist in the postemergence control of emerged weeds. A second application of **VARSITY SC** at 4 fluid ounces per acre may be applied up to 21 days after transplanting or emergence if needed. **DO NOT** apply during or after bloom.

TIMING TO WEEDS

VARSITY SC may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in postemergence burndown of many annual and perennial weeds in row middles. A registered preemergence grass herbicide may be added for control of additional grassy weeds. For assisting in the control of emerged weeds, tank mix **VARSITY SC** with paraquat, carfentrazone-ethyl or other registered burndown herbicide. **DO NOT** tank mix with glyphosate after transplanting or crop emergence. Refer to tank mix partner's label for rates and application parameters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN GARLIC

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 fluid ounces per acre per year.

TIMING TO GARLIC

VARSITY SC may be applied, at 6 fluid ounces per acre, to garlic prior to garlic emergence. Make application within 3 days after planting garlic.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Preemergence – Preemergence To Weeds

Apply **VARSITY SC** to weed free garlic for preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 10, Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of **VARSITY SC**.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN HOPS

Not for Use in California and New York

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** allow spray to contact green stem (unless used for sucker control), foliage, flowers or cones or unacceptable injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** use with an adjuvant.

VARSITY SC can be used in hops for preemergence weed control as well as sucker control.

TIMING TO HOPS FOR SUCKER CONTROL

Apply **VARSITY SC** at 6 fluid ounces per acre as a directed application after hops have reached a minimum of 6 feet in height for sucker control. Direct application to the lower 2 feet of the hops.

TIMING TO HOPS FOR PREEMERGENCE WEED CONTROL

Apply **VARSITY SC** at 6 fluid ounces per acre as a 1 to 1.5 foot band to each side of the hop row, to dormant hops November thru February to ensure time for rain incorporation and activation. If weeds are emerged at the time of application, tank mix **VARSITY SC** with a labeled burndown herbicide including paraquat or glyphosate to assist with control of emerged weeds. **DO NOT** mow or rake over treated areas, as dust created by mowing may drift onto sensitive crops or vegetation resulting in injury.

TIMING TO WEEDS

VARSITY SC applications must be made prior to weed emergence for control of weeds listed in Table 10, Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of **VARSITY SC**.

Refer to Product Information section for tank mix guidance. VARSITY SC, when applied according to label use directions, will control the weeds listed in Table 10, Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of VARSITY SC.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN LENTILS*

*Not for Use in California

HARVEST AID

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** harvest within 5 days of application.

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

TIMING TO LENTILS

Apply **VARSITY SC** at 1.5 to 2 fluid ounces per acre, when crop is physiologically mature and a minimum of 80% of the pods are yellow to tan in color and 20% are yellow in color. If lentils are treated too early, a reduction in seed quality may occur. **DO NOT** spray **VARSITY SC** on any area of the field with a significant amount of plants with green color. Lentils can be harvested 5 days after application.

To ensure thorough coverage, use 15 to 30 gallons of spray solution per acre and select nozzle type using manufacturer's gallonage and pressure guidelines for postemergence application.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN MINT

(Peppermint and Spearmint)

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make a sequential application of **VARSITY SC** within 60 days of the first **VARSITY SC** application.
- Apply only to dormant mint. Application to non-dormant mint may result in unacceptable crop injury.
- **DO NOT** apply within 80 days of harvest.

PRECAUTIONS

To avoid crop injury:

- Application to stands established longer than 3 years may result in crop injury.
- Applications to stands with weak, thin, or damaged roots or rhizomes may result in crop injury.

- Application to mint in Southern Union County (south of Ladd Canyon) or Baker County in Oregon may result in unacceptable crop injury.
- Use only on established meadow mint.
- Applications to mint that has been weakened by diseases, insects (example mint root borer), nematodes, drought, soil salts, high soil pH, previous pesticides, winter injury or double cutting, may result in severe injury. Apply only to healthy vigorous mint with undamaged rhizomes.

Many weather related factors, including high wind, splashing or heavy rains or cool conditions at or near mint emergence, may result in mint injury in fields treated with VARSITY SC. Understand and accept these risks before using VARSITY SC.

Tank mixes with labeled rates of paraquat are recommended to control emerged weeds and increase crop safety.

TIMING TO MINT

As a spray, **VARSITY SC** may be applied only to established, dormant mint for preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 7 as well as to assist in the postemergence control of emerged weeds. Application to non-dormant mint or to baby (row) mint (time from planting of mint roots through the first cutting), may result in unacceptable crop injury. As a bulk fertilizer application, **VARSITY SC** may be applied at least 80 days prior to harvest. Leaves must be dry at the time of applications or severe injury may occur.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Burndown – Dormant Mint, Postemergence To Weeds

VARSITY SC may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in postemergence burndown of many annual and perennial weeds where established mint is dormant. For control of emerged weeds, tank mix **VARSITY SC** with paraquat. Refer to paraquat label for rates and use directions. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. **VARSITY SC** tank mixes applied to assist in the control of emerged weeds must be applied with a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 pounds per acre or 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 quarts per acre) may be added to increase herbicidal activity.

Preemergence – Dormant Mint, Preemergence To Weeds

Apply **VARSITY SC** to dormant mint for the preemergence control of weeds listed in Table 7. Fall applications of **VARSITY SC**, followed by a sequential application in the Spring, have resulted in better Summer annual weed control than a single Fall or single Spring application.

Fall application is most effective for Fall germinating weeds for example groundsel. Fields plowed or harrowed after a **VARSITY SC** application will result in less effective preemergence activity. In furrow irrigated fields, corrugating that is done after a **VARSITY SC** application will expose untreated soil and break the herbicide barrier resulting in poor weed control.

Table 7. Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of VARSITY SC

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES				
Common Name	Scientific Name	Organic Matter	Soil Type	Application Rate
Bristly Starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	Up to 5%	All Soil Types	4 fl oz/A
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>			
Chickweeds				
Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>			
Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>			
Coffee Senna	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>			
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryfolia</i>			
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>			
Dodder (suppression only)* ¹	<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.			
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>			
Evening Primrose, Cutleaf	<i>Oenothera lacinata</i>			
False Chamomile*	<i>Tripleurospermum maritima</i>			
Fiddleneck, Coast*	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>			

(continued)

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES (continued)				
Common Name	Scientific Name	Organic Matter	Soil Type	Application Rate
Field Pennycress*	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	Up to 5%	All Soil Types	4 fl oz/A
Flabane, Hairy*	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>			
Flxweed*	<i>Descurainia spophia</i>			
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>			
Florida Pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>			
Golden Crownbeard	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>			
Groundsel, Common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>			
Hairy Indigo	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>			
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>			
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>			
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>			
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>			
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>			
Little Mallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>			
London Rocket*	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>			
Marestail/Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>			
Mayweed/False Chamomile*	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>			
Morningglories				
Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integruscula</i>			
Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>			
Red/Scarlet	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>			
Smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia lamnifolia</i>			
Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>			
Mustard				
Tansy*	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>			
Tumble*	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>			
Wild*	<i>Brassica kaber</i>			
Nettle, Burning*	<i>Urtica urens</i>			
Nightshades				
Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>			
Eastern Black	<i>Solanum pycnanthum</i>			
Hairy	<i>Solanum sarachoides</i>			
Pigweeds				
Palmer Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>			
Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>			
Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>			
Spiny Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>			
Tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>			
Prickly Lettuce (China Lettuce)	<i>Lactuca scariola</i>			
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>			
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>			
Purslane				
Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>			
Horse*	<i>Trrianthema portulacastrum</i>			
Radish, Wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>			

(continued)

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES (continued)				
Common Name	Scientific Name	Organic Matter	Soil Type	Application Rate
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Up to 5%	All Soil Types	4 fl oz/A
Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>			
Russian Thistle	<i>Salsola iberica</i>			
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>			
Smartweeds				
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>			
Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>			
Smellmelo*	<i>Cucumis melo</i>			
Sowthistle, Prickly*	<i>Sonchus asper</i>			
Spotted Spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>			
Spurred Anoda	<i>Anoda cristata</i>	Up to 5%	All Soil Types	4 fl oz/A
Tropic Croton	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>			
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>			
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>			
Waterhemp				
Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>			
Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>			
White Cockle*	<i>Silene latifolia</i>			
Wild Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>			
Wormwood, Biennial	<i>Artemisia biennis</i>			
Yellow Rocket*	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>			
GRASS WEED SPECIES				
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Up to 5%	All Soil Types	4 fl oz/A
Bluegrass, Annual	<i>Poa annua</i>			
Crabgrass, Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>			
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>			
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>			
Lovegrass, California	<i>Eragrostis diffusa</i>			
Panicums				
Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>			
Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>			
Ryegrass, Italian*	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>			
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>			

*Not for use in California.

¹ VARSITY SC at 4 fluid ounces per acre will provide postemergence dodder suppression when applied in combination with imazethapyr or imazamox at labeled rates. Imazethapyr and imazamox require the use of NIS, which will result in burn and stunting of alfalfa. Understand and accept these risks before tank mixing with VARSITY SC.

*Not for use in California.

¹ *VARSITY SC* at 4 fluid ounces per acre will provide postemergence dodder suppression when applied in combination with imazethapyr or imazamox at labeled rates. Imazethapyr and imazamox require the use of NIS, which will result in burn and stunting of alfalfa. Understand and accept these risks before tank mixing with *VARSITY SC*.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN ONION (DRY BULB)

For Use in Michigan, New York, North Dakota and Wisconsin Only

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 6 applications per year at the 0.5 fluid ounce rate.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make a sequential application of *VARSITY SC* within 14 days of the first *VARSITY SC* application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 fluid ounce per acre per year on soils that contain greater than 90% sand plus gravel.
- **DO NOT** apply as part of a tank mix, other than pendimethalin H₂O herbicides, or unacceptable injury may result. **DO NOT** tank mix other formulations of pendimethalin with *VARSITY SC* for use in onions.
- **DO NOT** apply with any type of adjuvant.

- **DO NOT** apply within 45 days of harvest.

Use of *VARSITY SC* may result in necrotic spotting of onion leaves that come in contact with the spray. Understand and accept this risk before using *VARSITY SC*.

Microrate Application

Sequential applications of *VARSITY SC* may be applied to onions (dry bulb), between the 2-leaf and 6-leaf stage, at rates of 0.5 to 1 fluidounce per acre, on a 7 day interval.

TIMING TO ONIONS (dry bulb)

Apply *VARSITY SC* to transplanted onions (dry bulb) between the 2-leaf and 6-leaf stage and on direct seed onions (dry bulb) between the 3-leaf and 6-leaf stage.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Preemergence – Emerged Onions (dry bulb), Preemergence To Weeds

Apply *VARSITY SC* to weed free onions (dry bulb) for preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 1, Section A, Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity to *VARSITY SC*.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN PEANUT*

*Not for Use in California

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** irrigate when peanuts are cracking.
- **DO NOT** graze treated fields or feed treated hay to livestock.

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

WIND MANAGEMENT

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

TIMING TO PEANUTS

VARSITY SC may be applied to peanuts prior to planting or preemergence (after planting). Preemergence applications of *VARSITY SC* must be made within 2 days after planting and prior to peanut emergence. Application after the peanuts have begun to crack, or are emerged, will result in severe crop injury. Apply before peanuts have begun to crack. Select *VARSITY SC* rate from Table 1 according to anticipated weed spectrum.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Burndown – Preemergence to Peanuts, Postemergence to Weeds

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

Preemergence (conventional tillage) applications of *VARSITY SC* must be applied prior to weed emergence.

ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL: SEQUENTIAL

VARSITY SC may be applied sequentially following a preplant incorporated application of trifluralin (states of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas only), ethalfluralin, (metolachlor, pendimethalin or dimethenamid.

ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL: TANK MIXED

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN POTATO

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

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply to Rill (furrow) irrigated potatoes.

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

TIMING TO POTATOES

VARSITY SC may be applied to potatoes after hilling for the preemergence suppression of the weeds listed in Table 8, Weeds Suppressed by Residual Activity of *VARSITY SC* at 1.5 fluid ounces per acre. Tank mix *VARSITY SC* with other labeled herbicides for broad spectrum weed control. A minimum of 2 inches of settled soil must cover the vegetative portion of the potato plant at the time of *VARSITY SC* application.

Application to potatoes with less than 2 inches of soil covering the vegetative portion of the potato may result in crop injury. In areas with historically higher amounts of rainfall during the time of preemergence herbicide applications, including the Red River Valley, Minnesota and North Dakota, the requirement for 2 inches of settled soil is critical to avoid crop injury. Mechanical incorporation of *VARSITY SC* will result in decreased weed control. In areas with sprinkler irrigation, incorporate *VARSITY SC* with 1/4 to 3/4 inches of irrigation, after application and before **any** sprouts are within 2 inches of the settled soil surface if a rainfall event has not yet occurred.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Preemergence – Soil Covered Potatoes, Preemergence To Weeds

Apply *VARSITY SC* to soil covered potatoes for the preemergence suppression of the weeds listed in Table 8. Harrowing, cultivation or corrugating after *VARSITY SC* application will reduce weed control.

Table 8. Weeds Suppressed by Residual Activity of *VARSITY SC* at 1.5 fluid ounces per acre.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Organic Matter	Application Rate
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Up to 5%	1.5 fl oz/A
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>		
Nightshades			
Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>		
Eastern Black	<i>Solanum pycnanthum</i>		
Hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>		
Pigweeds			
Palmer Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>		
Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>		
Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>		
Spiny Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>		
Tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>		
Prickly Lettuce (China lettuce)	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>		
Radish, Wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>		

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SOYBEAN*

*Not for Use in California

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- Graze treated fields or feed treated hay to livestock no sooner than 21 days after application.

PRECAUTIONS

- If *VARSITY SC* is tank mixed with flufenacet, metolachlor or dimethenamid and applied within 14 days of planting soybeans, plant under no-till or minimum tillage conditions on wheat stubble or field corn stubble.
- Irrigation when soybeans are cracking may result in severe injury.

TIMING TO SOYBEANS

VARSITY SC may be applied to soybeans prior to planting or preemergence (after planting). Preemergence application of *VARSITY SC* must be made within 3 days after planting and prior to soybean emergence. Application after the soybeans have begun to crack, or are emerged, will result in severe crop injury. Apply before soybeans have begun to crack. Select *VARSITY SC* rate from Table 1 according to anticipated weed spectrum.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Burndown – Preemergence to Soybeans, Postemergence to Weeds

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

INCREASING SPEED OF GLYPHOSATE BURNDOWN ACTIVITY

VARSITY SC, at rates as low as 1 fluid ounce per acre, may be tank mixed with glyphosate to increase the speed of burndown activity compared to glyphosate applied alone. Residual weed control will not be provided at rates lower than 2 fluid ounces per acre; however, suppression of the weeds in Table 2, may occur at *VARSITY SC* rates as low as 1 fluid ounce per acre.

TANK MIXES

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

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

Tank Mix Partner	Target Weeds ¹
2,4-D LVE	Dandelion Marestail Giant Ragweed
2,4-D + Dicamba	Dandelion Marestail Giant Ragweed
Clethodim	Annual Grasses
Glyphosate	General Burndown
Imazaquin	Cocklebur Common Sunflower

(continued)

Paraquat	Annual Grasses Henbit
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¹ Refer to tank mix product labels for specific use directions for control of emerged weeds present.

ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL BROADLEAF CONTROL

VARSITY SC can be tank mixed with clorasulam-methyl, flumetsulam, linuron, metribuzin, imazaquin, imazaquin + imazethapyr + pendimethalin or imazethapyr for additional broadleaf control.

ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL

VARSITY SC may be tank mixed with clomazone or pendimethalin for additional grass control. In the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, **VARSITY SC** can be tank mixed with microencapsulated acetochlor at 2 ounces per acre. Tank mixes with flufenacet, metolachlor or dimethenamid may result in severe injury to soybeans when application is followed by prolonged periods of cool wet weather.

ROUNDUP READY OR GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT PROGRAM

VARSITY SC may be applied as part of a burndown program or preemergence in conventional tillage programs, at 2 to 3 fluid ounces per acre to reduce early season weed competition from waterhemp, velvetleaf, nightshade and morningglories as well as other weeds listed in Tables 2 and 3 in Roundup Ready or glyphosate tolerant programs. A sequential post emergence application of glyphosate will be required to control weeds not controlled by **VARSITY SC**.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN STRAWBERRY

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces per acre per year.

PRECAUTIONS

- **VARSITY SC** at 3 fluid ounces per acre, can be applied to the soil a minimum of 30 days prior to transplanting strawberries provided the strawberries will be transplanted through a plastic mulch.
- **VARSITY SC**, at 3 fluid ounces per acre can be applied to dormant (established or newly planted) strawberries for the preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 1, Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of **VARSITY SC**.
- **VARSITY SC**, at 3 fluid ounces per acre, can be applied in strawberry row middles with a shielded or hooded sprayer for the preemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 1, Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of **VARSITY SC**.

Application Method	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)	Use Rate Per Acre Per Application (oz)	Use Rate Per Acre Per Year (oz)	Special Use Instructions
Pre-transplant	Not applicable	3	3	Apply a minimum of 30 days prior to transplanting and prior to plastic mulch being laid.
Preemergence to dormant strawberries	Not applicable	3	3	Crop oil concentrate, at 1% v/v, or non-ionic surfactant, at 0.25% v/v, may be added to help control emerged broadleaf weeds.
Hooded or shielded sprayer application to row middles	DO NOT apply after fruit set	3	3	Apply only to row middles - DO NOT apply over strawberries. Apply prior to weed emergence. Crop spotting may occur if an adjuvant is added. DO NOT apply after fruit set or spotting of fruit may occur. DO NOT allow spray drift to come in contact with fruit or foliage.

Table 10. Weeds Controlled by Preemergence Application of VARSITY SC

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES		Organic Matter	Soil Type	Application Rate
Common Name	Scientific Name			
Bristly Starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	Up to 10% ¹	All Soil Types ²	Asparagus, Caneberries, Garlic, Hops
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>			6 fl oz/A
Chickweeds				
Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>			
Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>			Sugarcane 6 to 8 fl oz/A
Coffee Senna	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>			Bushberries, Cactus,
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>			Citrus Fruit, Grapes, Olive,
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>			Pome Fruit, Pomegranate,
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf	<i>Oenothera lacinata</i>			Stone Fruit, Tree Nuts and
False Chamomile*	<i>Tripleurospermum maritima</i>			Non-Bearing Fruit Trees
Flaree				6 to 12 fl oz/A ²
Redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>			To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards
Whitestem	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>			
Fiddleneck, Coast*	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>			
Flabane, Hair*	<i>Coryza bonariensis</i>			
Field Pennycress*	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>			
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>			
Florida Pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>			
Golden Crownbeard	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>			
Groundsel, Common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>			
Hairy Indigo	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>			
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>			
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>			
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>			
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>			
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>			
Mallow				
Common (Cheeseweed)	<i>Malva neglecta</i>			
Little	<i>Malva parviflora</i>			
Horseweed/Marestail	<i>Coryza canadensis</i>			
Mayweed/False Chamomile*	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>			
Morningglories				
Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integrifolia</i>			
Hyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>			
Red/Scarlet	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>			
Smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>			
Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>			
Mustards				
London Rocket*	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>			
Tansey*	<i>Desurainia pinnata</i>			
Tumble	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>			
Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>			

(continued)

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES (continued)				
Common Name	Scientific Name	Organic Matter	Soil Type	Application Rate
Nettle, Burning*	<i>Urtica urens</i>	Up to 10% ¹	All Soil Types ²	Asparagus, Caneberries, Garlic, Hops 6 fl oz/A
Nightshades				
Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>			Sugarcane 6 to 8 fl oz/A Bushberries, Cactus, Citrus Fruit, Grapes, Olive, Pome Fruit, Pomegranate, Stone Fruit, Tree Nuts and Non-Bearing Fruit Trees 6 to 12 fl oz/A ² To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A
Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>			
Hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>			
Pigweeds				
Palmer Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>			To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A
Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>			
Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>			To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A
Spiny Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>			
Tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>			To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A
Prickly Lettuce (China Lettuce)	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>			
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>			To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>			
Purslane				To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A
Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>			
Horse*	<i>Trrianthema portulacastrum</i>			To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A
Radish, Wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>			
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>			To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A
Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i> var <i>menziesii</i>			
Redweed	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>			To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>			
Smellmelon*	<i>Cucumis melo</i>			To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A
Sowthistle, Annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>			
Spotted Spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>			To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A
Spurred Anoda	<i>Anoda cristata</i>			
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola iberica</i>			To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A
Tropic Croton	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>			
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>			To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A
Waterhemp				
Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>			To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A
Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>			
Wild Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>			To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A
White Cockle*	<i>Silene latifolia</i>			
Wormwood, Biennial	<i>Artemisia biennis</i>			To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A
Yellow Rocket*	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>			

GRASS WEED SPECIES				
Common Name	Scientific Name	Organic Matter	Soil Type	Application Rate
Barryardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Up to 10% ¹	All Soil Types ²	Asparagus, Caneberries, Garlic, Hops 6 fl oz/A
Bluegrass, Annual	<i>Poa annua</i>			
Crabgrass				Sugarcane 6 to 8 fl oz/A Bushberries, Cactus, Citrus Fruit, Grapes, Olive, Pome Fruit, Pomegranate, Stone Fruit, Tree Nuts and Non-Bearing Fruit Trees 6 to 12 fl oz/A ² To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A
Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>			
Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>			
Foxtails				
Bristly	<i>Setaria verticillata</i>			To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A
Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>			
Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>			To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A
Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>			
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>			To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A
Guineagrass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>			
Johnsongrass, Seedling	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>			To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A
Lovegrass, California	<i>Eragrostis diffusa</i>			
Panicum				To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A
Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>			
Texas	<i>Panicum texaum</i>			To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A
Ryegrass, Italian*	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>			
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>			To Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas of Farms, Orchards & Vineyards 6 to 12 fl oz/A

*Not for use in California.

¹*Varsity SC* can be used on soils with greater than 10% organic matter; however, length of residual control may be shorter than on soils with lower organic matter content.

² Use a maximum product rate of 6 fluid ounces per acre per application on any soil that has a sand plus gravel content over 80% if bushes, trees or vines are under 3 years of age.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SUGARCANE*

*Not for Use in California

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make a sequential application of *Varsity SC* within 14 days of the first *Varsity SC* application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at the 3 fluid ounce rate.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply within 90 days of harvest.

TIMING TO SUGARCANE

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

TIMING TO WEEDS

Burndown – Preemergence to Sugarcane, Postemergence to Weeds

Varsity SC may be used for preemergence control, and to assist in postemergence burndown, of many annual broadleaf weeds in sugarcane. For control of emerged weeds, choose the most appropriate tank mix partner from Table 12. Apply *Varsity SC* before the crop emerges. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. All *Varsity SC* tank mixes applied to assist in the control of emerged weeds must be applied with crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil at 1 quart per acre or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v. Some tank mix products, for example glyphosate, may be formulated with a suitable adjuvant and **DO NOT** require additional adjuvant.

Preemergence – Preemergence to Sugarcane, Preemergence to Weeds

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

Post-Directed – Postemergence to Sugarcane, Postemergence to Weeds

Make post-directed applications to upright sugarcane varieties after the sugarcane has exceeded 24 inches in height and has begun to joint. Post-directed applications to "PINEAPPLE" varieties or to upright varieties that are less than 24 inches in height and have not begun to joint, may result in unacceptable crop injury. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. Post-directed applications of flumioxazin must include a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil at 1 quart per acre or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v. Select the proper *VARISITY SC* rate based on weed spectrum and weed height from Table 11.

Layby – Postemergence to Sugarcane, Postemergence to Weeds

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

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

Broadleaf Weed Species		Weed Height (inches)	
Common Name	Scientific Name	3 fl oz/A	4 fl oz/A
Bindweed, Field ¹	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	4	8
Carpeweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	4	4
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	4	4
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	2	2
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	6	8
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	4
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	4	4
Morningglories			
Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integrifolia</i>	-	4
Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	4	4
Pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	4	6
Red	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>	-	4
Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	2	4
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	6	6
Pigweeds			
Palmer Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	4	6
Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	4	6
Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	4	6
Plaintain, Broadleaf	<i>Plantago major</i>	6	6
Prickly Sida	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	4	6
Purslanes			
Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	2	4
Rock	<i>Calandrinia</i> spp.	-	2
Ragweeds			
Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	2	2
Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	4	4
Rice Flatsedge	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	2	4
Sicklepod	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	4	4

(continued)

Broadleaf Weed Species (continued)		Weed Height (inches)	
Common Name	Scientific Name	3 fl oz/A	4 fl oz/A
Smartweeds			
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	4	4
Pale	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	4	4
Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	4	4
Spotted Spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	4	4
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	4	6
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	2	2
Waterhemp			
Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	2	2
Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	2	2

¹ *VARISITY SC* tank mixes will only control the above ground portion of field bindweed. Repeated applications will be needed to control regrowth.

TANK MIXES

VARISITY SC may be tank mixed with the herbicides listed in Table 12 for additional weed control in burndown, preemergence, post-directed and layby applications. Refer to tank mix partner's label for adjuvants.

Table 12. Tank Mixes with *VARISITY SC* for Post-Directed or Layby Use in Sugarcane

Tank Mix Partner ¹	Target Weeds	Burndown	Post-Directed ²	Layby
2,4-D amine	Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds	X		
Ametryn ⁴	Annual Grasses		X	X
Asulam ³	Annual Grasses		X	X
Atrazine	Pigweeds Cocklebur	X	X	X
Dicamba	Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds	X		
Glyphosate ⁵	Annual and Perennial Weeds	X		X
Halosulfuron	Purple Nutsedge Yellow Nutsedge	X	X	X
Metribuzin ⁶	Broadleaf Panicum Goosegrass		X	X

¹ Refer to tank mix product labels for specific use directions for control of emerged weeds present not listed in Table 11.

² Make post-directed applications to upright sugarcane varieties after the sugarcane has exceeded 24 inches in height. Post-directed applications to "PINEAPPLE" varieties or to upright varieties that are less than 24 inches in height may result in unacceptable crop injury.

³ Apply to sugarcane at least 24 inches tall.

⁴ Apply before weeds are greater than 6 inches tall.

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

⁶ Refer to metribuzin label for restrictions based on soil type.

ADDITIONAL PREEMERGENCE BROADLEAF CONTROL

VARISITY SC can be tank mixed with atrazine or diuron for additional preemergence broadleaf control.

ADDITIONAL PREEMERGENCE GRASS CONTROL

VARISITY SC can be tank mixed with pendimethalin products for additional preemergence grass control provided sugarcane has not emerged.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SUNFLOWER* AND SAFFLOWER*

*Not for Use in California

HARVEST AID

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** harvest within 5 days of application.

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

TIMING TO SUNFLOWER AND SAFFLOWER

Apply *VARSITY SC*, at 1.5 to 2 fluid ounces per acre, when crop is mature (when seed is 35% moisture or less). For many varieties, this is when the backs of the heads are turning yellow and the bracts are turning brown. Sunflower and safflower can be harvested 5 days after application.

To ensure thorough coverage, use 15 to 30 gallons of spray solution per acre and select nozzle type using manufacturer's gallage and pressure guidelines for postemergence application.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SWEET POTATO

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply postemergence to sweet potatoes.
- **DO NOT** use greenhouse grown transplants.
- **DO NOT** use transplants harvested more than 2 days prior to transplanting.
- **DO NOT** use on any sweet potato variety other than "BEAUREGARD", unless user has tested *VARSITY SC* on other variety and has found crop tolerance to be acceptable.
- **DO NOT** apply as a part of any tank mix, except with labeled rates of Command, if tank mix is applied prior to transplanting.

TIMING TO SWEET POTATOES

VARSITY SC must be applied prior to transplanting sweet potatoes.

TIMING TO WEEDS

Preemergence To Weeds

Apply *VARSITY SC* to soil prior to transplanting sweet potato slips for the preemergence control of the weeds listed on Table 1.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN WHEAT

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 fluid ounces per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 fluid ounces per year.

PRE-PLANT APPLICATIONS, PRE-EMERGENCE WEED CONTROL

For Use in Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin Only

RESTRICTIONS

- For pre-plant weed control, use only on no-till or minimum tillage fields where the previous year's crop residue has not been incorporated into the soil.
- Plant wheat no sooner than 7 days after *VARSITY SC* application in the states of DE, KY, MD, NC, NJ, PA, SC, TN or VA.

- Plant wheat no sooner than 14 days after *VARSITY SC* application in the states of ID, MN, MT, ND, OR, SD, WA or WI.
- **DO NOT** use on Durum wheat.
- **DO NOT** irrigate between emergence and spike.
- Wheat must be planted a minimum of 1 inch deep.
- **DO NOT** graze until wheat has reached 5 inches in height.

Burndown Use Directions

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

POST-PLANT, PRE-EMERGENCE WEED CONTROL

For Use in Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin Only

RESTRICTIONS

- For post-plant, pre-emergence weed control, use only on no-till or minimum tillage fields where the previous crop residue has not been incorporated into the soil.
- Apply *VARSITY SC* up to 2 days after planting.
- **DO NOT** use on Durum wheat.
- **DO NOT** irrigate between emergence and spike.
- Wheat must be planted a minimum of 1 inch deep.
- **DO NOT** graze until wheat has reached 5 inches in height.

Use Directions

VARSITY SC, applied at 2 fluid ounce per acre, may be used for residual weed control, where wheat has been planted directly into the residue of the previous year. Application must be made no later than 2 days after planting.

HARVEST AID

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- **DO NOT** harvest within 10 days of application.

Use Directions

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

To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 10 gallons spray solution per acre by ground application and a minimum of 5 gallons per acre by aerial application. Select nozzle based on manufacturer's gallage and pressure guidelines for postemergence application.

TIMING TO WHEAT

Apply *VARSITY SC*, at 1.5 to 2 fluid ounces per acre, after wheat reaches the hard dough stage and grain has no more than 30% moisture. Wheat can be harvested 10 days after application. Valent recommends tank mixing with glyphosate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN BUSHBERRIES, CANEBERRIES, CITRUS FRUIT, GRAPE, OLIVE, POME FRUIT, (SUBGROUP 13-07B): Aronia Berry; Blueberry, Highbush; Blueberry, Lowbush; Buffalo Currant; Chilean Guava; Cranberry, Highbush; Currant, Black; Currant, Red; Elderberry, European Barbary, Gooseberry, Honeysuckle, edible; Huckleberry; Jostaberry; Junberry (Saskatoon Berry); Lingonberry; Native Currant; Salal; Sea Buckthorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Bushberries (Subgroup 13-07B): Aronia Berry; Blueberry, Highbush; Blueberry, Lowbush; Buffalo Currant; Chilean Guava; Cranberry, Highbush; Currant, Black; Currant, Red; Elderberry, European Barbary, Gooseberry, Honeysuckle, edible; Huckleberry; Jostaberry; Junberry (Saskatoon Berry); Lingonberry; Native Currant; Salal; Sea Buckthorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Caneberries (Subgroup 13-07A): Blackberry, Loganberry, Black Raspberry, Red Raspberry, Wild Raspberry cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Citrus Fruit (Crop Group 10-10): Australian Desert Lime; Australian Finger-lime; Australian Round Lime; Brown River Finger Lime; Calamondin; Citron; Citrus hybrids; Grapefruit; Japanese Summer Grapefruit; Kumquat; Lemon; Lime; Mediterranean Mandarin; Mount White Lime; New Guinea Wild Lime; Orange, Sour; Orange, Sweet; Pummelo; Russell River Lime; Satsuma Mandarin; Sweet Lime; Tachibana Orange; Tahiti Lime; Tangelo; Tangerine (mandarin); Tangor; Trifoliolate Orange; Uniq Fruit; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14-12): African Nut-tree; Almond, Beechnut; Brazil Nut; Brazilian Pine; Bunya; Bur Oak; Butternut; Cajou Nut; Candlernut; Cashew; Chestnut; Chinquapin; Coconut; Coquito Nut; Dika Nut; Ginkgo; Guiana Chestnut; Hazelnut (Filbert); Heartnut; Hickory Nut; Japanese Horse-chestnut; Macadamia Nut; Mongongo Nut; Monkey-pot; Monkey Puzzle Nut; Okari Nut; Pachira Nut; Peach Palm Nut; Pecan; Pequi; Pili Nut; Pine Nut; Pistachio; Sapucala Nut; Tropical Almond; Walnut, Black; Walnut, English; Yellowhorn, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Pome Fruit (Crop Group 11-10): Apple; Azarole; Crabapple; Loquat; Mayhaw; Medlar; Pear; Pear, Asian; Quince; Quince, Chinese; Quince, Japanese; Tejocote; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Stone Fruit (Crop Group 12-12): Apricot; Apricot, Japanese; Capulin; Cherry, Black; Cherry, Nanking; Cherry, Sweet; Cherry, Tart; Jujube, Chinese; Nectarine; Peach; Plum, Plum, American; Plum, Beach; Plum, Canada; Plum, Cherry; Plum, Chickasaw; Plum, Damson; Plum, Japanese; Plum, Klamath; Plum, Prune; Plumcot; Sloe and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 fluid ounces per acre per application, except Caneberries **DO NOT** apply more than 6 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 12 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 24 fluid ounces per acre per year, except Bushberries; for Bushberries **DO NOT** apply more than 12 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make a sequential application within 30 days of the first application, except tree nuts, **DO NOT** make a sequential application within 60 days of the first application.
- **DO NOT** apply to farm alleys or roads where traffic may result in treated dust settling onto crops or other desirable vegetation.
- **DO NOT** apply within 300 yards of non-dormant pears.
- Raise mower height during all mowing to reduce dust. Dust created by mowing can drift onto desirable vegetation resulting in injury.
- **DO NOT** apply to powdery soils or soils that are susceptible to wind displacement unless irrigation can be applied immediately after application.
- **DO NOT** mow treated areas between bud break and final harvest. Dust created by mowing may drift onto desirable vegetation resulting in injury.
- Follow the most restrictive label limitations and precautions of the tank mix product(s) being used.
- Avoid direct or indirect spray contact to foliage and green bark (non-barked trunk and non-barked vines with the exception of undesirable suckers).
- **DO NOT** apply to tree nuts established less than one year, unless protected from spray contact by non-porous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.
- For non-bearing fruit trees (avocado and fig), **DO NOT** harvest fruit from treated trees within one year of application.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI)**
 - Citrus Fruit: 3 days
 - Bushberries: 7 days
 - Caneberries: 7 days
 - Grape: 60 days
 - Tree Nuts: 60 days
 - Olive: 60 days
 - Pome Fruit: 60 days
 - Pomegranate: 60 days
 - Stone Fruit: 60 days

PRECAUTIONS

- Use a maximum product rate of 6 fluid ounces per acre per application on any soil that has a sand plus gravel content over 80% if bushes, trees or vines are less than 3 years of age. (Two applications of 6 fluid ounces per acre in a 12 month period can still be made as long as there have been 60 days between applications).
- Raise mower height during all mowing to reduce dust. Dust created by mowing can drift onto desirable vegetation resulting in injury.
- Follow the most restrictive label limitations and precautions of the tank mix product(s) being used.
- Avoid direct or indirect spray contact to foliage and green bark or canes (non-barked trunk and non-barked vines with the exception of undesirable suckers).
- Irrigate after application with minimum of 1/4 inch of water to activate the herbicide and to reduce wind displacement of soil.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR BUSHBERRIES

- If bushberries are established less than 2 years ensure that they are protected from spray contact by non-porous wrap, grow tubes or waxed containers.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR GRAPES

- If grapes are established less than 2 years ensure that they are trellised at least 3 feet from the soil surface or are protected from spray contact by non-porous wrap, grow tubes or waxed containers.
- Apply only to grapes that are trellised, staked or are free standing.
- Avoid direct or indirect spray contact to foliage and green bark (non-barked vines, with the exception of undesirable suckers).
- Plant new plantings of "own-rooted varieties", for example Concord, so that all roots are a minimum 8 inches below the soil surface to be treated. In some situations, this may require hilling soil around newly planted vines so that the settled depth of the hill will be 4 to 5 inches above the vineyard floor.

Juice, Raisin and Wine Grapes

- If applied during the period after bud break through final harvest, use shielded application equipment and applicator can ensure spray drift will not come in contact with crop fruit or foliage.

Table Grapes

- Apply *VARSITY SC* between final harvest up to bud break.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR CITRUS FRUIT, OLIVE, POME FRUIT, POMEGRANATE, STONE FRUIT AND TREE NUTS

- For pome fruit and stone fruit, *VARSITY SC* can only be applied as a uniform band directed at the base of the trunk prior to silver tip in apples and bud break in stone fruit.
- For pome fruit and stone fruit make applications only to berms
- For olive, pomegranate and tree nuts apply after bud break through final harvest using shielded application equipment if the applicator can ensure the spray drift will not come into contact with non-target vegetation, crop fruit and/or foliage. Shielded application equipment is not required if the following application parameters are followed:
 - Application pressure (at boom) < 30 PSI.
 - Application speed < 5 MPH.
 - Applicator can ensure the spray drift will not come into contact with non-target vegetation, crop fruit and/or foliage.
- If application is made to trees established less than one year, ensure they are protected from spray contact by non-porous wraps, grow tubes, paint or waxed containers.
 - For apples east of the Cascade Mountains in Washington, follow the restrictions above plus:
 - Apply between final harvest and January 1.
 - Apply only to apple blocks with an established (2 years or older) permanent cover crop that covers a minimum of 60% of the surface area in the block.
 - Application must be incorporated with a minimum of one-half inch of water within 48 hours after application.

- Apply only to orchard berms.
- **California only:** See use precautions and stone fruit in the counties of Merced, San Joaquin and Stanislaus section of this label.

USE PRECAUTIONS ON ALMOND AND STONE FRUIT IN DEFINED AREAS OF MERCED, SAN JOAQUIN AND STANISLAUS COUNTIES OF CALIFORNIA

The use of *VARSITY SC* in soils common in parts of Merced, San Joaquin and Stanislaus counties in California is known to have resulted in injury to almonds under drought stress conditions. These soils are characterized by having been cut or filled, high sand content, low clay content and shallow profiles. Growers in the Defined Area must be aware and assume the risk of using *VARSITY SC* on almond or stone fruit crops. The Defined Area can be seen on the Map or by the description that follows:

- Intersection of Highway 4 and Escalon-Bellota Road at Farmington in San Joaquin County;
- Directly South on Escalon-Bellota to the Santa Fe Avenue and railroad tracks at Escalon
- Southeast on Santa Fe Avenue down to the Merced River;
- East following the Merced River to the Merced/Mariposa County line;
- Northwest following the Merced County line through the intersection of Merced and Stanislaus County line following the Stanislaus/Tuolumne County and Calaveras County line to Highway 4;
- West on Highway 4 back to the Farmington intersection of Escalon – Bellota Road.



USE PRECAUTIONS FOR NON-BEARING FRUIT TREES

Non-Bearing Avocado and Fig

- trees are established less than one year, protected from spray contact by non-porous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers.
- if applied after flowering through leaf drop, use shielded application equipment and ensure that spray drift will not come in contact with the crop foliage.

USE DIRECTIONS

For bushberries, caneberrys, citrus fruit, grape, olive, pomegranate, tree nuts, and non-bearing fruit trees, **VARISITY SC** as a uniform broadcast application to the orchard or vineyard floor or as a uniform band directed at the base of the bush, cane, trunk or vine. For stone fruit and pear, **VARISITY SC** can only be applied as a uniform band directed at the base of the trunk prior to "bud break". For apple, Herbicide can only be applied as a uniform band directed at the base of the trunk prior to "silver tip". For other pome fruit, check with Invictis personnel for application timing. The preferred application timing for **VARISITY SC** is in the fall to maximize the potential for rainfall to activate and set the herbicide. **DO NOT** apply over the top of crop or allow spray to come in contact with crop as a result of application or drift.

Preemergence Application

Apply 6 to 12 fluid ounces (maximum 6 fluid ounces per acre for caneberrys) of **VARISITY SC** per broadcast acre as a preemergence application. Make preemergence (to weed emergence) applications of **VARISITY SC** to a weed-free soil surface. Preemergence applications of **VARISITY SC** must be completed prior to weed emergence. Moisture is necessary to activate **VARISITY SC** on soil for residual weed control. Dry weather following application of **VARISITY SC** may reduce effectiveness. However, when adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, **VARISITY SC** will control susceptible germinating weeds.

Postemergence Application

Apply 6 to 12 fluid ounces (maximum 6 fluid ounces per acre for caneberrys) of **VARISITY SC** per broadcast acre plus an adjuvant (0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant or 1 quart per acre crop oil concentrate). The addition of an adjuvant enhances **VARISITY SC** activity on emerged weeds. Thorough spray coverage is necessary to maximize the postemergence activity of **VARISITY SC**.

Refer to Table 10 for weeds controlled by the residual activity of **VARISITY SC**. **VARISITY SC** should be tank mixed with a labeled burndown herbicide for control of the emerged weeds listed in Table 13. Refer to tank mix partner's label for additional weed species and increased weed heights claimed. Refer to tank mix partner's label for additional restrictions, including minimum carrier volume and crops in which tank mix partner may be used. Burndown tank mix partners include glyphosate, paraquat, 2,4-D and glufosinate. Tank mixes with glyphosate or 2,4-D containing products are not recommended during the period after bloom through final harvest to ensure crop safety from drift.

Residual weed control will be reduced if vegetation prevents the **VARISITY SC** from reaching the soil surface. If vegetation is heavy, it is recommended to use a burndown herbicide with **VARISITY SC** and make a sequential **VARISITY SC** application prior to the emergence of new weeds.

Carrier Volume and Spray Pressure

To ensure thorough coverage in burndown applications, use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. Use higher gallonage if dense vegetation or heavy crop residue is present.

Nozzle selection must meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure guidelines.

Banded Application

Rates listed in Table 13, Weeds Controlled by Postemergence Activity of **VARISITY SC** Tank Mixes, refer to a broadcast application covering the entire acre. Refer to the Band Application table in Use Information section to calculate amount needed per acre when making a banded application.

Table 13. Weeds Controlled by Postemergence Activity of VARISITY SC Tank Mixes

Broadleaf Weed Species			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Weed Height/Length (inches)	Application Rates
Bindweed, Field ¹	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	8	6 to 12 fl oz/A

(continued)

Broadleaf Weed Species (continued)			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Weed Height/Length (inches)	Application Rates
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	4	6 to 12 fl oz/A
Chickweeds			
Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	4	
Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	4	
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	4	
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf ²	<i>Oenothera lacinata</i>	12	
Filaree			
Broadleaf	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	4	
Redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	4	
Florida Beggarweed	<i>Desmodium illinoense</i>	2	
Hemp Sessbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	8	
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	4	
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	4	
Morningglories			
Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integrifolia</i>	4	
Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	4	
Pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	6	
Red/Scarlet	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>	4	
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	6	
Pigweeds			
Palmer Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	6	
Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	6	
Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	6	
Plaintain, Broadleaf	<i>Plantago major</i>	6	
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	6	
Purslanes			
Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	4	
Rock	<i>Calandrinia</i> spp.	2	
Ragweeds			
Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	2	
Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	4	
Rice Flatsedge	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	4	
Sicklepod	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	4	
Smartweeds			
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	4	
Pale	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	4	
Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>	4	
Spotted Spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	4	
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	4	
Venice Mallow	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	4	
Waterhemp			
Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	2	
Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	2	

¹ **VARISITY SC** will only provide control of the above ground portion of bindweed. Repeated applications will be needed to control regrowth.

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

ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL WEED CONTROL

VARSITY SC maybe tank mixed with oxyzin, simazine or diuron for additional residual weed control. Always read and follow label use directions for all products being used.

FALLOWED USE ON TRANSPLANTED MELON, PEPPER AND TOMATO BEDS

For Use in Arizona, California and Hawaii only

RESTRICTIONS

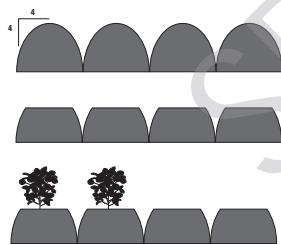
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make a sequential application of *VARSITY SC* within 14 days of the first *VARSITY SC* application.

Many weather-related factors, including high wind or heavy rains or cool conditions at or near crop transplanting, may result in crop injury in fields treated with *VARSITY SC*. On occasion this has resulted in a delay in maturity. Understand and accept these risks before using *VARSITY SC*.

Application Rate	Adjuvant	GPA	Transplanting Interval
4 fl oz/A	Required by burndown tank mix partner	Ground – 20 to 40	2 Months
Application Method: Apply with a burndown herbicide labeled for the control of emerged weeds. <i>VARSITY SC</i> , when used alone, will not provide satisfactory control of emerged weeds.			

Use for Preemergence Fallowbed Weed Control Prior To Transplanting

- Always read and follow all label directions when using any pesticide alone or in tank mix combinations.
- The top 4 inches of the bed, from a horizontal and vertical perspective, where the crop will be transplanted, must be removed prior to transplanting.
- Irrigate treated field after application and prior to transplanting with minimum of 1/4 inch of water if rainfall does not occur between application and transplanting.
- Use only healthy transplants. **DO NOT** use on direct seeded crops.
- On flat beds (tomato only), the soil must be incorporated to a depth of at least 4 inches, twice, prior to transplanting. Failure to incorporate may result in stand reduction and/or crop injury.
- This use pattern makes no claim for in-season weed control after the beds have been disturbed.



Beds are formed and *VARSITY SC* is applied with a burndown herbicide.

A minimum of 2 months after *VARSITY SC* application, the tops of the beds are removed and the soil from the tops of the beds is placed in the area between the beds.

Crops are transplanted into beds.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE TO MAINTAIN BARE GROUND ON NON-CROP AREAS OF FARMS, ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 fluid ounces per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 24 fluid ounces per acre per year.

- **DO NOT** make a sequential application of *VARSITY SC* within 14 days of the first *VARSITY SC* application.
- **DO NOT** apply to farm alleys or roads where traffic may result in treated dust settling onto crops or other desirable vegetation.
- **DO NOT** apply to ditch banks.

VARSITY SC, when used as directed, can be used on farms, orchards and vineyards for non-selective vegetation control to maintain bare ground on non-crop areas that must be kept weed free. Follow all applicable directions as outlined above under "USE INFORMATION".

VARSITY SC offers residual and postemergence control of susceptible broadleaf and grass weeds as well as an additional mode of action to assist in the control of ALS (acetolactate synthase) resistant weeds. *VARSITY SC* can be tank mixed with the herbicides listed in Table 14 for increased residual or postemergence control. The length of residual control is dependent on the rate applied as well as on rainfall and temperature conditions. Length of residual control will decrease as temperature and precipitation increase. *VARSITY SC* rates of 6 to 12 fluid ounces per acre are required to provide residual control of the weeds listed in Table 10.

PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION

Apply 6 to 12 fluid ounces (0.188 to 0.38 lb ai) of *VARSITY SC* per broadcast acre as a preemergence application. Make preemergence (to weed emergence) applications of *VARSITY SC* to a weed-free soil surface. Preemergence applications of *VARSITY SC* must be completed prior to weed emergence. Moisture is necessary to activate *VARSITY SC* on soil for residual weed control. Dry weather following application of *VARSITY SC* may reduce effectiveness. However, when adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, *VARSITY SC* will control susceptible germinating weeds.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION

Apply 6 to 12 fluid ounces (0.188 to 0.38 lb ai) of *VARSITY SC* per broadcast acre plus an adjuvant (0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant or 1 quart per acre crop oil concentrate). The addition of an adjuvant enhances *VARSITY SC* activity on emerged weeds. Thorough spray coverage is necessary to maximize the postemergence activity of *VARSITY SC*. Emerged weeds are controlled postemergence with *VARSITY SC*, however, translocation of *VARSITY SC* within a weed is limited, and control is affected by spray coverage and by the addition of an adjuvant. The most effective postemergence weed control with *VARSITY SC* occurs when applied in combination with a surfactant to weeds less than 2 inches in height. Use a tank mix partner in combination with *VARSITY SC* for the postemergence control of weeds larger than 2 inches. Specified tank mix partners are listed in Table 14.

IMPORTANT: Completely read and follow the label of any potential tank mix partner with *VARSITY SC*. When using tank mixtures, use conditions must be in accordance with the most restrictive of the label limitations and precautions on either herbicide label.

Table 14. Tank Mix Combinations to Maintain Bare Ground on Non-Crop Areas

2,4-D	Glufosinate	Glyphosate	Paraquat
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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a tightly closed container in a cool, dry place. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the user according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

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 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Pressure rinse as follows (all sizes): Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

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. After triple rinsing is complete, and the container is not suitable for refilling or reconditioning, offer the container for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CONDITION OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and 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.

The Directions for Use of This product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of INNVICTIS CROP CARE, LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold INNVICTIS CROP CARE, LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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