

Supplemental Labeling



EPA Reg. No.: 279-3337

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

This Supplemental labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application. Read the label affixed to the container for ZEUS PRIME XC Herbicide before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and application use directions.

This supplemental label expires June 1, 2018 and must not be used or distributed after this date.

APPLES

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Apply ZEUS PRIME XC Herbicide as a uniform broadcast soil application to orchard floors or as a uniform band application directed to the base of the tree trunk to provide preemergence control of weeds in table below.

For broadcast applications, make a single application of ZEUS PRIME XC Herbicide at 7.7 to 15.2 fl oz per acre (0.21 to 0.41 lb ai/A). Do not apply more than 15.2 fluid ounces (0.41 lb ai) per acre per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin when the initial application of ZEUS PRIME XC Herbicide is applied.

For improved weed management, ZEUS PRIME XC Herbicide can be applied in a tank mixture with other preemergence and postemergence burndown herbicides. Refer to the tank mix partner's labels for additional restrictions, including minimum spray volumes and crops in which they are labeled. Burndown herbicides may include, but are not limited to, glyphosate, paraquat and glufosinate. Do not tank mix with Chateau® herbicides (flumioxazin) or with products containing sulfentrazone.

When applied as a banded treatment (50% band or less), refer to formula in chart below for rate and volume. ZEUS PRIME XC Herbicide may be applied twice per year. Do not apply more than 15.2 fl oz product (0.41 lb ai) per acre on a broadcast application basis per year. Allow a minimum of 60 days between applications.

For band treatments, apply the broadcast equivalent rate and volume per acre. To determine these:

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|-----------------|---|---------------------------|---|-------------|
| Band Width Feet | X | Broadcast Rate Per Acre | = | Band Rate |
| Row Width Feet | | | | |
| Band Width Feet | X | Broadcast Volume Per Acre | = | Band Volume |
| | | | | |

Use ground equipment only. Do not apply using an airblast sprayer or by air. Do not apply using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

Apply a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre to ensure uniform spray coverage. Nozzle selection must meet manufacturer's spray volume and pressure specifications for preemergence and postemergence herbicide applications. The spray solution should have a pH between 5.0 and 9.0.

Only apply ZEUS PRIME XC Herbicide to crops that have been established for three full growing seasons and are in good health and vigor. Avoid contact of the spray solution on the green bark of trunks trees by wrapping the trunk with a nonporous wrap, grow tubes, or wax containers which will keep the spray solution from coming in direct contact with the green tissue. Avoid direct or indirect spray contact with crop foliage and fruit.

Best results are obtained when the soil is moist at the time of application and allows for sufficient time for ZEUS PRIME XC Herbicide to dry on the weed foliage prior to irrigation or rainfall and the application is followed by at least ½ inch of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation within two weeks after application. Time applications to take advantage of normal rainfall patterns and cool temperatures, especially where drip or micro sprinkler irrigation is used which may not uniformly incorporate the herbicide.

WEED CONTROL INFORMATION

ZEUS PRIME XC Herbicide provides burndown and is a selective soil-applied herbicide for the control of susceptible broadleaf, grass and sedge weeds found in the tables below. Adequate moisture of ½ to 1 inch is required within 14 days after application for optimal control. If adequate rainfall is not received in a timely fashion, irrigate with a minimum of ½ inch of water. When activating moisture is delayed, a reduced level of weed control may occur. These escaped weeds can be removed using a burndown herbicide.

Tank mix ZEUS PRIME XC Herbicide with a labeled postemergence burndown herbicide and use an appropriate adjuvant when weeds are present at the time of application. Refer to the tank mix partner's product label for the proper use rates by weed sizes. Use the most restrictive label limitations and precautions of the tank mix product(s).

Residual weed control may be reduced when ZEUS PRIME XC Herbicide is applied where heavy crop trash such as leaves and branches and /or weed residues exists. It is best to rake or blow off the leaves and trash when they fall and prior to the ZEUS PRIME XC Herbicide application.

Do not apply after petal fall unless using a hooded or shielded sprayer to ensure that the spray solution will not come in contact with the crop or foliage.

Permanent Crop Weed List

| Common Name | Scientific Name |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Amaranth, livid | <i>Amaranthus lividus</i> |
| Amaranth, Palmer | <i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> |
| Amaranth, Powell | <i>Amaranthus Powell II</i> |
| Amaranth, spiny | <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> |
| Amaranth, spleen | <i>Amaranthus dubius</i> |
| Anoda, spurred | <i>Anoda cristata</i> |
| Barnyardgrass, common | <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> |
| Bedstraw, catchweed | <i>Galium aparine</i> |
| Bindweed, field | <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> |
| Bluegrass, annual | <i>Poa annua</i> |
| Bromegrass species | <i>Bromus spp.</i> |
| Burclover, California | <i>Medicago polymorpha</i> |
| Carpetweed | <i>Mollugo verticillata</i> |
| Cheatgrass | <i>Bromus tectorum</i> |
| Cheeseweed species | <i>Malva spp.</i> |
| Chickweed, common | <i>Stellaria media</i> |
| Clover species | <i>Trifolium spp.</i> |
| Copperleaf, hophornbeam | <i>Acalypha ostryeafolia</i> |
| Copperleaf, Virginia | <i>Acalypha virginica</i> |
| Crabgrass, large | <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> |
| Crabgrass, smooth | <i>Digitaria ischaemum</i> |
| Crabgrass, Southern | <i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> |
| Croton, tropic | <i>Croton glandulosus</i> |
| Crownbeard, golden | <i>Verbesina encelioides</i> |
| Cupgrass, wooly | <i>Erichloa villosa</i> |
| Cyperus, hedgehog | <i>Cyperus compressus</i> |
| Daisy, American | <i>Eclipta alba</i> |
| Devilscaw | <i>Proboscidea louisiana</i> |
| Dock, curly | <i>Rumex crispus</i> |

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|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Eclipta | <i>Eclipta prostrata</i> |
| Eveningprimrose, cutleaf | <i>Oenothera laciniata</i> |
| Fescue, Red | <i>Fetuca rubra</i> |
| Fiddleneck species | <i>Amsinckia spp.</i> |
| Filaree, broadleaf | <i>Erodium botrys</i> |
| Filaree, redstem | <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> |
| Filaree, whitestem | <i>Erodium moschatum</i> |
| Fleabane, hairy | <i>Conyza bonariensis</i> |
| Flixweed | <i>Descurainia sophia</i> |
| Foxtail, bristly | <i>Setari verticillata</i> |
| Foxtail, giant | <i>Setaria faberi</i> |
| Foxtail, green | <i>Setaria viridis</i> |
| Foxtail, yellow | <i>Setaria glauca</i> |
| Galinsoga, hairy | <i>Galinsoga ciliata</i> |
| Goosegrass | <i>Eleusine indica</i> |
| Goosefoot, nettleleaf | <i>Chenopodium murale</i> |
| Groundcherry, clammy (seedling) | <i>Physalis heterophylla</i> |
| Groundcherry, cutleaf | <i>Physalis angulata</i> |
| Groundsel, common | <i>Senecio vulgaris</i> |
| Henbit | <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> |
| Horseweed (Marestail) | <i>Conyza canadensis</i> |
| Ryegrass, Italian | <i>Lolium multiflorum</i> |
| Jimsonweed | <i>Datura stramonium</i> |
| Johnsongrass | <i>Sorghum halpense</i> |
| Junglerice | <i>Echinochloa colona</i> |
| Knotweed, common | <i>Polygonum arenastrum</i> |
| Kochia (ALS and Triazine Resistant) | <i>Kochia scoparia</i> |
| Ladysthumb | <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> |
| Lambsquarters, common | <i>Chenopodium album</i> |

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| Lettuce, miners | <i>Montia perfoliata</i> |
| Lovegrass species | <i>Eragrostis spp.</i> |
| Mallow, common | <i>Malva neglecta wall r.</i> |
| Mallow, little | <i>Malva parviflora</i> |
| Mayweed, Chamomile | <i>Anthemis cotula l.</i> |
| Milkweed, honeyvine | <i>Ampelamus albidus</i> |
| Morningglory, entireleaf | <i>Ipomoea hederacea integriuscula</i> |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf | <i>Ipomoea hederacea hederacea</i> |
| Morningglory, palmleaf | <i>Ipomoea wrightii</i> |
| Morningglory, purple | <i>Ipomoea turbinata</i> |
| Morningglory, red | <i>Ipomoea, coccinea L.</i> |
| Morningglory, scarlet | <i>Ipomoea coccinea</i> |
| Morningglory, smallflower | <i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i> |
| Morningglory, tall | <i>Ipomoea, purpurea</i> |
| Mullein, turkey | <i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i> |
| Mustard, Species | <i>Brassica spp.</i> |
| Mustard, tumble | <i>Sisybrium altissimum</i> |
| Nettle, burning | <i>Urtica urens</i> |
| Nightshade, black | <i>Solanum nigrum</i> |
| Nightshade, Eastern black | <i>Solanum ptycanthum</i> |
| Nutsedge, purple | <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> |
| Nutsedge, yellow | <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> |
| Orchardgrass | <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> |
| Panicum, fall | <i>Panicum dichotomiiflorum</i> |
| Pigweed, prostrate | <i>Amaranthus blitoides</i> |
| Pigweed, redroot | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> |
| Pigweed, smooth | <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> |
| Pigweed, Tumble | <i>Amaranthus albus</i> |
| Pineapple-weed | <i>Chamomilla suaveolens</i> |
| Plantain, blackseed | <i>Plantago rugelii decne</i> |
| Plantain, narrow-leaved | <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> |
| Poison Ivy | <i>Toxicodendron radicans</i> |
| Poorjoe | <i>Diodia teres</i> |

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| Porophyllum | <i>Porophyllum rederule</i> |
| Poinsettia, wild | <i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> |
| Puncturevine | <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> |
| Purslane, common | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> |
| Redmaids | <i>Calandrinia ciliata</i> |
| Redweed | <i>Melochia corchorifolia</i> |
| Radish, Wild | <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> |
| Rocket, London | <i>Sisymbrium irio</i> |
| Sandbur | <i>Cenchrus spinifer</i> |
| Sedge, annual | <i>Carex spp.</i> |
| Senna, coffee | <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> |
| Shepherdspurse | <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> |
| Sida, prickly | <i>Sida spinosa</i> |
| Sida, Southern | <i>Sida acuta</i> |
| Signalgrass, broadleaf | <i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i> |
| Smartweed, PA (seedling) | <i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i> |
| Smellmellon | <i>Cucumis melo</i> |
| Sowthistle species | <i>Sonchus spp.</i> |
| Sprangletop, red | <i>Leptochloa filiformis</i> |
| Spurge, spotted | <i>Chamaesyce maculate</i> |
| Starbur, bristly | <i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i> |
| Stinkgrass | <i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i> |
| Toadflax, yellow | <i>Linaria vulgaris</i> |
| Tassleflower, red | <i>Emilio sonchifolia</i> |
| Thistle, Russian | <i>Salsola kali</i> |
| Virginia Creeper | <i>Parthenocissus quiquefolia</i> |
| Waterhemp, common | <i>Amaranthus rudis</i> |
| Waterhemp, tall | <i>Amaranthus tuberculatos</i> |
| Waterprimrose, winged | <i>Ludwigia decurrens</i> |
| Willowleaf, panicle-leaf | <i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i> |
| Witchgrass | <i>Panicum capillare</i> |

ANNUAL AND PERENNIALSEDGE CONTROL INCLUDING NUTSEDGE

ZEUS PRIME XC Herbicide applied at 15.2 ounces per acre may provide control or suppression of sedges whether applied preemergence or postemergence. Postemergence application to sedges allows ZEUS PRIME XC Herbicide to be taken into the sedge through the foliage as well as soil uptake through the roots. Soil uptake is the major means of uptake by sedges. Good spray coverage is required for optimum control of sedges especially when applying postemergence to the sedges. Use a quality nonionic surfactant (NIS) at the rate of 0.25% v/v when applying postemergence.

When applied as directed, ZEUS PRIME XC Herbicide will provide control or suppression of the following sedges.

| Common Name | Scientific Name |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Kyllinga, green | <i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i> |
| Kullinga, false green | <i>Kyllinga gracillima</i> |
| Nutsedge, purple | <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> |
| Nutsedge, yellow | <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> |
| Sedge, cylindrical | <i>Cyperus retrorsus</i> |
| Sedge, globe | <i>Cyperus globulosus</i> |
| Sedge, Surinam | <i>Cyperus surinamensis</i> |
| Sedge, Texas | <i>Cyperus polystachyos</i> |

Optimum control of purple nutsedge may be obtained using split applications of ZEUS PRIME XC Herbicide. Apply 5 – 7.7 ounces per acre followed by a second application to actively growing nutsedge. Do not exceed the maximum rate of 15.2 ounces (0.41 lb ai) per season. ZEUS PRIME XC Herbicide symptoms on nutsedge will be observed as reduced nutsedge stands, necrosis, chlorosis, and/or stunting. Optimum control may not be observed until the second year after the original treatment.

REPLANTING IN NEW OR MATURE ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS

Delay replanting at least 30 days after ZEUS PRIME XC Herbicide applications when replacing trees in established orchards. Use untreated soil when replanting trees.

Precautions

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of ZEUS PRIME XC Herbicide and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Product Application Instructions, ZEUS PRIME XC Herbicide Product Use

Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with ZEUS PRIME XC Herbicide. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on ZEUS PRIME XC Herbicide under specific local conditions. FMC does not recommend tank mixing this product with other products containing sulfentrazone or other group 14 herbicides as crop injury may occur.

Restrictions

- Use ground equipment only. Do not apply ZEUS PRIME XC Herbicide using airblast sprayers or by air. Do not apply using a mechanically pressurized handgun.
- Do not apply more than 15.2 oz product (0.41 lb ai total, 0.375 lb ai sulfentrazone and 0.124 lb ai carfentrazone-ethyl) per acre per 12-month season.
- Apply to crops that have been growing for at least three years and are in good condition.
- Avoid direct or indirect spray contact to foliage and green bark (wrap trunk with non-porous wrap, grow tubes, or wax containers to keep spray solution off of green tissue).
- Do not apply to powdery soils or soils where wind may displace the soil, unless irrigation can be applied immediately after application.
- Follow the most restrictive label of tank mix partners including all references to potential carryover and crop injury warnings or restrictions.
- Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days
- If two banded treatments are made in a growing season, allow a minimum of 60 days between applications; however, do not exceed the seasonal maximum use rate.



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