Part 3: The Pesticide Label

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Sample Label
Key Questions About Pesticide Labels

- What’s on a pesticide label?
- What is the difference between common, brand and chemical names for a pesticide?
- Why is it important to always have the label handy whenever you use a pesticide?

Why the Pesticide Label Is Important

In this manual you will often be advised to “read the label” and “follow the directions on the label.” That’s because so much important information on how to use a pesticide is found on the label.

This information is the result of years of research and testing for each pesticide that is put on the market. A manufacturer may make and screen 7,500 compounds before finding one that can pass all the tests needed for a label to receive clearance from the U.S. EPA. These tests include the following:

- Toxicological tests to determine possible health hazards to humans and animals.
- Metabolism studies to see how long it takes a compound to break down into simple, less toxic materials.
- Residue tests to find out how much of the pesticide or its breakdown products remain on farm products, such as crops, meat, milk, and eggs.
- Soil movement tests to determine how long a pesticide stays in the soil and how it moves in the soil and groundwater.
- Wildlife tests to determine the immediate and long-range effects on wildlife.
- Performance tests to prove that the pesticide controls the pest and improves the quality and quantity of the crop.

The EPA reviews these test results and determines whether to approve the pesticide. Once it is approved, the pesticide is registered.

Information on the label and labeling must not differ from the information given to the EPA when the product was registered. The label is the information printed on or attached to the pesticide container or wrapper; labeling refers to the label plus all additional product information, such as brochures and flyers, provided by the manufacturer or dealer. Both the label and labeling are legally binding documents and must be followed exactly.

State labels—that is, special local needs and emergency labels—should be in your hands at the time of application.
Information on the Pesticide Label

The pesticide label has several different parts. Below is an explanation of these parts. See the sample label on pages 3 – 8 to 3 – 18. Use of this label as a sample by the University of Minnesota Extension Service in no way implies endorsement of the product.

Pesticide Name

Pesticides go by several names. These are different types of names a pesticide may have.

- **Brand, trade, or product name:** The name registered by a company for a specific pesticide formulation. Be very careful about choosing a pesticide product by brand name alone. Companies use the same name with minor variations for entirely different chemicals. For example: Tersan LSR is zinc and maneb, but Tersan 1991 is benomyl.

- **Common name:** The name of the active ingredient in a pesticide. This name is approved and formally adopted by official agencies and societies. For example, carbaryl is the common name of the active ingredient in Sevin.

- **Chemical name:** The chemical parts and structure of the active ingredient. The chemical name is usually listed following the common name. For example, on the Sevin label, the common name for the active ingredient, carbaryl, is followed by the chemical name (1-naphthyl N methyl carbamate).

Type of Pesticide

The type of pesticide is usually listed on the front of the label. It tells you in general terms what the product will control. Examples: “Insecticide for control of certain insects on fruits, nuts, or ornamentals;” “Soil fungicide;” “Herbicide for control of trees, brush, and weeds.”

Formulation

Pesticides come in many formulations. Sometimes the same pesticide is available in different formulations, for example, as a granule or as an emulsifiable concentrate. The instructions on the label are solely for the formulation in the container to which the label is attached. Some formulations are labeled for restricted use.

Classification

Restricted use pesticides are labeled with the restricted-use statement near the top on the front page of the label.

Ingredient Statement

The ingredient statement lists the name and percentage of the active ingredients and the percentage of the inert ingredients. The **active ingredient** is the chemical that does the job. The **inert ingredients** are the non-active ingredients added to the formulation (wetting agents, diluting
substances, etc.).

Application rates are based on the percentage of active ingredient. If the active ingredient is an acid, the rate is based on the acid equivalent percentage. This percentage is listed on the ingredient statement. In liquid formulations, there may also be a statement of the weight per gallon of active ingredient.

Sometimes you’ll need to calculate the rate to apply per acre based on the amount of active ingredient in the product. Here is the formula to use:

\[
\text{pounds of active ingredient per acre} \times \text{acres per field} = \text{amount of product per field}
\]

Example:

\[
\frac{2 \text{ lb. active ingredient per acre}}{} \times 35 \text{ acres per field} = 17.5 \text{ gallons per field}
\]

\[
\frac{4 \text{ lb. active ingredient per gallon}}{} = \frac{2 \times 35}{4}
\]

**Net Contents**

The net contents shows the amount of the formulation in the containers. It may be listed by weight, as pounds or ounces; or by volume, in pints or gallons.

**Directions for Use**

This part contains both general and specific information.

**The general statement** usually gives the following information:

- The **crops, livestock, or sites** to be treated.
- The **pests to be controlled**. If an unlisted pest is found on the site, it may also be treated, but only if the application is to a crop, animal, or site that the label allows.
- **Method of application**. For example, ground application or aerial application.
- **Amount**. For example, the amount to use per treatment.
- **Geography**. For example, certain states or regions listed on emergency labels (special local need labels).
- **Time**. For example, the interval between treatment and harvest.
- **Wildlife**. For example, endangered species.
- **Incompatibilities** with other pesticides.
- **How to mix and apply**. What equipment to use; whether to agitate; whether to mix the pesticide with oil or water; when and where the material should be applied; how to incorporate it into the soil; the type of spray pattern; and other how-to-do-it information.

*Remember, it is illegal to apply any pesticide to crops, livestock, or sites not listed on the label.*

**Specific information** includes:

- **How much to use**. This tells the application rate—the weight or volume per acre or thousand feet of row, or the amount to mix in a given volume of water. It also tells if there is a limit on the number of treatments that
can be given; this may appear in a separate **limitations section** on the label.

- **Method of application.** This tells you whether to use a broadcast, band, furrow, foliage, or other type of application. An explanation of the different methods of application is given in Part 8—Equipment: Selecting, Calibrating, Cleaning.

- **When to apply.** This tells when to apply the pesticide—before or after planting, at a certain stage of plant development, during a dormant period, etc. Common terms used in the timing of application include:
  
  *Preplant.* Applying the pesticide before planting
  
  *Preemergence.* Applying the pesticide before the seedlings come up
  
  *Postemergence.* Applying the pesticide after the seedlings come up

Preharvest intervals may also be given here, or they may appear in a separate limitations section of the label. These tell the minimum time that must pass between treatment and harvest.

**Warnings and Precautions**

This part of the label contains important safety information. It includes signal words and statements to warn you about dangers for humans and domestic animals. In some cases, the label may not contain certain warnings, but the absence of a warning does not rule out the need for safety precaution.

All pesticide labels must include the statement: **KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.** Listed below are other important safety warnings on pesticide labels.

**Signal words.** Certain signal words are used to indicate how dangerous the pesticide is to humans. These words are:

- **DANGER/POISON.** The product is highly hazardous—just a taste to a teaspoonful taken by mouth can kill. There will also be a drawing of a skull and crossbones and the word “poison” printed in red.

- **DANGER.** The product is highly hazardous due to either a severe skin or eye irritant or corrosive.

- **WARNING.** The product is moderately hazardous—as little as a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful by mouth could kill an average-sized adult.

- **CAUTION.** The product is slightly hazardous—an ounce to more than a pint taken by mouth could kill an adult.

Further explanations of these signal words are given in Part 6—Pesticide Poisoning and Appendix C.

**Route of entry/ hazards to humans statement.** This part comes right after the signal words. It tells which route of entry (mouth, skin, lungs) you must take special care to protect. Many pesticides are hazardous by more than one route, so study this part of the label carefully. For example, a Danger/Poison signal word may be followed by one or all of the following statements:

*Fatal if swallowed;*
Poisonous if inhaled;
Extremely hazardous by skin contact—rapidly absorbed through skin;
Corrosive—causes eye damage and severe skin burns.

Specific action statements come right after the route of entry/hazard to humans statement. This part of the label tells what to do to prevent poisoning accidents, for example, “Do not breathe vapors or mist.”

Protective clothing and equipment. Some labels fully describe the protective clothing and equipment to use when handling the pesticide. Others may list some recommendations, for example, goggles, but may not mention important items like gloves. Some labels may not carry any statement at all. If the label has a statement, be sure to follow the advice given. But also check the signal word and the route of entry to decide if additional protection is necessary.

Safe handling. Labels often list precautions for safe handling, for example:
Do not contaminate food or feed.
Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating and smoking.

Applicators should always take care to handle all pesticides safely even if there are no warnings on the label. See Part 7—Safe Handling of Pesticides for more information.

First aid. This part tells what to do in case of poisoning, for example:
If swallowed, drink large quantities of milk, egg white, or water—do not induce vomiting.

All Danger/Poison labels contain a note to physicians describing the medical treatment for poisoning emergencies. Some Warning and Caution labels may also have this information.

Environmental hazards. This tells if the pesticide is especially hazardous for fish, wildlife or other nontarget organisms, for example:
This product is highly toxic to bees.

Also, there are usually warnings on how to avoid contaminating the environment, for example:
Do not apply when runoff is likely to occur.
Do not allow drift on desirable plants or trees.

If these statements do not appear, still take proper precautions. See Part 5—Protecting the Environment for more information.

Physical or chemical hazards. This part will tell you of any special fire, explosion, or chemical hazards, for example:
Flammable—do not use, pour, spill, or store near heat or open flame.

This information and the information about environmental hazards are not located in the same place on all pesticide labels. Be sure to search the label for these statements before handling the pesticide.

Re-entry intervals. This is the length of time that must pass before a person can enter the treated area without protective clothing. The safe re-entry interval varies by the pesticide. Generally it is about 24 to 48 hours or until the pesticide dries or dusts have settled. The label may also state whether a field must be posted to warn people about re-entry limitations. At present, the EPA does not require re-entry intervals on most pesticide labels, but this may change in the future. Minnesota law now requires posting of a field for re-entry if a specific hourly or daily re-entry interval is listed on the label.

Storage and disposal. This part explains how to store the pesticide, how to clean the equipment, and how to dispose of unused product. See Part 7—Safe Handling of Pesticides for more information.
Registration and Establishment Numbers

All pesticides must list the EPA registration number. This shows that the label has been approved by the federal government. In addition, there is an establishment number that indicates the specific manufacturing plant where the pesticide was made. The establishment number is important in case a product is recalled. The name and address of the manufacturer are also listed.

Summary

Pesticide labels include the label on the container and all supplementary labeling. Before buying, using, storing, or disposing of any pesticide, read the label carefully. Both the pesticide and all supplementary labeling are legally binding documents and must be followed exactly.

All pesticides must be registered with the Environmental Protection Agency. Pesticides must pass rigorous tests before being registered.

Information on the pesticide label includes the name of the pesticide, the formulation, a restricted-use statement if applicable, a list of ingredients including percentage of active ingredients, net contents, directions for use, and warnings and precautions. It is essential to read and understand EVERY part of the pesticide label.
FOR USE IN FIELD CORN*,
SOYBEANS AND PEANUTS

*(Apply only on IMI-Corn™ hybrids)

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Ammonium salt of
imazethapyr (±)-2-[(4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-
(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-5-
ethyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid]** .......................... 22.87%
INERT INGREDIENTS ........................................... 77.13%
TOTAL ......................................................... 100.00%

**Equivalent to 21.8% (±)-2-[(4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-
(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-5-ethyl-
3-pyridinecarboxylic acid (1 gallon contains
2.0 pounds of active ingredient as the free acid)

EPA Reg. No. 241-310

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION!
¡PRECAUCION!

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

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical
attention if irritation persists.
IF IN EYES: Flush with plenty of water.
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air.

In case of an emergency endangering life or
property involving this product, call collect,
day or night, area code 201-835-3100.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS

CAUTION!

Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing spray
mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):
Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- waterproof gloves
- shoes plus socks

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

User Safety Recommendations:
Users Should:
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using
tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then
wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of
pesticide application.

Observe all cautions and limitations on this label and on the labels
of products used in combination with PURSUIT. Do not use
PURSUIT other than in accordance with the instructions set forth
on this label. The use of PURSUIT not consistent with this label
may result in injury to crops. Keep containers closed to avoid spills
and contamination.

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with
the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Stan-
dard 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 assis-
tance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions per-
taining to the statements on this label about personal protective
equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The require-
ments 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. Exception: if the prod-
uct is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection
Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter
the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has
been treated.

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, such as plants, soil, or
water, is:
- coveralls
- waterproof gloves
- shoes plus socks

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS: KEEP FROM FREEZING. DO NOT store be-
low 32°F. DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or
disposal.
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this
product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste dis-
posal facility.
CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then off-
er for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a
sanitary landfill, by incineration or, if allowed by State and local
authorities by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.
DISCLAIMER

The label instructions for the use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on research and field use. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, herbicide resistant weed populations, or the use of, or application of the product contrary to label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of American Cyanamid Company. All such risks shall be assumed by the user.

American Cyanamid Company shall not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from use of this product in any manner not set forth on this label. User assumes all risks associated with the use of this product in any manner not specifically set forth on this label.

American Cyanamid Company warrants only that the material contained herein conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the use therein described when used in accordance with the directions for use, subject to the risks referred to above. CYANAMID DOES NOT MAKE OR AUTHORIZE ANY AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE TO MAKE ANY OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED AND EXPRESSLY EXCLUDES AND DISCLAIMS ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

BUYER’S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND AMERICAN CYANAMID’S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED TO REPLACEMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF PURSUITS. In no case shall Cyanamid or the seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

Uses With Other Products (Tank-mixes)

If this product is used in combination with any other product except as specifically recommended in writing by American Cyanamid Company, then American Cyanamid Company shall have no liability for any loss, damage or injury arising out of its use in any such combination not so specifically recommended. If used in combination recommended by American Cyanamid Company, the liability of American Cyanamid Company shall in no manner extend to any damages, loss or injury not directly caused by the inclusion in the American Cyanamid Company product in such combination use, and in any event shall be limited to the account of the purchase price of the American Cyanamid Company product.

GENERAL INFORMATION

PURSUIT can be applied as an early preplant, pre-plant incorporated, pre-emergence, or ground-cracking (peanuts) or early post-emergence. The application method of choice will depend on the anticipated weed spectrum and the preference of the applicator. PURSUIT kills weeds by root and/or foliage uptake and rapid translocation to the growing points. Adequate soil moisture is important for optimum PURSUIT activity. When adequate soil moisture is present, PURSUIT will provide residual control of susceptible germinating weeds. Activity on established weeds will depend on the weed species and the location of its root system in the soil.

Apply PURSUIT herbicide only on selected field corn hybrids (IMI-Corn) warranted by the seed company to possess resistance/tolerance to direct application of PURSUIT. DO NOT apply PURSUIT to corn hybrids which lack resistance/tolerance to PURSUIT herbicide. Contact your seed supplier, chemical dealer, or American Cyanamid to obtain information regarding IMI-Corn hybrids.

Crops growing under stressful environmental conditions can exhibit various injury symptoms which may be more pronounced if herbicides are used. Corn plants treated with PURSUIT may exhibit yellowing on new growth. Such effects occur infrequently and are temporary. Normal growth and appearance should resume within 1 to 2 weeks.

Occasionally, soybean internode shortening and/or temporary yellowing of crop plants may occur following PURSUIT applications. These effects occur infrequently and are temporary. Normal growth and appearance should resume within 1 to 2 weeks. These effects will not affect crop yields.

Use of PURSUIT herbicide in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible. Following the use of this product and chemically related products with the same mode of action, naturally occurring biotypes of some of the weeds listed on this label cannot be effectively controlled by this and related products. This product should be tank mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action to ensure control of resistant biotypes.

- A weed biotype is a naturally occurring individual within a given species that has a slightly different, but distinct, genetic makeup from other individuals.

Replanting: If replanting is necessary in a field previously treated with PURSUIT, the field may be replanted to soybeans, peanuts or IMI-Corn™ (imidazolinone resistant/tolerant corn), lima beans or Southern peas. Replant the soil no deeper than the treated zone. Do not apply a second treatment of PURSUIT.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS OF PURSUIT REQUIRE THE ADDITION OF AN ADJUVANT AND A LIQUID FERTILIZER SOLUTION.

I. ADJUVANTS

SURFACTANTS: Use a non-ionic surfactant containing at least 80% active ingredient. Apply the surfactant at the rate of 1 qt per 100 gallons. An organo-silicone surfactant may be used in place of a non-ionic surfactant.

OR

CROP OIL CONCENTRATE: Instead of a surfactant, a petroleum or vegetable seed based oil concentrate (such as SUN-IT® II) may be used. SUN-IT II or other methylated seed oils at the rate of 1.5 to 2 pints per acre (use the higher rate when weeds are at the maximum label size), or use a crop oil concentrate at 2 pints per acre.

AND

II. LIQUID FERTILIZER SOLUTION

Recommended nitrogen based fertilizers include liquid fertilizers (such as 28%N, 32%N or 10-34-0) at the rate of 1-2 quarts per acre. Use the higher rate when weeds are under moisture or temperature stress. Instead of a liquid fertilizer, spray grade ammonium sulfate may be used at the rate of 2.5 lbs per acre.

NOTE: Liquid fertilizer solutions are not required in PURSUIT applications in uses areas south of Interstate highway 40.

Fill the spray tank one-fourth to one-half full with clean water. Use a calibrated measuring device to measure the required amount of PURSUIT. Add PURSUIT to the spray tank while agitating. Add adjuvants and fill the remainder of the tank with water.

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS WITH OTHER HERBICIDES

If other herbicides are tank-mixed with PURSUIT, while agitating, add components in the following order:

1. Fill spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full with clean water.
2. Add soluble packet products and thoroughly mix.
3. Add WP (wettable powder), DG (dispersible granule), DF (dry flowable) or liquid flowable formulations not in soluble packets.
4. Add PURSUIT and thoroughly mix.
5. Add other aqueous solution products.
6. Add EC (emulsifiable concentrate) products.
7. Add surfactant or crop oil to the spray tank.
8. Add liquid fertilizer.
9. While agitating, fill the remainder of the tank with water.

If dicamba sprayer contamination is possible, refer to the appropriate dicamba label (Banvel®, Clarity®, or Marksman®) for sprayer...
cleanup directions. Clean the sprayer prior to PURSUIT applications to avoid dicamba injury to soybeans.
To avoid injury to sensitive crops, spray equipment used for PURSUIT applications must be drained and thoroughly cleaned with water before being used to apply other products.
When PURSUIT is used in combination with another herbicide, refer to the respective label for rates, methods of application, proper timing, weeds controlled, restrictions and precautions. Always use in accordance with the more restrictive label restrictions and precautions. No label dosesages should be exceeded. PURSUIT cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibiting such mixtures.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

DO NOT apply when wind velocity is greater than 10 mph, or when spray may be carried to sensitive crops. Sensitive crops include leafy vegetables and sugar beets.

GROUND APPLICATIONS:

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in 10 or more gallons of water per acre. A spray pressure of 20 to 40 psi is recommended. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre when applying PURSUIT to minimum or no-till crops. Use higher gallonage for fields with dense vegetation or heavy crop residues. Adjust the boom height to ensure proper coverage of weed foliage (according to the manufacturer’s recommendation). Use only flatfan nozzle tips for postemergence applications. Avoid overlaps when spraying.

PURSUIT APPLICATIONS WITH A LOW VOLUME SPRAYER

PURSUIT may be applied to soybeans with a low volume (Spraco Coupe-type) sprayer. When applying PURSUIT with a low volume sprayer, spray the weeds before they reach the maximum size listed in this label. Adequate control of weeds is dependent upon good spray coverage of the weeds. The sprayer must be calibrated to deliver the recommended spray volume and pressure to ensure adequate spray coverage of the weeds. When applying PURSUIT with a low volume sprayer, apply a minimum of 10 gallons per acre of spray solution with a nozzle pressure between 40-60 psi for optimum coverage. When spraying combinations including Banvel or dicamba containing products, do not exceed 40 psi sprayer pressure.

AERIAL APPLICATION:

PURSUIT herbicide may be applied by air only to soybeans and IMI-Corn. DO NOT apply by air to other crops. Uniformly apply with properly calibrated aerial equipment in 5 or more gallons of water per acre. When applied POSTEMERGENCE, the addition of a non-ionic surfactant AND fertilizer solution are required for optimum weed control. Apply a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mixture OR a crop oil concentrate at the rate of 1.5 - 2 pints per acre AND a liquid fertilizer at the rate of 1 quart per acre. (See instructions under APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS - POSTEMERGENCE).

To avoid injury to sensitive crops from drift, aerial applicators must adhere to the following SPECIAL AERIAL USE DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS:

- Nozzle height above ground must be a maximum of 10 feet.
- Nozzles must be pointed toward the rear of the aircraft. The downward angle of the nozzle should not be greater than 20 degrees.
- To minimize wing-tip vortex roll, nozzles or spray boom must not be located any closer to end of wing or rotor than three-fourths the distance from the center of the aircraft.
- Use a maximum spray pressure of 40 psi.
- A buffer zone must be established between the area to be sprayed and sensitive crops.
- DO NOT spray when wind velocity is greater than 5 mph. Coarse sprays (larger droplets) are less likely to drift.

Applicator is responsible for any loss or damage which results from spraying PURSUIT in a manner other than recommended in this label. In addition, applicator must follow all applicable state and local regulations and ordinances in regard to spraying.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

POSTEMERGENCE

PURSUIT is effective in controlling weeds in conservation tillage as well as in conventional production systems. Apply PURSUIT herbicide as an early postemergence treatment when weeds are actively growing and before they exceed a height of 3 inches, unless otherwise indicated. Delay application until the majority of the weeds are at the recommended growth stage. Application timing should be based on weed size and not crop growth stage. Apply PURSUIT to crops and weeds that are actively growing.

An adjuvant (either a surfactant or a crop oil concentrate) and a liquid fertilizer must be added to the spray solution for optimum weed control activity. See the ADDITIVE section under MIXING INSTRUCTIONS for specific instructions.

When PURSUIT is applied postemergence, absorption will occur through both the roots and foliage. Susceptible weeds stop growing and either die or are not competitive with the crop. PURSUIT not only controls many existing broadleaf and grass weeds when applied postemergence, it also provides control of susceptible weeds that may emerge after application.

For maximum weed control, cultivate 7-10 days following a postemergence PURSUIT application. This timely cultivation will enhance residual weed control, especially under dry conditions.

If air temperatures reach or stay below 40° for 10 or more hours, delay a PURSUIT application for 48 hours from the time temperatures increase above 40° until weeds are actively growing. Unusually cool temperatures (40° or less) reduce photosynthesis and transpiration. This reduces the uptake and translocation (and effectiveness) of PURSUIT in weeds.

PURSUIT should be applied a minimum of one hour before rainfall or overhead irrigation.

NO-TILL/MINIMUM TILLAGE AND DOUBLCROP SOYBEANS:

PURSUIT controls existing weeds and provides residual control of most weeds when applied early postemergence to IMI-Corn or soybeans in no-till or minimum tillage and doublecrop soybean production systems. The application may be applied either before or after emergence of the crop. (Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED POSTEMERGENCE chart for weeds controlled and recommended weed size).

If PURSUIT is applied prior to emergence of the crop, and weeds exceed the recommended size, a contact herbicide should be added to PURSUIT to enhance control. (See instructions for NO-TILL OR REDUCED TILLAGE under the PREEMERGENCE section of this label).

SOIL APPLICATIONS

PURSUIT provides effective weed control in conservation tillage systems designed to meet conservation compliance requirements. PURSUIT can be applied as an early preplant, preplant incorporated, or preemergence treatment in soybeans. It can also be applied in conventional, minimum tillage and no-till production systems. The application method of choice will depend on the anticipated weed spectrum and the preference of the applicator. Adequate soil moisture is required for optimum activity. Rainfall or overhead irrigation is necessary to move PURSUIT into the weed germination zone. The amount of rainfall or irrigation required following application depends on existing soil moisture, soil texture and organic matter content. Sufficient water to moisten the soil to a depth of 2 inches is normally adequate. If adequate moisture is not received within 7 days after treatment, a cultivation is recommended to control escaped weeds. When adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, PURSUIT will provide residual control of susceptible, germinating weeds; activity on established weeds will depend on the weed species and the location of its root system in the soil.
Pursuit controls weeds by uptake by weed roots and translocation to the growing points where it stops weed growth. Susceptible weeds may emerge; growth will stop and the weeds will either die or be not competitive with the crop.

Soil Applications with Liquid Fertilizers
Pursuit can be applied to the soil in liquid fertilizers, alone or in combination with prowl 3.3 ec, frontier® lasso®, or dual® to soybeans or imi-corn. Mixtures including trifluralin may be applied to soybeans only. Follow all pursuit label recommendations regarding incorporation, timing of application, special instructions and precautions. Apply treatments in 20 or more gallons of liquid fertilizer per acre with ground equipment. Always test the compatibility of pursuit with the liquid fertilizer before mixing in the spray tank.

Preemergence (Surface Applications)
Pursuit offers flexibility that it can be utilized in all production tillage systems. It can be applied prior to planting (up to 45 days prior to planting), at planting in conventional, reduced tillage or no-till production systems, or after planting and before crop emergence.

No-Till or Reduced Tillage:
Apply pursuit treatments before, during, or after planting. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Use higher gallonage for fields with dense vegetation or heavy crop residues.

For maximum control, tank mix pursuit with prowl 3.3 ec, frontier, lasso or dual. To kill existing vegetation, gramoxone extra®, starfire®, roundup® or 2,4-d (early preplant - see 2,4-d label for limitations) may be tank mixed with pursuit alone or in combination with prowl 3.3 ec, frontier, lasso or dual, gramoxone extra, starfire, roundup or 2,4-d should be deleted from the tank mixture if vegetation is absent at the time of application.

Note: adjust planters to ensure adequate seed coverage.

Preplant Incorporated Applications
Pursuit may be applied following land preparation and should be thoroughly incorporated to a depth of 1 to 2 inches. When applied to beds, maintain pursuit in the surface 1 to 2 inches of the finished beds. Application may be made up to 45 days prior to planting soybeans.

If crops are planted on beds, apply and incorporate after bed formation using ptO driven equipment or a rolling cultivator. When pursuit is soil applied for control of nutsedge in peanuts incorporate with two passes of the incorporation implement. Make the second pass at an offset angle to the first pass to minimize the potential for streaking.

Federal Conservation Reserve Program and Agricultural Reserve Program Land Seeded to Forage Legume Species and Perennial Forage Grasses.

Directions for Use
Pursuit is effective in controlling most annual broadleaf and grass weeds in conservation reserve programs and agricultural reserve programs (set-aside) land seeded to forage legume or grass crops. A pursuit application may result in temporary reduction in growth of legumes and grasses. Plants overcome temporary effects and become well established due to reduced weed competition.

Do not feed or graze legumes or grasses following a pursuit application. Do not cut treated legumes or grasses for hay or forage or for livestock feed. Do not harvest legume seed for livestock feed. Do not use seed from treated legumes for sprouting. Apply only one application of pursuit per year.

Cover Crops:
Legumes: apply forage legumes including alfalfa, clovers, crownvetch, birdsfoot trefoil and lespedeza.

Grasses: pursuit may be applied to the following grasses: big bluestem, little bluestem, switchgrass, Russian wildrye, intermediate wheatgrass, crested wheatgrass, western wheatgrass, tall wheatgrass, smooth brome, canarygrass or orchardgrass.

Application Rate: apply pursuit at 4 fluid ounces per acre.
Application Timing: pursuit may be applied postemergence to seedling legumes (with at least 3 fully expanded trifoliate leaves) or to estabished legumes. On established legumes, pursuit may be applied in the fall or in the spring before weeds exceed the maximum recommended size for control. Do not apply to seeded grasses until they have 4 leaves. Refer to the weeds controlled under the soybean section of this label.

Crops

I圣地e® - Directions for Use

Pursuit Herbicide Use Area (I圣地e®)
(Not for use in California)
Do not apply pursuit to i圣地e® in North Dakota or in Minnesota north of state highway 210.

Use Rate (4 Ounces per Acre)
Apply pursuit at a broadcast rate of 4 ounces per acre (1/4 pint) for all methods of application: early preplant, preplant incorporated, postemergence, and postemergence (including minimum and no-till). At this broadcast rate, one gallon of pursuit will treat 32 acres of i圣地e®.

Note: Only one application of pursuit may be made during the season.

Weeds Controlled
When applied as directed, pursuit will control or reduce competition from the weeds listed below. Refer to the mixing instructions section on page 4 for recommendations when weeds are at the maximum recommended growth stage, or are under stress.

Note: C = Control, R = Reduced Competition
(The number under Maximum Leaf Stage indicates the maximum number of leaves at which weeds should be sprayed postemergence.)

Broadleaf Weeds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weeds Controlled</th>
<th>Soil Applied</th>
<th>Postemergence</th>
<th>Max Leaf Stage</th>
<th>Size (inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alligator weed</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anoda. spurred</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artichoke, Jerusalem</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6-10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bufferbur</td>
<td>C*</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristly starbur</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carpetweed</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocklebur, common</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1-8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gainosuga</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimsonweed</td>
<td>C*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kochia</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambquarters, common</td>
<td>C*</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallow, Venice</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsheider</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningglory, entrelaf</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ivyleaf</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pitted</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smallflower</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tall</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td></td>
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### POSTEMERGENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weeds Controlled</th>
<th>SOIL APPLIED</th>
<th>POSTEMERGENCE</th>
<th>SOIL APPLIED</th>
<th>POSTEMERGENCE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum Leaf Stage</td>
<td>Size (inches)</td>
<td>Maximum Leaf Stage</td>
<td>Size (inches)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard sp.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4 1-3</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>6 1-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade black</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>4 1-3</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>6 1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern black</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4 1-3</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>6 1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hairy</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4 1-3</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>6 1-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed redroot</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8 1-8</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>6 1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smooth</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8 1-8</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>6 1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spiny</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8 1-8</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>6 1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poinsettia, wild</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puncturevise</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purslane, common</td>
<td>C</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pussy, Florida</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweed, common</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>4 1-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>giant</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>4 1-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sage, barnyard</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida, prickly</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smartweed</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4 1-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ladythumb</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4 1-3</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4 1-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Spurge</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4 1-3</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>spotted</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4 1-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4 1-3</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Thistle, Canada</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>R 1-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvetleaf</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4 1-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*When PURSUIT is applied to grasses, preplant incorporated treatments are more consistent.

DO NOT count cotyledon leaves when determining weed stage of growth.

### GRASS WEEDS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weeds Controlled</th>
<th>SOIL APPLIED</th>
<th>POSTEMERGENCE</th>
<th>SOIL APPLIED</th>
<th>POSTEMERGENCE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum Leaf Stage</td>
<td>Size (inches)</td>
<td>Maximum Leaf Stage</td>
<td>Size (inches)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnyardgrass</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>3 1-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Crabgrass, large</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>3 1-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smooth</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>3 1-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupgrass, woolly</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>3 1-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail, giant</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6 1-6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3 1-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3 1-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosegrass</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnsongrass, seedling</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6 1-8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhizome</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>6-12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millet, wild proso</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R 1-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum, fall</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red rice</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>3 1-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandbur, field</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R ≤1</td>
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### SEDGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weeds Controlled</th>
<th>SOIL APPLIED</th>
<th>POSTEMERGENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum Leaf Stage</td>
<td>Size (inches)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutsedge purple</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R 1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R 1-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*When PURSUIT is applied to grasses, preplant incorporated treatments are more consistent.

### SEQUENTIAL HERBICIDE COMBINATIONS WITH PURSUIT

#### PURSUIT Following Early Preplant Application of:
- 2,4-D: Dual Lasso EC
- Bicep², Bicep Lite³: Extrafine II³ Lasso MT
- Bronco⁷, Frontier⁷: Roundup⁷
- Bullet°, Gramoxone Extra°

#### PURSUIT Following Preplant Incorporated Application of:
- Atrazine*, Eradicane Extra Lasso EC, Lasso MT
- Bicep, Bicep Lite: Extrafine II Lasso EC, Lasso MT
- Bullet: Frontier
- Dual: Lariat³

#### PURSUIT Following Preemergence Application of:
- Atrazine: Bronco Frontier
- Banvel¹: Bullet Lariat
- Bicep, Bicep Lite: Extrafine II Lasso EC, Lasso MT
- Bullet: Frontier
- Dual: Lariat

### TANK-MIX HERBICIDE COMBINATIONS WITH PURSUIT

#### Early Preplant Application of PURSUIT Tank-Mixed With:
- 2,4-D: Fronten Lasso MT
- Bronco: Gramoxone Extra Roundup
- Dual: Lasso EC

#### Preplant Incorporated Application of PURSUIT Tank-Mixed With:
- Atrazine: Eradicane Extra Lasso EC, Lasso MT
- Bicep, Bicep Lite: Extrafine II Lasso EC, Lasso MT
- Bullet: Frontier
- Dual: Lariat

#### Preemergence Application of PURSUIT Tank-Mixed With:
- Atrazine: Bronco Frontier
- Banvel: Bullet Lariat
- Bicep, Bicep Lite: Clarity Lasso EC, Lasso MT
- Bladex 4L: Dual Marksman
- Bladex 90DF: Extrafine II PROWL 3.3 EC

#### Postemergence Applications of PURSUIT Tank-Mixed With:
- Atrazine∗∗∗, Clarity∗∗∗, Dual Marksman
- Banvel∗∗∗, Marksman PROWL 3.3 EC
- Basagran³, Frontier Sencor DF
- Buctril³, Marksman

* In some cases the grass activity of PURSUIT will be reduced when used in combination with atrazine, Buctril, Banvel, Basagran, Clarity, or Marksman.

** Some corn leaf burn may result with Buctril or atrazine postemergence combinations with PURSUIT.

*** Applications of Banvel or Clarity herbicide to corn during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaf burn.
DO NOT use crop oil concentrates as adjuvants in PURSUIT combinations with Banvel, Buctril, Clarity, Marksman, Sencor DF or Sencor 4L.

DO NOT tank-mix PURSUIT with Accent® or Beacon®.

PURSUIT is active against many broadleaf and grass species. However, for long term weed management, alternate mode of action herbicides are recommended with PURSUIT. The application of a soil-applied grass herbicide underlay will control grass weeds not on the PURSUIT herbicide label and enhance the control of certain broadleaf weeds such as common lambsquarters.

When PURSUIT is used in combination with another herbicide, refer to the respective label for rates, methods of application, proper timing, weeds controlled, restrictions and precautions. Always use in accordance with the more restrictive label restrictions and precautions. No label dosages should be exceeded. PURSUIT cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibiting such mixtures.

**CROPS**

**SOYBEANS - DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

**PURSUIT HERBICIDE USE AREA (SOYBEANS)**

(Not for use in California)

Do not apply PURSUIT to soybeans in North Dakota or in Minnesota north of state highway 210.

**USE RATE (4 OUNCES PER ACRE)**

Apply PURSUIT at a broadcast rate of 4 ounces per acre (1/4 pint) for all methods of application: early preplant, preplant incorporated, preemergence, and postemergence (including minimum and no-till). At this broadcast rate, one gallon of PURSUIT will treat 32 acres of soybeans.

**NOTE:** Only one application of PURSUIT may be made during the season.

**WEEDS CONTROLLED**

When applied as directed, PURSUIT will control or reduce competition from the weeds listed below. Refer to the MIXING INSTRUCTIONS section on page 4 for recommendations when weeds are at the maximum recommended growth stage, or are under stress.

**NOTE:** C = Control, R = Reduced Competition

(The number under Maximum Leaf Stage indicates the maximum number of leaves at which weeds should be sprayed postemergence).

**BROADLEAF WEEDS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weeds Controlled</th>
<th>Soil Applied</th>
<th>POSTEMERGENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum Leaf Stage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alligator weed</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anoda, spurred</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artichoke, Jerusalem</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalobur</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristly starbur</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpetweed</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocklebur, common</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galinsoga</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimsonweed</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kochia</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambsquarters, common</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallow, Venice</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsbelder</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningglory</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entireleaf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ivyleaf</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pitted</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smooth</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smallflower</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tall</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard sp.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern black</td>
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<td>hairy</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>redroot</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smooth</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spiny</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poinsettia, wild</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puncturevine</td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purslane, common</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pusley, Florida</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ragweed, common</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>giant</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage, barnyard</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida, prickly</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smartweed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ladydysthm</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spurge</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prostrate</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spotted</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle, Canada</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvetleaf</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* When PURSUIT is soil applied, these weeds are more consistently controlled by preplant incorporated treatments.
**GRASS WEEDS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weeds Controlled</th>
<th>SOIL APPLIED</th>
<th>POSTEMERGENCE Maximum Leaf Stage</th>
<th>Size (inches)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barnyardgrass</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass, large</td>
<td>R</td>
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<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass, smooth</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuskmass, woolly</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail, giant</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail, green</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosegrass</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnsongrass, seeding</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnsongrass, rhizome</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millet, wild proso</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum, fall</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum, Texas</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red rice</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shattercane</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signalgrass, broadleaf</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum, alium</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SEDGES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weeds Controlled</th>
<th>SOIL APPLIED</th>
<th>POSTEMERGENCE Maximum Leaf Stage</th>
<th>Size (inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutsedge purple</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutsedge yellow</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* When soil applied to grasses, preplant incorporated treatments of PURSUIT are more consistent. Do not count cotyledon leaves when determining weed stage of growth.

PURSUIT is active against many broadleaf and grass species. However, when heavy grass or common lambsquarters pressure is anticipated, PURSUIT should be used in combination with a registered soil-applied grass herbicide (See HERBICIDE COMBINATIONS section).

**HERBICIDE COMBINATIONS**

**GRASS WEEDS**

Use a soil applied grass herbicide (such as PROWL® 3.3 EC to control grass weeds not on the PURSUIT label and to enhance the control of certain broadleaf weeds such as common lambsquarters and pigweeds. Refer to the PROWL 3.3 EC (or other grass herbicide) label for specific use recommendations, rates and precautions.

When applied as directed, PURSUIT preplant incorporated or preemergence combination treatments with PROWL 3.3 EC, trifuralin, Frontier, Lasso or Dual will control the weeds listed in the following table, in addition to those controlled by PURSUIT alone.

**SEDGES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weeds Controlled</th>
<th>SOIL APPLIED</th>
<th>POSTEMERGENCE Maximum Leaf Stage</th>
<th>Size (inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutsedge purple</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutsedge yellow</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRASSES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PURSUIT</th>
<th>trifuralin</th>
<th>Lasso</th>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>Frontier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barnyardgrass</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass, smooth</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass, large</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crowfootgrass</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosegrass</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millet, wild proso</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum, fall</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum, Texas</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandbur, field</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shattercane</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signalgrass, broadleaf</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witchgrass</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Preplant incorporated tank-mixture applications of PURSUIT plus PROWL 3.3 EC will suppress the growth of itchgrass, and rhizome Johnsongrass.

**BROADLEAF WEEDS**

Broadleaf herbicides that can be tank-mixed with PURSUIT include Basagran® , Blazer®, Bronco®, Cobra®, Galaxy®, Gramoxone Extra, Roundup, Storm® or Reflex®. Certain herbicides should not be applied with PURSUIT (see page 12 for restrictions).

PURSUIT may be applied either preplant incorporated or preemergence in tank-mix combination with metribuzin (Sencor or Lexone® or preemergence with linuron (Lorox® or Linex®). PURSUIT may also be applied preplant incorporated, followed by a preemergence application of metribuzin or linuron. The tank-mix or sequential application of PURSUIT and metribuzin will enhance the control of common cocklebur and common ragweed in addition to the weeds controlled by a soil application of PURSUIT. The addition of linuron to PURSUIT will enhance the control of common ragweed.

**CROPS**

**PEANUTS - DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

**PURSUIT USE AREA (PEANUTS)**

(Not for use in California)

PURSUIT may be used on peanuts in any state where peanuts are grown (except California).

**PURSUIT HERBICIDE USE RATE**

(4 OUNCES PER ACRE)

Apply PURSUIT at a broadcast rate of 4 ounces per acre (1/4 pint) for all methods of application (except sequential - see below): preplant incorporated, preemergence, ground-cracking and postemergence. At this broadcast rate, one gallon of PURSUIT will treat 32 acres of peanuts.

PURSUIT may also be applied in a sequential application (See page 10). Apply 2 ounces in a soil application (preplant incorporated or preemergence) followed by 2 ounces applied at groundcrack or postemergence.

**NOTE:** Do not apply more than 4 ounces of PURSUIT during the growing season.
WEEDS CONTROLLED

When applied as directed, PURSUIT will control or reduce competition from the weeds listed below. Refer to the MIXING INSTRUCTIONS section on page 4 for recommendations when weeds are at the maximum recommended growth stage, or are under stress.

**NOTE**: C = Control, R = Reduced Competition
(The number under Maximum Leaf Stage indicates the MAXIMUM number of leaves at which weeds should be sprayed postemergence).

### BROADLEAF WEEDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weeds Controlled</th>
<th>SOIL APPLIED</th>
<th>AT-CRACK</th>
<th>POSTEMERGENCE</th>
<th>Maximum Leaf Stage</th>
<th>Size (inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alligator weed</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anoda, spurred</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo burs</td>
<td>C*</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristly starbush</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpetweed</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocklebur, common</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devil's claw</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galinsoga</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimsonweed</td>
<td>C*</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambquarters, common</td>
<td>C*</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Morning glory**
- entrelave: R C 2 1-2
- ivyleaf: R C 2 1-2
- pitted: R C 2 1-2
- smallflower: C C 4 1-3
- tall: R C 2 1-2

**Mustard sp.**

- C C 4 1-3

**Nightshade**
- black: C C 4 1-3
- Eastern black: C C 4 1-3
- hairy: C C 4 1-3

**Pigweed**
- redroot: C C 8 1-8
- smooth: C C 8 1-8
- spiny: C C 8 1-8

**Poinsettia, wild**

- C C

**Puncturevine**

- C C

**Purslane, common**

- C C

**Pusley, Florida**

- C C

**Ragweed, common**

- R R 4 1-3

**Ragweed, giant**

- R R 4 1-3

**Sida, prickly (taaweed)**

- C* C

**Smartweed**

- ladysthumb: C C 4 1-3
- Pennsylvania: C C 4 1-3

**Spurge**

- prostrate: C C 4 1-3
- spotted: C C 4 1-3
- toothed: C C

**Sunflower**

- C* C 4 1-3

**Velvetleaf**

- C* C 4 1-3

---

**GRASS WEEDS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weeds Controlled</th>
<th>SOIL APPLIED*</th>
<th>AT-CRACK</th>
<th>POSTEMERGENCE</th>
<th>Maximum Leaf Stage</th>
<th>Size (inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barnyardgrass</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass, large</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smooth</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupgrass, woolly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail, giant</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosegrass</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnsongrass, seedling</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1-8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhizome</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum, fall</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red rice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shattercane</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1-8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signalgrass, broadleaf</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SEDGES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nutsedge</th>
<th>purple</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>1-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* When PURSUIT is soil applied to grasses, more consistent control can be obtained from preplant incorporated treatments.

Do not count cotyledon leaves when determining weed stage of growth.

**AT CRACK APPLICATION** refers to the time when the soil cracks due to the emerging peanut seeding. This generally occurs from 10 to 14 days following planting. At this time weeds have generally not germinated, or are in the seedling stage. If weeds have more than 2 true leaves, refer to the POSTEMERGENCE weed control column for weeds controlled.

In West Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, wait until late cracking (most of the peanuts have emerged) before applying PURSUIT. PURSUIT is active against many broadleaf and grass species. However, when heavy grass or common lambsquarters pressure is anticipated, PURSUIT should be used in combination with a registered soil-applied grass herbicide (See HERBICIDE COMBINATIONS section).

### WEEDS CONTROLLED BY SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS OF PURSUIT

The sequential (split) application of PURSUIT consists of an application of 2 ounces of product soil applied (either preplant incorporated or preemergence) followed by 2 ounces applied either at ground-crack or postemergence.

When applied as a sequential treatment, PURSUIT will control the weeds listed under the "SOIL APPLIED" and "AT-CRACK" applications in the BROADLEAF WEEDS and GRASS WEEDS tables (in the pesticide section of the label). It enhances the control of yellow and purple nutsedge. Apply the second application before the nutsedge exceeds 3 leaves.
HERBICIDE COMBINATIONS

GRASS WEEDS
When applied as directed, PURSUIT preplant incorporated or preemergence combination treatments with PROWL 3.3 EC® herbicide, trifluralin, Lasso, Dual, Balan®, Sonolan® or Vernam® will control the weeds listed in following table, in addition to those controlled by PURSUIT alone.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRASSES</th>
<th>PROWL 3.3 EC&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>trifluralin&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Lasso</th>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>Balan&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Sonolan&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Vernam&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barnyardgrass</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass, smooth</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass, large</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crowfootgrass</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosegrass</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum, fall</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum, Texas</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandbur, field</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signalgrass, broadleaf</td>
<td>X&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witchgrass</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> Preplant incorporated tank-mixture applications of PURSUIT plus PROWL 3.3 EC will suppress the growth of itchgrass, and rhizome johnsongrass.

<sup>b</sup> Preplant incorporated treatments only.

A selective postemergence grass herbicide such as Passport, Prowl<sup>14</sup> or Whip<sup>14</sup> may be mixed with PURSUIT to control grasses not controlled by PURSUIT. In some cases the activity of the grass herbicide may be reduced when mixed with PURSUIT. The reduction in activity may be overcome by delaying the application of the postemergence grass herbicide 7 days following the application of PURSUIT. If the postemergence grass herbicide is applied first, wait 3 days before applying PURSUIT. Refer to the respective grass herbicide label for recommended application rate, weed size and restrictions.

BROADLEAF WEEDS
Broadleaf herbicides that can be tank-mixed with PURSUIT include Basagran and Blazer; Starfire and 2,4-DB. Certain herbicides should not be applied with PURSUIT (see Page 12 for restrictions).

For the control of sicklepod, morningglories, prickly sida and common ragweed, add 2,4-DB to the PURSUIT spray mixture. For the control of Florida beggarweed, add Starfire to the spray mixture. Refer to the 2,4-DB or Starfire label for specific directions for use, application rates and restrictions.

PURSUIT may also be applied postemergence in tank-mixture with Bravo<sup>15</sup>, Bravo S<sup>15</sup>, Orthene<sup>11</sup> or Solubor<sup>16</sup>.

CROPS

RED KIDNEY BEANS - DIRECTIONS FOR USE

PURSUIT HERBICIDE USE AREA (RED KIDNEY BEANS)
(For use in California only)

Apply PURSUIT herbicide when weeds are actively growing and red kidney beans have at least 1 fully expanded trifoliate leaf. DO NOT apply PURSUIT postemergence when the crop and weeds have been subjected to stress conditions such as temperature and moisture extremes.

For maximum weed control, cultivate 7-10 days following a postemergence PURSUIT application. This timely cultivation will enhance residual weed control, especially under dry conditions.

USE RATE (3 OUNCES PER ACRE)
Apply PURSUIT at a broadcast rate of 3 ounces per acre postemergence only. At this broadcast rate, one gallon of PURSUIT will treat 42.7 acres of red kidney beans.

DO NOT apply by aerial application.

Only one application of PURSUIT may be made during the season. Allow at least 60 days between application and harvest.

WEEDS CONTROLLED
When applied as directed, PURSUIT will control or reduce competition from the weeds listed below. Refer to the MIXING INSTRUCTIONS section on page 4 for recommendations when weeds are at the maximum recommended growth stage, or are under stress. (The number under Maximum Leaf Stage indicates the MAXIMUM number of leaves at which weeds should be sprayed postemergence).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEEDS</th>
<th>POSTEMERGENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum Leaf Stage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kochia</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard, wild</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade, black</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern black</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hairy</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, redroot</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINE

The following rotational crops may be planted after applying PURSUIT at the recommended rate. (Planting earlier than the recommended interval may result in crop injury).

1. Anytime
   - Lima beans
   - Peanuts
   - Southern peas
   - IMI-Corn
   - Soybeans (resistant/tolerant to PURSUIT)

2. Four months after PURSUIT application:
   - Rye
   - Wheat
   - Edible beans and peas (other than lima beans and Southern peas)

3. Eight and one-half months after PURSUIT application:
   - Field corn
   - Field corn grown for seed

4. Nine and one-half months after PURSUIT application:
   - Barley
   - Tobacco

5. Eighteen months after PURSUIT application:
   - Alfalfa
   - Popcorn
   - Cotton
   - Safflower
   - Lettuce
   - Sweetcorn
   - Oats
   - Sorghum

6. Twenty six months after PURSUIT application:
   - All crops not listed elsewhere in this ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINE.

7. Forty months after PURSUIT application:
   - Sugar beets
   - Red table beets

* Several seed companies have tested a wide range of inbreds for sensitivity to PURSUIT soil residues and have reported good crop safety. However, due to the proprietary nature of seed production, American Cyanamid has not been given access to the inbred data. Growers are directed to contact the seed company for information and recommendations regarding the planting of corn grown for seed in fields treated with PURSUIT the previous year. Since growing conditions, environmental conditions and grower practices are beyond the control of American Cyanamid Company, all risks and consequences associated with planting seed corn inbreds into fields treated previously with PURSUIT shall be assumed by the user.

Use of PURSUIT herbicide in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible.

PRECAUTIONS

IMI-Corn

There should be an interval of at least 45 days between an application of PURSUIT and corn harvest (silage, fodder, or grain). DO NOT graze or feed treated corn forage, silage, fodder, or grain for at least 45 days after an application of PURSUIT.

All soil insecticides, including labeled banded or in-furrow applications, may be used in combination with Pioneer imidazolinone resistant (IR) corn hybrids.

Imidazolinone tolerant hybrids from other seed companies may occasionally exhibit injury symptoms when soil insecticides are used in combination with PURSUIT. Use banded applications of COUNTER® 15G or THIMET® in combination with PURSUIT application. COUNTER® CR® may be used in furrow or banded. DO NOT USE COUNTER 15G soil insecticide in-furrow with imidazolinone tolerant hybrids. American Cyanamid has not tested all hybrids in which the imidazolinone tolerance trait is claimed and cannot be responsible for factors which are beyond its control, such as growing conditions, environmental conditions, grower practices and the specific genetics of each hybrid tolerance to PURSUIT and insecticide applications.

SOYBEANS

If soybeans are furrow irrigated, till the soil prior to planting winter wheat or barley. The beds should be broken up and the soil mixed with tillage equipment to cut 4-6 inches deep.

There should be an interval of at least 85 days between an application of PURSUIT and soybean harvest.

PURSUIT applications should be made before soybean bloom.

Do not graze or feed treated soybean forage, hay or straw to livestock.

DO NOT tank-mix PURSUIT with clomazone containing herbicides (Command® or Commence®). PURSUIT may be applied post-emergence following a soil application of Command or Commence.

PEANUTS

Do not graze or feed treated peanut forage, vines, hay or straw to livestock.

There should be an interval of at least 85 days between an application of PURSUIT and peanut harvest.

NOTE: Classic may be applied postemergence to peanuts following a PURSUIT application. Refer to the Classic label for specific use recommendations.

DO NOT apply PURSUIT PLUS or PASSPORT® to peanuts the same year as PURSUIT.

GENERAL

Except where stated on a Supplemental Label or in this label, DO NOT apply products containing chlorimuron ethyl (Classic®, Canopy®, Geminin®, Loroxx Plus®, Preview®, etc.), imazaquin (SECECTOR®, SQUADRON®, TRI-SECTOR®, SCEPTOR® O.T.®, SCEPTOR® 70DG) or products containing imazethapyr (CONTOUR®, PURSUIT® DG, PURSUIT® PLUS, PASSPORT®) the same year as PURSUIT or injury to follow crops may occur. Only rotational crops harvested at maturity may be used for feed or food.

In the event of a crop loss due to weather, soybeans, peanuts or IMI-Corn can be replanted. DO NOT work the soil deeper than 2 inches.

For additional information regarding the use of PURSUIT herbicide, call telephone no. 800-942-0500.

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