

ATTENTION:

This specimen label is provided for general information only.

- This pesticide product may not yet be available or approved for sale or use in your area.
- It is your responsibility to follow all federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding the use of pesticides.
- Before using any pesticide, be sure the intended use is approved in your state or locality.
- Your state or locality may require additional precautions and instructions for use of this product that are not included here.
- Although this label may appear similar to the label on a product you are now using, it has important differences. You must have the EPA-approved labeling with you at the time of use and must read and follow all label directions.
- You should not base any use of a similar product on the precautions, instructions for use or other information you find here.
- Always follow the precautions and instructions for use on the label of the pesticide you are using.

71007D2-18



WATER DISPERSIBLE GRANULE

Maverick® herbicide is a selective herbicide for the control of listed annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in winter and spring wheat.

Complete Directions for Use

EPA Reg. No. 524-500

2005-1

Read the entire label before using this product.

Use only according to label instructions.

Read "LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY" before buying or using. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

THIS IS AN END-USE PRODUCT. MONSANTO DOES NOT INTEND AND HAS NOT REGISTERED IT FOR REFORMULATION OR REPACKAGING.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Keep out of reach of children.

CAUTION!

CAUSES MODERATE EYE IRRITATION.

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes.• Call a poison control center or physician for treatment advice.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or physician, or going for treatment.• In case of an emergency involving this product, Call Collect, day or night, (314) 694-4000.• This product is identified as Maverick herbicide, EPA Reg. No. 524-500.	

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants and shoes plus socks. 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.

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

Environmental Hazards

This chemical demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

This pesticide is highly toxic to non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to plants in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of washwaters or rinsate.

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of Federal laws.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. This product can only be used in accordance with the Directions For Use on this label or in separately published Monsanto Supplemental Labeling.

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 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, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber or polyethylene. For more options, follow instructions for category A (dry and water-based formulations) on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

For more product information or assistance in using this product, call toll-free 1-800-332-3111.

Storage and Disposal

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store under cool, dry conditions (below 120°F). Do not store under moist conditions.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticide disposal or in accordance with applicable Federal, state or local procedures.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Empty container retains vapor and product residue. Observe all labeled safeguards until container is destroyed.

Do not reuse container. Triple rinse container, then puncture and dispose of it in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

This product may be applied through either Ground or Aerial (Fixed Wing or Helicopter) equipment. Calibrate spray equipment before use. Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good weed control. Use equipment which is capable of continuous and vigorous tank agitation. When tank is full, the agitation system should be capable of creating a rippling or rolling action on the liquid surface.

Apply Maverick herbicide uniformly as a broadcast spray with properly calibrated ground equipment in 5 to 20 gallons of water per acre or 10 to 40 gallons of liquid fertilizer solution per acre. Or apply with aerial equipment in 5 to 15 gallons of water per acre. Select spray volumes that ensure thorough and uniform weed coverage. Choose nozzles which provide optimum spray distribution and coverage at the appropriate spray pressure. Avoid streaking, skips, overlaps, and spray drift during applications.

Monsanto will not be liable for rotational crop injury which results from spray overlaps during Maverick herbicide applications.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Important—Equipment Cleaning: Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after Maverick herbicide use. Prepare a tank cleaning solution which consists of a 1 percent solution of ammonia (one quart of ammonia for every 25 gallons of water). Use sufficient cleaning solution to thoroughly rinse all surfaces and to flush all hoses. Repeat the procedure with the ammonia solution. Complete the cleaning process by rinsing with clean water.

If visible residue is present in the spray tank, a solution consisting of 1 percent ammonia plus 0.25 percent nonionic surfactant (0.25 quart per 25 gallons of water) is recommended for adequate cleansing.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and-weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

GROUND SPRAY DRIFT REQUIREMENTS

Care must be used when applying this product to prevent injury to desirable plants and crops. Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drift, or splash onto desirable vegetation or soil areas where sensitive crops will be planted since minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to plants on which treatment was not intended. Drift potential increases at wind speeds less than 3 miles per hour or more than 10 miles per hour. However, equipment type, nozzle size, and other factors influence drift potential at any given wind speed. When spraying, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in splatter or fine particles (mist) which are likely to drift. Avoid applying at excessive speed or pressure. AVOID WINDLESS AND GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT REQUIREMENTS

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

Importance of droplet size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see the "Wind", "Temperature and Humidity", and "Temperature Inversions" sections of this label).

Controlling droplet size

- **Volume:** Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with the higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure:** Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles:** Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation:** Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream, will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type:** Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length:** For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- **Application Height:** Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces the exposure of the droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 miles per hour. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 miles per hour due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not be made during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified 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.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Thoroughly clean equipment prior to mixing spray solution.

Fill the spray tank to about 3/4 of the desired volume. Add the recommended amount of this product as listed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section. Complete the filling process while maintaining agitation. Remove the hose from the mixing tank immediately after filling to avoid siphoning back into the carrier source. For postemergence applications, add nonionic surfactant as the last ingredient in the tank.

When applying Maverick herbicide by air in 5 gallons per acre of spray solution, a spray solution pH of 6.0 to 8.0 is optimum. Addition of 2 to 4 quarts of a 7 percent ammonia solution for every 100 gallons of spray solution will increase the pH of the spray solution to within the optimal range. Failure to adjust the pH of spray solution may result in reduction in weed control. Fill the spray tank to about 3/4 of the desired volume prior to mixing. With agitation, add Maverick herbicide and nonionic surfactant to the spray solution. Then adjust the spray solution pH with the ammonia solution.

CAUTION: Do not use ammonia with chlorine bleach as dangerous gases will form. Spray solutions should be applied within 24 hours after mixing.

Adjuvants: A nonionic surfactant (NIS) is the only adjuvant required in the spray solution for postemergence applications. Use only nonionic surfactants which are approved by EPA for use on food crops and which contain at least 80 percent active ingredient. Nonionic surfactants should be added at 0.5 percent by volume (2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution). **DO NOT USE NONIONIC SURFACTANTS OR OTHER ADDITIVES THAT ALTER THE pH OF THE SPRAY SOLUTION BELOW pH 5.**

Spray solutions of pH 6.0 to 8.0 are optimum.

Oil based adjuvants or adjuvants containing oils are not recommended when this herbicide is tank mixed with emulsifiable concentrate pesticide formulations.

Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for surfactant.

APPLICATION IN FLUID FERTILIZER

Application of this herbicide in liquid fertilizer solutions may result in leaf burn and reduced forage growth.

This herbicide generally provides most consistent performance when applied with water as the spray carrier and surfactant is added to the spray solution. However, liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions (28-0-0 or 32-0-0) may be used as a spray carrier in place of all or part of the water when the label recommendations are followed.

DO NOT USE MAVERICK HERBICIDE IN FERTILIZER SOLUTIONS WITH pH 5 OR LESS.

FALL APPLICATIONS

Fall applications of this herbicide in liquid fertilizer solutions may cause rapid leaf burn, resulting in reduced weed control and reduced forage growth.

Fertilizer solutions should contain less than 50 percent liquid nitrogen and not exceed 30 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre.

Nonionic surfactants should be added at 0.25 percent by volume to spray solutions containing fluid fertilizer.

SPRING APPLICATIONS

Fertilizer solutions containing more than 50 percent liquid nitrogen may result in excessive leaf burn from the fertilizer.

Nonionic surfactants should be added at 0.25 percent by volume to spray solutions containing fluid fertilizer.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Biological Information

Maverick herbicide is a selective herbicide for the control of many grass and broadleaf weed species in winter and spring wheat. Refer to the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section for a listing of weeds controlled.

The level of weed control following Maverick herbicide application is dependent upon application rate, weed species and size at application time, and growing conditions. For best results, postemergence applications should be made to actively growing weeds at the growth stages defined in this label. Heavy infestations should be treated early before the weeds become too competitive with the crop.

Soon after Maverick herbicide is applied, growth of susceptible weeds is inhibited, and susceptible weeds are no longer competitive with the crop. Following growth inhibition, affected plants may appear dark green and stunted, affected leaves will turn yellow and/or red, followed by death of the growing point of the plant. These visible effects of control may not be observed until 1 to 3 weeks after application.

Weeds controlled or suppressed in Winter Wheat:

WEED SPECIES	Pre	Fall Post	Spring Post
Bedstraw, catchweed <i>Galium aparine</i>	S	C	C
Bluegrass, bulbous <i>Poa bulbosa</i>	•	•	C
Bluegrass, roughstalk <i>Poa trivialis</i>	•	C	•
Brome, downy <i>Bromus tectorum</i>	C	C	S
Brome, Japanese <i>Bromus japonicus</i>	C	C	S
Brome, rigput <i>Bromus rigidus</i>	•	S	S
Chamomile, mayweed <i>Anthemis cotula</i>	•	C	C
Cheat <i>Bromus secalinus</i>	C	C	S
Chess, hairy <i>Bromus commutatus</i>	C	C	S
Chickweed, common <i>Stellaria media</i>	•	S	C

WEED SPECIES	Pre	Fall Post	Spring Post
Fiddleneck, tarweed <i>Amsinckia lycopsoides</i>	•	S	S
Flixweed <i>Descurainia Sophia</i>	S	S	S
Henbit <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	S	S	•
Lady's-thumb <i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	•	•	S
Mustard, tumble <i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	S	C	C
Mustard, wild <i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	C	C	C
Oat, wild (fall germinating) <i>Avena fatua</i>	•	S	S
Oat, wild (spring germinating) <i>Avena fatua</i>	•	•	S
Pennycress, field <i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	S	S	S
Quackgrass <i>Elytrigia repens</i>	•	•	C
Rescuegrass <i>Bromus catharticus</i>	•	S	S
Ryegrass, Italian <i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	•	S	S*
Shepherd's-purse <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	•	•	C
Tansymustard, pinnate <i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	S	S	S
Wallflower, bushy <i>Erysimum repandum</i>	•	C	C

*Spring application will provide suppression only in WA, ID, OR.

C = Control S = Suppression

Weeds controlled or suppressed in Spring Wheat:

WEED SPECIES	Pre	Post
Oat, wild <i>Avena fatua</i>	•	C
Sunflower, common <i>Helianthus annuus</i>	C	C
Quackgrass <i>Elytrigia repens</i>	•	S

C = Control S = Suppression

WINTER WHEAT

Applications in Winter Wheat

In winter wheat, Maverick herbicide is to be applied in a single application, only at the maximum rate of 2/3 ounce of product per acre per cropping season. The application can be made either preemergence or postemergence. Best weed control is obtained when soil moisture is adequate to support vigorous wheat and weed growth.

Preemergence in Winter Wheat

Apply Maverick herbicide preemergence to winter wheat at 2/3 ounce of product per acre in a single application to control the weeds listed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label. Preemergence applications of Maverick herbicide should be applied after drilling wheat, but before wheat or weed emergence. Do not apply preemergence if dry soil conditions will cause delayed wheat and/or weed emergence. Preemergence applications under dry conditions make the product vulnerable to wind erosion until fall moisture is received. Under these conditions, wait until crop and weeds have emerged and are showing good vigor before making a postemergence application.

Preemergence applications are not recommended for no-till systems or when high crop residue levels (plant material) are present on the soil surface.

Postemergence in Winter Wheat

Apply Maverick herbicide at 2/3 ounce of product per acre in a single application when the target weeds shown in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section are actively growing. Use 0.5 percent by volume nonionic surfactant concentration (2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution) for postemergence applications.

In the states of KS, OK, and TX, postemergence applications should be made after the wheat is in the 2-leaf stage, but prior to the jointing stage (Feekes' Scale 6).

In all other states, postemergence applications should be made after the wheat emerges, but prior to the jointing stage (Feekes' Scale 6).

Specific Weed Problems

Brome (Cheat, Downy Brome, Japanese Brome)

For best control of brome species, apply 2/3 ounce of this product per acre fall postemergence in a single application when brome is in the 2- to 3-leaf stage of growth. Best performance with fall applications of Maverick herbicide will occur with good soil moisture and/or rainfall after application.

For spring postemergence suppression of brome species apply 2/3 ounce of this product per acre in a single application. For best control, make applications when brome is less than the 5-tiller stage of growth. Apply Maverick herbicide in early spring when the brome is actively growing and has recovered from cold weather, i.e., majority of foliage is green and not red or purple.

Mustards and other winter annual broadleaf weeds

For fall postemergence control of mustards and other winter annual broadleaf weeds apply 2/3 ounce of product per acre in a single application. For best control, make applications when weeds are less than 2 inches in diameter. Best performance with fall applications of Maverick herbicide will occur with good soil moisture and/or rainfall after application.

For spring postemergence control of winter annual broadleaf weeds apply 2/3 ounce of this product per acre. For best control, make applications when weeds are less than 2 inches in diameter. Tank mixtures with broadleaf herbicides should be used when winter annual broadleaf weeds are greater than 2 inches in diameter.

Tank Mixtures for Winter Wheat

Before mixing in the spray tank, it is recommended that compatibility be tested by mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities. For tank mixtures, add individual formulations to the spray tank in the following sequence: water soluble bags, dry flowables, emulsifiable concentrates, drift control additive, water soluble liquids followed by nonionic surfactant.

Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions for all products used in tank mixtures.

Insecticides: Maverick herbicide may be tank mixed or used sequentially with labeled uses of insecticides, except Malathion.

Tank mixtures of Maverick herbicide plus insecticides are not recommended when the wheat crop has significant insect damage, is under drought stress, or when growth is influenced by other environmental stresses (such as nutrient deficiency, soil pH, or disease).

Do not use Maverick herbicide plus Malathion, as crop injury may result.

Do not apply Maverick herbicide within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result.

Herbicides: For control of additional broadleaf weeds, Maverick herbicide may be applied as a spring postemergence application in a tank mixture with the following herbicides. Refer to tank-mix herbicide label for application rate and restrictions related to soil texture, soil organic matter, and wheat growth stage. Always add nonionic surfactant at 0.5 percent by volume. Tank mixtures with metribuzin may be applied only in the spring.

Tank mixtures with herbicides formulated as amines may decrease the effectiveness of Maverick herbicide.

Apply 2/3 ounce of Maverick herbicide with:

PRODUCT

2,4-D amine ^{1,3}	MCPA amine ^{1,3}
2,4-D LV ester ³	MCPA LV ester ²
Bronate® (bromoxynil + MCPA)	Puma® (fenoxaprop)
Buctril® (bromoxynil)	Sencor® 4 (metribuzin) ²
Buctril 4EC	Sencor DF (metribuzin) ²

¹ Tank mixtures with this herbicide may result in reduced control of brome species.

² Different formulations of the same active ingredient may be used (**spring applications only**).

³ Tank mixtures with this herbicide may be made provided the specific product is registered for this use.

SPRING WHEAT

In spring wheat, Maverick herbicide should be applied only postemergence in a single application, at the maximum rate of 2/3 ounce of product per acre per cropping season. Best weed control is obtained when soil moisture is adequate to support vigorous wheat and weed growth.

Postemergence in Spring Wheat (Not recommended for durum wheat)

Apply Maverick herbicide at 2/3 ounce of product per acre in a single application when the target weeds shown in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section are actively growing. Use 0.5 percent by volume nonionic surfactant concentration (2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution) for postemergence applications.

Postemergence applications should be made after the wheat emerges, but prior to the jointing stage (Feekes' Scale 6).

Specific Weed Problems

Wild Oat

For wild oat control in spring wheat, Maverick herbicide should be applied postemergence after the wheat and wild oat have emerged. For control of wild oat, apply 2/3 ounce per acre of this product when wild oat are in the 1 to 4 true-leaf stage. For postemergence applications, always add a nonionic surfactant at 0.5 percent by volume.

Tank Mixtures for Spring Wheat

Before mixing in the spray tank, it is recommended that compatibility be tested by mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities. For tank mixtures, add individual formulations to the spray tank in the following sequence: water soluble bags, dry flowables, emulsifiable concentrates, drift control additive, water soluble liquids followed by nonionic surfactant.

Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions for all products used in tank mixtures.

For control of additional grasses and broadleaf weeds, Maverick herbicide may be applied as a postemergence tank mixture application with the following herbicides. Refer to tank-mix herbicide label for application rate and restrictions related to soil texture, soil organic matter, and wheat growth stage. Always add nonionic surfactant at 0.5 percent by volume.

Tank mixtures with herbicides formulated as amines may decrease the effectiveness of Maverick herbicide.

Apply 2/3 ounce of Maverick herbicide in a single application with:

PRODUCT

2,4-D LV ester ²	Dakota™ (fenoxaprop + MCPA)
Bronate (bromoxynil + MCPA)	MCPA amine ^{1,2}
Buctril (bromoxynil)	MCPA LV ester ²
Buctril 4EC	Puma (fenoxaprop)
Cheyenne™	Stinger® (clopyralid)
Curtail™ (clopyralid + 2,4-D) ¹	Tiller® (fenoxaprop + 2,4-D + MCPA)

¹ Tank mixtures with this herbicide may result in reduced control of grass species.

² Tank mixtures with this herbicide may be made provided the specific product is registered for this use.

ROTATIONAL CROP INFORMATION

Crop Rotation Restrictions

Wheat

No restrictions.

Table 1 - OK, KS, NE, TX

Crop	Soil pH	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
Millet	< 7.5	18	3
Corn - IR	< 7.5	18	3
Soybean - STS®	< 7.5	18	3
Corn - normal	< 7.5	30	22
Cotton	< 7.5	30	12
Soybean	< 7.5	30	12
Sorghum (grain)	6.0 - 7.5	30	22
Sunflower	< 6.0	30	22

Areas with pH higher than those listed above or with accumulated precipitation less than above must conduct field bioassay as indicated in the "Field Bioassay" section.

Table 2 - WA, OR, ID

Crop	Soil pH	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
Millet	< 7.5	18	3
Corn - IR	< 7.5	18	3
Soybean - STS	< 7.5	18	3
Potato	< 7.5	18	12
Barley	< 7.5	24	22
Canola	< 7.5	24	22
Corn - normal	< 7.5	24	22
Lentils	< 7.5	24	22
Peas*-all classes (incl. chickpeas)	> 6.5	24	22
	< 6.5	30	17
Soybean	< 7.5	24	22

Areas with pH higher than those listed above or with accumulated precipitation less than above must conduct field bioassay as indicated in the "Field Bioassay" section.

*Peas should not be planted on clay or eroded hillsides following a Maverick herbicide application without conducting a field bioassay as indicated in the "Field Bioassay" section.

Table 3 - CO, SD, WY

Crop	Soil pH	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
Millet	< 7.5	18	3
Corn - IR	< 7.5	18	3
Soybean - STS	< 7.5	18	3
Corn - normal	< 7.5	24	22
Soybean	< 7.5	24	22

Areas with pH higher than those listed above or with accumulated precipitation less than above must conduct field bioassay as indicated in "Field Bioassay" section.

Table 4 - All Other Regions

Crop	Soil pH	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
Soybean - STS	<6.5	30	3
Soybean	<6.5	30	5
	<7.5	24	12

Areas with pH higher than those listed above or with accumulated precipitation less than above must conduct field bioassay as indicated in the "Field Bioassay" section.

Other Crops

All crops other than those listed above may be seeded only after the completion of a successful field bioassay and no sooner than 3 months after Maverick herbicide application. Refer to the "Field Bioassay" section.

FIELD BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to crops other than those specified in this label or when rotating to shorter intervals than those listed in the "Crop Rotation Restrictions" section. NO CROP except wheat may be planted sooner than 3 months after application. To conduct an effective field bioassay, grow strips of the crop you intend to grow the following season in fields previously treated with Maverick herbicide. Crop response to the bioassay will determine if the crops(s) grown in the test strips can be grown safely in areas previously treated with Maverick herbicide.

PREHARVEST INTERVAL (PHI) INFORMATION

Wheat forage may be grazed immediately after application of Maverick herbicide. Do not harvest wheat for hay within 30 days of Maverick herbicide application and do not harvest wheat for grain or straw within 55 days of Maverick herbicide application.

WEED RESISTANCE

Biotypes of certain plants, particularly broadleaf weeds, have demonstrated resistance to sulfonylurea herbicides or other herbicides with the same mode of action. Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of a species that are identical in appearance but have slightly different genetic composition.

Weeds showing resistance to the sulfonylurea mode of action also can be expected to be resistant to Maverick herbicide. To prevent or delay the development of broadleaf weed resistance, it is recommended that Maverick herbicide be used in tank mixes and/or in sequential applications with a registered herbicide having a different mode of action.

To prevent or delay any development of grassy weed resistance, particularly bromus species, it is recommended that in wheat-fallow-wheat production systems, a non-selective herbicide or tillage be used to control weeds to keep them from flowering and setting seed during fallow periods. It is not recommended that Maverick herbicide be used during fallow periods for weed control.

LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

This Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes set forth in the Complete Directions for Use label pamphlet ("Directions") when used in accordance with those Directions under the conditions described therein. NO OTHER EXPRESS WARRANTY OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR MERCHANTABILITY IS MADE. This warranty is also subject to the conditions and limitations stated herein.

Buyer and all users shall promptly notify this Company of any claims whether based in contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise.

Buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage from use or handling

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ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Sulfosulfuron	75.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	25.0%
	100.0%

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