

Vise®

For use in soybeans and cotton for control of certain grasses and broadleaf weeds

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	% BY WT.
Metolachlor	48.26%
Sodium Salt of Fomesafen	10.30%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	41.44%
TOTAL:	100.00%

Contains 4.45 lb. of metolachlor and 0.95 lb. of fomesafen active ingredient per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 66222-244

EPA Est. No. 37429-GA-001ST; 37429-GA-002^{BO}

Letter(s) in lot number correspond(s) to superscript in EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER/PELIGRO

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER: Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. This product may cause skin sensitization reactions in some people. Wear appropriate protective eyewear such as goggles or face shield. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

For Directions for Use, see inside of this booklet.

How can we help?
1-866-406-6262

Manufactured for:
Makhteshim Agan of
North America, Inc.
d/b/a ADAMA
3120 Highwoods Blvd., Suite 100
Raleigh, NC 27604



HERBICIDE

ADAMA
ESSENTIALS

GROUP 14 | 15 HERBICIDE

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF INHALED: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact PROSAR at 1-877-250-9291 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: For exposure to eyes, symptomology may include corneal and iris involvement, with full recovery expected. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

NOTE: It is illegal to sell, use or distribute Vise within, or into, Nassau County or Suffolk County, New York.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable Container (5 gallons or less):

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. If recycling is not available, puncture or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or incineration or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke. **SPILL, FIRE, LEAK or OTHER CHEMICAL EMERGENCY:** In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand earth, or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

14708
021815-1.0

PEEL BACK BOOK HERE

Net Contents
2.5 gallons

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For First Aid, Directions for Use, see inside booklet.

**How can we help?
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ADAMA
ESSENTIALS

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PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyethylene, PVC or Viton, Category A.
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.
- Chemical resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading.
- Protective eyewear (goggles or faceshield).

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Mixers and loaders supporting aerial applications are required to use closed systems. The closed system must be used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d) (4-6)]. When using the closed system, the mixers' and loaders' PPE requirements may be

reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft 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.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.
- Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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 wash waters or rinsate. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

GROUND WATER ADVISORY

Metolachlor is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Fomesafen is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

Metolachlor has the potential to contaminate surface water through ground spray drift. Under some conditions, metola-

chlor may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water) for several months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, and areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Read entire label before using this product. This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

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 24 hours.

Exception: If the product 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.

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, wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeve shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyethylene, PVC or Viton, Selection Category A.
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles or faceshield).

IMPORTANT: FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL, CROP INJURY, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator and the grower. 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 regarding spraying.

For ground applications:

- Apply using a nozzle height of no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

For aerial applications:

- Effectiveness is reduced if the distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom exceeds $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wing-span or rotor. Nozzles should always point backward parallel with the air stream and should not be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **Spray Drift Management** section.

To avoid spray drift, do not apply under windy conditions. Avoid spray overlap as crop injury may result.

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (> 150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (See **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 higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's

recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase spray drift.
- **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 the largest droplets and the lowest drift.
- **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** - Apply at a height greater than 10 ft. 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 exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. 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 drops, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph 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 spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up the equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally 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 temperature 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

Apply *Vise*® 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). Flagmen and loaders should avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.

CHEMIGATION RESTRICTION

Do not apply *Vise* through any type of irrigation system.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Vise is both a Group 14 and a Group 15 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Group 14 and/or Group 15 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group (target site of action group

number) and/or Group (target site of action group number) herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 14 and/or Group 15 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by Vise or other Group 14 and/or Group 15 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of Vise or other Group 14 or Group 15 herbicides that might have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Mode of Action: Vise is a selective herbicide for the control or partial control of certain grass, broadleaf and sedge weeds in cotton and soybeans. It may be applied as a preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence treatment. Vise is a mixture of the active ingredients metolachlor and fomesafen. Metolachlor is a biosynthesis inhibitor (Group 15) preventing cell division in emerging weeds. Fomesafen is a protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor (Group 14) leading to cellular membrane disruption and plant death.

Activation: Vise must be activated by a small amount of soil moisture following application. In areas of low

rainfall, follow a preemergence application to dry soil with light irrigation of 0.25 to 0.5 inch of water. As with many surface-applied herbicides, weed control and crop tolerance may vary with rainfall and/or soil texture. If rainfall or irrigation within 7 to 10 days does not occur, cultivate uniformly with shallow tilling equipment that will not damage the crop.

Crop Uses: Vise is registered only for use on cotton and soybeans.

Grazing Restrictions: Do not graze livestock in areas treated with Vise or harvest treated areas for forage or hay.

Crop Rotation: See the **Crop Rotation** section of this label for specific instructions on crop rotation.

Precaution: Crop injury may result if crop rotation guidelines are not followed.

Replanting: If replanting is necessary in fields previously treated with Vise, the field may be replanted to soybeans. During planting, a minimum of tillage is recommended.

Precaution: Do not apply a second application of Vise or any product that contains s-metolachlor, fomesafen, or metolachlor as crop injury or illegal residues may occur in harvested soybeans.

Application Rate Ranges: Where a rate range is provided within a soil texture or organic matter classification, use a lower rate on soils that are relatively coarse-textured and/or low in organic matter. Use a higher rate on soils that are relatively fine-textured and/or high in organic matter.

Restrictions:

- Avoid treating powdery dry or light sand soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface to first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.
- Do not apply to impervious substrates, such as paved

- or highly compacted surfaces.
- Do not use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat non-target crops, unless at least 1/2 inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS AND EQUIPMENT CLEANUP

Mixing and Loading: Use care when mixing or loading Vise to prevent back-siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates. Check-valves or antisiphoning devices must be used on all mixing and/or irrigation equipment.

Vise may not be mixed or loaded within 50 ft. of perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. Vise may not be mixed/loaded or used within 50 ft. of all wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes. Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of Vise into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 ft. of any well are prohibited, unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or wash water, and rain water that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above-specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site.

Mixing Vise in Water or In Liquid Fertilizers: When mixing Vise alone, add 1/3 of the required amount of water or fluid

fertilizer to the spray or mixing tank. With the agitator running, add Vise into the spray tank. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water or fluid fertilizer. Begin application of the spray solution after Vise has completely dispersed in the water or fluid fertilizer. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

Tank Mixing:

When mixing Vise with tank mixtures, add 1/3 of the required amount of water or fluid fertilizer to the mix tank. Start the agitator running before adding any tank mix partners. In general, tank mix partners should be added in this order: products packaged in water-soluble packaging, wettable powders, wettable granules (dry flowables), liquid flowables, liquids such as Vise, and emulsifiable concentrates. Always allow each tank mix partner to become fully dispersed before adding the next product. Provide sufficient agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

Important: When using Vise in tank mixtures, all products in water-soluble packaging should be added to the tank and mixed with plain water before any other tank mix partner, including Vise. Allow the water-soluble packaging to completely dissolve and the product(s) to completely disperse before adding any other tank mix partner to the tank. Water-soluble packets will not properly dissolve in most spray solutions that contain fluid fertilizers.

If using Vise in a tank mixture, observe all directions for use, crop/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations that appear on the tank mix product label.

Restriction: Do not exceed the label dosage rate and follow the most restrictive label precautions and limitations.

Vise is compatible with most common tank mix partners. Test the physical compatibility of Vise with tank mix partners before use. To determine the physical compatibility of Vise with other products, use a jar test, as described below.

Compatibility Test

To ensure compatibility of Vise with other pesticides, perform a jar test before tank mixing. The following test assumes a spray volume of 25 gallons per acre. For other spray volumes, make appropriate changes in the ingredients.

Note: Nitrogen solutions or complete fluid fertilizers may replace all or part of the water in the spray for preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence applications only. Because liquid fertilizers vary, even within the same analysis, **always check compatibility with pesticide(s) before use.** Incompatibility of tank mixtures is more common with suspensions of fertilizer and pesticides.

Test Procedure

1. Add 1.0 pint of carrier (fertilizer or water) to each of 2 one quart jars with tight lids. **Note:** Use the same source of water that will be used for the tank mix and conduct the test at the temperature the tank mix will be applied.
2. To one of the jars, add 1/4 teaspoon or 1.2 milliliters of a compatibility agent approved for this use, such as Compex® or Unite® (1/4 teaspoon is equivalent to 2.0 pints per 100 gallons spray). Shake or stir gently to mix.
3. To both jars, add the appropriate amount of pesticide(s) in their relative proportions based on recommended label rates. If more than one pesticide is used, add them separately with dry pesticides first, flowables next, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After each addition, shake or stir gently to thoroughly mix.
4. After adding all ingredients, put lids on and tighten, and invert each jar ten times to mix. Let the mixtures stand 15 to 30 minutes and then look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. Determine if the compatibility agent is needed in the spray mixture by comparing the two jars. If either mixture separates, but can be remixed readily, the mixture can be sprayed as long as good agitation is used. If the mixtures are incompatible, test the following methods of improving compatibility: (a) Slurry the dry pesticide(s) in water before addition, or (b) add 1/2 the compatibility agent to the fertilizer or water and the other 1/2 to the emulsifiable concentrate or flowable pesticide before addition to the mix-

ture. If incompatibility is still observed, do not use the mixture. 5. After compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the **Storage and Disposal** section of this label.

Equipment Cleanup: Before application of Vise, the spray equipment must be cleaned. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no clean-up directions are provided, follow the steps provided below for cleaning up after spraying Vise.

After application of Vise, equipment cleanup is very important. Because some crops, other than soybeans, are sensitive to low rates of Vise, special attention must be given to cleaning equipment before spraying a crop other than those registered for use and on this label. Mix only as much spray solution as needed. Immediately after spraying, clean equipment thoroughly using the following procedure:

1. Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water.
2. Prepare a cleaning solution of one gallon of household ammonia per 50 gallons of water. Many commercial spray tank cleaners may be used as well. Consult your ADAMA representative for a partial listing of approved tank cleaners and more information about proper tank cleaning procedures. Do not use chlorine-based cleaners such as Clorox®.
3. When available, use a pressure washer to clean the inside of the spray tank with this solution. Take care to wash all parts of the tank, including the inside top surface. Completely fill the sprayer with the cleaning solution to ensure contact of the cleaning solution with all internal surfaces of the tank and plumbing. Start agitation in the sprayer and thoroughly re-circulate the cleaning solution for **at least 15 minutes**. All visible deposits must be removed from the spraying system.
4. Flush hoses, spray lines, and nozzles for at least one minute with the cleaning solution.
5. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

6. Repeat steps 2-5.
7. Remove nozzles, screens, diaphragm check valves and strainers and clean separately in the ammonia cleaning solution after completing the above procedures.
8. Rinse the complete spraying system with clean water.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Vise may be applied by ground and aerial equipment. As discussed below, use a minimum of 10 gallons per acre of spray mixture for ground application and 5 gallons per acre for aerial application. Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate operation. Clean spray equipment is very important so be sure to thoroughly clean before mixing Vise. Vigorous agitation is necessary to maintain uniformity of the spray mixture. Maintain maximum agitation throughout the spraying operation. Do not allow spray mixture to stand overnight in the spray tank. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply the rinsate to a previously treated area.

Ground Application: Apply Vise alone or in tank mixtures by ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre, unless otherwise specified. Use sprayers that provide accurate and uniform application. Sprayers should be calibrated often. If Vise is applied in combination with wettable powder or dry flowable formulations, screens and strainers with a minimum 50-mesh size.

If Vise is applied in a band, calculate the amount of herbicide needed for band treatment by the formula below:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{broadcast rate} = \text{amount needed per acre of field}$$

Aerial Application: Apply Vise in water using a minimum of 5 gallons per acre. Avoid application under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where excessive spray drift may occur. Make applications at a maximum height of 10 feet above the soybeans with low drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 psi. Avoid application to humans or animals. Flagmen and loaders should avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.

WEEDS CONTROLLED OR PARTIALLY CONTROLLED

Vise provides control (C) or partial control (PC) of the following weeds when used according to label directions:

ANNUAL GRASSES

Barnyardgrass (C)
 Crabgrass spp. (C)
 Crowfootgrass (C)
 Cupgrass, prairie (C)
 Cupgrass, southwestern (C)
 Foxtail spp. (C)
 Goosegrass (C)
 Johnsongrass, seedling (PC)
 Junglerice (C)
 Panicum, fall (C)
 Panicum, Texas (PC)
 Red rice (PC)
 Signalgrass, broadleaf (C)
 Sandbur spp. (PC)
 Shattercane (PC)
 Witchgrass (C)

BROADLEAVES

Carpetweed (C)
 Cocklebur, common (PC)
 Eclipta (C)
 Galinsoga spp. (C)
 Horseweed/marestail (PC)
 Jimsonweed (PC)
 Lambsquarters, common (C)
 Morningglory spp. (PC)
 Nightshade, eastern black (C)
 Nightshade, hairy (PC)
 Pennycress, field (C)
 Pepperweed, Virginia (C)
 Pigweed spp. (C)
 Poinsettia, wild (C)
 Purslane, common (C)
 Pusley, Florida (C)
 Ragweed, common (C)
 Ragweed, giant (PC)
 Redweed (C)
 Sida, prickly/teaweed (PC)
 Smartweed, ladythumb (C)
 Smartweed, Pennsylvania (C)
 Spurge, spotted (C)
 Starbur, bristly (C)
 Sunflower, common (PC)
 Velvetleaf (PC)
 Waterhemp spp. (C)
SEDGES
 Nutsedge, yellow (PC)

1. **Partial control:** a visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor; significant activity, but not always commercial weed control.

VICE REGIONAL USE MAP



Not For Use in Miami-Dade County, FL

REGION 1

(Maximum Rate 3 pints per acre per year)



Not For Use in Miami-Dade County, FL

REGION 1 - Includes the following states or portion of states where Vise may be applied: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida (except Miami-Dade County), Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri (counties of Bollinger, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Dunklin, Madison, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Perry, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard and Wayne), North Carolina, Oklahoma (east of U.S. Highway 75 and east of Indian Nation Parkway), South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas (includes area east of U. S. Highway 77 to State Road 239 including all of Calhoun County).

REGION 2

(Maximum Rate 3 pints per acre, alternate years)



REGION 2 - Includes the following states or portion of states where Vise may be applied: Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, south of Interstate 70 in the following states: Illinois, Indiana and Ohio and all areas south of Interstate 80 to the intersection of U.S. Highway 15 and east of U.S. Highway 15 and U.S. Highway 522 in Pennsylvania.

REGION 3

(Maximum Rate 2.5 pints per acre, alternate years)



REGION 3 - Includes the following states or portion of states where Vise may be applied: Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri (all counties except for those listed in Region 1), New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York (except Nassau or Suffolk counties), Pennsylvania (all areas except those listed in

Region 2), Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin (south of U.S. Highway 18 between Prairie Du Chien and Madison, and south of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee), and north of Interstate 70 in following states: Indiana, Illinois and Ohio.

REGION 4

(Maximum Rate 2 pints per acre, alternate years)



REGION 4 - Includes the following states or portion of states where Vise may be applied: Kansas (all counties east of or intersected by U.S. Highway 281), Michigan (Southern Peninsula), Minnesota (all areas south of Interstate 94), Nebraska (all counties east of or intersected by U.S. Highway 281), and Wisconsin (all areas, except those in Region 3, south of Interstate 94 from Minnesota state line to Eau Claire and south of U.S. Highway 29 from Eau Claire to Green Bay plus Door and Kewaunee counties. The following counties are excluded: Clark, Marathon, Wood, Portage, Adams, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara and Marquette). North Dakota (all areas east of Interstate 29 from Fargo south to the South Dakota state line). South Dakota (all areas east of Interstate 29 from the North Dakota state line to Watertown, all areas east of Highway 81 from Watertown to Madison and all areas east and south of State Road 34 and U.S. Highway 281 to the Nebraska state line).

PRECAUTIONS: Avoid overlapping spray swaths, as injury may occur to rotational crops.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not graze treated areas or harvest for forage or hay.

- Do not exceed 2.48 lb ai/A/crop of Metolachlor (0.557 gallon/A Vise).
- Do not exceed 2.48 lb ai/A per year of Metolachlor from applications of Vise or any other metolachlor-containing product.
- A maximum of 3 pints of Vise (or a maximum of 0.375 lb ai/A of fomesafen from any product containing fomesafen: Flexstar®, Vise, or Reflex®) may be applied per acre per year in Region 1 (See **Region 1 Use Map**).
- A maximum of 3 pints of Vise (or a maximum of 0.375 lb ai/A of fomesafen from any product containing fomesafen: Flexstar, Vise, or Reflex) may be applied per acre in alternate years in Region 2 (See **Region 2 Use Map**).
- A maximum of 2.5 pints of Vise (or a maximum of 0.313 lb ai/A of fomesafen from any product containing fomesafen: Flexstar, Vise, or Reflex) may be applied per acre in alternate years in Region 3 (See **Region 3 Use Map**).
- A maximum of 2 pints of Vise (or a maximum of 0.25 lb ai/A of fomesafen from any product containing fomesafen: Flexstar, Vise, or Reflex) may be applied per acre in alternate years in Region 4 (See **Region 4 Use Map**).

COTTON

Post-Directed Application: Vise may be applied to emerged cotton as a post-directed treatment to control or partially control certain emerged broadleaf weeds such as hemp sesbania, waterhemp, pigweed species and moringglory species (See **Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled** table for a complete list of weeds). Apply Vise at 2 to 2.33 pints per acre to weeds having 2 to 4 true leaves using calibrated post-directed, hooded or shielded application equipment. Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons spray solution in order to obtain complete coverage of emerged weeds. Apply Vise to emerged weeds with a NIS at 0.25 to 0.5% v/v or COC at 1% v/v to if applied alone, or in a tank mix combination with other products that do not contain an adjuvant. Vise needs moisture activation to be effective so rainfall or irrigation is needed within 7 to 10 days after application to assure best performance.

Precaution: (1) Do not mix liquid nitrogen (28% or similar) to Vise or to Vise tank mixes in cotton or injury will occur. (2) Avoid contact to cotton foliage and stems that are not

fully barked as unacceptable injury will occur.

Note: Cotton foliage is not tolerant to Vise applications. Calibrate application equipment (spray pressure, nozzle type and configuration, and orifice size) to avoid fine spray droplets contacting green cotton stems and foliage.

Tank-Mixtures for Post-Directed Application: Vise may be applied in combination with other post-directed herbicides labeled for use on cotton to increase the spectrum of weeds controlled. Products such as Caparol®, DSMA, Direx®, Envoke®, Karmex, Layby™ Pro, MSMA, Suprend® or glyphosate (such as Touchdown or Roundup brands for use in glyphosate-tolerant cotton only) tank mixed with Vise may increase the species of weeds controlled. Refer to the tank-mix partner label for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates and a list of weeds controlled.

Post-Directed Application Timing in Cotton: As a post-directed application, Vise may be applied to cotton at least 6 inches in height through layby.

Precaution: Unacceptable injury will occur if care is not taken to avoid Vise spray contact with any green non-barked parts of the cotton stem or foliage.

Shielded and Hooded Applications

Precaution: To avoid injury, make a precision post-directed Vise application to the base of the cotton plant avoiding contact with the cotton stem or foliage. Use only hooded or shielded spray equipment to apply Vise in cotton that is at least to 6 inches in height. Adjust nozzles to provide full coverage of emerged target weeds.

Layby Applications

Make a post-directed application of Vise to the base of the cotton plant avoiding contact with any non-barked portion of the cotton plant or foliage. Use precision post-directed equipment or hooded or shielded sprayers on cotton plants that have developed a minimum of 4 inches of brown bark through layby. Configure application equipment to provide full coverage of emerged target weeds.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply Vise later than 80 days before harvest.
- Do not apply more than 2.33 pints per acre of Vise. Adhere to the maximum rate that may be applied in each geographic region (See the Vise Regional Use Maps).
- Do not graze or feed forage or fodder from cotton to livestock.

SOYBEANS

ALL TILLAGE SYSTEMS

Foundation Treatment for Planned Two-pass Weed Control Programs: Vise at 2 pints per acre may be applied in conventional and glyphosate-tolerant soybeans as a preemergence application on all soils to reduce competition from weeds for a period of up to 5 weeks when followed by a planned postemergence herbicide application (See **Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled** table for a complete list of weeds). Be sure to consult the postemergence herbicide label for weeds controlled, optimum weed size, application rate, additional use directions, precautions, and limitation before use.

Preplant Surface Applied: Vise may be applied at 2 pints per acre prior to soybean planting only in minimum-tillage or no-tillage systems. If weeds are present at the time of treatment, apply Vise in a tank mixture with a burndown herbicide (such as Parazone®, Gramoxone Inteon®, or glyphosate brands). Weed control may be lessened if treated soil is moved out of the row or if untreated soil is moved to the surface during planting. Follow with a postemergence herbicide applied at the labeled rate and within the specific growth stage for soybeans and weed spectrum. Recommended postemergence treatments include any product or combination of products labeled to control the specific weeds remaining in the field, including glyphosate (such as Roundup) brands (for use on glyphosate-tolerant soybeans only).

Preplant Incorporated: Apply Vise at 2 pints per acre in conventional tillage systems where incorporation into the top 2 inches of soil occurs within 7 days after application using an implement capable of providing uniform 2-inch incorporation. Follow with a postemergence herbicide applied at the labeled rate and within the specific growth stage for soybeans and weed spectrum. Recommended postemergence treatments

include any product or combination of products labeled to control the specific weeds remaining in the field, including glyphosate (for example, Roundup) brands (for use on glyphosate-tolerant soybeans only).

Preemergence: Apply Vise at 2 pints per acre during planting (behind the planter), or after planting, but before weeds or soybeans emerge in conventional, conservation, or no-till systems. If weeds are present at the time of treatment, apply Vise in a tank mixture with a burndown herbicide (such as Parazone, Gramoxone Inteon® or glyphosate brands). Follow with a postemergence herbicide applied at the labeled rate and within the specific growth stage for soybeans and weed spectrum. Recommended postemergence treatments include any product or combination of products labeled to control the specific weeds remaining in the field, including glyphosate (such as, Roundup) brands (for use on glyphosate-tolerant soybeans only).

Replanting: If replanting is necessary in fields previously treated with Vise, the field may be replanted to soybeans. During planting, a minimum of tillage is recommended.

Precaution: Do not apply a second application of Vise or any product that contains s-metolachlor, fomesafen, or

metolachlor as crop injury or illegal residues may occur in harvested soybeans.

CONVENTIONAL TILLAGE SYSTEMS

Vise may be applied in conventional tillage systems either preplant incorporated or preemergence for control or partial control of the weeds (See **Controlled or Partially Controlled** table for a complete list of weeds). Apply Vise at the rates shown below alone, in tank mixture, or followed sequentially with postemergence herbicides to broaden the weed control spectrum or control newly emerged weeds.

Preplant Incorporated: Apply Vise into the top 2 inches of soil with 7 days after application and before planting using a suitable implement capable of providing uniform soil incorporation. Use this method of application especially if furrow irrigation is used or when a period of dry weather is expected after application of Vise.

Preemergence Application: Before weeds or soybeans emerge, apply Vise during planting (behind the planter), or after planting. Reduced effectiveness will result if dry weather follows the preemergence application of Vise. If weeds develop, shallow cultivation that will not damage the soybeans should be used to remove the weeds.

Use Rates for Vise in Conventional Tillage Systems (Broadcast Rates)

Soil Texture	Pints/A		
	Regions	0.5 to 3% Organic Matter	Over 3% Organic Matter
COARSE (Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam)	1, 2	2	2-2.25
	3	2	2-2.25
	4	2	2
MEDIUM (Loam, silt loam, silt)	1, 2	2.25-2.5	2.5-2.75
	3	2-2.25	2.25-2.5
	4	2	2
FINE (Sandy clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, silty clay loam, clay, clay loam)	1, 2	2.75-3	2.75-3
	3	2.5 ¹	2.5 ¹
	4	2 ¹	2 ¹

¹ If weeds emerge before full canopy closure, apply an appropriate postemergence product.

REDUCED TILLAGE AND NO-TILL SYSTEMS - PREPLANT Surface and Preemergence Application: Apply Vise in reduced-till and no-till systems up to 15 days before planting or preemergence, but before soybean emergence. For control or partial control of the weeds listed in **Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled** table, use the high end of the rate range for applications of Vise made 15 days before planting (see table below for Vise rates). If weeds are present at time of application, burndown herbicides may be tank mixed with Vise (see **Burndown Weed Control** section). Vise may be followed sequentially with postemergence herbicides to broaden the weed control spectrum or control newly emerged weeds.

Use Rates for Vise in Reduced-Till and No-Till Systems (Broadcast Rates)

Soil Texture	Regions	Pints/A ¹
COARSE (Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam)	1, 2	2-2.5
	3	2-2.25
	4	2 ²
MEDIUM (Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	1, 2	2.5-2.75
	3	2.25-2.5
	4	2 ²
FINE (Sandy clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, silty clay loam, clay, clay loam)	1, 2	2.75-3
	3	2.5 ²
	4	2 ²

¹ Use the lower rate range for soils with less than 3% organic matter. Use the higher rate range for soils with greater than 3% organic matter.

² If weeds emerge before full canopy closure, apply an appropriate postemergence product.

BURNDOWN WEED CONTROL

Vise can be used as part of a burndown herbicide program for control of existing vegetation prior to soybean planting and/or emergence in conservation tillage (reduced-tillage/no-till) systems. Vise may be tank mixed with Arrow® 2EC, Canopy®, Canopy EX®, Defy® LV-4, Defy® LV-6, Express® with Total Sol®, glyphosate brands (such as Roundup), Fusilade® DX, Fusion®, Parazone® 3SL, Poast Plus® or SHARPEN®

Powered by KIXOR® for control of emerged weeds prior to soybean planting or crop emergence. Refer to the tank mix product labels for specific rates, use directions, precautions, and limitations.

HERBICIDES THAT MAY BE APPLIED POSTEMERGENCE FOLLOWING VISE

To provide additional control of certain weeds, Vise can be applied alone or in tank mixture and then followed by an application of a postemergence herbicide. Postemergence herbicides that may be applied with Vise include: Aim®, Arrow® 2EC, Assure® II, Basagran®, Classic®, Cobra®, Extreme®1, FirstRate®, Fusilade DX, Fusion, Harmony® GT XP, Liberty® 280SL², Poast®, Poast Plus®, Pursuit®, Raptor®, Resource®, Roundup Brands¹, Scepter®, Select, Synchrony® STS², Synchrony® XP and Ultra Blazer.

¹ Use on glyphosate-tolerant soybeans only.

² Use on LibertyLink® soybean only.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION

Vise may be applied at 2 to 2.33 pints per acre as a post-emergence application from cracking through the third trifoliolate stage of soybeans. Necrotic spotting, bronzing, leaf crinkling or curling of soybean leaves may occur following postemergence applications, but soybeans soon outgrow these effects and develop normally. Although Vise applied alone may control or partially control certain emerged broadleaf weeds in glyphosate-tolerant soybeans, a tank mix with glyphosate (such as Touchdown or Roundup® brands) may increase the spectrum of weeds controlled. Add a NIS containing at least 75% surface-active agent, at 0.25% v/v to the final spray volume if Vise is applied alone or tank mixed with glyphosate products that do not contain a built-in adjuvant.

Precaution: Use of a COC with Vise postemergence to soybeans could result in injury and is not advised.

Tank Mixtures for Postemergence Applications in Soybeans: On glyphosate-tolerant soybeans only, Vise may be tank mixed with one or more of the following herbicides: Touchdown Brands, Roundup Brands, and Glyphosate products (such as Glyphomax®). Apply only in water as the carrier for postemergence applications.

Vise may be tank mixed with one or more of the following insecticides: Karate® Insecticide with Zeon Technology, Endigo™ ZC.

Refer to this label and the labels of the tank mix partners for application methods and timings, precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, and weeds or insects controlled.

Precaution: Do not use Vise postemergence on soybeans that are under stress including but not limited to that caused by drought, insect, disease, or injury from cultivation.

Restrictions:

- Do not exceed 2.33 pints per acre of Vise in a single postemergence application.
- Do not exceed 3.0 pints per acre of Vise per acre per year. Refer to Regional Use Map for maximum rate that may be applied within a specific region.
- Do not apply as postemergent if a preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence application of S-metolachlor containing products has been applied.
- Do not graze or feed treated forage or hay from soybeans to livestock following a postemergence application of Vise.
- Make postemergence applications at least 90 days before harvest.

CROP ROTATION

Precaution: Do not rotate to any food or feed crops following application of Vise other than those listed below or injury could result.

Time Interval Between Treatment With Vise And Planting Rotation Crops¹

Crop	Months
Dry bean, Snap bean, Soybean	0
Cotton	1
Barley, Oat, Rye, Wheat	4.5
Corn ^{2,3} , Peanut, Pea, Rice	10
Alfalfa, sugar beet, sunflower, sorghum ⁴ or any other crops	18

¹ **Restriction:** Cover crops for soil building or erosion control may be planted any time, but do not graze or harvest for food or feed. Do not graze rotated small grain crops or harvest forage or straw for livestock.

² Use a 12 month minimum rotation interval for popcorn in the states of IA, IL, IN, KY, OH and Region 4 when applied at 2.0 pints per acre or greater.

³ Use 18 month minimum rotation interval for sweet corn in the states of CT, ME, MA, NH, NY, RI and VT.

⁴ Sorghum may be planted back after 10 months in Region 1 only.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable Container (5 gallons or less): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. If recycling is not available, puncture or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or incineration or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

SPILL, FIRE, LEAK or OTHER CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand earth, or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire directions for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES and LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY.**

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of ADAMA. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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Roundup® trademark of Monsanto Technology LLC.
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