

Supplemental Labeling



EPA Reg. No. 279-3601

This supplemental label expires on 1/9/2021 and must not be used or distributed after this date.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Authority Supreme can be applied in all tillage systems (conventional, reduced and no-tillage) and applied in the fall or in the spring as a preplant, preplant incorporated, or preemergence treatment for susceptible grass and broadleaf weeds in dried shelled peas (including chickpeas), soybean, and sunflowers. Consult individual crop sections for specific use directions and application timings for each crop.

Application Instructions and Timing:

Moisture (rainfall or irrigation) is necessary to activate the active ingredients in Authority Supreme in soil for weed control. Dry weather following applications of Authority Supreme may reduce the effectiveness of Authority Supreme. However, when adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, Authority Supreme will control susceptible germinating weeds. Authority Supreme may not control weeds that germinate after application but before an activating rainfall and/or irrigation of at least 0.5 inch, or weeds that germinate through cracks resulting from dry soil. When adequate moisture is not received after Authority Supreme application, weed control may be improved by irrigation or shallow incorporation with rotary hoe or other light tillage. If no rain occurs within 7 days after application, apply overhead irrigation if available at 0.5 to 1.0 inch total volume. Refer to the crop specific information section for specific application rates, timings and the restrictions and limitations by crop and use pattern.

Restrictions

- Do not use flood or furrow irrigation to apply, activate or incorporate this product
- Do not use on peat or muck soils or mineral soils with 10% or more organic matter content.
- Do not use on soils classified as sand which have less than 1% organic matter.
- Crop seeds must be planted a minimum of 1 inch deep.

Ground Application

Use sufficient spray pressure and spray volume for accurate and uniform application. Refer to instructions for the spray equipment used to determine the actual minimum volume. The carrier may be either water or a sprayable fluid fertilizer. Do not apply this product without dilution in a spray carrier. For preplant, preplant incorporated, or preemergence

applications, apply Authority Supreme in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.

Aerial Application

Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum coverage while producing a minimal amount of fine droplets. Apply at a minimum of 3 gallons of finished spray per acre. Spray volumes of 5 GPA or greater may be needed for dense populations of emerged weeds are present.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Authority Supreme applied fall, early preplant, preplant-incorporated, and preemergence controls the weeds listed in Table 1 prior to their emergence. The length of control is dependent on rate applied, amount of rainfall received following application and soil type. Please see crop specific use rates for rate directions based on soil type. Authority Supreme will not control weeds that are emerged at the time of application, and an appropriate burndown herbicide must be tank-mixed with Authority Supreme for control of emerged broadleaf and grass weeds.

Table 1. Weeds Controlled by Early Preplant, Pre-plant Incorporated, or Preemergence Applications of Authority Supreme

Amaranth, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
Amaranth, Powell	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>
Amaranth, spiny	<i>Amaranthus, spinosus</i>
Amaranth, spleen	<i>Amaranthus dubius</i>
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli (L.) Beauv.</i>
Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Broadleaf signalgrass	<i>Urochloa platyphylla (Nash) R. D. Webster</i>
Canarygrass	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mullogo verticillata</i>
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia Riddell</i>
Crabgrass spp.	<i>Digitaria spp.</i>
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium (L.) Willd.</i>
Cupgrass, Prairie	<i>Eriochloa contracta Hitchc.</i>
Cupgrass, Southwestern	<i>Eriochloa acuminata (J. Presl) Kunth</i>
Fall Panicum	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum Michx.</i>
Florida Pusley	<i>Richardia scabra L.</i>
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi Herrm.</i>
Foxtail, Green	<i>Setaria viridis (L.) Beauv.</i>
Foxtail, Robust	<i>Setaria viridis var. robusta</i>
Foxtail, Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca (L.) Beauv.</i>
Foxtail, bristly	<i>Setaria verticillata (L.) Beauv.</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica (L.) Gaertn.</i>
Groundcherry, cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata L.</i>
Hairy galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga ciliata (Raf.) Blake</i>
Kochia (ALS and Triazine Resistant)	<i>Kochia scoparia (L.) Schrad.</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Johnsongrass (seedling)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Morningglory, entireleaf	<i>Ipomea hederacea integrisc</i>
Morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomea hederacea hederacea</i>
Morningglory, Palmleaf	<i>Ipomea Wrightii</i>
Morningglory, pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa L.</i>
Morningglory, purple	<i>Ipomea turbinate</i>
Morningglory, red	<i>Ipomea coccinea</i>
Morningglory, scarlet	<i>Ipomea hederifolia</i>
Morningglory, small flower	<i>Jacquemontia tannifolia (L.) Griseb.</i>
Morningglory, tall	<i>Ipomea, purpurea</i>
Nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Nightshade, eastern black	<i>Solanum americanum</i>
Pigweed, red root	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
Pigweed, spiny	<i>Amaranthus</i>
Pigweed, tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>

Red rice	<i>Oryza punctate</i>
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Ryegrass, rigid	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>
Sida, prickly	<i>Sida spinosa L.</i>
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum L.</i>
Star of Bethlehem	<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum L.</i>
Texas panicum	<i>Panicum texanum L.</i>
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola tragus L.</i>
Tropical Spiderwort	<i>Commelina benghalensis L.</i>
Waterhemp, common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>
Waterhemp, tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatos</i>
Witch grass	<i>Panicum capillare L.</i>

Table 2. Weeds Partially Controlled or Suppressed by Early Preplant, Pre-plant Incorporated, or Preemergence Applications of Authority Supreme

Brome, Downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Brome, Japanese	<i>Bromus japonicas</i>
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Cupgrass, woolly	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>
Fleabane, common	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio media</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Horseweed (maretail) <i>(Emerging from seed, not overwintering plants)</i>	<i>Conyza Canadensis</i>
Millet, wild proso	<i>Panicum milliaceum</i>
Oat, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisifolia</i>
Sandbur, longspine	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>
Spreading orach	<i>Atriplex subspicata</i>
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
<i>Sedges (suppression only)</i>	
Nutsedge, purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Sedge, annual	<i>Cares spp.</i>

For weeds only suppressed with use of Authority Supreme, tank mix or apply as sequential applications with other herbicides for best results.

Soil Texture

Unless a specific soil texture is mentioned, refer to table below for soil texture groups: coarse, medium, and fine. This includes a complete listing of soil textures included in each of the soil texture groupings.

Table 3.

Coarse	Medium	Fine
Sand	Sandy clay	Silty clay loam
Loamy sand	Sandy clay loam	Silty clay
Sandy loam	Loam	Clay loam
	Silt loam	Clay
	Silt	

CROP ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

If any crop treated with Authority Supreme Herbicide is lost, registered crops on this label can be replanted immediately. **DO NOT** make a second application of Authority Supreme Herbicide.

Table 4.

Crop	Crop Rotation Interval (Months)				
	Application rates up to 3.27 fl. oz/A	6.54 fl oz	9.80 fl oz	13.07 fl oz	16.4 fl oz
Alfalfa	12	12	12	12	12
Barley	11	11	11	18	18
Buckwheat	12	12	12	18	18
Cabbage (transplant only)	18	18	18	18	18
Canola, (rapeseed)	24	24	24	24	24
Corn, field and seed	4	4	4	4	4
Corn, sweet and pop	10	10	10	10	10
Cotton	12 ¹ -18	12 ¹ -18	12 ¹ -18	12 ¹ -18	18
Dry Shelled Peas	Anytime	Anytime	Anytime	4	4
Dry Shelled Beans	9	9	9	9	9
Succulent Edible peas	9	9	9	9	9
Succulent Edible beans and other edible beans (including lentils)	9	9	9	9	9
Flax	Anytime	Anytime	Anytime	Anytime	Anytime
Grasses grown for Seed	18	18	18	18	18
Horseradish	18	18	18	18	18
Millet, (proso, pearl)	12	12	12	18	18
Mint	18	18	18	18	18
Oats	12	12	12	12	18
Peanut	4	4	4	4	4
Potato	4	4	4	4	4
Rice	10	12	18	24	24
Rye	11	11	11	18	18
Sorghum	10	10	10	12	12
Soybeans	Anytime	Anytime	Anytime	4	4
Sugarbeet	24	24	24	24	24
Sunflowers	Anytime	Anytime	Anytime	2	4
Sweet Potato	12	12	12	12	12
Triticale	11	11	11	18	18
Wheat	4	4	4	6	6
Other	18	18	18	18	18

¹ Cotton may be planted after 12 months where Authority Supreme was applied at 12.1 fl oz/A or less and meets the following conditions:

- Medium and fine soils
- pH <7.2
- Rainfall or irrigation must exceed 15" after application before planting cotton

For crops listed in the rotational crop table, the minimum replant interval listed in the table must be observed. For crops not listed in the rotational crop table, a minimum rotational crop interval of 18 months must be observed and a representative bioassay of the field must be conducted with the rotational crop and adequate soil moisture to evaluate potential crop sensitivity.

If there is a lack of adequate or normal soil moisture due to drought conditions following an application of Authority Supreme Herbicide, the minimum rotational crop interval listed in the table must be extended for one additional year and a representative bioassay of the field must be conducted with the potential rotational crop and adequate soil moisture to determine the crop sensitivity to Authority Supreme Herbicide.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Fall Application

Authority Supreme may be applied in the fall for crops that are to be planted the following spring. For control of emerged weeds in the fall use combinations with other burndown herbicides like carfentrazone-ethyl, 2,4-D, dicamba, glyphosate, paraquat or glufosinate. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. Do not exceed 2 inch incorporation depth if tilled after application. Authority Supreme may be broadcast surface applied in the fall after crop harvest when soil temperatures at the 4-inch depth are sustained at

less than 55° F and before the ground freezes to control weeds in minimum or no tillage fields planted the following spring. Do not apply to frozen soils or to existing snow cover to prevent Authority Supreme runoff from rain or snow melt that may occur following application.

Preplant, preemergence and early preplant applications

Authority Supreme may be applied prior to planting up 3 days after planting. Apply Authority Supreme alone or in tank mixtures, up to 30 days before planting dry peas and beans. Do not apply directly on the crop after the crop emerges or if the seedling sprouts are close to the surface. Preplant surface applications are not recommended on coarse soils in areas where average annual rainfall (or rainfall + irrigation) typically exceeds 40 inches. If rainfall or irrigation is not received within 7 days, weed control may be inconsistent. A light incorporation (less than 2” deep) in the soil by mechanical means is allowed and may improve herbicide performance under limited activation moisture conditions. Cultivation or a labeled postemergence herbicide application may still be required under certain conditions for complete weed control.

If weeds are present at the time of application, use additional weed control methods including tank mixes with an appropriate postemergence herbicide(s) to control emerged weeds and follow all label directions, rates, restrictions, and precautions on the tank mixture partner labeling.

Preplant incorporated (PPI) applications

For PPI applications of Authority Supreme incorporate into the upper (1-2 inches) soil surface before planting. Do not incorporate greater than 2 inches deep. Use appropriate equipment that provides uniform shallow incorporation, including a field cultivator, harrow, rolling cultivator or finishing disc.

Split applications in labeled crops

Authority Supreme can be applied in sequential programs, but do not exceed the maximum use rate per year. Where weeds are emerged, use appropriate tank mixtures for control of the weed species present.

APPLICATION RATES

Application rates for Authority Supreme when applied alone, in tank mix, or sequentially are provided in **Tables 5 through 7**.

DRIED SHELLED PEAS (including chickpea)

Crop Sensitivity

The use of Authority Supreme may result in temporary growth suppression of dried shelled peas (including chickpeas) in extreme conditions of high rainfall and extended periods of water-saturated soil that occur during germination or early seedling development.

Table 5. Use Rates of Authority Supreme in dried shelled peas (including chickpea)

Organic Matter	Use Rate by Soil Texture ¹ Authority Supreme fl oz/A per year (lb a.i./A)		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
< 1.5%	4.3 – 5.8 (0.141-0.189)	5.8 – 8.7 (0.187-0.282)	5.8 – 8.7 (0.187 - 0.282)
1.5 – 3.0%	5.8 – 8.7 (0.189-0.282)	7.2 – 11.5 (0.234-0.374)	8.7 – 13.0 (0.282 - 0.422)
> 3.0%	7.2 – 11.5 (0.234-0.374)	8.7 – 13.0 (0.262-0.422)	10.0 – 15.4 (0.326 - 0.500)

Use higher rates for soils with pH less than 7.2 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.2 within the rate range.

¹ Refer to definitions of soil texture groups in Soil Texture Table 3.

Restrictions for use in dried shelled peas (including chickpeas)

- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Do not apply within 7 days if a second application is necessary.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 15.4 fl oz/A Authority Supreme (0.5 lb ai/A containing 0.25 lb ai of pyroxasulfone and 0.25 lb ai of sulfentrazone) of Authority Supreme per year.
- Do not apply more than a cumulative of 0.266 pound active of pyroxasulfone per year from all sequential applications
- Do not apply more than a cumulative of 0.25 pound active of sulfentrazone per year from all sequential applications

Use Instructions and Precautions for use in dry shelled peas (including chickpeas)

- Some adverse crop response may occur on coarse textured soils with low organic matter (less than 1.5%) and pH of 7.8 or higher, or on highly eroded soils, or in areas of calcareous outcroppings. Authority Supreme use rates should be reduced in those areas. If applying Authority Supreme to coarse textured soils with less than 1.5% organic matter, best results are achieved by waiting a minimum of 7-14 days after application before planting
- Inadequate seed furrow closure or shallow planting (less than 1.0 inch) may result in undesirable crop response. As expected, poor growing conditions such as excessive moisture, low temperatures, soil compaction and diseases may also cause undesirable crop response.
- Rainfall and/or irrigation totaling at least 0.5 inch prior to weed emergence may be necessary for herbicide activation and optimum weed control. If no rain occurs within 7 days after application, apply overhead irrigation if available, at 0.5 to 1 inch total volume.
- Excessive rainfall, irrigation, or prolonged wet soil conditions after application of Authority Supreme from seed germination through seedling emergence may increase the risk of dry beans, dry peas seedling injury and must be avoided if possible.
- The use of Authority Supreme may result in temporary growth suppressions or leaf burn on dry beans, dry peas under stressful conditions including inadequate or excessive moisture, cool and hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.
- Prolonged periods of dry weather following applications of Authority Supreme may reduce herbicidal effectiveness. When Authority Supreme is not activated and weeds emerge, a labeled postemergence herbicide will be needed to control weed escapes.
- Before applying to dry beans or peas, verification of Authority Supreme selectivity on your variety must be confirmed to avoid injury to sensitive beans varieties. Check with the local Cooperative Extension agent for information on potential Authority Supreme varietal sensitivity. If variety sensitivity is unknown, such as with new varieties, apply Authority Supreme on a small area to confirm variety safety before use on large acreage.

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of Authority Supreme and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and sensitivity among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, Authority Supreme Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with Authority Supreme. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on Authority Supreme under specific local conditions.

SOYBEAN

Crop Sensitivity

The use of Authority Supreme may result in temporary growth suppression of soybeans in extreme conditions of high rainfall and extended periods of water-saturated soil occurring during germination or early seedling development.

Table 6. Use rates of Authority Supreme in Soybean

Organic Matter	Use Rate by Soil Texture ¹ Authority Supreme fl oz/A per year (lb a.i./A)		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
< 1.5%	6 – 6.9 (0.130 - 0.163)	6 – 9.8 (0.193 - 0.318)	7 – 11.5 (0.23 – 0.372)
1.5 – 3.0	6 – 6.9 (0.130-0.224)	6 – 9.8 (0.193 – 0.318)	8 – 11.5 (0.261 - 0.372)
> 3.0	6.9 (0.224)	7 – 9.8 (0.23 – 0.318)	8 – 11.5 (0.261- 0.372)

Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.2 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.2 within the rate range.

¹ Refer to definitions of soil texture groups in Soil Texture Table 3.

Restrictions for Use in Soybean

- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Do not apply within 7 days if a second application is necessary.
- **On coarse soils - DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.9 fl oz/A Authority Supreme (0.224 lb ai/A containing 0.112 lb ai of pyroxasulfone and 0.112 lb ai of sulfentrazone) per year.
- **On medium and fine soils - DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 11.5 fl oz/A of Authority Supreme (0.372 lb. ai/A containing 0.186 lb ai of pyroxasulfone and 0.186 lb ai of sulfentrazone) per year.

Use Instructions and Precautions For Use in Soybean

- Inadequate seed furrow closure or shallow planting (less than 1.0 inch) may result in undesirable crop response. As expected, poor growing conditions including excessive moisture, low temperatures, soil compaction and diseases may also cause undesirable crop response.
- Rainfall and/or irrigation totaling at least 0.5 inch prior to weed emergence may be necessary for herbicide activation and optimum weed control. If no rain occurs within 7 days after application, apply overhead irrigation if available, at 0.5 to 1 inch total volume.
- Excessive rainfall, irrigation, or prolonged wet soil conditions after application of Authority Supreme from seed germination through seedling emergence may increase the risk of soybean seedling injury and must be avoided if possible.
- The use of Authority Supreme may result in temporary growth suppressions or leaf burn on soybean under stressful conditions including inadequate or excessive moisture, cool and hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.
- Prolonged periods of dry weather following applications of Authority Supreme may reduce herbicidal effectiveness. When Authority Supreme is not activated and weeds emerge, a labeled postemergence herbicide will be needed to control weed escapes.
- Before applying to soybean, verification of Authority Supreme selectivity on your variety must be confirmed to avoid injury to sensitive soybean varieties. Check with the local Cooperative Extension agent for information on potential Authority Supreme varietal sensitivity. If variety sensitivity is unknown, such as with new varieties, apply Authority Supreme on a small area to confirm variety safety before use on large acreage.

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of Authority Supreme and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and sensitivity among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, Authority Supreme Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with Authority Supreme. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on Authority Supreme under specific local conditions.

SUNFLOWERS

Crop Sensitivity

The use of Authority Supreme may result in temporary growth suppression of sunflowers in extreme conditions of high rainfall and extended periods of water-saturated soil occurring during germination or early seedling development.

Table 7. Use rates of Authority Supreme in Sunflowers

Organic Matter	Use Rate by Soil Texture ¹ Authority Supreme fl oz/A per year (lb a.i./A)		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
< 1.5%	5.8 – 7.2 (0.187-0.234)	5.8 – 8.7 (0.187-0.282)	7.2 – 10.1 (0.234 - 0.328)
1.5 – 3.0	5.8 – 8.7 (0.187-0.282)	5.8 – 11.6 (0.187-0.377)	8.7 – 13.0 (0.282 - 0.422)
> 3.0	7.2 – 11.6 (0.234-0.377)	8.7 – 13.0 (0.282-0.377)	11.6 – 15.4 (0.377 - 0.50)

Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.2 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.2 within the rate range.

¹ Refer to definitions of soil texture groups in Soil Texture Table 3.

Restrictions for Use in Sunflower

- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Do not apply within 7 days if a second application is necessary.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 15.4 fl oz/A Authority Supreme (0.50 lb ai/A containing 0.25 lb ai of pyroxasulfone and 0.25 lb ai of sulfentrazone) per year.
- Do not apply more than a cumulative of 0.266 pound active of pyroxasulfone per year from all sequential applications.
- Do not apply more than a cumulative of 0.25 pound active of sulfentrazone per year from all sequential applications.

Use Instructions and Precautions For Use in Sunflower

- Some adverse crop response may occur on coarse textured soils with low organic matter (less than 1.5%) and pH of 7.8 or higher, or on highly eroded soils, or in areas of calcareous outcroppings. Authority Supreme use rates should be reduced in those areas. If applying Authority Supreme to coarse textured soils with less than 1.5% organic matter, best results are achieved by waiting a minimum of 7-14 days after application before planting
- Inadequate seed furrow closure or shallow planting (less than 1.0 inch) may result in undesirable crop response. As expected, poor growing conditions including excessive moisture, low temperatures, soil compaction and diseases may also cause undesirable crop response.
- Rainfall and/or irrigation totaling at least 0.5 inch prior to weed emergence may be necessary for herbicide activation and optimum weed control. If no rain occurs within 7 days after application, apply overhead irrigation if available, at 0.5 to 1 inch total volume.
- Excessive rainfall, irrigation, or prolonged wet soil conditions after application of Authority Supreme from seed germination through seedling emergence may increase the risk of sunflower seedling injury and must be avoided if possible.
- The use of Authority Supreme may result in temporary growth suppressions or leaf burn on Sunflower under stressful conditions including inadequate or excessive moisture, cool and hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.
- Prolonged periods of dry weather following applications of Authority Supreme may reduce herbicidal effectiveness. When Authority Supreme is not activated and weeds emerge, a labeled postemergence herbicide will be needed to control weed escapes.
- Authority Supreme can be used on all types of sunflowers. Before applying to sunflowers, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of Authority Supreme on your inbred line or hybrid to avoid potential injury.
- Before applying to sunflower, verification of Authority Supreme selectivity on your variety must be confirmed to avoid injury to sensitive sunflower varieties. Check with the local Cooperative Extension agent for information on potential Authority Supreme varietal sensitivity. If variety sensitivity is unknown, such as with new varieties, apply Authority Supreme on a small area to confirm variety safety before use on large acreage.

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