



GROUP 3 HERBICIDE

STEALTH®

HERBICIDE

FOR USE IN SELECTED CROPS

FOR USE IN ALFALFA (FORAGE, HAY OR SEED PRODUCTION), BEARING CITRUS FRUIT TREES, BEARING NUT TREES, BEARING POME FRUIT TREES, BEARING STONE FRUIT TREES, CARROTS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SEED, SWEET), COTTON, EDIBLE BEANS, FORAGE LEGUMES, FRUITING VEGETABLES (PEPPER, TOMATO), GARLIC, GRAIN SORGHUM, LEEK, LENTILS AND PEAS, MINT, NONBEARING FRUIT TREE AND NUT TREE CROPS, NONBEARING VINEYARDS, ONIONS AND SHALLOTS (DRY BULB, GREEN), PEANUTS, POTATOES; RICE, SOYBEANS, STRAWBERRY, SUGARCANE, SUNFLOWERS, TOBACCO, AND WHEAT.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Pendimethalin (N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2, 6-dinitrobenzenamine)	37.40%
OTHER INGREDIENTS*	62.60%
TOTAL	100.00%

(1.0 gallon contains 3.3 pounds of pendimethalin)

*Contains aromatic naphtha

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION — PRECAUCION

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

For Additional Precautionary Statements, Complete First Aid, Directions for Use, Storage and Disposal and Other Use Information, See Inside This Label Booklet.

FIRST AID	
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do not give any liquid to the person.
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
<p>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: This product contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. Because of increased risk of chemical pneumonia or pulmonary edema caused by aspiration of the hydrocarbon solvent, vomiting should be induced only under professional supervision.</p> <p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.</p> <p>FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-866-944-8565.</p>	

EPA REG. NO. 34704-868

EPA EST. NO. 241-MO-001

NET CONTENTS 2.5 GAL (9.46 L)

030416 V3D 08Y16

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**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

CAUTION. Contains Petroleum Distillate. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, or viton
- Shoes plus socks

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

Engineering Controls:

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:

- Remove clothing/PPE 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. **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 from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Endangered Species Protection

If endangered plant species occur in proximity to the application site, the following mitigation measures are required:

- If applied by ground, leave an untreated buffer zone of 200 feet. The product must be applied using a low boom (20 inches above the ground) and ASABE fine to medium/coarse nozzles.
- If applied by air, leave an untreated buffer zone of 170 feet. Must use straight-stream nozzles (D-6 or larger); wind can be no more than 8 mph; and release height must be 15 feet or less.

To determine whether your county has an endangered species, consult the website <http://www.epa.gov/espp/usa-map.htm>.

Endangered Species Bulletins may also be obtained from extension offices or state pesticide agencies. If the bulletin is not available for your specific area, check with the appropriate local state agency to determine if known populations of endangered species occur in the area to be treated.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

Observe all cautions and limitations in this label and the labels of products used in combination with Stealth Herbicide. The use of Stealth Herbicide not consistent with this label can result in injury to crops, animals, or persons. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

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 protection.

DO NOT allow spray to drift from the application site and contact people, structures people occupy at any time and the associated property, parks and recreation areas, nontarget crops, aquatic and wetland areas, woodlands, pastures, rangelands, or animals.

DO NOT enter or allow other people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

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Loveland Products, Inc. intends that this product may not be used for manufacturing products for application to turf and ornamentals.

Loveland Products, Inc. does not recommend or authorize the use of this product in manufacturing, processing or preparing custom blends with other products for application to field and row crops or to orchard, grove, and vineyard crops.

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.

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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, or viton
- Shoes plus socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Stealth Herbicide is a selective herbicide for controlling most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate. Refer to Table 1 for a complete list of controlled weeds. Stealth Herbicide will not control established weeds.

Unusually cold, excessively wet, or hot and dry conditions that delay germination or extend germination over a long period of time can reduce weed control.

Overapplication can result in crop-stand loss, crop injury, or soil residues.

Uneven application or improper soil incorporation can decrease weed control or cause crop injury. Soil incorporation deeper than recommended can reduce weed control.

Seedling diseases, cold weather, excessive moisture, shallow or deep planting, low or high soil pH, high soil salt concentration, or drought can weaken seedlings and plants and increase the possibility of crop damage from Stealth Herbicide. Under these conditions, crop yields can be reduced.

**Table 1.
Weeds controlled with Stealth Herbicide applied up to 4.8 pints per acre**

Grasses

Annual ryegrass*	Downy brome*	Hairy chess*, ^a	Oat, wild*	Wild proso millet*
Barnyardgrass	(Cheatgrass)	Itchgrass*	Panicum, fall	Witchgrass
Canarygrass*, ^b	Foxtail, giant	Italian ryegrass*	Panicum, Texas	Woolly cupgrass*
Cheat*, ^b	Foxtail, green	Japanese brome*, ^a	Sandbur, field	
Crabgrass	Foxtail, yellow	Johnsongrass (seedling)	Shattercane*	
Crowfootgrass	Goosegrass	Jointed goatgrass*, ^a	Signalgrass*	

Broadleaves

Amaranth, Palmer	Kochia	London rocket*	Shepherd's-purse*	Waterhemp species
Bugloss, small ^a	Lady's thumb	Mustard, black ^b	Smartweed,	
Carpetweed	Lambsquarters,	Pigweed species	Pennsylvania*	
Chickweed, common*	common	Purslane	Spurge, annual	
Henbit	Lambsquarters, slimleaf ^b	Pusley, Florida	Velvetleaf*	

*Suppression, but controlled when Stealth Herbicide use rate exceeds 4.8 pints per acre.

^a Neither suppressed nor controlled in California.

^b Not controlled in California.

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Weeds controlled with Stealth Herbicide applied at 4.8 pints per acre or greater

Grasses

Annual bluegrass	Grass, Guinea ^b	Lovegrass	Sprangletop, red
Browntop panicum	Junglerice	Sprangletop, Mexican	Swollen fingergrass

Broadleaves

Dodder***	Fiddleneck	Morningglory**	Prostrate, Knotweed	Puncturevine
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***For optimum Dodder control, use the highest labeled rate of Stealth Herbicide specified in the specific crop.

**Suppression

^b Not controlled in California.

MODE OF ACTION

Stealth Herbicide is a meristematic inhibitor that interferes with the plant's cellular division or mitosis. This and/or other products with the meristematic inhibiting mode of action may not effectively control naturally occurring biotypes of some of the weeds listed on this label. A weed biotype is a naturally occurring plant within a given species that has a slightly different, but distinct, genetic makeup from other plants. Other herbicides with the meristematic inhibiting mode of action include other dinitroaniline herbicides, such as trifluralin. If naturally occurring meristematic inhibiting resistant biotypes are present in a field, Stealth Herbicide and/or any other meristematic inhibiting mode of action herbicide should be tank mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action to ensure control.

APPLICATION RATE

Use rates for Stealth Herbicide when used alone, in tank mix, or sequential applications are given in Crop-Specific Information. Use rates of this product vary by soil texture and organic matter. See Table 2 for soil texture groupings used in this label.

Table 2. Soil Texture Groups

COARSE

sands
loamy sands
sandy loams

MEDIUM

sandy clay loams*
sandy clays
loams
silt loams
silts

FINE

silty clay loams*
silty clays
clay loams
clays

* Sometimes considered transitional soils and may be classified as either medium or fine textured soils.

Peat and Muck soils: Stealth Herbicide may be used on peat and muck soils, but weed control may be inconsistent and/or reduced. Use maximum labeled use rate allowed in the specific crop.

APPLICATION TIMINGS

Stealth Herbicide will provide most effective weed control when applied by ground or aerial equipment and subsequently incorporated into soil within 7 days after application by rainfall, sprinkler irrigation, or mechanical tillage prior to weed seedling emergence from soil. Stealth Herbicide can also be applied through chemigation, including flooded basin irrigation systems. Stealth Herbicide is recommended for preplant surface, preplant incorporated, surface incorporated, preemergence, early postemergence, postemergence incorporated (CULTI-SPRAY) or layby treatment. See Crop-Specific Information for specific application directions by crop.

Preplant Surface Applications: For use in minimum tillage or no-tillage production systems, apply Stealth Herbicide alone or in tank mixes up to 45 days before planting. When making early preplant surface applications (15 to 45 days prior to planting), Stealth Herbicide should be tank mixed or followed by a postemergence herbicide application. Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation within 7 days after application is required to move this product into the upper soil surface where weed seeds germinate.

Preplant Incorporated Applications: Apply Stealth Herbicide and incorporate into the upper (1 to 2 inches) soil surface up to 60 days before planting. Use an implement capable of giving uniform incorporation; two-pass incorporation usually results in a more consistent result.

Surface Incorporated Applications: Uniformly apply Stealth Herbicide as broadcast or banded treatment to soil surface underneath established trees and/or in ground areas between trees rows. Within 7 days after application, incorporate into upper (1 to 2 inches) soil surface using either rainfall, sprinkler irrigation, or shallow mechanical incorporation using an implement capable of giving uniform incorporation; two-pass mechanical incorporation usually results in a more consistent result.

Preemergence Surface Applications: Broadcast treatment uniformly to the soil surface at planting and up to 2 days after planting. Rainfall, sprinkler irrigation, or shallow mechanical incorporation within 7 days after application is required to move this product into the upper soil surface where weed seeds germinate. If adequate rainfall or irrigation does not occur and weed seedling emergence begins, a shallow cultivation or rotary hoeing will improve performance.

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Early Postemergence Applications: Stealth Herbicide must be applied prior to weed seedling emergence or in a tank mix with products that control the emerged weeds. Refer to Crop-Specific Information for specific postemergence application specifications by crop.

Postemergence Incorporated Applications (CULTI-SPRAY): Prior to application, crop must be cultivated in such a manner as to throw at least 1 inch of soil over the base of the crop plants. This will prevent direct contact of Stealth Herbicide and the zone of brace root formation. Stealth Herbicide must be applied broadcast with a ground sprayer when crop is at least 4 inches tall up to layby. Use drop nozzles if crop foliage will prevent uniform coverage of the soil surface within the rows. Thoroughly and uniformly incorporate Stealth Herbicide treatments into the soil with:

- (1) a sweep-type or rolling cultivator set to provide thorough incorporation in the top 1 inch of soil, or
- (2) adequate overhead irrigation water or rainfall. See Crop-Specific Information (Corn and Grain Sorghum) for more details on (CULTI-SPRAY) application.

Layby Application: Apply Stealth Herbicide directly to the soil between rows as a directed spray following the last normal cultivation (layby). See Crop-Specific Information for more details on layby application.

Split Applications: Stealth Herbicide may be applied preplant incorporated up to 60 days prior to planting and followed by a preemergence application at planting or up to 2 days after planting. The total amount of Stealth Herbicide applied per acre per season cannot exceed the highest labeled rate for any given soil type. See Crop-Specific Information for more details on split applications.

Fall Applications: Stealth Herbicide may be used in fall application programs in certain crops. See Crop-Specific Information for details on fall application timing.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

Stealth Herbicide may be applied using either water or sprayable fluid fertilizer (such as straight 32-0-0 or 28-0-0) as the spray carrier. Additionally, Stealth Herbicide may be impregnated on dry bulk fertilizer. Sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier is **NOT** recommended for use after crop emergence unless the typical fertilizer burn symptoms on the crop are acceptable.

Aerial Applications

Uniformly apply in 5.0 or more gallons of water per acre. Exercise caution to minimize drift. **DO NOT** apply during periods of gusty winds or when wind conditions favor drifting. Spray drift can cause injury to sensitive crops. It is recommended that a flagman or an automatic mechanical flagging unit on the aircraft be used to avoid overlapping and possible crop injury.

Ground Applications (Broadcast)

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in 10.0 or more gallons of water per acre or 20.0 or more gallons of liquid fertilizer per acre. Use sprayers equipped with appropriate nozzles that provide uniform and accurate spray distribution and minimize drift. Keep the bypass line on or near the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming. Nozzle and in-line screens must be no finer than 50 mesh. Application of Stealth Herbicide during periods of gusty winds may result in uneven applications. **DO NOT** apply Stealth Herbicide postemergence in liquid fertilizers.

If liquid fertilizer/herbicide(s) mixture separates in the spray tank, clogged equipment and uneven application can result. Always predetermine the compatibility of Stealth Herbicide alone or with other herbicides based on the following compatibility “jar test”:

1. Add 1.0 pint of fertilizer to a quart jar.
2. Add 1.0 to 4.0 teaspoon(s) of the Dry Flowable (DF), Wettable Powder (WP), Aqueous Solution (AS), Flowable (F) or Liquid (L) formulation (depending on mixing ratio required) to the liquid fertilizer. The number of teaspoons of the formulation to add can be determined by the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Pounds or pints of product per acre}}{\text{Gallons of fertilizer per acre}} \times 11.4 = \text{Number of teaspoons of herbicide to add to 1.0 pint of fertilizer}$$

3. Close the jar and agitate until the herbicide(s) are evenly dispersed in the liquid fertilizer. If the materials **DO NOT** disperse well, it may be necessary to slurry the chemicals in water before adding to the fertilizer.
4. After dispersing the materials, add appropriate number of teaspoons of Stealth Herbicide to the jar and shake well. Add water soluble concentrate herbicides to the mixture last and agitate. Let the mixture stand for 30 minutes and then observe the results. Look for signs of separation: an oily layer or globules, sludge, flakes or other precipitates.
5. Evaluate compatibility.
 - (a) If the herbicide(s) and liquid fertilizer mixture does not separate, use this mixture in your spray tank.
 - (b) If the mixture separates but mixes readily with shaking, the mixture can be used provided that good agitation is maintained in the spray tank.
 - (c) If separation of the mixture occurs and agitation does not correct this problem, a compatibility agent is needed.
6. If the need for a compatibility agent is demonstrated, the following procedure is recommended: Using a clean quart jar, repeat step 1 above and add 0.5 teaspoon of the compatibility agent to the liquid fertilizer. Mix well and repeat steps 2, 3 and 4. If separation or precipitation occurs with the compatibility agent, **DO NOT** use Stealth Herbicide with that specific liquid fertilizer.

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Ground Applications (Band)

Uniformly apply the broadcast equivalent rate and volume per acre. To determine these:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Band rate per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast volume per acre} = \text{Band volume per acre}$$

Ground Applications (Dry Bulk Fertilizer)

Apply Stealth Herbicide/dry bulk fertilizer mixtures only with ground equipment. **DO NOT** impregnate Stealth Herbicide onto coated ammonium nitrate or limestone because these materials will not absorb the herbicide. Dry fertilizer blends containing mixtures of ammonium nitrate or limestone may be impregnated with Stealth Herbicide. A minimum of 200 pounds of impregnated dry bulk fertilizer, excluding the weight of ammonium nitrate or limestone, must be applied per acre.

Use the following formula to determine the amount (in pints) of Stealth Herbicide to be impregnated on a ton of dry bulk fertilizer based on the rate of fertilizer to be applied per acre:

$$\frac{2000}{\text{Pounds of dry fertilizer per acre}} \times \text{Pints of Stealth Herbicide (specified rate per acre)} = \text{Pints of Stealth Herbicide per ton of fertilizer}$$

To impregnate Stealth Herbicide on bulk fertilizer, use a closed rotary-drum mixer or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender equipped with suitable spray equipment. Spray nozzles must be placed to provide uniform coverage of Stealth Herbicide onto the fertilizer during mixing.

Apply the Stealth Herbicide/dry bulk fertilizer mixture with an accurately calibrated dry fertilizer spreader. The Stealth Herbicide/dry bulk fertilizer mixture must be spread uniformly on the soil surface.

Chemigation Applications via Sprinkler Irrigation Systems

Stealth Herbicide may be applied as a chemigation treatment through sprinkler irrigation systems. Refer to Crop-Specific Information sections for individual crops.

DO NOT apply Stealth Herbicide via chemigation to crops unless specified in Crop-Specific Information section.

Apply this product **ONLY** through a sprinkler irrigation system of the following type: center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move.

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

Uniform distribution of Stealth Herbicide-treated irrigation water is the sole responsibility of the applicator and is required to avoid crop injury, lack of herbicide effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in the crop. If you have any questions about calibration, you should contact state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

The system must be properly calibrated (with water only) to ensure that the amount of Stealth Herbicide applied corresponds to the specified rate. Apply Stealth Herbicide in 1/2 to 3/4 inches of water during the first sprinkler set (use at least 1 inch of water in the states of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas). Maintain agitation in the injection nurse tank to keep a uniform herbicide suspension during application. When application is complete, flush the system with water.

Chemigation Instructions (for low volume micro sprinklers)

Output of low volume sprinkler = 4.0 to 50.0 gallons per hour (gph) per emitter. Point of application **MUST** be above ground.

Irrigation system should run a sufficient amount of time prior to Stealth Herbicide injection to have all emitters functioning properly. After system is operating properly, length of injection should be such that at one period of time during the injection, the first and last emitters in the system contain Stealth Herbicide-treated water. Add Stealth Herbicide to the supply tank already filled with the volume of water required for the injection period. Maintain proper agitation in Stealth Herbicide injection tank. Stealth Herbicide should be mixed in clean water and injected down-line from filters. Following Stealth Herbicide injection, system should be flushed for a period of time sufficient to clear the line of Stealth Herbicide. (If Stealth Herbicide application is made during a normal irrigation cycle, injection should be made during the last stage.)

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Chemigation Calibration (for low volume micro sprinklers)

Calculation of use rate is based on wetted area around emitters - **NOT** on tree acres. To determine correct amount of Stealth Herbicide, use the following formula:

1. Treated area per each emitter = A

$$A = 3.14 \times (\text{radius} \times \text{radius})$$

2. The area in square feet B = $\frac{A \times \text{emitters per acre}}{144}$

$$\text{wet in each acre} = B$$

3. The total area (in square feet) wet by your system = C

$$C = B \times \text{acres covered by system.}$$

4. Rate per treated acre of Stealth Herbicide (based on length of control desired) = R

Amount of

$$\text{Stealth Herbicide} = \frac{C}{43,560} \times R = \text{quarts of Stealth Herbicide}$$

to inject = S

Example:

If the average distance from emitter to perimeter of wetted area measured 1 inch below soil surface is 13 inches, then

$$A = 3.14 \times (13'' \times 13'')$$

and A = 530.7 square inches.

If there are 300 emitters per acre, then

$$\frac{530.7 \times 300}{B = 144} \text{ and } B = 1105.6 \text{ square feet wetted per acre.}$$

If the system covers 20 acres, then

$$C = 1105.6 \text{ square feet per acre} \times 20 \text{ acres and}$$

$$C = 22,112 \text{ square feet wetted by system.}$$

If the desired application rate per treated acre is 2.4 quarts of Stealth Herbicide, then

$$S = \frac{22,112}{43,560} \times 2.4 \text{ and } S = 1.2 \text{ quarts of Stealth Herbicide should be injected into the system.}$$

Special Precautions for Chemigation

1. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
2. **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed-safety devices for public water systems are in place.
3. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. It must also contain a functional, normally closed solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. The sprinkler chemigation system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. In addition, systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
6. The sprinkler chemigation system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
7. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

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2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. All chemigation systems connected to public water systems must also follow restrictions listed in the preceding section titled Chemigation.

Applications via Flooded Basin Irrigation Systems

Stealth Herbicide may be applied via flooded basin irrigation systems, but only to the following crops: nonbearing fruit and nut trees, nonbearing vineyards, and alfalfa grown for forage, hay or seed production.

Use Instructions and Precautions for Flooded Basin Irrigation

1. Stealth Herbicide may be applied through flooded basin irrigation systems designed to uniformly distribute irrigation water along the soil surface. Solid set systems utilizing tall riser for overhead application are excluded.
2. Follow all label directions for Stealth Herbicide regarding rates per acre, timing of application, and crop-specific restrictions and precautions.
3. **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
4. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
5. Loveland Products, Inc. recommends that Stealth Herbicide is mixed with water at a 1:1 ratio in the injection nurse tank to assist with product flowability. Maintain agitation in the injection nurse tank to keep a uniform herbicide suspension during application. When application is complete, flush the system with water.
6. Tail water (runoff water) from flood irrigation that contains Stealth Herbicide should be re-circulated and contained in the field of initial application or used only on adjacent tree or vine crops or alfalfa for which Stealth Herbicide is registered for this type of application.
7. Systems using a gravity-flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide in the water at the head of the field downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity, such as a drop structure or weir box, to decrease potential for water source contamination from back flow water.
8. Systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:
 - The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum-relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located in the irrigation pipe to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
 - The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional automatic quick closing check valve to prevent flow of fluids back towards the injection pump.
 - The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
 - The system must contain a functional interlocking control to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump stops.
 - The irrigation pipe or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
 - Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump), of effective design and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
 - Any alternative to the above safety devices must conform to the list of EPA-approved alternative devices.
9. Be sure to regularly measure the flow in the field to ensure the correct amount of Stealth Herbicide is being metered into the irrigation water and also regularly monitor to ensure that treated water is being uniformly distributed across the field. Flow rates through metering devices and distribution of Stealth Herbicide can vary with water temperature and speed of water flow across the field.
10. Uniform distribution of Stealth Herbicide-treated irrigation water is the sole responsibility of the applicator and is required to avoid crop injury, lack of herbicide effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop.
11. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

SPRAY DRIFT

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 grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. It is the responsibility of the applicator to avoid spray drift onto nontarget areas.

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The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops:

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 air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
- Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

INFORMATION ON 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 WIND, TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY, and TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS).

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 high 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 parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. 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- or straight-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

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 exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind, the upwind 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 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 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 occur 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

This 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, or nontarget crops or plants) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

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ADDITIVES

Spray adjuvants have little or no influence on performance of Stealth Herbicide when applications are made prior to weed emergence. However, several tank mixes with Stealth Herbicide require adjuvants to improve burndown of emerged weeds. Therefore, surfactants, liquid fertilizer (28%, 30%, or 32% UAN (urea ammonium nitrate) or ammonium sulfate), or crop oil concentrate may be used with Stealth Herbicide tank mixes applied preplant, preemergence, or early postemergence to the crop. Follow the adjuvant recommendations on the tank mix partner's label.

When an adjuvant (or a specific adjuvant product, such as a drift control agent) is to be used with this product, the use of a Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology certified adjuvant is recommended. The recommended adjuvants must contain ingredients accepted by the EPA.

TANK MIXING INFORMATION

Stealth Herbicide may be applied in a tank mix or a sequential application with other herbicides registered for use in a given crop. Refer to the companion label for weeds controlled in addition to Stealth Herbicide alone.

When using tank mixtures or sequential applications with Stealth Herbicide, always read the companion product label(s) to determine the specific use rates by soil types, weed species, and weed or crop growth stage. In addition, follow all precautions and restrictions including state and local use restrictions that apply to specific products. Always follow the most restrictive label.

Uses with Other Products (Tank Mixes)

If this product is used in combination with any other product except as specified in writing by Loveland Products, Inc., then Loveland Products, Inc. shall have no liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising out of its use in any such combination not so specified. If used in combination specified by Loveland Products, Inc., the liability of Loveland Products, Inc. shall in no manner extend to any damage, loss, or injury not directly caused by the inclusion of the Loveland Products, Inc. product in such combination use, and in any event shall be limited to return of the amount of the purchase price of the product. Always perform a mixing test to check the compatibility of Stealth Herbicide with all potential tank mix partners.

Mixing Instructions

1. Fill tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water or liquid fertilizer and agitate. Prior to mixing Stealth Herbicide or Stealth Herbicide tank mixtures in liquid fertilizer, refer to appropriate label sections for recommended uses in liquid fertilizer, application instructions, and compatibility determinations.

NOTE: Stealth Herbicide will **NOT** mix in high salt formulation fertilizers, such as 10-34-0. When utilizing high salt formulation fertilizers as the spray carrier, use one of the following:

- (a) Pre-slurry Stealth Herbicide in water prior to adding to tank; use 1:1 ratio of water to Stealth Herbicide.
- (b) Add water to fertilizer solution prior to adding Stealth Herbicide. The amount of water should be equal to or greater than the amount of Stealth Herbicide to be used.

2. Stealth Herbicide Alone

When using Stealth Herbicide alone, add Stealth Herbicide to the partially filled tank while agitating and then fill the remainder of the tank with water or liquid fertilizer.

3. Stealth Herbicide Tank Mixes

Add the tank mixture ingredients in the order listed below prior to adding Stealth Herbicide.

(for tank mixtures with Butyrac® 200, Gramoxone Inteon® or glyphosate, see mixing instructions at the end of this section):

- (a) **Wettable Powder (WP) formulations** - Make a slurry of the WP in water (1:2 ratio). Add the slurry slowly into the partially filled tank while agitating.
- (b) **Dry Flowable (DF)/Water Dispersible Granule (WDG) formulations** - Add the granules to the partially filled tank while agitating. Make a slurry of the granules in water before adding to liquid fertilizer.
- (c) **Flowable (F) formulations** - Add the F formulation to the partially filled tank while agitating.
- (d) **Water Soluble Concentrate (WSC) formulations** - Add the WSC formulation to the partially filled tank while agitating.
- (e) **Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC) formulations** - Add the EC formulation to the partially filled tank while agitating. After complete mixing, add Stealth Herbicide to the tank.
- (f) **NOTE: For tank mixes including Butyrac, Gramoxone Inteon or glyphosate:** After complete mixing of Stealth Herbicide, continue filling the sprayer with water and add Butyrac or Gramoxone Inteon or glyphosate near the end of the filling process. If Gramoxone Inteon is included in the tank mixture, add 8.0 ounces of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons of total spray mixture as the last ingredient in the tank. Fill the remainder of the tank with water or liquid fertilizer while agitating.

4. Thorough and continuous sprayer-tank agitation **MUST** be maintained during mixing and spraying of Stealth Herbicide. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time, thorough agitation is essential to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Continue agitation while spraying.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial spray cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions, and then triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

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RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- **DO NOT** exceed the maximum labeled rate for any soil type.
- Stealth Herbicide will not control established weeds. Destroy emerged weeds prior to application.
- Stealth Herbicide is most effective in controlling weeds mechanically incorporated or when incorporated into the weed germination zone by adequate rainfall or overhead irrigation after application.
- When using tank mixtures with Stealth Herbicide, always read the companion product label(s) to determine the specific use rates by soil types, weed species, and weed or crop growth stage. In addition, follow all precautions and restrictions including state and local use restrictions that apply to specific products. Always follow the most restrictive label.
- In the event of a crop loss due to adverse weather conditions or other reasons, any crop registered for a preplant incorporated application of Stealth Herbicide can be replanted without adverse effects the same year (see Crop-Specific Information for exceptions). If replanting is necessary, **DO NOT** work the soil deeper than the treated zone.
- Refer to Crop-Specific Information for crop-specific preharvest intervals and feeding and grazing restrictions.

CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS

- Use of Stealth Herbicide in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors, such as arid conditions, make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible. Soil characteristics and environmental conditions which may contribute to crop stress that may be accentuated by the use of Stealth Herbicide include: coarse soils, compaction, high salinity, eroded knolls/hilltops, cold and/or wet soils, drought, and heavy rainfall soon after application.
- When Stealth Herbicide is used in tank mix or sequential combinations, refer to labels of other herbicides for additional rotational crop restrictions.
- **Restrictions for rotational cropping after the use of Stealth Herbicide are dependent on the application use rate of Stealth Herbicide in the primary crop. The user must thoroughly read the following restrictions to determine the rotational crops for their specific situation, according to application use rate.**

I. Rotational Crop Restrictions Following Applications of Stealth Herbicide to Field and Row Crops

1. Application rate less than or equal to 4.8 pints per acre (2.0 pounds active ingredient per acre):

(a) Crops which are labeled for preplant incorporated application may be planted the same season in which Stealth Herbicide was applied.

(b) Sugar beets, Red beets and Spinach

To avoid crop injury, **DO NOT** plant sugar beets, red beets or spinach for 12 months following a spring application of Stealth Herbicide or 14 months following a fall application of Stealth Herbicide.

These crops should not be planted for 18 months following a spring application of Stealth Herbicide or 20 months following a fall application of Stealth Herbicide if rainfall or irrigation was not sufficient to produce a crop.

To ensure thorough mixing of soil prior to planting sugar beets, red beets and spinach, land should be plowed using a mold board plow to a depth of 12 inches.

(c) Proso millet, Sorghum (milo), and Annual or Perennial grass crops or mixtures

Proso millet, sorghum (milo), and annual or perennial grass crops or mixtures should not be planted for 10 months after a spring application of Stealth Herbicide or 12 months after a fall application of Stealth Herbicide except in the following conditions:

In the states of **Minnesota, North Dakota** and **South Dakota**, these crops should not be planted for 18 months following a spring application of Stealth Herbicide or 21 months following a fall application of Stealth Herbicide.

To avoid the possibility of crop injury in areas that receive less than 20 inches of rainfall or irrigation to produce a crop, these crops should not be planted for 18 months following a spring application of Stealth Herbicide or 20 months following a fall application of Stealth Herbicide if rainfall or irrigation was not sufficient to produce a field or row crop.

(d) Wheat and Barley

Wheat and barley may be planted 4 months after an application of Stealth Herbicide, except under the following conditions:

If less than 12 inches of rainfall or overhead irrigation was received between application and rotational crop planting, wheat should not be planted before 12 months after a spring application of Stealth Herbicide or 14 months after a fall application of Stealth Herbicide.

In dryland areas and/or areas where irrigation is necessary to produce the crop treated with Stealth Herbicide, plant winter wheat or barley as a follow crop if crop failure/destruction occurs and land is fallowed during the summer.

(e) All Other Rotational Crops Not Specifically Addressed Above

Crops, other than those to which Stealth Herbicide may be applied as a preplant incorporated treatment, may be planted the year following application of Stealth Herbicide, except under the following condition:

If rainfall or irrigation was not sufficient to produce a crop, delay planting for 18 months following a spring application of Stealth Herbicide or 20 months following a fall application of Stealth Herbicide.

2. Application Rate greater than 4.8 pints per acre (2.0 pounds active ingredient per acre):

In the growing season following application of Stealth Herbicide to field and row crops at greater than 4.8 pints per acre, plant only those crops for which Stealth Herbicide is labeled for preplant incorporated treatment or crop injury may occur. **DO NOT** plant other crops for 24 months.

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II. Rotational Crop Restrictions Following Applications of Stealth Herbicide to Orchard, Grove, and Vineyard Crops

In the growing season following application of Stealth Herbicide to fruit and nut trees, plant only those crops for which Stealth Herbicide is labeled for preplant incorporated treatment or crop injury may occur. **DO NOT** rotate to other crops (except for nut crops, fruit trees, or grapes) for 24 months following a Stealth Herbicide application to fruit or nut trees.

Use Area



CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Crop Injury Disclaimer: Stealth Herbicide use may result in crop injury, loss or damage to certain crops under a number of conditions, including but not limited to agronomic, cultural, mechanical, and environmental. Numerous risks of loss or damage to certain crops may be associated with the use of Stealth Herbicide even when directions for use are followed completely. The user or grower should take all such risks into consideration before deciding to apply the product. **Loveland Products, Inc. recommends testing on a small portion of the target crop to determine if damage is likely to occur.** Each grower who is considering the product for such use should test Stealth Herbicide in order to determine its suitability. A grower should use Stealth Herbicide only to the extent that in his sole opinion the benefit of Stealth Herbicide use outweighs the potential injury to the grower's crop.

In addition, many factors can affect crop growth and/or yield, including but not limited to, insects, diseases, weed competition, poor seed quality, improper planting depth, mechanical cultivation, poor weather (such as freezing or excessive wind, rain, heat, or cold), lack of or excessive moisture, crusting, fertility, or hardpans. Risk of loss or damage to crops may be associated with the use of Stealth Herbicide and contribute to poor stands due to failure of crop to emerge, swelling of roots or other below-ground plant parts, less vigorous plant growth and development, and reduction in yield potential. Stealth Herbicide may also cause injury to sensitive rotational crops.

ALFALFA

(Grown for Forage, Hay, or Seed Production)

Stealth Herbicide may be applied by ground, air, chemigation, flooded basin irrigation systems, or on dry bulk fertilizer.

Use Methods, Timings and Rates

Established Alfalfa for Forage/Hay (defined as alfalfa planted in the fall or spring that has gone through a first cutting/mowing):

Uniformly apply Stealth Herbicide at a broadcast rate of 1.2 to 4.8 quarts per acre prior to weed emergence. Applications can be made in the fall after the last mowing/cutting, during winter dormancy, in the spring, or between cuttings. Applications should be made prior to the alfalfa reaching 6 inches in regrowth.

Established Alfalfa Grown for Seed Production (defined as alfalfa planted in the fall or spring that has gone through a summer season of cutting/mowing):

Uniformly apply Stealth Herbicide at a broadcast rate of 1.2 to 4.8 quarts per acre prior to weed emergence in one of the following ways:

1. Apply to dormant established alfalfa.
2. Apply before alfalfa exceeds 10 inches in height after first mowing/beating.
3. Once the alfalfa reaches 10 inches in height or if the alfalfa has been mowed/beaten 2 or more times, **Stealth Herbicide must be applied with drop nozzles** directing the spray so that there is little to no contact with the foliage.

Seedling Alfalfa (defined as alfalfa planted in the fall or spring which has NOT gone through a cutting/mowing):

Uniformly apply Stealth Herbicide at a broadcast rate of 1.2 to 2.4 pints per acre prior to weed emergence. Applications can be made once the seedling alfalfa has reached the 2nd trifoliate stage of growth. Applications should be made prior to the alfalfa reaching 6 inches in growth.

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Alfalfa Stand Establishment: Apply Stealth Herbicide at a broadcast rate of 1.2 to 1.8 pints per acre as a preplant incorporated or preemergence treatment in direct-seeded alfalfa. Some crop stand reduction and stunting may occur with this use of Stealth Herbicide; however, reduced weed competition will allow establishment of a quality stand. Use the lower rates on coarse-texture soil or in lower rainfall areas (receiving less than 20 inches of rainfall and irrigation a year).

- Preplant incorporated: Uniformly incorporate Stealth Herbicide into the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed prior to planting.
- Preemergence: Apply directly after drill seeding alfalfa. Alfalfa should be planted into a seedbed that is firm and free of clods.

Chemigation Applications

Stealth Herbicide may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Follow all recommendations, special instructions and precautions in the general section covering Chemigation in Spraying Instructions.

Flooded Basin Irrigation Systems

Stealth Herbicide may be applied in flooded basin irrigation systems. Follow all recommendations, special instructions and precautions in the general section covering Flooded Basin Irrigation in Spraying Instructions.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** exceed 4.8 quarts of Stealth Herbicide per acre in any one crop season.
- Follow all precautions and restrictions on the labels of all products applied in combination with Stealth Herbicide. Always follow the most restrictive label.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply Stealth Herbicide less than 50 days prior to alfalfa harvest for forage or hay.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply Stealth Herbicide less than 90 days prior to alfalfa harvest for seed.

Precautions:

- **Some stunting and chlorosis of the alfalfa may occur with postemergence applications.**
- **Applications made after the alfalfa exceeds 6 inches in height may result in poor weed control due to possible reduced spray coverage to the soil.**

BEARING FRUIT AND NUT TREES

Stealth Herbicide may be applied in the following individual crops within the fruit tree and tree nut crop groupings:

Citrus Fruit Crop Grouping	Tree Nuts Crop Grouping	Pome Fruits Crop Grouping	Stone Fruits Crop Grouping
Calamondin	Almond	Apple	Apricot
Citrus citron	Beech nut	Crabapple	Aprium
Citrus hybrids	Brazil nut	Loquat	Cherry, Sweet
Grapefruit	Butternut	Mayhaw	Cherry, Tart
Kumquat	Cashew	Pear	Nectarine
Lemon	Chestnut	Pear, Oriental	Peach
Lime	Chinquapin	Quince	Plum
Mandarin (tangerine)	Filbert (hazelnut)		Plum, Chicksaw
Orange (sweet and sour)	Hickory nut		Plum, Damson
Pummelo	Macadamia nut		Plum, Japanese
Satsuma mandarin	Pecan		Plumcot
Tangelo	Pistachio		Pluot
	Walnut		Prune

Other Fruit Trees

- Pomegranate
- Juneberry

Use Methods, Timings and Rates

Stealth Herbicide may only be applied by ground, chemigation, or flooded basin irrigation systems.

Stealth Herbicide may be applied either in a single application or sequentially with an interval of 30 days or more. Apply Stealth Herbicide at between 2.4 to 4.8 quarts per acre depending on desired length of control (see chart below) per application, but not to exceed a total of 4.8 quarts per acre per year in pome, stone and other fruit trees, and not to exceed a total of 7.2 quarts per acre per year in citrus and nut trees.

Stealth Herbicide Use Rate per Acre:

Short-term control	2.4 qt
Long-term control	4.8 qt

Ground Applications

Stealth Herbicide may be applied **surface incorporated or (surface) preemergence.**

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Apply Stealth Herbicide as a broadcast or banded treatment using ground equipment before weed emergence. Apply the spray directly to the ground beneath the trees and/or in areas between rows. **DO NOT** apply over the top of trees with leaves or buds or fruit. Contact by the spray mixture with leaves, shoots, or buds may cause injury.

Chemigation Applications

Stealth Herbicide may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Follow all recommendations, special instructions and precautions in the general section covering **Chemigation in Spraying Instructions**. **DO NOT** apply Stealth Herbicide-treated irrigation water over top of trees with leaves or buds or fruit. Contact with leaves, shoots, or buds by spray mixture may cause injury.

Flooded Basin Irrigation Systems

Stealth Herbicide may be applied in flooded basin irrigation systems. Follow all recommendations, special instructions and precautions in the general section **Flooded Basin Irrigation in Spraying Instructions**.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.8 quarts of Stealth Herbicide per acre per year in pome, stone and other fruit trees.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 7.2 quarts of Stealth Herbicide per acre per year in citrus and nut trees.
- **DO NOT** apply by air.
- **DO NOT** feed forage or graze livestock in treated groves or orchards.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 1 day of harvest of citrus fruit.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 60 days of harvest of pome and stone fruit or other tree fruit.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 60 days of harvest of nuts, except almonds.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 120 days of harvest of almonds.
- **DO NOT** apply to newly seeded nursery stock.

CARROTS

Stealth Herbicide may be applied by ground, air, or chemigation.

Use Methods, Timings and Rates

Preemergence - Make a single broadcast application by ground or by air or by chemigation at 2.4 pints per acre of Stealth Herbicide as a postplant treatment prior to emergence of the crop and before weed emergence. Apply as a preemergence treatment within 2 days after planting.

Layby - Stealth Herbicide may be applied only by ground equipment at layby (last mechanical cultivation) at 2.0 pints per acre as a directed spray to the soil between rows. Stealth Herbicide should be applied prior to weed emergence. Emerged weeds will not be controlled by this treatment. **DO NOT** allow the spray to contact carrot plants or injury may occur. **DO NOT** apply layby applications by chemigation or by air.

Chemigation Applications

Stealth Herbicide may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Follow all recommendations, special instructions and precautions in the general section covering **Chemigation in Spraying Instructions**. **DO NOT** allow Stealth Herbicide treated irrigation water to contact carrot plants.

DO NOT apply tank mixtures through any type of irrigation system unless the label instructions on chemigation of all products are followed.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.4 pints per acre per season.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 60 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** feed forage or graze livestock in treated fields.
- **DO NOT** apply as a broadcast spray over top of carrots or crop injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply layby applications by chemigation or by air.

CARROTS GROWN FOR SEED PRODUCTION

Stealth Herbicide may be applied only by layby.

Use Methods, Timings and Rates

Last Cultivation (Layby) - Apply Stealth Herbicide following the last normal mechanical cultivation (layby) at a rate of 1.2 to 4.8 pints per acre (on a broadcast basis). Uniformly apply as a directed spray to the soil between rows. **DO NOT** allow the spray to contact carrot plants or injury may occur. Use protective shields to avoid contact with carrot foliage. Use properly calibrated and accurate nozzles and equipment. Layby applications can be applied to carrots previously treated with herbicides registered on carrots. Consult the labels of those herbicides for suggested treatments, rates to be used, and precautions or restrictions for use in carrots and for follow crop restrictions.

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Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply as a broadcast spray over top of carrots or crop injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply layby applications by chemigation or by air.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 60 days of carrot seed harvest.
- **DO NOT** feed, forage or graze livestock in treated fields.
- **DO NOT** harvest carrots for food or feed use.

SPECIAL CROP USE RESTRICTIONS

The pesticide applicator, the producer of the crop, and the seed conditioner must be aware that use of this product according to this labeling is deemed a nonfeed/nonfood use. If the applicator of this pesticide is not the producer, the applicator should provide a copy of this labeling to the producer of the crop. Producers of this crop who use this product, or cause the product to be used on a field they operate, should provide a copy of this pesticide label to the seed conditioner. Consequently, no portion of this carrot seed crop, including but not limited to green chop, hay, pellets, meal, whole seed, cracked seed, roots, bulbs, foliage and seed screenings, may be used or distributed for food or feed purposes. Processed carrot seed from a field treated with this product must bear a specific tag or conspicuous container labeling, or if shipped in bulk, on the shipment invoice or bill of lading, with the following statement: "Not for human consumption or animal feed." All seed screenings from seed processing shall be disposed of in such a manner that the screenings cannot be distributed or used for human food or animal feed purposes. The seed conditioner shall keep records of screening disposal for 3 years from the date of disposal and shall furnish the records immediately upon request. Conditioner disposal records shall consist of documentation of on-farm disposal, disposal at a controlled dumpsite, incinerator, composter or other equivalent disposal site and shall include the lot numbers, amount of material disposed of, the grower(s), and the date of disposal.

CORN
(FIELD, POP, SEED, SWEET)

Stealth Herbicide may be applied by ground, air or chemigation.

Stealth Herbicide may be applied in conventional, minimum, or no-till as a preemergence, postemergence, or postemergence incorporated (CULTI-SPRAY) application in field corn.

Stealth Herbicide may be applied in conventional tillage as a preemergence or postemergence application in popcorn, seed corn, or sweet corn.

Regardless of tillage system, plant corn at least 1-1/2 inches deep and completely cover with soil.

In conventional tillage systems, plant into a seedbed that is firm and free of clods and trash. Use only where adequate tillage is practiced to provide good soil coverage of the corn seed.

In no-till systems, utilize a no-till planter that is capable of planting through crop residue. The use of no-till planters under conditions that do not allow good soil coverage of the corn seed can result in reduced crop stand or injury if Stealth Herbicide contacts the germinating corn seed. Check equipment to ensure good seed coverage.

Stealth Herbicide or Stealth Herbicide tank mix combination treatments are most effective in controlling weeds when adequate rainfall or overhead irrigation is received within 7 days after application. If cultivation is necessary because of soil crusting or weed germination, use shallow tillage and make certain corn seeds are below the tilled area.

Additional Weeds Controlled: In addition to the weeds listed in Table 1, Stealth Herbicide will control the following weeds in corn with CULTI-SPRAY application: wild proso millet and shattercane.

Use Methods and Timings

Preemergence - Apply after planting but before weeds and crop emerge.

Postemergence - Apply postemergence until field corn is 30 inches tall (20 to 24 inches tall for pop, seed and sweet corn) or in the V8 growth stage, whichever is more restrictive. If the corn canopy prevents applications from reaching the soil, use drop nozzles and apply as a directed spray.

CULTI-SPRAY - Apply Stealth Herbicide alone or Stealth Herbicide plus atrazine when field corn is at least 4 inches tall until last cultivation (layby). Stealth Herbicide plus atrazine must be applied before the field corn reaches 12 inches in height.

DO NOT exceed 1.2 pounds active ingredient per acre of atrazine, as specified on the atrazine label. Under situations of low rainfall or soil moisture when deep germinating weeds such as Shattercane or Field sandbur are anticipated, mechanical incorporation will provide best results. If cultivation is needed after application and incorporation of Stealth Herbicide, the depth of cut should be no deeper than the depth of cut used to incorporate.

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Chemigation Applications

Stealth Herbicide may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Follow all recommendations, special instructions and precautions in the general section covering Chemigation in Spraying Instructions.

Use Rates

	Preemergence or Postemergence Applications		
	Organic Matter		
Soil Texture	<1.5% (Pt/A)	1.5 to 3.0% (Pt/A)	>3.0% (Pt/A)
Coarse	1.8 to 2.4	2.4 to 3.6	3.6
Medium	2.4 to 3.6	3.6	3.6 to 4.8
Fine	2.4 to 3.6	3.6 to 4.8	3.6 to 4.8

	CULTI-SPRAY Applications - Field Corn ONLY	
	Southern States¹ (Pt/A)	Northern States¹ (Pt/A)
Coarse	1.2 to 1.8	1.8 to 2.4
Medium	1.8 to 2.4	2.4 to 3.6
Fine	1.8 to 3.6	2.4 to 3.6

¹See **Restrictions and Limitations** for map of specific states.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply Stealth Herbicide in reduced, minimum or no-till sweet corn, seed corn or popcorn.
- **DO NOT** apply Stealth Herbicide in no-till in California.
- **DO NOT** apply preplant incorporated.
- **DO NOT** apply postemergence in liquid fertilizer.
- Livestock can graze or be fed forage from treated corn after 21 days following application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per crop season at the highest rate per acre for any given soil type and application method.

COTTON

Stealth Herbicide may be applied by ground, air, or chemigation in conventional, minimum, stale seedbed, or no-till as a preplant surface, preplant incorporated, preemergence, or layby application in cotton.

Preplant surface, preemergence, and layby treatments are most effective in controlling weeds when adequate rainfall or overhead irrigation is received within 7 days after application. A shallow cultivation is recommended if soil crusting or soil compaction occurs. If weeds begin to germinate or adequate moisture is not received within 7 days after application, use shallow tillage (rotary hoe or light harrow) and make sure cotton seeds are below tilled area. The use of a postemergence herbicide treatment may be required to control weed escapes at planting or following cotton emergence.

Additional Weeds Suppressed: In addition to the weeds listed in Table 1, Stealth Herbicide will suppress Russian thistle in the state of Arizona.

Use Methods and Timings

Preplant Surface - Apply Stealth Herbicide up to 15 days prior to planting. Apply Stealth Herbicide tank mixes and sequential programs as specified under the tank mix section.

Preplant Incorporated - Apply Stealth Herbicide up to 60 days prior to planting and incorporate within 7 days of application. Apply Stealth Herbicide tank mixes and sequential programs as specified under the tank mix section.

Preemergence - Apply Stealth Herbicide at planting or up to 2 days after planting. Apply to a seedbed that is firm and free of clods. Apply Stealth Herbicide tank mixes and sequential programs as specified under the tank mix section.

Preplant Incorporated followed by Preemergence - Apply Stealth Herbicide up to 60 days prior to planting and incorporate within 7 days of application. Apply overlay application of Stealth Herbicide at planting or up to 2 days after planting. Total amount of Stealth Herbicide applied per acre cannot exceed the highest labeled rate for a given soil type. Preplant incorporated and preemergence applications of Stealth Herbicide may be applied with the labeled tank mix herbicide(s).

Layby Application (at last cultivation) - Apply Stealth Herbicide directly to the soil between rows as a directed spray following the last normal cultivation (layby). Layby applications can be applied in cotton previously treated with Stealth Herbicide or any herbicide(s) registered for use in cotton. Consult the labels of those herbicides for suggested treatments, rates to be used, and precautions or restrictions for use in cotton, and for follow-crop restrictions. The total amount of Stealth Herbicide applied per acre per season cannot exceed the highest labeled rate for a given soil type.

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DO NOT apply as a broadcast spray over the top of the cotton or **SERIOUS CROP INJURY CAN RESULT. AVOID CONTACT OF THE SPRAY** to the non-woody portion of cotton stems and to cotton foliage or **SERIOUS CROP INJURY CAN RESULT**. To reduce the potential for crop injury caused by herbicide contact with cotton foliage and stems, use protective shields when conditions favoring spray drift occur.

Glyphosate-containing products may be applied with Stealth Herbicide at layby in cotton with the Roundup Ready® gene. **DO NOT apply glyphosate-containing products at layby on non-Roundup Ready cotton. DO NOT apply Stealth Herbicide and glyphosate tank mix as a broadcast spray over the top of cotton or CROP INJURY MAY RESULT.**

Chemigation Applications

Stealth Herbicide may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Follow all recommendations, special instructions and precautions in the general section covering Chemigation in Spraying Instructions.

Fall Application - Stealth Herbicide may be applied for weed control in cotton in the fall after October 15 (up to 140 days prior to planting cotton) in Arizona, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. Apply Stealth Herbicide at the broadcast rate of 2.4 pints per acre on coarse or medium soils and 3.6 pints per acre on fine soils.

Use Rates

Soil Texture	Conventional or Minimal Tillage (Pt/A)	No-Till² (Pt/A)
Coarse	1.2 to 2.4 ¹	1.8 to 2.4
Medium	1.8 to 2.4	2.4 to 3.6
Fine	2.4 to 3.6	3.6 to 4.8

¹**DO NOT** exceed 1.8 pints per acre on coarse-textured soils in California.

²Not recommended for soils with more than 3% organic matter.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply Stealth Herbicide in no-till in California.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI) is 60 days between the last Stealth Herbicide application and harvest.
- **DO NOT** feed forage or graze livestock in treated cotton fields.
- **DO NOT** exceed the highest seasonal rate per acre for any given soil type.

EDIBLE BEANS

Dry, Lima, Snap, Chickpeas (Garbanzo Beans), Southern Peas (Cowpeas), and Sweet Lupines

Stealth Herbicide may only be applied (fall) preplant surface or preplant incorporated in chickpeas (garbanzo beans), dry beans, lima beans, snap beans, and Southern peas (cowpeas). Stealth Herbicide may be applied (fall) preplant surface or preplant incorporated or preemergence in sweet lupines.

Use Methods and Timings

Preplant Incorporated - Apply up to 60 days prior to planting and incorporate within 7 days of application.

Preemergence - Apply only to sweet lupines at planting or up to 2 days after planting. Apply to a seedbed that is firm and free of clods.

Use Rates

Soil Texture	Southern States¹ (Pt/A)	Northern States¹	
		<3% Organic Matter (Pt/A)	>3% (Pt/A)
Coarse	1.8	2.4	2.4
Medium	2.4	3.0	3.6
Fine	3.6	3.6	3.6

¹See Restrictions and Limitations for map of specific states

Fall Applications - Fall preplant surface and preplant incorporated applications may be made in Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming only. Rainfall or irrigation is required for incorporation and activation. Unpredictable weed control can be expected since factors such as length of time between application and planting as well as uncontrollable weather factors will determine herbicide activity and longevity.

Apply Stealth Herbicide and incorporate (rainfall, irrigation or mechanically) in late fall prior to planting edible beans [chickpeas (garbanzo beans)], dry beans (such as black turtle, cranberry, great northern, navy, red kidney, and small white type), lima beans, snap beans, Southern peas (cowpeas), and sweet lupines the following spring. Apply Stealth Herbicide in the late fall when soil temperatures are 45 °F or below but before the ground freezes.

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DO NOT apply when the air temperature is below 45 °F.

**Preplant Surface and Preplant Incorporated
(Fall Application¹)**

Use Rates

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate <3% Organic Matter (Pt/A)	Broadcast Rate >3% Organic Matter (Pt/A)
Coarse	1.2 to 2.4	2.4
Medium	1.8 to 3.0	3.0 to 3.6
Fine	2.4 to 3.6	3.6

¹For use in Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming only.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** feed lupine hay and forage or graze livestock in treated lupine fields.
- **DO NOT** apply Stealth Herbicide more than once per cropping season.
- **DO NOT** apply in any type of irrigation system.

FORAGE LEGUMES

Stealth Herbicide may be used in forage legumes used as a cover crop in federal set-aside or conservation reserve program areas.

Some stand reduction of the legume cover crop may occur with this use. Consult local county extension service or the local ASC committee for recommended cover crops.

If loss of cover crop occurs due to adverse weather conditions, any crop registered for Stealth Herbicide preplant incorporated use can be replanted the same year into Stealth Herbicide-treated soil without adverse effects. If replanting is necessary, **DO NOT** rework the soil deeper than the Stealth Herbicide-treated zone. **DO NOT** feed or graze legume cover crops established following Stealth Herbicide application. The cover crop residue should ultimately be destroyed by tillage or left on the surface to retard erosion or as directed by the local ASC committee.

Use Methods, Timings, and Rates

Stealth Herbicide may be applied preplant incorporated or preemergence for weed control in legume cover crops.

Use Rates Preplant Incorporated or Preemergence

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate (Pt/A)
Coarse	1.2 to 1.8
Medium	1.8 to 2.4
Fine	2.4 to 3.0

FRUITING VEGETABLES

Stealth Herbicide may be applied to the following fruiting vegetables: eggplant, groundcherry (*Physalis* spp.), pepper (includes bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking pepper, pimento, sweet pepper), pepino, tomatillo, tomato.

Use Methods and Timings

Uniformly apply Stealth Herbicide only by ground or air as a broadcast preplant incorporated application, or as a broadcast preplant surface application prior to transplanting fruiting vegetables, or as a post-directed application to transplanted or established direct-seeded fruiting vegetables.

DO NOT apply prior to direct-seeded fruiting vegetables.

DO NOT apply postemergence over the top of or to foliage of fruiting vegetables as severe injury may occur. Stealth Herbicide can be applied as a post-directed spray on the soil at the base of the plant, beneath plants, and between rows. Avoid direct contact with foliage or stems. Be sure roots of transplants are established. Following the post-directed spray and when sufficient rainfall or irrigation does not occur to activate the herbicide, mechanically incorporate at the time of blocking and thinning or at “layby.” Stealth Herbicide should be applied prior to weed emergence. **EMERGED WEEDS WILL NOT BE CONTROLLED BY THIS TREATMENT.**

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Use Rates

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate (Pt/A)
Course	1.2 to 1.8
Medium	1.8 to 2.4
Fine	1.8 to 3.6

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.6 pints per acre per season.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 70 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** allow Stealth Herbicide-treated soil to come in contact with transplant area.
- **DO NOT** apply if row is to later be covered with plastic.

GARLIC

Stealth Herbicide may be applied preemergence, postemergence, or split application by ground, air, or chemigation.

Use Methods and Timings

Preemergence - After planting but before crop and weeds emerge.

Postemergence - 1st to 5th true-leaf growth stage.

Split Application - At both preemergence and postemergence timings.

Chemigation Applications

Stealth Herbicide may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Apply between the 2nd and 9th true-leaf stage (2nd to 6th true-leaf stage in California). **DO NOT** irrigate in excess of 0.5 inch of water. Follow all recommendations, special instructions and precautions in the general section covering Chemigation in Spraying Instructions.

Use Rates

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate (Pt/A)
Coarse	1.8
Medium	2.4
Fine	3.6

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** exceed 3.6 pints per acre per crop (except Idaho, Oregon, and Washington).
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 60 days of harvest in California and within 45 days of harvest in all other states.
- **DO NOT** feed or graze these crops.

GRAIN SORGHUM

Uniformly apply Stealth Herbicide in water by ground equipment or by aircraft.

Stealth Herbicide may be applied as a postemergence incorporated (CULTI-SPRAY) application in grain sorghum grown in all states.

In addition, Stealth Herbicide may be applied early postemergence in grain sorghum grown in states east of the Mississippi River and in Arkansas, Louisiana, the Missouri “bootheel” and Eastern Texas.

DO NOT apply Stealth Herbicide in grain sorghum preplant incorporated or preemergence as serious crop injury can result. **DO NOT** apply Stealth Herbicide in grain sorghum more than once per crop season.

Additional Weeds Controlled: In addition to the weeds listed in Table 1, Stealth Herbicide as a CULTI-SPRAY application will control the following weeds in grain sorghum: Shattercane and Wild proso millet.

Use Methods and Timings

CULTI-SPRAY: Stealth Herbicide treatments can be applied from the 4-inch growth stage to as late as the last cultivation (layby) of grain sorghum. See specific directions for (CULTI-SPRAY) application under Application Instructions.

Early Postemergence: For use only in states east of the Mississippi River plus Arkansas, Louisiana, the Missouri “bootheel” and Eastern Texas.

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The seedbed should be firm and free of clods and trash. Use only where adequate tillage is practiced to provide good seed coverage. Plant grain sorghum at least 1-1/2 inches deep to ensure good seed coverage.

Use Rates

Soil Texture	CULTI-SPRAY Application	
	Southern States ¹ (Pt/A)	Northern States ¹ (Pt/A)
Coarse	1.8	2.4
Medium	2.4	3.6
Fine	3.6	3.6

¹See Restrictions and Limitations for map of specific states.

Early Postemergence Application

Soil Texture	Stealth Herbicide
Coarse	DO NOT USE
Medium, Fine	2.4 pt/A

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply Stealth Herbicide preplant incorporated or preemergence.
- **DO NOT** apply Stealth Herbicide as a CULTI-SPRAY treatment in grain sorghum planted in double row beds.
- **DO NOT** replant grain sorghum if crop loss occurs.
- **DO NOT** apply in liquid fertilizer.
- Livestock can graze or be fed forage from Stealth Herbicide-treated grain sorghum fields after 21 days following application.

GREEN ONIONS

(Leeks, Spring Onions or Scallions, Japanese Bunching Onions, Green Shallots or Green Eschalots)

Stealth Herbicide may be applied preemergence, postemergence, or split application by ground, air, or chemigation.

Use Methods, Timings and Rates

Uniformly apply 2.4 pints per acre of Stealth Herbicide as a broadcast spray to the soil surface as preemergence spray or as a post emergence spray to the crop at the 2- to 3-true leaf stage at least 30 days before harvest. If Stealth Herbicide is to be applied sequentially as both a preemergence and postemergence spray, the preemergence spray must be applied 30 days prior to the postemergence spray.

Chemigation Applications

Stealth Herbicide may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Apply at 2- to 3-true-leaf stage at least 30 days before harvest. **DO NOT** irrigate in excess of 0.5 inch of water. Follow all recommendations, special instructions and precautions in the general section covering Chemigation in Spraying Instructions.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.4 pints per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.8 pints per acre per season.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** feed forage or graze livestock in treated fields.

LENTILS AND PEAS

(Dry, Dwarf, Edible Pod, English, Garden, Green and Pigeon)

Stealth Herbicide may be applied (fall) preplant surface or preplant incorporated for weed control in lentils and peas.

Use Methods and Timings

Preplant Incorporated - Stealth Herbicide may be applied 60 days prior to planting up to immediately before planting. After application, rotary hoeing and shallow cultivation/tillage can be practiced without reducing weed control. Avoid tillage that will bring untreated soil to the surface.

Use Rates

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate (Pt/A)
Coarse	1.8
Medium	2.4
Fine	3.6

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Fall Applications - Fall preplant surface and preplant incorporated applications may be made in Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming only. Rainfall or irrigation is required for incorporation and activation. Unpredictable weed control can be expected since factors such as length of time between application and planting as well as uncontrollable weather factors will determine herbicide activity and longevity.

Apply Stealth Herbicide and incorporate (via rainfall, irrigation or mechanically) in late fall prior to planting lentils or peas (dry, dwarf, edible pod, English, garden, green, and pigeon) the following spring. Apply Stealth Herbicide in the late fall when soil temperatures are 45 °F or below but before the ground freezes.

DO NOT apply when the air temperature is below 45 °F.

**Preplant Surface and Preplant Incorporated
(Fall Application¹)**

Use Rates

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate (Pt/A)
Coarse	1.2 to 1.8
Medium	1.8 to 2.4
Fine	2.4 to 3.6

¹For use in Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming only.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** use in California.
- **DO NOT** apply Stealth Herbicide preemergence in peas.
- **DO NOT** apply Stealth Herbicide more than once per cropping season.
- **DO NOT** apply to peas, lentils, pea or lentil forage, pea silage, pea hay, or pea straw grown for livestock feed.
- **DO NOT** apply in any type of irrigation system.

Precautions:

- Any crop registered for a preplant incorporated application of Stealth Herbicide can be double cropped after peas.

MINT
(Peppermint and Spearmint)

Stealth Herbicide may be applied by ground or air.

Use Methods and Timings

Make a single broadcast preemergence application of Stealth Herbicide to mint at 1.8 pints to 4.8 pints per acre, depending on soil texture (see chart below), to dormant established mint before weed emergence. After a Stealth Herbicide application, some temporary crop injury may be observed early in the growing season as mint breaks dormancy and begins to grow.

Stealth Herbicide will not cause crop injury when applied according to the label under normal growing conditions. Non-uniform application may result in injury to crops, poor stands, or soil residues; conversely, uneven application may reduce weed control. Diseases, cold weather, excessive moisture, deep planting, low or high pH, salinity, or drought may weaken seedlings and plants and make them more susceptible to herbicidal damage.

Use Rates

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate (pts/A)
Course	1.8 to 2.4
Medium	2.4 to 4.8
Fine	2.4 to 4.8

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply Stealth Herbicide to “baby” mint in the first year of growth and establishment.
- **DO NOT** apply to mint that has broken dormancy or crop injury may result. Application to mint that is near dormancy break can result in crop injury. Risk of crop injury increases the closer application is to mint dormancy break.
- **DO NOT** apply to mint stands that have been weakened by age, disease, cold weather, excessive moisture, or other factors that reduce crop vigor. Mint growing under stress is more susceptible to herbicidal damage.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.8 pints per acre per season.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 90 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze on treated spent hay or feed treated spent hay to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply this product on mint through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** use in California except as directed in supplemental labeling.

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**NONBEARING FRUIT AND NUT TREE CROPS
and NONBEARING VINEYARDS**

Stealth Herbicide may be applied for preplant incorporated, preplant surface, surface incorporated or preemergence weed control in several nonbearing fruit and nut tree crops and nonbearing vineyards. Stealth Herbicide may be used before or after transplanting the following nonbearing crops:

Almond	Citrus	Nectarine	Pecan	Tangelo
Apple	Grape	Orange	Pistachio	Tangerine
Apricot	Grapefruit	Peach	Plum	Walnut, English
Cherry	Lemon	Pear	Prune	

Apply the spray directly to the ground beneath the trees or vines. **DO NOT** apply over the top of trees or vines with leaves or buds. Contacting leaves, shoots, or buds with the spray mixture may cause malformed plant tissue. **DO NOT** apply to newly seeded nursery stock.

FOR NEWLY TRANSPLANTED AND ONE-YEAR-OLD GRAPEVINES:

- Apply only to dormant grapevines.
- **DO NOT** apply if buds have started to swell. Application after buds have started to swell may result in leaf distortion.
- **DO NOT** apply to newly transplanted trees or vines until ground has settled and no cracks are present.

Use Methods, Timings and Rates

Stealth Herbicide may be applied by ground, air, chemigation or flooded basin irrigation systems.

Stealth Herbicide may be applied either in a single application or sequentially with an interval of 30 days or more. Apply Stealth Herbicide at 2.4 to 4.8 quarts per acre (depending on desired length of control, see chart below) per application, but not to exceed a total of 4.8 quarts per acre per year in pome, stone and other fruit trees, and not to exceed a total of 7.3 quarts per acre per year in citrus, nut trees and grapevines.

Preplant Surface - Prior to transplanting, uniformly apply with ground or aerial equipment. Avoid root contact with treated soil when placing transplants into the hole or injury may occur.

Preplant Incorporated - Uniformly apply Stealth Herbicide prior to transplanting but before weeds emerge. Incorporate Stealth Herbicide to a depth of 1 to 2 inches. Application and incorporation must be made prior to transplanting to avoid mechanical injury to the crop. Avoid root contact with treated soil when placing transplants into the hole or injury may occur.

Preemergence (postplant) - Applications may be in a band or broadcast.

Chemigation Applications

Stealth Herbicide may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Follow all recommendations, special instructions and precautions in the general section covering Chemigation in Spraying Instructions. **DO NOT** apply Stealth Herbicide-treated irrigation water over top of trees or vines with leaves or buds.

Flooded Basin Irrigation Systems

Stealth Herbicide may be applied in flooded basin irrigation systems. Follow all recommendations, special instructions and precautions in the general section covering Flooded Basin Irrigation in Spraying Instructions.

Use Rate per Acre

Short-term control	2.4 qt
Long-term control	4.8 qt

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** feed forage or graze livestock in treated fields.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.8 quarts of Stealth Herbicide per acre per year in pome, stone and other fruit trees.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 7.3 quarts of Stealth Herbicide per acre per year in citrus, nut trees and grapevines.

ONIONS

(Direct-Seeded and Transplanted Dry Bulb) and SHALLOTS (Dry Bulb)

Stealth Herbicide may be applied by ground, air or chemigation.

Chemigation Applications

Stealth Herbicide may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Apply between the 2nd and 9th true-leaf stage (2nd to 6th true-leaf stage in California) unless otherwise specified below. **DO NOT** irrigate in excess of 0.5 inch of water. Follow all recommendations, special instructions and precautions in the general section covering Chemigation in Spraying Instructions.

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Mineral Soils

Use Rates, Methods and Timings

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate (Pt/A)
Coarse	1.8
Medium	2.4
Fine	3.6

State-Specific Instructions

In All States Except California:

Apply Stealth Herbicide as a broadcast treatment when onions or shallots have 2 to 9 true leaves.

Additional Use in Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska:

Stealth Herbicide may be applied sequentially in seeded onions. Apply first application of Stealth Herbicide at loop stage. Apply sequential application of Stealth Herbicide early postemergence (2nd to 9th true-leaf stage). **DO NOT** exceed the maximum labeled rate for a given soil texture. **DO NOT** apply Stealth Herbicide at loop stage through the 9th true-leaf stage if heavy rains are expected, or severe crop injury may result.

Additional Use in Colorado and the High Plains of Texas:

For transplanted onions only, apply and shallow incorporate (less than 2" deep) Stealth Herbicide into preformed beds prior to transplanting.

Additional Use in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington:

Apply Stealth Herbicide as a broadcast treatment when onions or shallots are between the flag leaf to 9th true-leaf stage.

Stealth Herbicide may be used at 3.6 to 4.8 pints per acre for dodder control on medium- and fine-textured soils.

DO NOT apply Stealth Herbicide using chemigation at the dodder control rate.

Stealth Herbicide may be applied in the fall or spring to the furrow area of land bedded in the fall in preparation for planting seed of dry bulb onions the following spring. Apply Stealth Herbicide as a banded application at rates based on appropriate soil texture. Band width should be approximately 1/2 the width of the row spacing. Keep Stealth Herbicide away from the area where onion seed will be planted. Harrow-off tops of beds following Stealth Herbicide furrow applications prior to planting onions. For selective weed control in the onion row, apply Stealth Herbicide as a banded postemergence application to flag leaf onions at the labeled rates based on soil texture. Apply Stealth Herbicide only once to the furrow area and once to the onion row as a postemergence application.

Additional Use in Michigan:

For mineral soils containing >10% organic matter, follow the directions for muck soils (see below).

In California:

Stealth Herbicide may only be applied as a single application when onions or shallots have 2 to 6 true leaves.

Restrictions (Mineral Soils)

- **DO NOT** mechanically incorporate except as specified for use on dry bulb onions in Colorado and the Texas High Plains.
- **DO NOT** exceed 3.6 pints per acre per crop (except Idaho, Oregon, and Washington).
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 60 days of harvest in California and within 45 days of harvest in all other states.
- **DO NOT** feed or graze these crops.
- **DO NOT** apply Stealth Herbicide preemergence through the loop stage if heavy rains are expected or severe crop injury may result. If irrigating immediately after Stealth Herbicide application at the preemergence through loop stage, **DO NOT** irrigate in excess of 0.5 inch of water.

Muck Soils

Use Rates, Methods and Timings

Stealth Herbicide may be applied sequentially on muck soils as follows:

Application Timing and Growth Stage	Rate (Pt/A)
Preemergence through Loop Stage	4.8
Early Postemergence (2nd to 6th true-leaf stage)	4.8
Late Postemergence (6th to 9th true-leaf stage)	4.8

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Restrictions (Muck Soils)

- **DO NOT** apply to muck soils in California.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 45 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** feed or graze these crops.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 14.4 pints per acre per growing season on muck soils. To maximize crop safety, ensure good soil coverage during planting or transplanting and delay preemergence applications to the loop stage, if possible.
- **DO NOT** apply Stealth Herbicide preemergence through the loop stage if heavy rains are expected or severe crop injury may result. If irrigating immediately after Stealth Herbicide application at the preemergence through loop stage, **DO NOT** irrigate in excess of 0.5 inch of water.
- **DO NOT** plant red beets, spinach, sugar beets, winter barley or winter wheat as rotational crops on muck soils for 12 months from the time of last application if more than 3.6 pints per acre of Stealth Herbicide is applied to the onion crop.
- **If loss** of onion crop occurs, **DO NOT** replant any crop other than onions in muck soil during the same cropping year and **DO NOT** work the soil deeper than 2 inches.

PEANUTS

Stealth Herbicide may be applied by ground, air, or chemigation.

Stealth Herbicide may be applied preplant incorporated in peanuts.

Stealth Herbicide may also be applied preemergence to peanuts grown under overhead irrigation.

DO NOT use in California.

Use Methods and Timings

Preplant Incorporated - Apply Stealth Herbicide up to 60 days prior to planting and incorporate within 7 days after applications.

Preemergence - Apply Stealth Herbicide at planting or up to 2 days after planting and before crop emergence. To prevent decreased crop pegging, adequate incorporation must be achieved by applying a minimum of 0.75 inch of overhead irrigation or rainfall within 48 hours of application.

Chemigation Applications

Stealth Herbicide may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Follow all recommendations, special instructions and precautions in the general section covering Chemigation in Spraying Instructions.

Use Rates

Region	Rate (Pt/A)
New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas	1.2 to 2.4
Other peanut growing states*	2.4

* For heavy weed infestations, especially of Texas panicum, up to 3.6 pints per acre of Stealth Herbicide can be used in Alabama, Florida or Georgia.

POTATOES

Stealth Herbicide may be applied by ground, air, or chemigation.

Stealth Herbicide may be applied preemergence, preemergence incorporated, or early postemergence in potatoes.

Additional Weeds Controlled: In addition to the weeds listed in Table 1, Stealth Herbicide will control Stinging nettle in potatoes.

Use Methods and Timings

Preemergence - Apply Stealth Herbicide after planting, but before potatoes and weeds emerge, or after dragoff.

Preemergence Incorporated - Apply Stealth Herbicide and incorporate after planting but before potatoes and weeds emerge. Where dragoff is practiced, apply Stealth Herbicide and incorporate before, at, or after dragoff, but before potatoes and weeds emerge. Incorporate Stealth Herbicide within 7 days of application. Stealth Herbicide must be thoroughly and uniformly incorporated into the top 1 to 2 inches of soil. Mechanical incorporation is not required if adequate rainfall for good crop and weed emergence occurs or irrigation is received within 7 days after application. Care must be taken so that incorporation equipment does not damage seed pieces or elongating sprouts.

Early Postemergence - Apply Stealth Herbicide from crop emergence to the 6-inch stage of growth. **DO NOT** apply Stealth Herbicide postemergence if potatoes are under stress from cold/wet or hot/dry conditions or crop injury may occur.

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Chemigation Applications

Stealth Herbicide may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Apply Stealth Herbicide preemergence after planting, after dragoff, or early postemergence through sprinkler irrigation systems. Follow all recommendations, special instructions and precautions in the general section covering Chemigation in Spraying Instructions.

Use Rates

Soil Texture	<3% Organic Matter >3%	
	(Pt/A)	
Coarse	1.8	1.8
Medium	2.4	3.6
Fine	3.6	3.6

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply to sweet potatoes or yams.
- **DO NOT** apply preplant.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application of Stealth Herbicide per season.

Precautions:

- Application of Stealth Herbicide on white rose variety potatoes during or followed by cool and/or wet weather conditions may result in crop injury.

RICE

Stealth Herbicide may be applied as a delayed preemergence application in drilled dry-seeded rice or as an early postemergence application in dry-seeded rice. Treatments may be applied to conventional, reduced or minimum tillage, and no-till (stale seedbed) rice. The seedbed should be firm and free of clods and must be prepared to allow for good seed coverage. The use of a planter under conditions that do not allow good soil coverage of the rice seed can result in reduced stand or stunting if Stealth Herbicide contacts germinating rice seed.

Additional Weeds Controlled: In addition to the weeds listed in Table 1, Stealth Herbicide will control the following weeds in rice: junglerice and sprangletop.

Use Methods and Timings

Pre-Flood, Preemergence - Stealth Herbicide may be applied for preemergence weed control as a pre-flood, pre-rice germination herbicide in lightly incorporated dry-seeded rice or on drilled rice.

SEEDING DIRECTIONS

For all rice seed incorporation methods, seed must be incorporated shallowly or no more than 1 inch below soil surface. Seed left on the surface may be injured or killed by Stealth Herbicide. **However, it is recommended that 15 to 20% of seed total be visible at surface in order to ensure that seed is not covered too deeply.** Seeding rates should be increased by a percentage corresponding to the amount of seed left on the surface. Adjust seeding ratios to meet individual practices, incorporation depths and field conditions.

EXAMPLE: Target seeding rate is 150 pounds per acre. If approximately 15% of seed is left on soil surface, seeding rate should then be increased 22.5 pounds per acre to 177.5 pounds per acre.

Seeding depths can be affected by soil textures, tillage practices, irrigation, and methods of mechanical incorporation.

Seed that is incorporated either mechanically and/or by irrigation flush must remain at a shallow depth of no more than 1 inch below the soil surface. Fields where rice seed is incorporated too deeply will experience reduced crop stands.

Following are examples of typical implements that can be used for rice seed incorporation: rice roller/ridger, ring roller, light harrow, or flat roller. Regardless of the implement or method of incorporation used, seed incorporation must be less than 1 inch below the soil surface.

After rice seed is incorporated, uniformly apply to soil surface as broadcast spray the tank mixture of Stealth Herbicide at 2.4 pints per acre plus SafeGuard® spray adjuvant at 1.6 pints per acre. Use of Stealth Herbicide without tank mixing with SafeGuard spray adjuvant can result in crop injury and loss of rice stand.

After herbicide application, flush field with irrigation water with method best employed to facilitate a thorough soaking of field and a rapid drain. Tail water (runoff water) from flood irrigation that contains Stealth Herbicide should be re-circulated and contained in the field of initial application or used only on adjacent crops for which Stealth Herbicide (or other pendimethalin-based products) is registered for use.

Rice seed covered with water for longer than 8 days may result in reduced stand and weed control.

Delayed Preemergence - Apply Stealth Herbicide alone or with tank mix partner for delayed preemergence weed control in grain-drilled, dry-seeded rice. Apply Stealth Herbicide alone or in tank mixture to levees after the levees are pulled and planted. Exposed seeds that come in contact with Stealth Herbicide may be injured. Apply only when growing conditions favor vigorous rice growth. The seedbed should have adequate moisture for seed germination. Not for use in California.

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Uniformly apply the specified rate of Stealth Herbicide after rice planting and before rice and weed emergence (spiking). Apply after the rice seed has absorbed water and germinated and after the soil has been previously sealed over the seed by at least 1 inch of rainfall or by irrigation (flush). If the soil has not been sealed by rain or flush, apply when 80 percent of germinated seeds have a primary root (radicle) or shoot at least 1/2-inch long. If there is insufficient moisture, flushing is recommended before Stealth Herbicide application to supply moisture for root (radicle) initiation and for vigorous rice and weed growth.

If applied to soil prior to these conditions or to cracked soil, stand reduction or stunting of rice may occur. Under some conditions, use of gibberellic acid-treated seed, heavy rainfall after application, or flushing after application may result in herbicide injury to rice. Rice can overcome moderate injury with appropriate cultural practices.

Due to the residual activity of Stealth Herbicide, this treatment may be applied if rice is too small to maintain a flood on the field for weed control. However, proper water management practices must be followed for normal rice growth and activity of Stealth Herbicide.

Early Postemergence - Apply Stealth Herbicide as a tank mix partner. Base applications on weed and crop size guidelines of the tank mix partner. **DO NOT** apply to fields with standing water. If necessary, fields may be flushed prior to treatment to produce vigorous rice and weed growth. Since soil and weeds must be completely exposed to spray coverage, no flood water should be on the field at the time of application. Cloddy soil, standing water (puddles) at the time of application, or cracks in the soil that form after application may result in reduced weed control. Because of residual activity of Stealth Herbicide, this treatment may be applied if rice is too small to maintain a flood on the field for weed control. However, proper water management practices must be followed for normal rice growth and activity of Stealth Herbicide.

Since the residual activity of Stealth Herbicide is activated by moisture, Stealth Herbicide is most effective in controlling emerging weeds when adequate rainfall or irrigation (flush) is received within 7 days after application.

Use Rates

Delayed Preemergence Applications

Soil Texture	Rate (Pt/A)
Sands, loamy sands	DO NOT USE
Sandy loams	1.8
Loams, silt loams, silts, sandy clay loams	2.4
Silty clay loams, clay loams, sandy clays, silty clays, clays	2.4

Early Postemergence Application

Soil Texture	Rate (Pt/A)
Coarse	1.8
Medium	2.4
Fine	2.4

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply Stealth Herbicide through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply in liquid fertilizer.
- **DO NOT** use on water-seeded rice except as specified in other Loveland Products, Inc. labeling.
- **DO NOT** apply to rice fields if fields are used for fish production, especially catfish or crayfish farming.
- **DO NOT** bale or use rice straw from treated fields for feed or bedding.
- **DO NOT** use water containing Stealth Herbicide residues from rice cultivation to irrigate food or feed crops that are not registered for use with Stealth Herbicide.
- In case of a crop failure due to weather conditions or disease following treatment with Stealth Herbicide alone or in a tank mixture, only drilled dry-seeded rice may be immediately replanted; however, the grower assumes all risks and consequences associated with replanting of rice because there is the potential for stand reduction or stunting. A 10 percent increase in seeding rate is recommended. Replant seed below the herbicide layer because reduced stand or stunting may occur if Stealth Herbicide contacts germinating rice seed. **DO NOT** replant with gibberellic acid-treated seed. **DO NOT** reapply Stealth Herbicide alone or in a tank mixture.
- **DO NOT** apply Stealth Herbicide and then flush for germination.
- **DO NOT** apply to stressed rice. Stress factors include cold or hot temperature extremes, excessive moisture or drought, problem soils, poor field drainage, or deep water after application.
- **DO NOT** apply early preemergence nor preplant incorporated as severe rice injury is possible.
- **DO NOT** feed forage or graze livestock in treated fields.

SOYBEANS

Stealth Herbicide may be applied in conventional, minimum, or no-till as a fall surface, fall incorporated, preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence application in soybeans.

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Additional Weeds Controlled: In addition to the weeds listed in Table 1, Stealth Herbicide will control or reduce competition from the following weeds in soybeans: Itchgrass and Red rice. For specific rates for Itchgrass and Red rice management, see table at end of this section.

Use Methods and Timings

Fall Applied - Stealth Herbicide may be surface applied or incorporated in the fall, after fall harvest and prior to ground freeze in states north of Interstate 80 and the entire states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Texas. Fall applications of Stealth Herbicide will not provide season-long weed control.

Preplant Surface - Apply Stealth Herbicide up to 15 days prior to planting. Stealth Herbicide may be applied up to 45 days prior to planting when used in a tank mix or applied sequentially with Extreme®, Pursuit® or Raptor® herbicides. Apply Stealth Herbicide tank mixes and sequential programs as specified under the tank mix section.

Preplant Incorporated - Apply Stealth Herbicide up to 60 days prior to planting and incorporate within 7 days after application.

Preemergence - Apply Stealth Herbicide at planting or up to 2 days after planting. Apply to a firm seedbed free of clods. **DO NOT** make applications of Stealth Herbicide preemergence north of Interstate 80, except in the states of Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, or as specified in Loveland Products, Inc, supplemental labeling.

Use Rates

Soil Texture	Fall Surface, Fall Incorporated, Preplant Surface, or Preplant Incorporated	
	<3% Organic Matter (Pt/A)	>3%
Coarse	1.8	2.4
Medium	3.0 ¹	3.6
Fine ²	3.6	3.6

¹**DO NOT** exceed 2.1 pints for southern states; see Restrictions and Limitations for map of specific states.

²For heavy clay soils, apply Stealth Herbicide at the broadcast rate of 3.0 pints per acre.

Soil Texture	Preemergence Applications	
	<3% Organic Matter (Pt/A)	>3%
Coarse	1.8	1.8
Medium	2.4	2.4
Fine	2.4	3.0

Soil Texture	Preplant Incorporated Applications for Red Rice Control and Itchgrass Suppression	
	Up to 3% Organic Matter ¹ (Pt/A)	
Coarse	3.6	
Medium	3.6	
Fine	4.8	

¹This use is not recommended for soils with more than 3% organic matter.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT APPLY POSTEMERGENCE** or serious crop injury can result.
- **DO NOT** use Stealth Herbicide in soybeans in California.
- Livestock can graze or be fed forage from treated soybean fields.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 85 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per crop season at the highest rate per acre for any given soil type and application method.

STRAWBERRY

Stealth Herbicide may be applied by ground, air, or chemigation.

Use Methods and Timings

Stunting, reduced growth, or reduction in daughter plants may occur with this use. Uniformly apply 1.8 to 3.6 pints per acre of Stealth Herbicide as a broadcast spray to the soil surface at pre-transplant time. A second application of 1.8 to 3.6 pints per acre of Stealth Herbicide may be applied in a band to the soil between crop rows 35 days before harvest, but **DO NOT CONCENTRATE THE RATE** per acre into the treated area and **DO NOT** allow spray to contact strawberry plants. The second application rate is based on per unit of treated area.

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Chemigation Applications

Stealth Herbicide may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Follow all recommendations, special instructions and precautions in the general section covering **Chemigation in Spraying Instructions**. **DO NOT** allow Stealth Herbicide-treated irrigation water to contact strawberry plants.

Use Rates

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate (Pt/A)
Course	1.8
Medium	2.4 to 3.0
Fine	3.0 to 3.6

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.6 pints per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 7.2 pints per acre per season.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 35 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** feed forage or graze livestock in treated fields.
- **DO NOT** apply if row is to later be covered with plastic.

SUGARCANE

Use Methods and Timings

Stealth Herbicide may be applied preemergence through layby to plant or ratoon sugarcane. Applications may be made band or broadcast. Although there may be adequate crop tolerance for postemergence applications at layby, the spray must be directed under the sugarcane canopy in order to obtain effective weed control.

Stealth Herbicide must be thoroughly and uniformly incorporated into the soil with either (a) mechanical incorporation equipment as outlined below, or (b) with rainfall or irrigation, if rainfall or irrigation is adequate for good crop and weed emergence and received within 7 days after application. If rainfall or irrigation is not obtained, Stealth Herbicide should be mechanically incorporated.

Mechanical Incorporation

Stealth Herbicide should be applied to loosened beds and incorporated into the top 1 to 2 inches of soil within 7 days after application.

Use Rates

Use Area	Broadcast Rate¹ (Pt/A)
All states, except Hawaii	4.8 to 7.2
Muck soils (Florida only)	4.8 to 9.7
Hawaii	4.8 to 9.7

¹Use the high rate if: clay soils; no mechanical incorporation is planned; heavy weed populations are anticipated; itchgrass infestation is anticipated; shaving is planned.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** exceed 14.4 pints of Stealth Herbicide per acre in 1 growing season.
- **DO NOT** use less than 11.0 gallons of water as a carrier when applying Stealth Herbicide for weed control.
- Ratoon sugarcane must be lightly shaved in early spring to remove the old stubble before incorporation over the line of sugarcane is possible. Carefully adjust equipment to incorporate without causing excessive damage to emerging shoots.
- **DO NOT** make aerial applications at close-in because complete and uniform coverage cannot be obtained.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 90 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** graze treated fields or feed treated forage or fodder to livestock.

SUNFLOWERS

Stealth Herbicide may be applied preplant incorporated in all states. Fall preplant incorporated applications may be made in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota only. Stealth Herbicide may be applied preemergence in conventional tillage sunflowers, except in the state of California.

Plant sunflowers 1.5 to 2 inches deep and completely cover with soil.

Use Methods and Timings

Preplant Incorporated (Spring) - Apply up to 60 days prior to planting and incorporate within 7 days after application.

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Preplant Incorporated (Fall applications in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota) - Apply Stealth Herbicide and immediately incorporate in late fall prior to planting sunflowers the following spring. Apply Stealth Herbicide in the late fall when soil temperatures are 45 °F or below but before the ground freezes. **DO NOT** apply when the air temperature is below 45 °F.

Prior to sunflower planting in the spring, fields treated with Stealth Herbicide should receive at least 1 shallow additional incorporation. Spring incorporation should be at an angle to the last tillage operation.

Preemergence - Apply Stealth Herbicide at planting or up to 2 days after planting. Preemergence applications of Stealth Herbicide to sunflowers may increase the likelihood of crop injury, especially when sunflowers are grown in stress situations, such as compacted soils. Decreased herbicide performance compared to preplant incorporated applications may also result from a preemergence application. If dry conditions with limited precipitation exist or unseasonably cool temperatures following planting are forecast, apply Stealth Herbicide prior to planting and mechanically incorporate with tillage.

Use Rates

Soil Texture	Preplant Incorporated (Spring) or Preemergence (Conventional Tillage)		
	Southern States ¹ (Pt/A)	Northern States	
		<3% Organic Matter	>3%
		(Pt/A)	
Coarse	1.8	2.4	2.4
Medium	2.4	3.0	3.6
Fine	3.6	3.6	3.6

¹See **Restrictions and Limitations** for map of specific states.

Soil Texture	Preplant Incorporated (Fall) Application ¹	
	<3% Organic Matter	>3%
	(Pt/A)	
Coarse	3.0	3.0
Medium	3.6	4.2
Fine	4.2	4.2

¹For use in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota only

NO-TILL SUNFLOWERS

Stealth Herbicide may be applied at 3.6 pints per acre up to 30 days before planting (preplant) to immediately after planting (preemergence).

Stealth Herbicide is most effective in controlling weeds when adequate rainfall or overhead irrigation is received within 7 days after application.

Restrictions (all tillage types)

- **DO NOT** apply Stealth Herbicide postemergence.
- **DO NOT** feed forage or graze livestock in treated sunflower fields.
- **DO NOT** use in California.

TOBACCO

Stealth Herbicide may be applied preplant incorporated or as a layby application in transplanted tobacco.

Use Methods and Timings

Preplant Incorporated - Apply Stealth Herbicide with ground sprayer up to 60 days prior to transplanting tobacco and incorporate within 7 days after application.

Applied according to directions and under normal growing conditions, Stealth Herbicide will not harm transplanted tobacco. Under stress conditions for plant growth such as cold/wet or hot/dry weather, Stealth Herbicide can produce a temporary retardation of tobacco development.

Layby - Stealth Herbicide may be applied as a directed spray following the last normal cultivation (layby), usually 4 to 6 weeks after transplanting tobacco. Apply Stealth Herbicide in a 16- to 24-inch band between the crop rows. The spray should not contact tobacco plants.

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Use Rates

Preplant Incorporated Application

Use Area	Soil Texture	Rate (Pt/A)
Florida	Coarse	2.4
Georgia	Medium	2.4
Maryland	Sandy clay loams, loams silt loams, silts	3.0
North Carolina		
South Carolina	Fine	3.0
Virginia		
Other states	Coarse	2.4
	Medium	3.6
	Fine	3.6

Layby Application

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate (Pt/A)
Coarse	1.8
Medium	2.4
Fine	2.4

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply as a broadcast spray as contact may cause malformed tobacco leaves.

WHEAT

Stealth Herbicide may be applied by ground or air.

Stealth Herbicide may be applied preemergence, delayed preemergence, or postemergence to wheat for weed control in fall, winter or spring seeded wheat.

Use Methods and Timings

Apply to a seedbed that is firm and free of clods and trash. The seedbed **MUST** be prepared to ensure good seed coverage by the soil and seed-to-soil contact. Use high quality seed. When applications of Stealth Herbicide are intended to be made preemergence or delayed preemergence, plant seed at least 1 inch deep to avoid possible crop injury, but not too deep for proper germination. When applications of Stealth Herbicide are intended to be made postemergence, plant seed at least 0.5 inch to 1.0 inch to avoid crop injury.

Uniformly apply Stealth Herbicide as a preemergence, or delayed preemergence (after wheat seed has germinated), or postemergence treatment from the 1 leaf stage of wheat until before the flag leaf is visible/emerged for weed control. Stealth Herbicide should be applied prior to weed emergence. **EMERGED WEEDS WILL NOT BE CONTROLLED BY THIS TREATMENT.** Adequate rainfall or irrigation within 7 days after application will provide the most consistent weed control.

For control of established weeds, Stealth Herbicide may be tank mixed with any postemergence herbicide registered for use in wheat. Stealth Herbicide will provide residual control of the weeds listed in this label. Always perform a mixing test to check the compatibility of Stealth Herbicide with all potential tank mix partners.

Use Rates

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate (Pt/A)	Northern States ¹ (Pt/A)
Coarse	1.8 to 2.4	1.8
Medium	1.8 to 3.6	3.0
Fine	2.4 to 3.6	2.4 to 3.6

¹See Use Area map in Restrictions and Limitations.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.6 pints per season.
- **DO NOT** replant wheat.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply Stealth Herbicide within 60 days of harvest of wheat grain or straw
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply Stealth Herbicide within 28 days of harvest of wheat hay.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply Stealth Herbicide within 11 days of harvest of wheat forage.

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Precautions:

• **NOTE:** If loss of grain crop occurs, any crop registered for Stealth Herbicide preplant incorporated use may be replanted the same year without adverse effects.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: DO NOT STORE BELOW 40 °F. Extended storage at temperatures below 40 °F can result in the formation of crystals on the bottom of the container. If crystallization does occur, store the container on its side at room temperature (70° F) and rock occasionally until crystals redissolve.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label directions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Once cleaned, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer, or contact The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) at www.acrecycle.org. If not recycled, then 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.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

For packages up to 5 gallons: 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. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

For packages greater than 5 gallons: Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal.

Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

For square bottom caged totes greater than 55 gals.: Triple rinse or pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container about 1/4 full with water, rinsing down all sides inside the container thoroughly. Recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

For refillable containers: Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC – 1-800-424-9300.

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