



Section 24(c) Special Local Need Label

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF OREGON

Callisto® Herbicide

To Allow Aerial Application to Bluegrass, Ryegrass (Annual and Perennial) and Tall Fescue Grown for Seed

**EPA Reg. No. 100-1131
EPA SLN No. OR-170005**

This label for Callisto Herbicide is valid until December 31, 2023 or until otherwise amended, withdrawn, cancelled, or suspended.

Active Ingredient:

Mesotrione (CAS No. 104206-82-8)..... 40.0%

Other Ingredients:..... 60.0%

Total:..... 100.0%

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

Environmental Hazards: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Surface Water Advisory: This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a high potential for runoff for several weeks after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A level, well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

This FIFRA Section 24(c) Special Local Need (SLN) label and the federal label for Callisto Herbicide must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on the EPA-registered label.

SPRAY DRIFT DIRECTIONS FOR AERIAL APPLICATIONS

Avoid drift onto adjacent crops and other nontarget areas.

RESTRICTION: For aerial application use only nozzles producing coarse-ultra coarse droplets. Do not use nozzles producing fine-medium size droplets.

Do not apply when weather conditions may cause drift to nontarget areas. Drift may result in injury to adjacent crops and vegetation. To avoid spray drift, DO NOT apply when wind speed is greater than 10 mph or during periods of temperature inversions. Use of larger droplet sizes will also reduce spray drift.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

The interaction of equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making a decision.

The distance of the outer-most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.

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 must be observed.

Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with effective weed control and flight safety.

For best results, ensure that each specific aerial application vehicle used is quantifiably pattern tested for aerial application of Callisto initially and every year thereafter.

RESTRICTION: For aerial application use only nozzles producing coarse-ultra coarse droplets. Do not use nozzles producing fine-medium size droplets.

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Do not make applications 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.

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

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Avoid application below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Ensure that every applicator is familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

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.

Do not apply 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 connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

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

Aerial applications must be made in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

BLUEGRASS, RYEGRASS (ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL) AND TALL FESCUE GROWN FOR SEED

Callisto can be applied to bluegrass, annual ryegrass, perennial ryegrass, or tall fescue which is grown for seed. Callisto can be applied as a preemergence application to bare soil (new seeding) or as a postemergence application to an emerged grass crop.

Preemergence Application: Apply Callisto as a broadcast, surface spray at a rate of 6.0 fl oz/A to a newly seeded crop. The Callisto application must be made prior to crop and weed emergence. Rainfall or irrigation as the newly seeded grass crop emerges from the soil may increase the risk of injury from Callisto. Grass crop injury symptoms include temporary bleaching of newly emerged leaves, or in extreme conditions, stunting. For a list of preemergence weeds controlled or partially controlled, see Table 2 of the federal label for Callisto. In addition to the weeds listed in Table 2, Callisto applied preemergence will control mannagrass.

Postemergence Application: Apply Callisto as a broadcast postemergence spray at a rate of 3.0-6.0 fl oz/A to emerged bluegrass, perennial ryegrass or tall fescue grown for seed. Use the 3.0 fl oz/A rate for postemergence control or partial control of the weeds listed in Table 1. In addition to the weeds listed in Table 2, Callisto applied postemergence will control mannagrass (up to 3 tillers).

Use the 6.0 fl oz/A rate for postemergence weed control plus extended residual weed control (see Table 2). The addition of a crop oil concentrate type adjuvant at 1% v/v or a nonionic surfactant (NIS) type adjuvant at a rate of 0.25% v/v is recommended. Postemergence applications of Callisto may result in temporary bleaching of the grass crop.

In addition to COC or NIS, a spray grade UAN (e.g. 28-0-0) at the rate of 2.5% v/v or ammonium sulfate (AMS) at the rate of 8.5 lb/100 gallons of spray solution may also be added for improved control of emerged weeds. The addition of UAN or AMS will improve consistency of postemergence weed control but will also increase the risk of grass crop injury, especially at

Callisto rates greater than 3.0 fl oz/A. If grass crop injury is a concern, do not add UAN or AMS to the spray solution.

Tank mixing other pesticides with Callisto postemergence may increase the risk of crop injury. Avoid adding pesticides with emulsifiable concentrate (EC) type formulations to Callisto for applications made postemergence to the crop.

Restrictions:

1. Do not harvest the grass crop for seed or straw within 60 days following the application of Callisto.
 2. Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas within 14 days following harvest of seed or straw and at least 74 days after application of Callisto.
 3. Do not make more than two applications of Callisto per year.
 4. Do not apply more than 6 fl oz/A in a single application and not more than 9 fl oz/A of Callisto per year.
 5. Applications of Callisto to grasses grown for seed species not listed on this label may result in severe injury.
 6. **Chemigation:** For use under this SLN label, do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system to the crops listed on this label.
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Label Code: OR1131212BA0918