ARGOS HERBICIDE is a Group 27 Herbicide containing the active ingredient mesotrione.

To prevent the risk of weeds developing resistance to ARGOS HERBICIDE, always apply this product at the recommended rates and in accordance with the use directions. Do not use less than recommended label rates alone or in tank mixtures. Do not use reduced rates of the tank mix partner.

The development of herbicide resistance is well understood, however it is not easily predicted. When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

Herbicides should be used in conjunction with the resistance management strategies in the area to better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes. It may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes. It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

If herbicide resistance should develop in the area to Group 27 herbicides, this
product used alone may not continue to provide sufficient levels of weed control. If the reduced levels of control cannot be attributed to improper application techniques, improper use rates, improper application timing, unfavorable weather conditions or abnormally high weed pressure, a resistant strain of weeds may have developed. To reduce the potential for weed resistance use this product in a rotation program with other classes of chemistry and modes of action.

Naturally occurring biotypes of certain broadleaf weed species with resistance to triazines, glyphosate, PPO, HPPD and ALS inhibiting herbicides are known to exist. Performance of ARGOS HERBICIDE is not affected by the presence of biotypes resistant to triazines, glyphosate, PPO or ALS inhibiting herbicides.

In corn to prevent the risk of weeds developing resistance to ARGOS HERBICIDE always use full labeled rates. If applying ARGOS HERBICIDE postemergence after a Mesotrione containing preemergence herbicide, always tankmix with atrazine. No more than 0.24 lb. of mesotrione active ingredient must be applied per acre of corn per year (equivalent of 7.7 fl. oz. per acre per year of ARGOS HERBICIDE). If additional herbicide must be applied, use a different mode of action, i.e., other than an HPPD inhibitor (Group 27 Herbicide), ARGOS HERBICIDE must be applied at full label rates to help prevent selection for, or population shifts toward, marginally tolerant weed species and/or species biotypes.

For optimum performance, scout fields carefully and begin applications when weeds are smaller rather than larger. If resistance is suspected, contact the local or State agricultural advisors.

INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT
When the use of a herbicide is required ARGOS HERBICIDE should be integrated into an overall weed pest management strategy. Common practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use should be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

PRODUCT INFORMATION
ARGOS HERBICIDE is a selective systemic preemergence and postemergence herbicide for the contact and residual control of broadleaf weeds in listed crops. When used preemergence, weeds absorb the product through the soil during
emergence. Preemergence activity of ARGOS HERBICIDE may be reduced in dry conditions following application. If adequate moisture (0.25 inches) is not received within 7-10 days after a preemergence application, where appropriate, rotary hoeing is suggested to activate the herbicide. When used postemergence, susceptible weeds absorb the herbicide through the treated foliage and cease growth shortly after application. Complete death of the weeds may take up to 2 weeks. The product is absorbed through the soil and/or by the foliage of emerged weeds.

ARGOS HERBICIDE is not effective for the control of many grass weeds. Preemergence grass herbicides or postemergence grass herbicides may be tank mixed with ARGOS HERBICIDE to broaden the spectrum of weed control in corn (see appropriate section of label for this information). ARGOS HERBICIDE may be applied postemergence following a preemergence grass herbicide application.

ARGOS HERBICIDE may also be used in combination with a burndown herbicide, prior to planting, to provide added burndown and residual weed control in field corn, seed corn, yellow popcorn, and sweet corn.

Observe all instructions, crop restrictions, mixing directions, application precautions, replanting directions, rotational crop guidelines and other label information of each product when tank mixing with ARGOS HERBICIDE.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Weed control may be reduced or delayed if weeds are not actively growing. Treating weeds under stress may result in decreased control. Weed growth may be reduced due to numerous stress factors including: drought, heat, lack of fertility, flooding, or prolonged cool temperatures. Weed escapes or regrowth may occur when application is made under prolonged stress conditions.

Optimum weed control will be obtained if an application of ARGOS HERBICIDE is made following label directions when weeds are actively growing.

Severe corn injury resulting in yield loss may occur if:
- ARGOS HERBICIDE is applied postemergence to corn that was treated with Counter or Lorsban.
- ARGOS HERBICIDE is applied foliar postemergence to corn in a tank mix with any organophosphate or carbamate insecticide.
- Any organophosphate or carbamate insecticide is applied foliar postemergence within 7 days before or 7 days after ARGOS HERBICIDE application.
- ARGOS HERBICIDE may be applied with pyrethroid type insecticides (e.g., Warrior).

USE RESTRICTIONS
- DO NOT cultivate corn within 7 days before or after an ARGOS HERBICIDE application as weed control from the ARGOS HERBICIDE application may be reduced.
- DO NOT apply ARGOS HERBICIDE to white popcorn or ornamental (Indian) corn.
- DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system unless specified otherwise under the specific crop section on the label.
- DO NOT apply this product with suspension fertilizers as the carrier.
- DO NOT apply ARGOS HERBICIDE postemergence in a tank mix with emulsifiable concentrate grass herbicides, unless specifically addressed under one of the tank mix sections of this label, or injury may occur.
- DO NOT use aerial application to apply ARGOS HERBICIDE unless specified otherwise under the specific crop section on the label.

ADDITIONAL SPRAY DRIFT RESTRICTIONS FOR AERIAL APPLICATIONS

RESTRICTIONS:
- ARGOS HERBICIDE can be applied aerially only to corn and sugarcane.
- For aerial application use only nozzles producing coarse-ultra coarse droplets. Do not use nozzles producing fine-medium size droplets.

The distance of the outer-most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor. For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

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, each specific aerial application vehicle used should be quantifiably pattern test pattern tested for aerial application of ARGOS HERBICIDE initially and every year thereafter.

Applications must 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.

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

Applications must 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 connected cloud (under low
wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

This product 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).

APPLICATION INFORMATION

PREEMERGENCE GROUND APPLICATION
Apply ARGOS HERBICIDE preemergence with a carrier volume of 10-60 gals./A using water or liquid fertilizer (excluding suspension fertilizers) as the carrier. Accurate and uniform application should be made using spray nozzles that are uniformly spaced, and of the same type and size. Use spray nozzles that provide medium to coarse droplet size to provide good coverage and avoid drift. Maintain a spray pressure of at least 35-40 psi at the nozzles and provide proper agitation within the tank to keep the product dispersed. Lower pressures may be used with extended range or drift reduction nozzles.

Ensure that agitation is maintained until spraying is completed, even if stopped for brief periods of time. If the agitation is stopped for more than 5 minutes, re-suspend the spray solution by running on full agitation prior to spraying.

POSTEMERGENCE GROUND APPLICATION
Apply ARGOS HERBICIDE postemergence in a spray volume of 10-30 gals./A using water as the carrier. When weed foliage is dense, use a minimum of 20 gals. Accurate and uniform application should be made using spray nozzles that are uniformly spaced, and of the same type and size. Use spray nozzles that provide medium to coarse droplet size to provide good coverage and avoid drift. Good spray coverage is essential for optimum weed control. Boom height for broadcast over-the-top applications must be at least 15 inches above the crop canopy. Maintain a spray pressure of at least 35-40 psi at the nozzles and provide proper agitation within the tank to keep the product dispersed. Lower pressures may be used with extended range or drift reduction nozzles. Flat fan nozzles of 80° or 110° are recommended for optimum postemergence coverage. Do not use flood jet nozzles or controlled droplet application equipment.
for postemergence applications. Nozzles may be angled forward 45° to enhance penetration of the crop and provide better coverage. Ensure that all in-line strainer and nozzle screens in the sprayer are 50-mesh or coarser.

Ensure that agitation is maintained until spraying is completed, even if stopped for brief periods of time. If the agitation is stopped for more than 5 minutes, re-suspend the spray solution by running on full agitation prior to spraying.

AERIAL APPLICATION
RESTRICTIONS:
- ARGOS HERBICIDE can be applied aerially only to corn and sugarcane.
- For aerial application use only nozzles producing coarse-ultra coarse droplets. Do not use nozzles producing fine-medium size droplets.
ARGOS HERBICIDE may be applied aerially for preemergence or postemergence weed control in corn only in the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee and Texas. ARGOS HERBICIDE may be applied aerially for preemergence or postemergence weed control in sugarcane only in the following states: Florida, Louisiana and Texas.
Aerial applications must be made in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS
When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, the use of an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification program is recommended. Refer to the use directions section of each crop section for specific adjuvant recommendations. The following adjuvant recommendations are intended primarily for ARGOS HERBICIDE use in corn.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS TO FIELD CORN AND SEED CORN
Add COC (crop oil concentrate) to the spray solution at the rate of 1.0 gal./100 gals. of water (1.0% v/v) for postemergence applications. The use of a NIS (nonionic surfactant) at 1 qt./100 gallons of water (0.25% v/v) instead of COC is allowed, BUT the weed control achieved with COC is consistently better than that achieved with NIS. In addition to COC, always add spray grade UAN (e.g., 28-0-0) to the spray solution at a rate of 2.5% (v/v) or AMS at 8.5 lb./100 gals.
of spray solution, except if precluded elsewhere on this label or by a supplemental ARGOS HERBICIDE label.
MSO (Methylated seed oil) adjuvants or MSO blend adjuvants for postemergence applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE should not be used as severe crop injury may result. DO NOT use MSO adjuvants for postemergence use unless directed for a specific tank mix under the ARGOS HERBICIDE TANK MIXTURES FOR CORN section of this label, or unless permitted by a supplemental ARGOS HERBICIDE label.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS TO SWEET CORN AND YELLOW POPCORN
DO NOT add UAN or AMS when making postemergence applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE to yellow popcorn or sweet corn as severe crop injury may occur. To minimize the risk of crop injury, postemergence applications to yellow popcorn and sweet corn should use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) instead of a crop oil concentrate (COC). COC may be used and it will increase the level of weed control achieved, especially under dry growing conditions, BUT the risk of crop injury is increased significantly under lush growing conditions. Atrazine should be tankmixed with ARGOS HERBICIDE wherever rotational or local atrazine restrictions allow for optimum control.

PREEMERGENCE ADJUVANTS
The use of any adjuvant for agricultural use is permitted for ARGOS HERBICIDE preplant or preemergence applications when weeds are present. MSO type adjuvants are typically better than COC type adjuvants, which are typically better than NIS type adjuvants for enhancing weed control in these situations. UAN or AMS may be added and typically provides better weed control than not adding one of these. If ARGOS HERBICIDE is being tank mixed with another registered preemergence or burndown herbicide, refer to the tank mix partner label for adjuvant precautions and restrictions.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

SUGARCANE
ARGOS HERBICIDE may be applied by ground for preemergence, postemergence over-the-top or postemergence directed weed control in sugarcane.

ARGOS HERBICIDE may be applied aerially for weed control only in Florida, Louisiana and Texas.

Postemergence Applications:
Apply ARGOS HERBICIDE postemergence at 3.0 fl. oz./A for control of the weeds listed in Table 2. Make postemergence applications either as a post over-the-top or as a post-directed spray to the base of the sugarcane. If a preemergence application was made earlier in the season, only one postemergence application can be made. If no preemergence application was made earlier in the season, both a post-over-the-top and a post-directed application can be made. For best results, ARGOS HERBICIDE must be applied to actively growing weeds.

For postemergence applications, it is recommended that a COC (crop oil concentrate) type adjuvant at a rate of 1% v/v or a NIS (nonionic surfactant) type adjuvant be added to the spray solution. In addition to COC or NIS, the use of a spray grade UAN (Urea Ammonium Nitrate e.g. 28-0-0) at 2.5% v/v or AMS (ammonium sulfate) at a rate of 8.5 lb./100 gallons of spray solution can be added for improved control of weeds.

For additional postemergence weed control, ARGOS HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with atrazine, Asulox and/or Envoke. Refer to the tank mix product labels for specific rates and use directions.

Restrictions:
1) DO NOT apply more than 7.7 fl. oz./A of ARGOS HERBICIDE as a preemergence application.
2) DO NOT apply more than 3.0 fl. oz./A of ARGOS HERBICIDE in a postemergence application.
3) DO NOT make more than two applications of ARGOS HERBICIDE per year. If a preemergence application of ARGOS HERBICIDE is made, only one postemergence application is allowed.
4) DO NOT make two ARGOS HERBICIDE applications less than 14 days apart.
5) DO NOT apply more than 10.7 fl. oz./A of ARGOS HERBICIDE per year.
6) DO NOT harvest sugarcane within 114 days following a post-over-the-top application of ARGOS HERBICIDE (114 day PHI).
7) DO NOT harvest sugarcane within 100 days following a post-directed application of ARGOS HERBICIDE (100 day PHI).

Method
Broadcast/Foliar Ground
Pre-Harvest Interval

114 days: Post-over-the-top Application
100 days: Post-directed Application

Rates

field_rates 0

  
Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings

Postemergence (Weed)