

## ATTENTION:

This specimen label is provided for general information only.

- This pesticide product may not yet be available or approved for sale or use in your area.
- It is your responsibility to follow all Federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding the use of pesticides.
- Before using any pesticide, be sure the intended use is approved in your state or locality.
- Your state or locality may require additional precautions and instructions for use of this product that are not included here.
- Monsanto does not guarantee the completeness or accuracy of this specimen label. The information found in this label may differ from the information found on the product label. You must have the EPA approved labeling with you at the time of use and must read and follow all label directions.
- You should not base any use of a similar product on the precautions, instructions for use or other information you find here.
- Always follow the precautions and instructions for use on the label of the pesticide you are using.

71007H3-18



### WATER DISPERSIBLE GRANULE

Maverick® herbicide is a selective herbicide for the control of certain annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in winter and spring wheat.

### Complete Directions for Use Pamphlet

EPA Reg. No. 524-500

2009-1

Read the entire label before using this product. Use only according to label instructions.

Read "LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY", before buying or using. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

THIS IS AN END-USE PRODUCT. MONSANTO DOES NOT INTEND AND HAS NOT REGISTERED IT FOR REFORMULATION OR REPACKAGING.

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Keep out of reach of children

## CAUTION!

CAUSES MODERATE EYE IRRITATION

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

FIRST AID	
<b>IF IN EYES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li><li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or physician for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or physician, or going for treatment.</li><li>• In case of an emergency involving this product, Call Collect, day or night, (314) 694-4000.</li><li>• This product is identified as <b>Maverick herbicide, EPA Reg. No. 524-500.</b></li></ul>	

### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:** long-sleeved shirt and long pants and shoes plus socks. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

### User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

### Environmental Hazards

This chemical demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

This pesticide is highly toxic to non-target plants. 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 may be hazardous to plants in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of washwaters or rinsate.

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of Federal laws.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. This product can only be used in accordance with the Directions for Use on this label or in separately published Monsanto Supplemental Labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

### Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

**Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.**

**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
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber or polyethylene. For more options, follow instructions for category A (dry- and water-based formulations) on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

For more product information or assistance in using this product, call toll-free 1-800-332-3111.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store under cool, dry conditions (below 120°F). Do not store under moist conditions.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** To avoid wastes, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by State or local governments or by industry).

**CONTAINER HANDLING:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

**Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.**

### GENERAL PRODUCT INFORMATION

**Product Description:** Maverick herbicide is a selective herbicide for the control of certain grasses and broadleaf weeds in winter and spring wheat. Refer to the appropriate sections of this label for a listing of weeds controlled in each crop.

The level of weed control following Maverick herbicide application is dependent upon application rate, weed species, size of the weed at time of application, and growing conditions. For best results, postemergence applications should be made to actively growing weeds at the growth stages defined on this label. Heavy infestations should be treated early before the weeds become too competitive with the crop.

**Time to Symptoms:** Soon after Maverick herbicide is applied, growth of susceptible weeds is inhibited and susceptible weeds are no longer competitive with the crop. Following growth inhibition, affected plants may appear dark green and stunted, affected leaves will turn yellow and/or red, and the growing point of the plant dies. These visible effects of control may not be observed for 1 to 3 weeks after application.

**Preharvest Interval:** Wheat forage may be grazed immediately after application of Maverick herbicide. Do not harvest wheat for hay within 30 days of Maverick application. Do not harvest wheat for grain within 55 days of Maverick application.

**Weed Resistance:** Biotypes of certain plants, particularly broadleaf weeds, have demonstrated resistance to sulfonyleurea herbicides or other herbicides with the same mode of action. Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of a species that are identical in appearance but have slightly different genetic composition.

Weeds showing resistance to the sulfonyleurea mode of action can also be expected to be resistant to Maverick herbicide. To prevent or delay the development of broadleaf weed resistance, it is recommended that Maverick herbicide be used in tank mixes with or sequentially applied with an herbicide having a different mode of action and also labeled for the intended application.

To prevent or delay any development of grassy weed resistance, particularly bromus species, use a non-selective herbicide or tillage to keep weeds from flowering and setting seed during fallow periods in a wheat-fallow-wheat production system. Do not use Maverick herbicide for weed control during fallow periods.

### MIXING

Thoroughly clean mixing and application equipment prior to mixing spray solution.

Eliminate any risk of siphoning the contents of the spray or mixing tank back into the carrier source while mixing. Use approved anti-back-siphoning devices where required by State or local regulations.

Apply spray solutions within 24 hours after mixing.

#### Water Carrier

This product mixes readily with water. Mix spray solutions of this product as follows. Fill the spray tank with about three-fourths of the desired final volume. Add the appropriate amount of this product to achieve the desired application rate as defined on this label (see the appropriate section of this label for application rates). Continue the filling process while maintaining agitation. For postemergence applications, add nonionic surfactant near the end of the filling process.

#### Surfactants and Adjuvants

A nonionic surfactant is required for all postemergence applications of Maverick herbicide and is the only adjuvant required to be added to the spray solution. Use only nonionic surfactants that are approved by EPA for use on food crops and that contain at least 80 percent active ingredient. Nonionic surfactants should be added to a concentration of 0.5 percent by volume (2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution), unless otherwise directed. **DO NOT USE NONIONIC SURFACTANTS OR OTHER ADDITIVES THAT ALTER THE pH OF THE SPRAY SOLUTION BELOW pH 5.**

Oil-based adjuvants or adjuvants containing oils are not recommended when this herbicide is tank-mixed with emulsifiable concentrate pesticide formulations.

Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for surfactant.

#### pH Adjustment

Spray solutions of between pH 6.0 and 8.0 are required for optimal performance of Maverick herbicide. Failure to adjust the pH of the spray solution may result in reduced weed control. Follow the mixing procedure described on this label and adjust the pH of the spray solution after the addition of nonionic surfactant. To adjust the pH, add between 2 to 4 quarts (depending on the starting pH of your water carrier) of a 7-percent solution of ammonia for every 100 gallons of spray solution.

**CAUTION:** Do not use ammonia with chlorine bleach as your pH adjuster, as dangerous gases will form.

#### Fluid Fertilizer Carrier

APPLICATION OF THIS HERBICIDE IN LIQUID FERTILIZER SOLUTIONS MAY RESULT IN LEAF BURN AND REDUCED FORAGE GROWTH.

This herbicide generally provides most consistent performance when applied with water as the spray carrier and surfactant is added to the spray solution. Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions (28-0-0 or 32-0-0) may, however, be used as a spray carrier in place of all or part of the water when the label directions are followed.

DO NOT USE MAVERICK HERBICIDE IN FERTILIZER SOLUTIONS OF pH 5 OR LESS.

Fall applications of this herbicide in liquid fertilizer solutions may cause rapid leaf burn, resulting in reduced weed control and reduced forage growth.

Fertilizer solutions should contain less than 50 percent liquid nitrogen and not exceed 30 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre.

Nonionic surfactants should be added at 0.25 percent by volume (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution) to spray solutions containing fluid fertilizer.

#### Tank Mixtures

**Herbicides:** Maverick herbicide can be tank-mixed with other herbicides as directed in the "WINTER WHEAT" and "SPRING WHEAT" sections of this label to provide a broader spectrum of weed control and an alternate mode of herbicidal action. Always

predetermine the compatibility of all tank mix products together in the carrier by mixing small proportional quantities before mixing in the spray tank. For tank mixtures, add individual components to the spray tank in the following sequence: water dispersible granules (this product), water-soluble bags, dry flowables, emulsifiable concentrates, drift control additives, water-soluble liquids, nonionic surfactants.

Refer to each individual product label or supplemental labeling for all products in the tank mixture, and observe all instructions, precautions and limitations on the label, including application rates and restrictions related to soil texture, soil organic matter, wheat growth stage and crop rotation. Use the mixture according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the tank mixture.

**Insecticides:** Maverick herbicide may be tank-mixed or used sequentially with insecticides labeled for use in wheat, except malathion.

DO NOT USE MAVERICK HERBICIDE PLUS MALATHION, AS CROP INJURY MAY RESULT.

Tank mixtures of Maverick herbicide plus insecticides are not recommended when the wheat crop has significant insect damage, is under drought stress, or when growth is negatively influenced by other environmental stresses, such as nutrient deficiency, poor soil pH, or disease.

Do not apply Maverick herbicide within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result.

### APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

This product may be applied using either ground or aerial (fixed-wing or helicopter) spray application equipment. Calibrate spray equipment before use. Use equipment that is capable of continuous and vigorous tank agitation. When tank is full, the agitation system should be capable of creating a rippling or rolling action on the liquid surface.

Apply Maverick herbicide uniformly as a broadcast spray with properly calibrated ground equipment in 5 to 20 gallons of water per acre, or in 10 to 40 gallons of liquid fertilizer solution per acre. Apply with aerial equipment in 5 to 15 gallons of water per acre. Select spray volumes that ensure thorough and uniform weed coverage. Use nozzles that provide optimum spray distribution and coverage at the appropriate spray pressure. Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good weed control. Avoid streaking, skips, overlaps, and spray drift during application.

Monsanto will not be liable for rotational crop injury resulting from spray overlaps during Maverick herbicide applications.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

#### Equipment Cleaning

Thoroughly clean application equipment with a 1-percent solution of ammonia (one quart of ammonia for every 25 gallons of rinse water) promptly after using this product. Use a sufficient volume of cleaning solution to thoroughly rinse all surfaces and to flush all hoses. Rinse with water and repeat the cleaning procedure with the ammonia solution. Complete the cleaning procedure by rinsing thoroughly with clean water.

If visible residue is present in the spray tank, use a 1-percent solution of ammonia plus 0.25 percent nonionic surfactant (8 fluid ounces for every 25 gallons of rinse water) as the cleaning solution.

### SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

Care must be used when applying this product to prevent injury to desirable plants and crops. Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drift, or splash onto desirable vegetation or soil areas where sensitive crops will be planted since minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to plants on which treatment was not intended. Drift potential increases at wind speeds less than 3 miles per hour or more than 10 miles per hour. However, equipment type, nozzle size, and other factors influence drift potential at any given wind speed. When spraying, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in splatter or fine particles (mist) which are likely to drift. Avoid applying at excessive speed or pressure. **AVOID WINDLESS AND GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.**

#### AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT REQUIREMENTS

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.

#### Importance of 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 the "Wind", "Temperature and Humidity", and "Temperature Inversions" sections of this label).

#### Controlling droplet size

- **Volume:** Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with the higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

- **Pressure:** Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher 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 backwards, parallel to the air stream, will produce larger droplets than other orientations. 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 stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **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 the exposure of the droplets to evaporation and wind.

#### Swath Adjustment

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 droplets, etc.).

#### Wind

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

#### 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 be made 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

The 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, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

### WINTER WHEAT

When applied to winter wheat as directed in this section, the following weeds are either controlled or suppressed by Maverick herbicide as indicated for either preemergence application, postemergence application in the fall, or postemergence application in the spring.

WEED SPECIES	PRE	FALL POST	SPRING POST
<b>Barley, volunteer</b> <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	C	C	S
<b>Bedstraw, catchweed</b> <i>Galium aparine</i>	S	C	C
<b>Bluegrass, bulbous</b> <i>Poa bulbosa</i>	•	•	C
<b>Bluegrass, roughstalk</b> <i>Poa trivialis</i>	•	C	•
<b>Brome, downy</b> <i>Bromus tectorum</i>	C	C	S
<b>Brome, Japanese</b> <i>Bromus japonicus</i>	C	C	S
<b>Brome, ripgut</b> <i>Bromus rigidus</i>	•	S	S
<b>Chamomile, mayweed</b> <i>Anthemis cotula</i>	•	C	C
<b>Cheat</b> <i>Bromus secalinus</i>	C	C	S

WEED SPECIES	PRE	FALL POST	SPRING POST
<b>Chess, hairy</b> <i>Bromus commutatus</i>	C	C	S
<b>Chickweed, common</b> <i>Stellaria media</i>	•	S	C
<b>Fiddleneck, tarweed</b> <i>Amsinckia lycopsoides</i>	•	S	S
<b>Flixweed</b> <i>Descurainia Sophia</i>	S	S	S
<b>Henbit</b> <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	S	S	•
<b>Lady's-thumb</b> <i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	•	•	S
<b>Mustard, tumble</b> <i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	S	C	C
<b>Mustard, wild</b> <i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	C	C	C
<b>Oat, wild (fall germinating)</b> <i>Avena fatua</i>	•	S	S
<b>Oat, wild (spring germinating)</b> <i>Avena fatua</i>	•	•	S
<b>Pennycress, field</b> <i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	S	S	S
<b>Quackgrass</b> <i>Elytrigia repens</i>	•	•	C
<b>Rescuegrass</b> <i>Bromus catharticus</i>	•	S	S
<b>Ryegrass, Italian</b> <i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	•	S	S*
<b>Shepherd's-purse</b> <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	•	•	C
<b>Tansymustard, pinnate</b> <i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	S	S	S
<b>Wallflower, bushy</b> <i>Erysimum repandum</i>	•	C	C

\*Spring application will provide suppression only in WA, ID, OR.

C = Control S = Suppression • = Not Control or Suppressed

Maverick herbicide can be applied in winter wheat either as a single preemergence application, a single postemergence application, or as a split postemergence application to control or suppress the weeds listed in this section. Best weed control is obtained when soil moisture is adequate to support vigorous wheat and weed growth.

Choose one of the following application scenarios.

#### Preemergence in Winter Wheat

Apply Maverick herbicide preemergence to winter wheat at 2/3 ounce of product per acre in a single application. Preemergence applications of Maverick herbicide should be applied after drilling wheat but before wheat or weed emergence. Do not use preemergence application if dry soil conditions will cause delayed wheat and/or weed emergence. Preemergence applications under dry conditions make this product vulnerable to wind erosion until fall moisture is received. Under these conditions, wait until crop and weeds have emerged and are showing good vigor, and then follow directions for postemergence application.

Preemergence applications are not recommended for no-till systems or when high crop residue levels (plant material) are present on the soil surface.

#### Postemergence in Winter Wheat—Single Application

Apply Maverick herbicide at 2/3 ounce of product per acre in a single application when the target weeds listed in this section are actively growing. Use a nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.5 percent by volume (2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution) with this postemergence application.

In the states of KS, OK, TX and MT, the single postemergence application should be made after the wheat is in the 2-leaf stage, but prior to the jointing stage (Feeke's Scale 6). In all other states, postemergence application should be made after the wheat emerges, but prior to the jointing stage (Feeke's Scale 6).

#### Brome (Cheat, Downy Brome, Japanese Brome)

For best control of brome species, apply Maverick herbicide as a single postemergence fall application of 2/3 ounce of product per acre when brome is in the 2- to 3-leaf stage of growth. Best performance with fall application of Maverick herbicide will occur with good soil moisture and/or rainfall soon after application.

For spring postemergence suppression of brome species, apply a single application of 2/3 ounce of this product per acre when brome has recovered from cold weather (majority of foliage is green and not red or purple) and is actively growing. For best control, apply when brome is less than the 5-tiller stage of growth.

#### Mustards and other winter annual broadleaf weeds

For fall postemergence control of mustards and other winter annual broadleaf weeds, apply 2/3 ounce of this product per acre in a single application. For best control, apply when weeds are less than 2 inches in diameter. Best performance with fall

application of Maverick herbicide will occur with good soil moisture and/or rainfall soon after application.

For spring postemergence control of winter annual broadleaf weeds, apply 2/3 ounce of this product per acre. For best control, make application when weeds are less than 2 inches in diameter. Tank mixtures with broadleaf herbicides should be used when winter annual broadleaf weeds are greater than 2 inches in diameter.

#### Postemergence in Winter Wheat—Split Application

As an alternative to a single postemergence application, Maverick herbicide may be applied to winter wheat in a split application. Start with an initial application of 3/8 ounce of product per acre after winter wheat and target weeds have emerged and are beyond the 2-leaf stage, followed by a second application of 3/8 ounce of Maverick herbicide per acre in the spring, no sooner than two weeks following the initial application but prior to boot stage (Feekes' Scale 9). Add a nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.5 percent by volume (2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution) with this postemergence application.

FOR SPLIT APPLICATION ONLY, DO NOT EXCEED 3/4 OUNCE OF PRODUCT PER ACRE PER CROPPING SEASON.

#### Tank Mixtures for Winter Wheat

For additional broadleaf weed control, Maverick herbicide may be applied as a spring postemergence application to winter wheat in a tank mixture with the following herbicides.

2,4-D amine <sup>1,2,3</sup>	MCPA amine <sup>1,2,3</sup>
2,4-D LV ester <sup>2</sup>	MCPA LV ester <sup>2</sup>
Bronate (bromoxynil + MCPA)	Puma (fenoxaprop) <sup>3</sup>
Buctril (bromoxynil)	Sencor 4 (metribuzin) <sup>3,4</sup>
Buctril 4EC	Sencor DF (metribuzin) <sup>3,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Tank mixtures with this herbicide may result in reduced control of brome species.

<sup>2</sup> Tank mixtures with this product may be made provided the specific product being used is registered for postemergence application to wheat.

<sup>3</sup> Not recommended for use with split application rate of 3/8 ounce of Maverick herbicide.

<sup>4</sup> Different formulations of the active ingredient may be used, provided that the specific product being used is registered for postemergence application to wheat.

Tank mixtures with herbicides formulated as amines may decrease the effectiveness of Maverick herbicide.

Refer to individual tank mix product label for application rate and restrictions related to soil texture, soil organic matter, and wheat growth stage.

Tank mixtures with metribuzin may be applied only in the spring.

See the "MIXING" section of this label for additional information on Tank Mixtures.

#### SPRING WHEAT

When applied to spring wheat as directed in this section, the following weeds are either controlled or suppressed by Maverick herbicide as indicated for either preemergence or postemergence application:

WEED SPECIES	PRE	POST
Oat, wild <i>Avena fatua</i>	•	C
Sunflower, common <i>Helianthus annuus</i>	C	C
Quackgrass <i>Elytrigia repens</i>	•	S
Barley, volunteer <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	S	S

C = Control S = Suppression • = Not controlled or suppressed

In spring wheat, apply a single postemergence application of 2/3 ounce of Maverick herbicide per acre when soil moisture is adequate to support vigorous wheat and weed growth, and prior to jointing stage (Feekes' Scale 6). Use a nonionic surfactant at a concentration of 0.5 percent by volume (2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution) with this postemergence application.

Postemergence application of Maverick herbicide is not recommended for durum wheat.

**For wild oat control,** apply 2/3 ounce of Maverick herbicide per acre when wild oat are in the 1 to 4 true leaf stage.

#### Tank Mixtures for Spring Wheat

For additional broadleaf weed control, Maverick herbicide may be applied to spring wheat in a tank mixture with the following herbicides:

2,4-D amine <sup>1,2</sup>	Dakota (fenoxaprop + MCPA)
2,4-D LV ester <sup>2</sup>	MCPA amine <sup>1,2</sup>
Bronate (bromoxynil + MCPA)	MCPA LV ester <sup>2</sup>
Buctril (bromoxynil)	Puma (fenoxaprop)
Buctril 4EC	Stinger (clopyralid)
Cheyenne	Tiller (fenoxaprop + 2,4-D + MCPA)
Curtail (clopyralid + 2,4-D) <sup>1</sup>	

<sup>1</sup> Tank mixtures with this herbicide may result in reduced control of grass species.

<sup>2</sup> Tank mixtures with this herbicide may be made provided the specific product is registered for this use.

#### CROP ROTATION

No crop other than wheat may be planted sooner than 3 months after application of Maverick herbicide.

The following tables provide crop rotation intervals (months) for selected crops based on soil pH and cumulative precipitation by geographic region. For soils with pH higher than listed or for cumulative precipitation less than listed, a successful field bioassay must be completed before planting, as described in this section under "Field Bioassay". If a shorter rotation interval other than that listed for a crop is desired, a successful field bioassay must be completed before planting.

All crops other than those listed in these tables may be seeded into fields treated with Maverick herbicide only after the completion of a successful field bioassay. Any crop, other than wheat, intended to be planted into pastureland that has been treated with Outrider® herbicide must undergo a field bioassay before planting.

#### Field Bioassay

To conduct an effective field bioassay, plant strips of the crop you intend to grow the following season in fields previously treated with Maverick herbicide. Crop response will determine if the crop(s) planted in the test strips can be adequately grown in these areas.

Table 1 - OK, KS, NE, TX

Crop	Soil pH	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
Millet	< 7.5	18	3
Corn – IR	< 7.5	18	3
Soybean – STS	< 7.5	18	3
Winter Canola (varieties that exhibit tolerance to sulfonylurea herbicides)	< 7.5	18	3
Corn – normal	< 7.5	30	12
Cotton	< 7.5	30	12
Soybean	< 7.5	30	12
Sorghum (grain)	6.0 - 7.5	30	22
Sunflower	< 6.0	30	17
Winter Canola (varieties that do not exhibit tolerance to sulfonylurea herbicides)	6.0 - 7.5	30	22

Table 2 - WA, OR, ID

Crop	Soil pH	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
Millet	< 7.5	18	3
CLEARFIELD Canola	< 7.5	18	3
Corn – IR	< 7.5	18	3
Soybean – STS	< 7.5	18	3
Potato	< 7.5	18	12
Barley	< 7.5	24	22
Canola	< 7.5	24	22
Corn – normal	< 7.5	24	22
Lentils	< 7.5	24	22
Peas* - all classes (including chickpeas)	> 6.5 < 6.5	24 30	22 17
Soybean	< 7.5	24	22

\*Peas should not be planted on clay or eroded hillsides treated with Maverick herbicide without conducting a field bioassay as described in this section.

Table 3 - CO, SD, WY

Crop	Soil pH	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
Millet	< 7.5	18	3
Corn – IR	< 7.5	18	3
Soybean – STS	< 7.5	18	3
Corn – normal	< 7.5	24	22
Soybean	< 7.5	24	22
Sorghum (grain)	6.5 - 7.5	45	34
Sunflower	< 6.5	35	22

Table 4 - MT, ND

Crop	Soil pH	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
CLEARFIELD Canola	< 7.5	12	12

**Table 5 - All Other Regions**

Crop	Soil pH	Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Rotation Interval (Months)
Soybean – STS	< 6.5	30	3
Soybean	< 6.5	30	5
	< 7.5	24	12

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OTHER INGREDIENTS: . . . . .	25.0%
	100.0%

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