Zeneca

CYCLONE® MAX

A Weed, Grass, and Harvest Aid Desiccant/Defoliant Herbicide

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

Due to Acute Toxicity

For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	
Paraquat dichloride (1,1′-dimethyl-4,4′-bipyridinium dichloride)	43.80%
INERT INGREDIENTS	56.20%
TOTAL	100.00%

Contains 3 pounds paraquat cation per gallon as 4.143 pounds salt per gallon.

Contains stench (odor) and emetic.

EPA Reg. No. 10182-372

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN


POISON
DANGER – PELIGRO


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

- **NEVER PUT INTO FOOD, DRINK, OR OTHER CONTAINERS.**
- **IF SWALLOWED, TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION AS PRESCRIBED IN STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT. SYMPTOMS ARE PROLONGED AND PAINFUL.**
- **DO NOT USE OR STORE IN OR AROUND THE HOME.**
- **DO NOT REMOVE CONTENTS EXCEPT FOR IMMEDIATE USE.**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS


DANGER—POISON


May be fatal if swallowed. Fatal if inhaled. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Do not breathe spray mist. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

IMPORTANT: Inhalation is an unlikely route of exposure due to low vapor pressure and large spray droplet size, but mucosal irritation or nosebleeds may occur. Prolonged contact with this concentrated product can irritate your skin.

FIRST AID (STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT)

IF SWALLOWED: IMMEDIATELY induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce further vomiting. If person is unconscious, do not give anything by mouth and do not induce vomiting. **Call a physician or Poison Control Center and GET TO A MEDICAL FACILITY FAST. TAKE CONTAINER AND LABELING WITH YOU. SEE NOTE TO PHYSICIANS.**

IF INHALED: Move person to fresh air. If the person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. The odor of this product is from the stenching agent which has been added, not from paraquat. Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for further treatment advice.

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for further treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for further treatment advice.

NOTE TO PHYSICIANS: CALL ZENECA'S MEDICAL EMERGENCY INFORMATION NETWORK AT 1-800-327-8633 at any hour to obtain toxicology and medical management consultation and paraquat analysis. Prompt treatment is essential and must be initiated immediately before signs and symptoms appear. Symptoms are prolonged and painful and may be delayed for days after swallowing. Treatment may include binding paraquat in the gut with suspensions of clay or charcoal; and/or removal of paraquat from the blood by prolonged charcoal hemoperfusion or continuous hemodialysis. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

CALL ZENECA'S MEDICAL EMERGENCY INFORMATION NETWORK AT 1-800-327-8633 (1-800-F-A-S-T-M-E-D) FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.

CALL CHEMTREC AT 1-800-424-9300 FOR A CHEMICAL EMERGENCY such as spill, leak, fire, or accident.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers (other than mixers and loaders) must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves—Category A (e.g., barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), or Viton)
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Mixers and loaders must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves—Category A (e.g., barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), or Viton)
- Shoes plus socks
- Face shield

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, 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:

- 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.
- 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

WILDLIFE: This product is toxic to wildlife. 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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash waters.

DRIFT: CYCLONE® MAX herbicide is a contact herbicide that desiccates all green plant tissue. Paraquat dichloride is toxic to nontarget crops and plants if off-target movement occurs. Extreme care must be taken to ensure that off-target drift is minimized to the greatest extent possible. Do not apply under conditions involving possible drift to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or the crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use, or consumption. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. To avoid drift, do not make aerial applications during periods of thermal inversion. Refer to the local State laws, regulations, guidelines, and spray drift information contained in the ''DIRECTIONS FOR USE'' section for proper application to avoid off-target movement.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS: This product is mildly corrosive to aluminum and produces hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture. Do not mix or store in containers, spray tanks, nurse tanks, or such systems made of aluminum or having aluminum fittings. This product is compatible with high-density polyethylene and rubber-lined steel containers.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product should be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of ZENECA or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold ZENECA and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

ZENECA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or ZENECA, and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. ZENECA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

In no event shall ZENECA or Seller be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF ZENECA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF ZENECA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

ZENECA and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitations of warranty and of liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of ZENECA.

PRODUCT PERFORMANCE CONCERNS: Concerns with the performance of CYCLONE MAX must be reported to the retail dealer or to a ZENECA representative within 14 days of application. Weeds emerging after application or regrowth of perennial weeds do not constitute a legitimate product performance complaint.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restricted Use Pesticide

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

DO NOT USE AROUND HOME GARDENS, SCHOOLS, RECREATIONAL PARKS, GOLF COURSES, OR PLAYGROUNDS.

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 (REI). The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

For Preplant or Preemergence (Broadcast or Banded), Chemical Fallow, and Postemergence Directed Spray, Early Postemergence Broadcast in Peanuts, Dormant Season Applications and ''Between Cutting'' Applications in Alfalfa: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

For Harvest Aid and Desiccation Applications: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry into 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—Category A (e.g., barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), or Viton)
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Store at temperatures above 32˚F. For help with any spill, leak, or fire involving this material, call **CHEMTREC, 1-800-424-9300.**

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. 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 instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent); then offer for recycling or reconditioning, 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.

RECYCLABLE/REFILLABLE CONTAINERS: Before refilling, inspect thoroughly for damage such as cracks, punctures, bulges, dents, abrasions, and damaged or worn threads on closure devices. After filling and before transporting, check for leaks. Do not refill or transport damaged or leaking container.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Reseal container and offer for reconditioning, or triple rinse (or equivalent) and offer for recycling or reconditioning, or clean in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

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

When CYCLONE MAX is applied at less than 10 gallons per acre finished spray volume, a drift control or spray deposition additive **SHOULD** be used. Refer to the additive label for use directions.

SPRAY DRIFT INFORMATION

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. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses, or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ 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 shall be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with, and take into account, the information covered in the ''AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION.''

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

(This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.)

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 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 parallel to the airstream, produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from 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 the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

BOOM LENGTH

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.

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 application 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 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.).

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

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

CYCLONE MAX is a contact herbicide used to control or suppress a broad spectrum of emerged weeds. CYCLONE MAX controls most small annual weeds—both broadleaves and grasses, and suppresses perennial weeds by destroying green foliage. CYCLONE MAX can also be used as a desiccant/defoliant at harvest.

CYCLONE MAX is formulated as a liquid which contains 3 pounds of active ingredient per gallon. The formulation contains a nontoxic odor and an emetic (an agent which will induce vomiting if the product is swallowed). The odor is included in the formulation to help prevent accidental ingestion of CYCLONE MAX.

CYCLONE MAX is rapidly absorbed by green plant tissue and interacts with the photosynthetic process to produce superoxides which destroy the plant cells. CYCLONE MAX requires actively growing green plant tissue to function. Thorough coverage of all green foliage is essential for effective weed control and for effective crop desiccation/defoliation. CYCLONE MAX is not as effective on drought-stressed weeds or weeds with little green foliage (i.e., mowed or cut weeds), or mature woody bark of trees and vines.

Clay and organic matter rapidly tie up CYCLONE MAX. As a result, CYCLONE MAX has no residual soil activity to affect later-planted crops or later-germinating weeds.

ROTATIONAL CROPS

All rotational crops may be planted immediately after the last application of CYCLONE MAX.

RAINFASTNESS

Because CYCLONE MAX is rapidly absorbed by the weed foliage, rain occurring 30 minutes or more after application will have no effect on the activity of CYCLONE MAX.

APPLICATION

Since CYCLONE MAX is a contact-type herbicide, it is essential to obtain complete coverage of target weeds to get good control. Improper application technique and/or application to large, stressed, or mown weeds will usually result in unacceptable weed control and unacceptable crop desiccation/defoliation. Complete coverage is also essential for good crop desiccation/defoliation. See the following details for specific application instructions.

USE OF A NONIONIC SURFACTANT OR CROP OIL CONCENTRATE ALWAYS ADD ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

Failure to use one of the following at recommended rates will result in reduced performance of CYCLONE MAX.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)—Add NIS containing 75% or more surface-active agent at 0.125% v/v (1 pint per 100 gallons), **OR** add a NIS containing 50% to 74% surface-active agent at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons), of the finished spray volume for ground applications. For aerial applications, add a NIS at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons) of the finished spray volume.

Crop Oil Concentrate (COC)—Add a nonphytotoxic COC containing 15% to 20% approved emulsifier, at 1.0% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons) of the finished spray volume for ground applications. For aerial applications, add 1 pint of COC per acre. Do not use crop oil concentrate when using CYCLONE MAX for cotton harvest aid.

NOZZLE SELECTION

The use of flat-fan nozzles will result in the most effective application of CYCLONE MAX. Flood nozzles are generally not as good as flat fans since they produce large uneven droplets. The use of flood nozzles may result in reduced weed control due to inadequate coverage.

WHEN SPRAYING LESS THAN 20 GALLONS OF SPRAY CARRIER PER ACRE, USE **ONLY** FLAT-FAN NOZZLES AS RECOMMENDED IN THE FOLLOWING CHART.

Recommended Nozzles, Pressures, and Setup

	Nozzle Type	
	Flat-Fan	**Flood**
Maximum Size	8	15
Spray Pressure (at nozzle)	30 to 50 psi	30 to 50 psi
Maximum Nozzle Spacing	30 inches	40 inches
Direction of Spray Pattern	Down	Down
Maximum Speed	10 mph	10 mph

Recommended Nozzles, Pressures, and Setup

	Nozzle Type	
	Flat-Fan	**Flood**
Spray Overlap (at each edge)	30%	50%

Flat-Fan Nozzles

30% (60% Total) Overlap

Flood Nozzles

50% (100% Total) Overlap

Using nozzles, pressures, or setups different from the above chart will result in reduced control.

SPRAY CARRIER

Always use clean water (free of mud or clay), clear liquid nitrogen, or complete clear liquid fertilizers as the carrier when spraying CYCLONE MAX. Muddy water, or suspension-type fertilizers containing clay, can inactivate CYCLONE MAX. Never use suspension-type fertilizers containing clay as the spray carrier. If using a complete clear liquid fertilizer containing high phosphate levels as the spray carrier, always use the higher rate of CYCLONE MAX and surfactant.

NOTE: When using liquid fertilizers such as 28% N as a carrier, it is important that nonionic surfactant still be used with CYCLONE MAX. Liquid fertilizer carriers cannot substitute for surfactant.

RATES OF CYCLONE MAX HERBICIDE

Follow recommended rates listed with each use of CYCLONE MAX. Use the higher label rates when weeds are dense or large. Also, use higher label rates for harvest aid when crop vegetation is dense.

SPRAY VOLUME

Follow recommended minimum spray volumes listed with each use of CYCLONE MAX. These are **minimum** volumes only, and spray volumes should be increased as necessary to obtain complete coverage of the target weed or plant without runoff from the foliage.

WHEN SPRAYING LESS THAN 20 GALLONS OF SPRAY CARRIER PER ACRE, TARGET WEEDS SHOULD NOT EXCEED 6 INCHES IN HEIGHT.

APPLICATION TIMING

CYCLONE MAX should be applied to emerged weeds when they are small. Weeds 1 inch to 6 inches in height are the easiest to control. Larger weeds may be more difficult to control. When weeds have been grazed or mowed, thus removing much of the green foliage, allow the weeds to regrow to a height of 2 to 4 inches before spraying if possible. Similarly, when forage or grain crops have been harvested prior to spraying, weeds present in the field will also have been cut. To allow for adequate green foliage to remain on weeds in this situation, raise cutter bars as high as possible from the ground to cut stubble and weeds at a greater height.

BURNDOWN OF GRASS COVER CROPS OR VOLUNTEER CEREALS

When using CYCLONE MAX for control of grass cover crops or volunteer cereals, best results are obtained when CYCLONE MAX is applied **prior to tillering** or **after boot stage.** This is especially important with a wheat cover crop or volunteer wheat. Treatments made between tillering and boot stage will generally not provide complete control. Do not expect complete control of perennial cover crops.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

CYCLONE MAX is active over a wide range of environmental conditions. Cool weather (below 55˚) will slow the activity of CYCLONE MAX, as will cloudy, overcast weather, but will not affect performance.

SPOT SPRAYING

When only small areas are to be sprayed with labeled applications, it is advantageous to mix small quantities of CYCLONE MAX. To aid in mixing small quantities, the following table should be consulted.

If the Broadcast Rate per Acre for CYCLONE MAX is:	Add the Following Amount of CYCLONE MAX to 1 Gallon of Water
1½ pints	⅓ fl. oz.
2 pints	⅜ fl. oz.
2½ pints	½ fl. oz.
3 pints	⅔ fl. oz.

Always add ⅓ to ½ fluid ounce of a nonionic surfactant for each gallon of spray. When spot spraying in this manner, spray to thoroughly wet the foliage, but not to the point of runoff.

TANK MIXING FOR IMPROVED BURNDOWN OF DIFFICULT WEEDS AND RESIDUAL WEED CONTROL

Photosynthetic Inhibitor Herbicides

Difficult weeds can often be controlled by tank mixing CYCLONE MAX with other herbicides. The addition of herbicides which are also photosynthetic inhibitors (PSI) will slow the activity of CYCLONE MAX, allowing CYCLONE MAX to thoroughly distribute itself within the treated leaf. The resulting level of control is usually greater than if CYCLONE MAX was applied alone.

CYCLONE MAX may be applied in tank mixture with the following PSI herbicides:

AAtrex®	Canopy®	Linex®
Atrazine	Extrazine®	Lorox®
Bicep MAGNUM™	Griffex®	Lorox Plus™
Bicep Lite II MAGNUM®	Lariat®	Princep®
Bladex®	Lexone®	Sencor®

Refer to respective product label(s) for rates of application, directions for use, limitations, cautions, and a list of weeds controlled.

Improved Weed Control with PSIs

Control of difficult weeds listed below and annual grass control will be enhanced by the addition of a PSI herbicide. For best results, a second application is needed.

Marestail	Cocklebur	Volunteer Wheat
Pennsylvania Smartweed	Tansymustard	Perennial Weeds
Velvetleaf	Prickly Lettuce	(suppression only)
Malva (Cheeseweed)	Lambsquarters	Barnyardgrass
Fall Panicum	Morningglory	Broadleaf Signalgrass
Giant Ragweed	Cheatgrass	Sedges
Kochia	Knotweed	

Improved Control of Perennial and Annual Broadleaf Weeds

When perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle, bindweed, dandelion, etc., or difficult to control annual broadleaf weeds such as giant ragweed or morningglory are present, tankmixes with 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile), 2,4-DB, or Banvel® herbicide, where labeled, will help improve control. Tank mixing the amine formulation of 2,4-D with CYCLONE MAX may result in reduced grass control.

Order of Tank Mixing

In general, CYCLONE MAX tankmixed with other products should be mixed as follows:

1. Fill spray tank ½ full with clean water or other approved carriers such as clear liquid fertilizer.
2. Begin tank agitation and continue throughout mixing and spraying.
3. Add dry formulations (WP, DF, etc.) to tank.
4. Add liquid formulations (SC, EC, L, etc.) to tank.
5. Add CYCLONE MAX to tank.
6. Add nonionic surfactant to tank.
7. Fill remainder of spray tank.

Always refer to labels of other pesticide products for mixing directions and precautions which may differ from those outlined here.

Since many of the herbicides listed on this label are available in several types of formulations, it is advisable to perform a jar test to check physical compatibility.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

EQUIPMENT/CONTAINER: Flush all spray equipment with water after use each day. CYCLONE MAX is corrosive to aluminum. Aluminum spray equipment and aluminum aircraft structures that are exposed to spray solution or spray drift should be flushed thoroughly with water immediately after use.

In dry areas, dust stirred up by high winds or equipment tires can coat weed leaves and reduce CYCLONE MAX activity. Avoid applying CYCLONE MAX in extremely dusty conditions.

LIMITATIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

For Cotton Harvest Aid: Do not pasture livestock in treated fields or feed treated foliage.

DO NOT use around home gardens, schools, recreational parks, or playgrounds.

In preplant and preemergence (to the crop) uses, do not apply to soils lacking clay minerals, i.e., peat, muck, pure sand, artificial planting media.

Seedbeds and plantbeds should be formed as far ahead of planting and treatment as possible to permit maximum weed and grass emergence prior to treatment.

Seeding or transplanting should be done with a minimum amount of soil disturbance.

CYCLONE MAX used for preplant weed control over the top of plastic mulch may damage transplants which come in contact with the plastic. Sufficient rainfall or sprinkler irrigation to cause wash-off prior to planting may be needed to prevent damage to the crop.

Weeds and grasses emerging after application of CYCLONE MAX will not be controlled or suppressed.

Unless otherwise indicated, crop plants, emerged at time of application, may be severely injured or killed if contacted by sprays of CYCLONE MAX.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

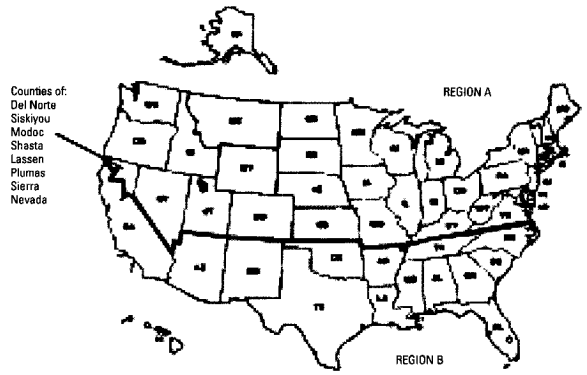
The following tables indicate use patterns, rates, minimum spray volumes, preharvest intervals, and other precautions, restrictions, and comments specific to each crop. Read and follow directions carefully.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Crop	Use Pattern	CYCLONE MAX Rate per Acre	Minimum Total Spray per Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions, and Comments
ALFALFA New seedlings (California only)	Broadcast	0.3 to 1.3 pints See ''ALFALFA'' following ''APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS''	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	70	• Apply during late winter or early spring. • Do not cut or harvest within 70 days after application. • Do not apply more than once during the first growing season. • CAUTION: Seedling alfalfa stands will be reduced and replanting may be necessary. • Not recommended for seedling alfalfa grown for seed. • Alfalfa foliage, present at time of application, will be burned.
ALFALFA (No-till or conventional planting)	Preplant or Pre-emergence Broadcast or Banded Over Row	1.3 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• Apply prior to emergence of the crop. • Crop plants, emerged at time of application, will be killed. • Seeding should be done with a minimum amount of soil disturbance.
ALFALFA Dormant season on established plantings Region A—See map at end of Alfalfa section.	Broadcast	1.3 to 2 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	42	• For control of weeds, including bluegrass, chickweed, henbit, downy brome, ryegrass, cheatgrass, dogfennel, tansymustard, London rocket, sowthistle, rescue brome, wild oats, and other winter annuals; and suppression of perennial weeds. • Do not apply if **fall regrowth** following last fall cutting is greater than 6 inches, or if **spring regrowth** is more than 2 inches. • Apply to well-established stands (at least 1-year-old) after the crop is dormant. • Alfalfa foliage, present at the time of application, will be burned, which may reduce the yield of the first cutting. • Do not cut or harvest within 42 days of application. • Do not apply more than once per season. • Tank mix with metribuzin (Lexone or Sencor) for improved burndown of weed vegetation and residual weed control. Consult the metribuzin product label for a list of weeds controlled, rates of application, and precautions.
ALFALFA Dormant season Tankmix with Velpar® L herbicide Region A—See map at end of	Broadcast	0.7 to 1.3 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 10 gal.	42	• For control of weeds such as chickweed, downy brome, and tansymustard. • Use the 0.7 pint rate of CYCLONE MAX when weeds and grasses are less than 4 inches tall. • Mix with 1 to 2 quarts of Velpar L per acre. • Use the lower rate of Velpar L on loamy sands or sandy loams. Refer to Velpar L label for directions, limitations, cautions, and a list of weeds controlled.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Crop	Use Pattern	CYCLONE MAX Rate per Acre	Minimum Total Spray per Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions, and Comments
Alfalfa section.					• Apply once to established alfalfa stands during the dormant season. • Do not apply if **fall regrowth** following last fall cutting is greater than 6 inches, or if **spring regrowth** is more than 2 inches. • Do not apply to alfalfa during the first season after seeding. • Temporary chlorosis may occur on alfalfa regrowth. • Stress which may be caused in part by low fertility, disease, insects, winterkill, over cutting, drought, or frost may increase the chances of crop injury. • **DO NOT USE** on gravelly or rocky soils, exposed subsoils, hardpan, sand, or poorly drained alkaline soils as crop injury, including mortality, may result. • Do not cut or harvest within 42 days of application.
ALFALFA Dormant Season On established plantings: Region B—See map at end of Alfalfa section.	Broadcast	0.7 to 1.3 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	60	• For desiccation of weeds, including London rocket, sowthistle, rescue brome, wild oats, chickweed, ryegrass, bluegrass, cheatgrass, dogfennel, tansymustard, henbit, downy brome, and other winter annuals; and suppression of perennial weeds. • Apply during late fall or winter months after the last fall cutting and before first spring cutting. • In the California counties of Orange, Riverside, and all counties north of these counties, do not apply if **spring regrowth** after grazing or cutting is more than 2 inches. In all other areas within Region B, do not apply if **regrowth** after grazing or cutting is more than 2 inches. • Do not harvest within 60 days of application. • CAUTION: Applications to alfalfa that is not dormant, or has broken dormancy, may result in stand and/or yield reductions. Replanting may be necessary. Green alfalfa foliage, present at the time of application, will be burned. • Total hay yield of first cutting may be reduced in alfalfa fields with severe weed infestation. This reduction will usually be directly proportionate to the loss of weed weight. • Do not apply more than once per season. • Tank mix with metribuzin (Lexone or Sencor) for improved burndown of weed vegetation and residual weed control in **dormant established** (at least 1-year-old) alfalfa. Consult the metribuzin product label for a list of weeds controlled, rates of application, and precautions. • Do not apply tankmix with metribuzin on newly established (less than 1-year-old) alfalfa. **California** • For desiccation of weeds including bluegrass, ryegrass, shepherdspurse, chickweed, tansymustard, foxtail, sowthistle, and groundsel. • Use high rate if ryegrass, shepherdspurse, sowthistle, or groundsel is present.
On fall-seeded, newly established stands less than 1-year-old: Region A—See map at end of Alfalfa section.	Broadcast	0.7 to 1.3 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	
On fall-seeded, newly established stands less than 1-year-old: Region B—See map at end of Alfalfa section.	Broadcast	0.3 to 0.8 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	
ALFALFA Between-cuttings treatment in established plantings (Includes first-year alfalfa) (All states east of the Rocky Mountains)	Broadcast	0.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal.	30	• Weeds much beyond the seedling stage and the stubble of weeds cut off during harvest will be less affected by this treatment. • Apply immediately after alfalfa has been removed for hay or silage. • Do not treat more than 5 days after cutting. • CAUTION: First-year alfalfa stands and yields may be reduced if alfalfa is allowed to regrow more than 2 inches. • Alfalfa foliage, present at time of application, will be burned. • In arid areas, where moisture is limited, weed control may be reduced. • Do not cut or harvest within 30 days of application. • Make 1 to 3 applications, as needed, during the growing season. These sprays may be applied in addition to a dormant application. • For first-year alfalfa, do not apply more than twice during the first growing season.



ALMONDS	Directed Spray	0.8 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal.	—	• Do not allow spray to contact green stems (except suckers) or foliage. • Use a shield or wrap plant when spraying around young trees or vines. • Do not graze treated areas. • Do not feed cover crops grown in treated areas to livestock. • Do not apply when nuts to be harvested are on the ground. • For mature woody weeds, perennial weeds, late-germinating weeds and green suckers, retreatment or spot treatments may be necessary.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Crop	Use Pattern	CYCLONE MAX Rate per Acre	Minimum Total Spray per Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions, and Comments
ASPARAGUS	Preplant or Pre-emergence Broadcast or Banded Over Row	1.3 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• Apply prior to emergence of the crop. • Crop plants, emerged at time of application, will be killed.
ASPARAGUS Preemergence to established plantings at least 2 years old	Broadcast or Banded Over Row	1.3 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal.	6	• Apply prior to emergence of crop or after last harvest. • Crop plants, emerged at time of planting, will be killed. • May be tankmixed with Princep herbicide for residual control. Refer to Princep label for specific directions, limitations, cautions, and a list of weeds controlled.
BEANS, DRY Sweet lupin White sweet lupin White lupin Grain lupin Adzuki beans Asparagus beans Black beans Broad beans Field beans Garbonzo beans Kidney beans Lablab beans Lima beans Moth beans Mung beans Navy beans Pinto beans Rice beans Snap beans Tepary beans Urd beans Wax beans Blackeyed peas Chickpeas Cowpeas Crowder peas Southern peas Catjang Guar	Harvest Aid	0.8 to 1.3 pints	Ground: 20 gal. Air: 5 gal.	7	• Add spreader (nonionic) at 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mix. • For vining-type beans or bush-type with lush growth, use a single application of the higher rate. • May also be applied as a split application. **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications or exceed a total of 1.3 pints per acre. The split application may improve vine coverage. • Apply when the crop is mature and at least 80% of the pods are yellowing and mostly ripe with no more than 40% (**bush-type beans**) or 30% (**vine-type beans**) of the leaves still green in color. • **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor spray drift. A drift control agent may be included to reduce spray drift. • NOT REGISTERED FOR USE ON DRY BEANS IN CALIFORNIA
BERRIES Blackberries Blueberries Boysenberries Currants Elderberries Gooseberries Huckleberries Loganberries Raspberries	Post-emergence Directed Spray	1.6 to 3.2 pints	Ground: 50 gal.	—	• Apply before emergence of new canes or shoots as injury to those canes or shoots can occur. • Apply as a coarse spray to avoid crop injury from fine spray mist.
CACAO	Directed Spray	1.3 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 50 to 200 gal.	1	• Apply when weeds are succulent and growth is from 1 to 6 inches. • For mature woody weeds, late-germinating weeds and grasses, and for perennials; retreatment or spot treatment may be necessary. • Do not allow spray to contact cacao plants as injury may result. Use a shield for young trees. • Do not spray under windy conditions. • Do not graze treated areas or feed treated cover crops to livestock.
CASSAVAS, TANIERS & YAMS (Puerto Rico only)	Shielded Post Directed Spray	1.3 pints	Ground: 50 gal.	90	• Apply when weeds are succulent and growth is 1 to 6 inches. • On cassavas and taniers, do not make more than 3 applications per crop season. • On yams, do not make more than 2 applications per crop season. • Do not allow spray to contact cassavas, tanier, or yam plants as injury may result. • Do not spray under windy conditions. • Do not graze treated areas or feed treated forage to livestock.
CHEMICAL FALLOW General Information	—	—	Ground: 5 gal. Air: 5 gal. See ''PRECAUTIONS, RESTRICTIONS, AND COMMENTS''	—	• Use higher spray volumes for better coverage as density of stubble, crop residue, or weeds increase. • To control volunteer wheat or downy brome, fall-applied treatments generally work best with CYCLONE MAX. If possible, tank mix with Atrazine or Bladex for maximum burndown and residual control. • Apply from immediately after harvest up to emergence of the newly seeded crop as a broadcast or band treatment. • Cut wheat as high as possible to avoid cutting weeds too short, and allow the weeds to grow at least 2 to 3 inches after harvest before applying CYCLONE MAX. • The addition of dicamba (Banvel), or 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile) may aid in the suppression of emerged perennial broadleaf weeds and large annual broadleaf weeds. • Refer to 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile), dicamba (Banvel), or residual herbicide label(s) for directions, limitations, cautions, and a listing of weeds controlled.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Crop	Use Pattern	CYCLONE MAX Rate per Acre	Minimum Total Spray per Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions, and Comments
					• For extended weed control during the fallow period, tankmixes with registered residual herbicide combinations other than those listed on this label are permissible. • Weeds taller than 6 inches may not be controlled. • Weeds and grasses emerging after application will not be controlled. • Crop plants, emerged at the time of application, will be killed. • By ground application, apply 5 to 60 gallons of spray mix per acre. If applying at <10 GPA by ground, utilize the following additional precautions: - Do not apply with floaters or exceed a speed of 10 mph - Apply with flat-fan nozzles only at 30 to 40 psi - Apply only in a tankmix with Atrazine at a minimum of 0.5 pound active ingredient per acre • By air, apply in 5 to 10 gallons of spray mix per acre.
CHEMICAL FALLOW Continuous Wheat 2- to 3-Month Recropping Interval	Broadcast	Weeds 1 to 3″: 0.7 to 1.7 pints Weeds 3 to 6″: 1.7 to 2 pints Weeds 6″: 2 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 5 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• Make application at least 45 days prior to seeding. • Use at least 1.3 pints of CYCLONE MAX per acre with a PSI (see section pertaining to **Photosynthetic Inhibitor Herbicides**) for volunteer wheat or downy brome control in the spring. • Tank mix with Bladex for enhanced burndown; however, low rates (less than 2 pounds active ingredient) of Bladex may not provide complete control of volunteer wheat and downy brome. • Refer to the Bladex label for specific use rates for your soil type, use directions, cautions, and a list of weeds controlled. • Refer to the ''CHEMICAL FALLOW GENERAL INFORMATION'' section.
CHEMICAL FALLOW Wheat-Fallow-Wheat Rotations (Fall applied after harvest; seeded 12 to 14 months later)	Broadcast	Weeds 1 to 3″: 0.7 to 1.7 pints Weeds 3 to 6″: 1.7 to 2 pints Weeds 6″: 2 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 5 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• Spray before weeds produce seed. • Volunteer wheat and downy brome control are better with late August or early September applications. • Tank mix with Atrazine and/or Bladex, Marksman® herbicide, or Command® herbicide for enhanced burndown and residual weed control. • Tank mix with metribuzin (Sencor 75DF), for burndown and residual control of grass and broadleaf weeds. • Refer to the product labels for specific use rates for your soil type, use directions, cautions, and a list of weeds controlled. • Refer to the ''CHEMICAL FALLOW GENERAL INFORMATION'' section.
CHEMICAL FALLOW Wheat-Fallow-Wheat Rotations (Spring applied; seeded 3 to 5 months later)	Broadcast	Weeds 1 to 3″: 0.7 to 1.7 pints Weeds 3 to 6″: 1.7 to 2 pints Weeds 6″: 2 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 5 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• Application should be made March 1 to April 15, prior to spring rains to conserve moisture. • Volunteer wheat is easier to control after the boot stage, but soil moisture loss will be greater. • Use at least 1.3 pints of CYCLONE MAX per acre with a PSI (see section pertaining to **Photosynthetic Inhibitor Herbicides**) for volunteer wheat or downy brome control in the spring. • Tank mix with Bladex for enhanced burndown; however, low rates (less than 2 pounds active ingredient) of Bladex may not provide complete control of volunteer wheat and downy brome. • Refer to the Bladex label for specific use rates for your soil type, use directions, cautions, and a list of weeds controlled. • Refer to the ''CHEMICAL FALLOW GENERAL INFORMATION'' section. • Tank mix with metribuzin (Sencor 75DF) for burndown and residual control of grass and broadleaf weeds. • Refer to the metribuzin (Sencor 75DF) label for use rates for your soil type, use directions, cautions, and a list of weeds controlled.
CHEMICAL FALLOW Wheat-Annual Crop*-Wheat Rotations (Fall applied in wheat stubble) *Approved annual crops are grain sorghum, corn, wheat, or proso millet.	Broadcast	Weeds 1 to 3″: 0.7 to 1.7 pints Weeds 3 to 6″: 1.7 to 2 pints Weeds 6″: 2 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 5 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• Tank mix with Atrazine and/or Bladex or Marksman for enhanced burndown and residual weed control. Refer to the labels for specific use rates for your soil type, use directions, cautions, and a list of weeds controlled. • Spray after wheat harvest and before weeds produce seed. If grasses such as foxtails or barnyardgrass recover, respray before they develop seed. • Volunteer wheat and downy brome are easier to control with late August to November applications. • Refer to the ''CHEMICAL FALLOW GENERAL INFORMATION'' section.
CHEMICAL FALLOW Wheat-Annual Crop-Wheat Rotations (Spring applied prior to planting an annual crop*) *Approved annual crops are grain sorghum, corn, wheat, or proso millet.	Broadcast	Weeds 1 to 3″: 0.7 to 1.7 pints Weeds 3 to 6″: 1.7 to 2 pints Weeds 6″: 2 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 5 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• Tank mix with Atrazine and/or Bladex for enhanced burndown and residual weed control. Refer to the labels for specific use rates for your soil type, use directions, cautions, and a list of weeds controlled. • Use at least 1.3 pints of CYCLONE MAX per acre with a PSI (see section pertaining to **Photosynthetic Inhibitor Herbicides**) for volunteer wheat or downy brome control in the spring. • Tank mix with Bladex for enhanced burndown; however, low rates (less than 2 pounds active ingredient) of Bladex may not provide complete control of volunteer wheat and downy brome. • Follow the Atrazine recommendations pertaining to soil pH and recropping intervals. • Refer to the ''CHEMICAL FALLOW GENERAL INFORMATION'' section.
CLOVER AND OTHER LEGUMES* Dormant Season					• For desiccation of weeds, including London rocket, sowthistle, rescue brome, wild oats, chickweed, ryegrass, bluegrass, cheatgrass, dogfennel, tansymustard, henbit, downy brome, and other winter annuals, and suppression of perennial weeds.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Crop	Use Pattern	CYCLONE MAX Rate per Acre	Minimum Total Spray per Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions, and Comments
On established plantings: Region A—See map at end of Alfalfa section.	Broadcast	1.3 to 2.1 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	60	• Apply during late fall or winter months after the last fall cutting and before first spring cutting. • Do not apply if **regrowth** after grazing or cutting is more than 2 inches. • Do not harvest within 60 days of application. • CAUTION: Applications to clover or other legumes that are not dormant, or have broken dormancy, may result in stand and/or yield reductions. Replanting may be necessary. Green clover or other legumes foliage, present at the time of application, will be burned. • Clover or other legumes foliage, present at the time of application, will be discolored and temporarily stunted. • Total hay yield of first cutting may be reduced in clover or other legumes fields with severe weed infestation. This reduction will usually be directly proportionate to the loss of weed weight. • Do not apply more than once per season. **California** • For desiccation of weeds including bluegrass, ryegrass, shepherdspurse, chickweed, tansymustard, foxtail, sowthistle, and groundsel. • Use high rate if ryegrass, shepherdspurse, sowthistle, or groundsel is present.
On established plantings: Region B—See map at end of Alfalfa section.	Broadcast	0.7 to 1.3 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	60	
On fall-seeded, newly established stands less than 1-year-old: Region A—See map at end of Alfalfa section.	Broadcast	0.7 to 1.3 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	60	
On fall-seeded, newly established stands less than 1-year-old: Region B—See map at end of Alfalfa section. *Other legumes include velvetbean, lespedeza, lupine, sainfoin, trefoil, vetch, crown vetch, and milk vetch.	Broadcast	0.3 to 0.8 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	60	
CORN FIELD CORN POPCORN SWEET CORN SEED CORN (Used alone)	Preplant or Pre-emergence Broadcast or Banded Over Row	Weeds 1 to 3″: 0.7 to 1.7 pints Weeds 3 to 6″: 1.7 to 2 pints Weeds 6″: 2 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• Includes field, fresh, sweet, forage, fodder, and popcorn. • Seedbeds should be formed as far ahead of planting and treatment as possible to permit maximum weed and grass emergence. • Seeding should be done with a minimum amount of soil disturbance. • Weeds and grasses emerging after application will not be controlled. Crop plants, emerged at time of application, will be killed.
CORN Tank Mixes for No till/Reduced till	Preplant or Pre-emergence Broadcast or Banded Over Row	Weeds 1 to 3″: 0.7 to 1.7 pints Weeds 3 to 6″: 1.7 to 2 pints Weeds 6″: 2 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.*	—	• Apply as a broadcast spray before, during, or after planting, but before crop emergence. • For improved burndown or residual control, CYCLONE MAX may be tank mixed with the following herbicides: 2,4-D Ester (Low Volatile); AAtrex/Atrazine; Banvel; Bicep MAGNUM; Bicep Lite II MAGNUM; Bladex; Dual MAGNUM®; Extrazine; Frontier®; Griffex; Guardsman®; Harmony® Extra (preplant only); Harness®; Harness Xtra; Lasso®; Linex; Lorox; Princep; Prowl®; Simazine®; SURPASS® EC; SURPASS® 100; TOPNOTCH® • CYCLONE MAX may also be tank mixed with AMBUSH® insecticide. • Refer to respective product label(s) for rates of application, directions for use, limitations, cautions, and a list of weeds or insects controlled. *Refer to respective product labels to determine if these products can be applied by air.
FIELD CORN **POPCORN** **SWEET CORN** **SEED CORN**	Post-emergence Directed Spray (including Hooded or Shielded)	0.7 to 1.3 pints	Ground: 10 gal.	—	• Apply when weeds are actively growing. • Use higher rate on larger or hard to control weeds. Weeds 6 inches or taller may not be controlled. • Severe damage and/or complete kill can occur if spray contacts corn plants. **HOODED OR SHIELDED SPRAYERS** • To avoid excessive crop phytotoxicity, use a hooded or shielded sprayer with skids or wheels on the spray boom to maintain spray height. • Apply by directing spray between the rows and using hooded or shielded sprayers to prevent spray contact with crop plants. **DIRECTED SPRAY WITHOUT HOODED OR SHIELDED SPRAYERS** • Apply when corn is at least 10 inches tall with nozzles arranged to spray no higher than the lower 3 inches of corn stalks. • Corn plants shorter than 10 inches may be injured and not recover (corn height measured from soil surface to top of whorl). • For corn greater than 20 inches tall, arrange the nozzles to spray no higher than the lower ⅓ of the corn stalks. • Corn foliage sprayed will be injured, but the crop will recover and develop normally.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

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FIELD CORN ONLY Grain Fodder Forage	Post-emergence Directed Spray USDA Witchweed Eradication Program	1.3 pints	Ground: 10 gal.	—	• Initiate sprays in late June to early July and repeat in early August if regrowth occurs. • Follow application instructions in postemergence directed spray section above.
FIELD CORN ONLY Grain Fodder Forage 2,4-D Amine Tankmix	Post-emergence Directed Spray USDS Witchweed Eradication Program	5.4 fl. ozs. + 0.5 lb. 2,4-D Amine AE	Ground: 10 gal.	—	• Apply as a directed spray onto grassy weeds and witchweed before witchweed blooms. Reapply if regrowth occurs. • Follow application instructions in postemergence directed spray section above.
COTTON (Used alone)	Preplant or Preemer-gence	1.3 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• Apply prior to, during, or after planting, but before crop emergence. • For fallow bed treatment, beds should be preformed to permit maximum weed and grass emergence prior to treatment. • Seeding should be done with a minimum of soil disturbance.
COTTON (California only; Used alone)	Preplant	5.4 to 10.7 fl. ozs.	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• For control of volunteer barley in preformed seedbeds.
COTTON Goal® Herbicide Tankmix	Preplant or Fallow Bed Broadcast	1.7 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 10 gal.	—	• Refer to Goal label for specific use directions, restrictions, and weeds controlled.
COTTON Bladex Tankmix	Preplant	1.3 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• Refer to Bladex label for specific use directions, restrictions, and weeds controlled.
COTTON Other Tankmixes	Preplant or Pre-emergence	1.3 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• Apply as a broadcast spray before, during, or after planting, but before crop emergence. • For improved burndown or residual control, CYCLONE MAX may be tank mixed with the following herbicides: - Caparol® - Cotoran® - Cotton-Pro® - Diuron® - Dual MAGNUM - Harmony Extra (preplant only) - Meturon® - MSMA - Prowl - Zorial Rapid® • When tank mixing with Cotoran DF or Meturon DF, follow mixing instructions in the ''ORDER OF TANK MIXING'' section carefully and maintain constant agitation. • When tank mixing with any of the herbicides listed above, refer to that product's label for specific directions, restrictions, and a list of weeds controlled.
COTTON	Harvest Aid	—	—	3	**Harvest Aid Use Precautions** (applies to all sections) • Do not pasture livestock in treated fields or feed-treated foliage. • Do not apply to cotton within 3 days before harvest. • Repeat application if necessary. Do not exceed a total of 1.3 pints per acre as a harvest aid. • May be tank mixed with other cotton harvest aid materials known to be effective by the local expert. Unless otherwise instructed in this label, refer to tankmix product label for rates, directions, limitations, and cautions. • CYCLONE MAX can be applied in a tankmix with methyl parathion and/or KARATE® insecticide. • Nodes above cracked bolls (NACB) timing is for guidance and is not intended to restrict the local experts in their use of the product.
SOUTHERN COTTON Harvest aid for boll opening and defoliation (tank mix with phosphate and chlorate defoliants)	Broadcast	5.4 fl. oz. plus 1 pint phosphate or 1 gal. chlorate	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	7	• Development of immature bolls will be inhibited. • Apply when 80% or more of the bolls are open and the remaining bolls to be harvested are mature.
SOUTHERN COTTON Additional tankmixes for boll opening and defoliation	Broadcast	2.1 to 3.3 fl. oz.	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• To aid in defoliation and opening of mature bolls, CYCLONE MAX may be tank mixed with the following products: Accelerate® defoliant DEF® defoliant Dropp® defoliant Ethephon® plant growth regulant Folex® defoliant Harvade® harvest growth regulant Prep™ PGR • Apply when 60% or more of the bolls are open and the remaining bolls to be harvested are mature. • Development of immature bolls will be inhibited. • Refer to tankmix product label for rate, directions, limitations, and cautions.
SOUTHERN COTTON Post Defoliation—To	Broadcast	0.7 to 1.3 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	3	• Use higher rate if weed infestation is heavy or dense. • Apply when 75% or more of the bolls are open and remaining bolls to be harvested are mature. • Development of immature bolls will be inhibited.

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Crop	Use Pattern	CYCLONE MAX Rate per Acre	Minimum Total Spray per Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions, and Comments
aid in opening of mature bolls and to desiccate green weeds					• After a defoliation or conditioning application has been made, delay desiccation application of CYCLONE MAX approximately 3 to 7 days to minimize leaf sticking.
COTTON STRIPPER OR SPINDLE HARVESTED Harvest aid for defoliation and boll opening	Broadcast	2.1 to 7.5 fl. oz.	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	3	• IT IS ADVISABLE, BECAUSE OF EXTREMES IN ENVIRONMENTAL AND PLANT CONDITIONS, TO APPLY THE RANGE OF RATES ON A SMALL BLOCK OF COTTON TO DETERMINE THE RATE THAT BEST FITS YOUR NEEDS. • Apply when 75% of the bolls are open and the remaining bolls to be harvested are mature. • DEVELOPMENT OF IMMATURE BOLLS WILL BE INHIBITED. SLICE BOLLS AND INSPECT THE SEED FOR MATURITY. • CYCLONE MAX may be applied alone or tank mixed with the following cotton harvest aids: Accelerate defoliant — Folex defoliant DEF defoliant — Harvade harvest growth regulant Dropp defoliant — Prep PGR Ethephone plant growth regulant • May be applied as a split application. Do not exceed a total of 1.3 pints per acre. • To avoid leaf sticking, apply CYCLONE MAX as a desiccant approximately 3 to 7 days after defoliation or a conditioning application and 7 to 14 days before harvest. • Cooler temperatures may cause a longer waiting period between application of CYCLONE MAX as a desiccant and defoliation/condition. • Lower rates in the range may be necessary south of I-10 in Texas where temperatures are typically higher during defoliation.
COTTON Late season desiccation	Broadcast	0.7 to 1.3 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	3	• IT IS ADVISABLE, BECAUSE OF EXTREMES IN ENVIRONMENTAL AND PLANT CONDITIONS, TO APPLY THE RANGE OF RATES ON A SMALL BLOCK OF COTTON TO DETERMINE THE RATE THAT BEST FITS YOUR NEEDS. • May be applied as a split application. Do not exceed a total of 1.3 pints per acre. • Apply when 85% of the bolls are open and the remaining bolls to be harvested are mature (approximately 0 NACB). • Development of immature bolls will be inhibited. Slice bolls and inspect the seed for maturity. • Lower rates in the range may be necessary south of I-10 in Texas where temperatures are typically higher during defoliation. • If a defoliation or conditioning application has been made, delay desiccation application of CYCLONE MAX approximately 3 to 7 days to minimize leaf sticking. • May be tank mixed with other harvest aid materials known to the local experts to be effective.
COTTON Desiccation of regrowth	Broadcast	0.75 to 1.25 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	3	• Use to desiccate regrowth occurring after defoliation or desiccation. • Regrowth is difficult to control; therefore, thorough coverage with the full recommended rate is necessary. • Control is dependent on growing conditions and desiccation of small new regrowth may not always be complete. • Use higher rate if regrowth is excessive.
EASTER LILIES (Field grown)	Pre-emergence	1.3 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal.	—	• Do not apply more than twice per season.
FALLOW LAND Prior to planting of any crops	Preplant Broadcast to Fallow Land	1.3 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• Fallow land may be between operations such as disking, ripping, plowing, leveling, irrigating, or listing for ground preparation purposes. • Use for the control of weeds such as bluegrass, chickweed, henbit, downy brome, ryegrass, cheatgrass, dogfennel, tansymustard, London rocket, sowthistle, rescue brome, wild oats, volunteer cereals, and other winter annuals, and for suppression of perennial weeds or sedges. • Use the higher rate for weeds approaching the maximum size of 6 inches. • Do not make more than 2 applications during the fallow period. • Allow maximum weed emergence prior to application to maximize the benefit of this use. • Adhere to the preharvest intervals and other crop specific restrictions for planted crops elsewhere on this label.
GRASSES (For seed) (For use in seedbed preparation)	Preplant, at Planting, or Preemer-gence	1.3 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal.	—	• Prepare the seedbeds and allow weeds to germinate. • Apply CYCLONE MAX when weeds are at the 3- to 5-leaf stage. • Repeat applications as necessary prior to grass emergence. • Do not graze treated areas or use the seed or straw from treated areas for animal feed or bedding.
GUAR Preharvest desiccation	Preharvest	1.3 pints	Ground: 10 gal.	4	• Apply after the pods are fully mature. • Do not graze treated areas or use the treated forage for animal feed.
GUAVA	Directed Spray	2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal.	—	• Do not allow spray to contact green stems, fruit, or foliage. • Do not graze treated areas. • Do not feed cover crops grown in treated areas to livestock. • For mature woody weeds, late-germinating weeds and grasses, and perennials, retreatment or spot spraying may be necessary.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Crop	Use Pattern	CYCLONE MAX Rate per Acre	Minimum Total Spray per Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions, and Comments
HOPS (ID, OR, & WA only)	Directed Spray and/or Suckering and Stripping	1.3 pints	Ground: 10 gal.	14	• Retreatment or spot treatment may be necessary. • Do not apply more than 3 times per season. • Do not allow spray to contact green stems, foliage, flowers, or cones as injury may result. • Do not allow animals to graze in treated hopyards. • Hop vine refuse and silage may be fed to livestock. • For suckering and stripping, spray only the basal 2 feet of the vines. Repeat as necessary. • Experience with varieties other than CASCADE, YAKIMA CLUSTER, and BULLION is limited. If using CYCLONE MAX on other varieties than these, test the use pattern on a small number of vines of each variety to determine sensitivity to injury. Do not use on unlisted varieties if unacceptable crop injury occurs. • Chemical Pruning: To burn back existing vines and obtain even emergence of subsequent vines, spray when vines are less than 3 feet tall. • APPLICATION TO HOP VINES LESS THAN 6 FEET TALL MAY CAUSE UNACCEPTABLE INJURY.
LENTILS	Harvest Aid	0.8 to 1.3 pints	Ground: 20 gal. Air: 7 gal.	7	• Add nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons) of the finished spray volume. • May also be applied as a split application. **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications or exceed a total of 1.3 pints per acre. The split application may improve coverage. • Apply when crop is mature and at least 80% of the pods are yellowing and mostly ripe with no more than 30% of the leaves still green in color. • **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor spray drift. A drift control agent may be included to reduce spray drift. • NOT REGISTERED FOR USE ON LENTILS IN CALIFORNIA.
MINT Peppermint Spearmint	Dormant Season	1 to 2 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• For suppression of weeds such as Italian ryegrass, prickly lettuce, groundsel, chickweed, downy brome, and bluegrass. • Apply when crop is dormant before spring growth begins and when weeds are less than 6 inches tall. • Do not apply more than 2 pints per acre per dormant season. • May be tank mixed with Sinbar® herbicide (terbacil) weed killer for improved contact activity and residual control of Italian ryegrass, prickly lettuce, and groundsel. Apply this tank mixture no more than once per season. Refer to the Sinbar label for rates, directions, cautions, and a list of weeds controlled.
ONIONS (seeded) **AND GARLIC**	Preplant or Pre-emergence	1.3 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal.	60 200 (CA only)	• Use the higher rate for heavy weed infestations or wild oat control. Apply only 1 application per season at the 2.7 pints per acre dosage. • Allow maximum weed and grass emergence prior to treatment but apply prior to crop emergence. • Apply a maximum of 2.7 pints per acre per season.
PASSION FRUIT	Directed Spray	2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal.	—	• Use a shield or wrap vine if bark is still green at application time. • If application is to be made during harvest season, pick all fruit off the ground prior to application. • Do not allow animals to graze on treated areas. • Retreatment or spot treatment may be necessary.
PEANUTS	Broadcast at Ground Crack Post-emergence	5.4 to 10.8 fl. oz.	Ground: 10 gal.	—	• To control or suppress small (1 to 6 inches) emerged annual grass and broadleaf weeds in peanuts at ground crack. A second application may be made up to 28 days after ground crack. • For at ground crack use. CYCLONE MAX can be tank mixed with Pursuit herbicide or Dual MAGNUM for residual weed control. Consult the Pursuit® or Dual MAGNUM label for a list of weeds controlled, rates of application, and precautions. • Make no more than 2 applications per season and do not apply a total of more than 10.8 fluid ounces of product per acre per season. • Crop foliage sprayed will be injured in the form of bronzing and crinkling, but the crop will recover and develop normally. • Do not apply by air.
PEANUTS Basagran® herbicide tankmix	Broadcast at Ground Crack Post emergence	5.4 to 10.8 fl. oz.	Ground: 10 gal.	—	• For improved control of weeds such as cocklebur, bristly starbur, smartweed, and prickly sida, tank mix CYCLONE MAX with Basagran at 1 pint per acre. • This tankmix can be applied at the ground crack stage of peanuts. A second application may be made up to 28 days after ground crack. • Make no more than 2 applications per season and do not apply a total of more than 10.8 fluid ounces of product per acre per season. • Crop foliage sprayed will be injured in the form of bronzing and crinkling, but the crop will recover and develop normally. • Refer to the Basagran label for specific use directions, limitations, cautions, and a list of weeds controlled. • Do not apply this tankmix if peanuts show injury (leaf phytotoxicity and/or plant stunting) produced by any other herbicide treatment, as injury may be enhanced and/or prolonged. • Do not apply this tankmix during prolonged periods of drought or unseasonably cold weather, as unsatisfactory weed control may result. • Do not apply air.
PEANUTS Butyrac® herbicide or Butoxone® 200 herbicide tankmix	Broadcast Postemer-gence	5.4 to 10.8 fl. oz.	Ground: 10 gal.	—	• For improved control of weeds such as cocklebur, sicklepod, and morningglory, tank mix CYCLONE MAX with 8 to 16 ounces (0.125 to 0.25 pounds) per acre of Butyrac or Butoxone 200. • Make no more than 2 applications per season and do not apply a total of more than 10.8 fluid ounces of product per season.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Crop	Use Pattern	CYCLONE MAX Rate per Acre	Minimum Total Spray per Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions, and Comments
					• Crop foliage sprayed will be injured in the form of bronzing and crinkling, but the crop will recover and develop normally. • Refer to the complete Butyrac or Butoxone 200 label for specific use directions, limitations, cautions, and a list of weeds controlled. • Do not apply by air.
PIGEON PEAS (Puerto Rico only)	Directed Spray	1.3 pints	Ground: 10 gal.	60	• Avoid contact with pigeon pea foliage. • Do not make more than 1 application per season. • Do not graze treated areas or feed treated forage to livestock. • Cannery waste can be fed to livestock.
PINEAPPLES	Directed Spray	1.3 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal.	20	• Retreatment may be necessary on more mature weeds. • Do not exceed 3 applications per season.
POTATOES	Preplant or Pre-emergence Broadcast	0.7 to 1.3 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• Apply up to ground cracking, before potatoes have emerged.
POTATOES (California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho only; Used alone)	Preplant Broadcast	5.4 to 10.7 fl. oz.	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• For control of volunteer barley in preformed seedbeds.
RICE	Preplant or Pre-emergence Broadcast	Weeds 1 to 3″: 1.25 to 1.7 pints Weeds 3 to 6″: 1.7 to 2 pints Weeds 6″: 2 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• Apply as a broadcast spray before, during, or after planting, but before crop emergence. Use higher rates and spray volumes when vegetation is dense. • Seeding should be done with a minimum amount of soil disturbance. • Weeds and grasses emerging after application will not be controlled. Crop plants, emerged at time of application, will be killed. • For improved or extended weed control, CYCLONE MAX may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for this use. Refer to tankmix herbicide labels for specific directions, limitations, cautions, and a list of weeds controlled. • Do not flood/flush within 48 hours of application in order to ensure complete kill of vegetation. If cool, cloudy and/or wet weather delays speed of kill, do not flood/flush until complete kill is evident.
SAFFLOWERS	Preplant Preemergence Broadcast or Banded Over Row	1.3 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• Apply before, during, or after planting but before crop emergence.
SAFFLOWERS (California only)	Preplant Broadcast	5.4 to 10.7 fl. oz.	Ground: 10 gal.	—	• For control of volunteer barley in preformed seedbeds.
SMALL GRAINS Barley Wheat	Preplant or Preemergence	Weeds 1 to 3″: 0.7 to 1.7 pints Weeds 3 to 6″: 1.7 to 2 pints Weeds 6″: 2 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 5 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	
SMALL GRAINS (Wheat only) Hoelon® 3EC Tankmix	Preplant or Preemergence	Weeds 1 to 3″: 0.7 to 1.7 pints Weeds 3 to 6″: 1.7 to 2 pints Weeds 6″: 2 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 5 gal. Air: 10 gal.	—	• A tankmix with Hoelon 3EC will improve grass control. • Apply when weeds are actively growing and 1 to 6 inches in height. Weeds 6 inches or taller may not be controlled. • Do not apply this tankmix to barley as crop injury may result.
SORGHUM (Grain)	Preplant or Pre-emergence Broadcast or Band	Weeds 1 to 3″: 0.7 to 1.7 pints Weeds 3 to 6″: 1.7 to 2 pints Weeds 6″: 2 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	48 (grain) 20 (forage)	• Seedbeds should be formed as far ahead of planting as possible to allow maximum weed and grass emergence. • Seeding should be done with a minimum amount of soil disturbance.
SORGHUM (Grain) Atrazine & 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile) tankmix	Preplant or Preemergence	Weeds 1 to 3″: 0.7 to 1.7 pints Weeds 3 to 6″: 1.7 to 2 pints Weeds 6″: 2 to 2.7 pints	—	48 (grain) 20 (forage)	• CYCLONE MAX may be tank mixed with Atrazine for improved preemergence or residual weed control. The addition of 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile) may aid in the suppression of perennial and annual broadleaf weeds emerged at the time of application. Refer to the specific tankmix herbicide label(s) for rates, directions, limitations, cautions, and a list of weeds controlled.
SORGHUM (Grain) Harmony Extra herbicide tankmix	Preplant	1.25 to 2.5 pints	Ground: 10 gal.	48 (grain) 20 (forage)	• CYCLONE MAX may be tank mixed with Harmony Extra for improved weed control. • Refer to the Harmony Extra label for rates, directions, limitations, cautions, and a list of weeds controlled.
SORGHUM (Grain)	Post-emergence Directed Spray (Including Hooded or Shielded)	0.7 to 1.3 pints	Ground: 10 gal.	48 (grain) 20 (forage)	• Apply when weeds are actively growing. • Use higher rate on larger or hard to control weeds. Weeds 6 inches or taller may not be controlled. • Severe damage and/or complete kill can occur if spray contacts sorghum plants. • Do not exceed 2 postemergence-directed applications or exceed a total of 5.3 pints CYCLONE MAX per season. **HOODED OR SHIELDED SPRAYERS**

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Crop	Use Pattern	CYCLONE MAX Rate per Acre	Minimum Total Spray per Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions, and Comments
					• To avoid excessive crop phytotoxicity, use a hooded or shielded sprayer with skids or wheels on the spray boom to maintain spray height. • Apply by directing spray between the rows and using hooded or shielded sprayers to prevent spray contact with crop plants. **DIRECTED SPRAY WITHOUT HOODED OR SHIELDED SPRAYERS** • Apply when sorghum is at least 12 inches tall when naturally standing. • Do not exceed 30 psi nozzle pressure or spray under conditions which may cause excessive drift. • Use precision directed-spray application equipment adjusted so that no more than the lower 3 inches of the sorghum stalk is contacted by the application spray. • Some crop injury will occur. The degree of injury is related to the precision of application and spraying conditions.
SOYBEANS	Preplant or Preemergence	Weeds 1 to 3″: 0.7 to 1.7 pints Weeds 3 to 6″: 1.7 to 2 pints Weeds 6″: 2 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• Do not exceed a total of 4 pints of CYCLONE MAX per season. • Apply as a broadcast spray before, during, or after planting, but before crop emergence. • For improved burndown or residual control, CYCLONE MAX may be tank mixed with the following herbicides: 2,4-DB (preplant only) Prowl Canopy Pursuit Dual Lasso Scepter® MAGNUM Lexone Sencor Goal® Linex Surflan® Harmony Lorox Turbo® Extra Lorox Plus • The rate of CYCLONE MAX to be used in these tank mixtures is dependent on weed height and growing conditions. Use the highest recommended rate of CYCLONE MAX under dry conditions or where the weed canopy is dense. Refer to the specific tankmix herbicide label(s) for rates, directions, limitations, cautions, and a list of weeds controlled. • The lower rate may be used when weeds are less than 4 inches tall and a selective postemergence spray or cultivation will be made within 3 weeks after planting. • Seeding should be done with a minimum amount of soil disturbance. • Do not graze or harvest for forage or hay before the R3 stage of soybean development (early pod).
SOYBEANS 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile) tankmix	Preplant or Preemergence	Weeds 1 to 3″: 0.7 to 1.7 pints Weeds 3 to 6″: 1.7 to 2 pints Weeds 6″: 2 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• Apply 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile) at 0.35 to 0.475 pound active ingredient per acre at least 7 days prior to planting. • Apply 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile) at 0.475 to 0.95 pound active ingredient per acre at least 30 days prior to planting. • Do not apply 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile) prior to planting soybeans if you are not prepared to accept the results of soybean injury including possible loss of stand and yield. • Do not use the amine formulation as CYCLONE MAX activity may be reduced. • May be tank mixed with residual herbicides listed on previous page. • Refer to the 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile) label for a list of rates, directions, limitations, cautions, and a list of weeds controlled.
SOYBEANS	Post-emergence Directed Spray (Includes Hooded or Shielded)	2.7 to 5.3 fl. oz.	Ground: 10 gal.	—	• Apply when weeds are actively growing. • For control of seedling johnsongrass, crabgrass, goosegrass, *Brachiaria*, Texas millet, and pigweed less than 2 inches tall, use the lower rate of CYCLONE MAX. • For control of 2- to 4-inch red rice, *Brachiaria*, barnyardgrass, crabgrass, goosegrass, seedling johnsongrass, giant foxtail, and fall panicum, use 5.3 fluid ounces of CYCLONE MAX. • For control of 2- to 3-inch sicklepod, purslane, pigweed, cutleaf groundcherry, and common ragweed, use 5.3 fluid ounces of CYCLONE MAX. • For control of 2- to 4-inch grasses in mixture with common cocklebur, morningglory, and red rice, apply CYCLONE MAX at 5.3 fluid ounces per acre plus 0.2 pound active ingredient per acre of a 2,4-DB formulation. • Refer to the 2,4-DB label for directions, limitations, and cautions. • Do not graze or harvest for forage or hay. • If needed, make a second and final application 7 to 14 days later. **HOODED OR SHIELDED SPRAYERS** • Apply by directing spray between the rows and using hooded or shielded sprayers to prevent spray contact with crop plants. • Use higher rate on larger (<6 inches) or hard to control weeds. Weeds 6 inches or taller may not be controlled. • Severe damage and/or complete kill can occur if spray intentionally or accidentally (including drift of fine droplets) contacts the plants. **DIRECTED SPRAY WITHOUT HOODED OR SHIELDED SPRAYERS** • Do not treat if soybeans are less than 8 inches tall. • Use precision directed-spray application equipment adjusted so that no more than the lower 3 inches of the soybean plant is contacted by the application spray. • Do not exceed 30 psi nozzle pressure or spray under conditions which may cause excessive drift. • Some crop injury will occur. The degree of injury is related to the precision of application and spraying conditions.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Crop	Use Pattern	CYCLONE MAX Rate per Acre	Minimum Total Spray per Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions, and Comments
SOYBEANS	Harvest Aid	5.4 to 10.7 fl. oz.	Ground: 20 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• Indeterminant Varieties: Apply when at least 65% of the seed pods have reached a mature brown color or when seed moisture is 30% or less. • Determinant Varieties: Apply when plants are mature, i.e, beans are fully developed, ½ of leaves have dropped, and remaining leaves are yellowing. • Immature soybeans will be injured. • Mature cocklebur, especially drought-stressed plants, are tolerant to CYCLONE MAX and desiccation will not be complete. Always use the higher rate for cocklebur. • Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. • Do not graze or harvest for forage or hay.
STRAW-BERRIES	Post-emergence Directed Spray	1.6 pints	Ground: 20 gal.	21	• Apply by directing spray between the rows and using shields to prevent spray contact with crop plants. • Do not allow spray to contact strawberry plants as injury or excessive residues may result. • Do not apply more than 3 times per season. • Do not graze livestock in treated areas.
SUGAR BEETS	Preplant or Preemer-gence	1.3 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• Use the higher rate for heavier weed infestations. • Seeding or transplanting should be done with a minimum amount of soil disturbance. • Crop plants, emerged at time of application, will be killed. • Can be used in fallow bed/stale seedbed for weed control. • Seedbeds or plantbeds should be formed as far ahead of treatment as possible to permit maximum weed emergence.
SUGARCANE	Post-emergence Directed Spray (includes Hooded or Shielded)	—	—	—	**General Comments** • Apply as a hooded, shielded, or directed spray to avoid contact with cane foliage to prevent leaf burn and yield reduction. • Make a second and final application, if necessary, when new weed growth is 2 to 6 inches high. • Do not graze treated areas or feed treated forage to livestock.
—Florida—		1.3 pints	Ground: 50 gal.	—	• For optimum results, apply in early spring (March-April) when weeds are small. • Do not apply after June 1 as cane growth may be stunted and yields reduced.
—Hawaii—		1.3 pints	Ground: 20 gal.	—	• Do not apply after cane rows have closed in.
—Louisiana—		0.7 to 2 pints	Ground: 20 gal.	30	• For tiller control, apply when tillers are less than 18 inches high. • Use the higher rate for heavier weed infestations or tiller growth.
—Florida & Texas—	Harvest Aid	5.4 to 10.7 fl. oz.	Air: 5 gal.	—	• Use higher rate under cool, cloudy weather conditions. • Apply 3 to 14 days before burning and harvest.
SUNFLOWERS	Preplant or Pre-emergence Broadcast or Banded Over Row	1.3 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• Apply before, during, or after planting, but before crop emergence.
SUNFLOWERS	Preharvest Desiccation Broadcast	0.7 to 1.3 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	7	• Apply when sunflower seeds reach physiological maturity (when seed moisture is 35% or lower). For many varieties, this corresponds to the time when the back of the heads are yellow and the bracts are turning brown. • Do not graze treated areas or feed treated forage to livestock. • Use the higher rate when crop stands or weed infestations are heavy.
TARO, DRYLAND (Hawaii only)	Post-emergence Directed Spray	1.3 to 2.1 pints	Ground: 10 gal.	180	• Do not allow spray to contact the taro plants as injury may result. • Make the first application when weed growth is 1 to 4 inches high. • Weeds emerging after the application will not be controlled. • A single retreatment may be made; however, do not harvest dryland taro within 6 months of the last application.
TREE PLANTATION ESTABLISH-MENT Deciduous and Conifers	Preplant Broadcast	1.3 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 20 gal.	—	• Prepare ground early to allow maximum emergence of weeds. • Apply prior to planting. Plant with minimal soil disturbance. • Use the higher rate for heavier weed infestations. • For improved burndown or residual control, tank mix CYCLONE MAX with other herbicides labeled for this use. • Refer to the specific tankmix herbicide label(s) for rates, directions, limitations, cautions, and a list of weeds controlled. • Do not apply in less than 20 gallons per acre as weed control will be reduced.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Crop	Use Pattern	CYCLONE MAX Rate per Acre	Minimum Total Spray per Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions, and Comments
TREES AND VINES Orchards, Vineyards, Windbreak, Shade & Ornamental Trees Acerola Apples Apricots Avocados Bananas Beechnuts Brazil Nuts Butternuts Calamondins Cashews Cherries Chestnuts Chinquapins Citrus Citron Coffee Crabapples Figs Filberts Grapefruit Grapes Hickory Nuts Kiwi Fruit Kumquats Lemons Limes Loquats Macadamia Nuts Mandarins Mayhaw Nectarines Olives Oranges (sour & sweet) Papayas Peaches Pears Pears (oriental) Pecans Pistachios Plums Pomelos Prunes Quince Satsuma Mandarins Walnuts Other shade and ornamental trees such as arborvitae, ash, elm, fir, oak, pine, etc.	Directed Spray	1.3 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal.	Apricots 28 Cherries 28 Figs 13 Kiwi Fruit 14 Nectarines 28 Olives 13 Peaches 14 Pistachios 7 Plums 28	• Do not allow spray to contact green stems (except suckers), fruit, or foliage. • Use a shield or wrap plant when spraying around young trees or vines. • Do not graze treated areas. • Do not feed cover crops grown in treated areas to livestock. • Do not apply when figs, nuts, or olives to be harvested are on the ground. • For apricots—Do not harvest within 28 days after application and do not exceed 3 postemergence-directed applications per season. • For cherries—Do not harvest within 28 days after application and do not exceed 3 postemergence-directed applications per season. • For figs—Do not harvest within 13 days after application and do not exceed 5 postemergence-directed applications per season. • For grapes—Treat when sucker growth is no more than 8 inches long. Late season applications to weeds should be made to avoid contact with desirable foliage. • For kiwi fruit—Do not treat more than 3 times per year. • For mature woody weeds, perennial weeds, late-germinating weeds, and green suckers, retreatment or spot treatment may be necessary. • For nectarines—Do not harvest within 28 days after application and do not exceed 3 postemergence-directed applications per season. • For olives—Do not harvest within 13 days after application and do not exceed 4 postemergence-directed applications per season. • For peaches—Do not harvest within 14 days after application and do not exceed 3 postemergence-directed applications per season. • For pistachios—Do not exceed 2 applications after shells split. • For plums—Do not harvest within 28 days after application and do not exceed 3 postemergence-directed applications per season.
TREES AND VINES Tankmixes	Directed Spray	1.3 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal.	Refer to other TM labels	• CYCLONE MAX may be tank mixed with registered residual herbicides listed below for combined emerged and residual weed control. Always refer to other herbicide label(s) for respective precautions, limitations, restrictions, dates, directions for use, and weeds controlled. • CYCLONE MAX may be tank mixed with the following herbicides: Goal — Surflan DEVRINOL® — Solicam® Princep — Karmex® Sinbar — Krovar®
TYFON (New Hampshire only)	Preplant Preemergence	1.3 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal.	—	• Seeding should be done with a minimum of soil disturbance. • Weeds and grasses emerging after treatment will not be controlled. • Crop plants, emerged at time of application, will be injured.
VEGETABLES (Seeded or Transplanted) Beans (Lima, Snap) Broccoli Brussels Sprouts	Preplant Preemergence	1.3 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• Seedbeds or plantbeds should be formed as far ahead of treatment as possible to permit maximum weed emergence. • Applications can be made as a banded or broadcast treatment before, during, or after planting but prior to the crop emergence. • Use the higher rate for heavier weed infestations. • Seeding or transplanting should be done with a minimum amount of soil disturbance.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Crop	Use Pattern	CYCLONE MAX Rate per Acre	Minimum Total Spray per Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions, and Comments
Cabbage Cantaloupes Carrots Cauliflower Cavalo Broccolo Chayote Fruit Chinese Cabbage Chinese Waxgourds Citron Melon Collards Cucumbers Eggplant Gherkins Gourds, Edible Groundcherries Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Mizuna *Momordica* spp. Muskmelons Mustard Greens Mustard Spinach Peas Pepinos Peppers Pumpkins Rape Greens Squash Sweet Corn Tomatillos Tomatoes Turnips Watermelons					• Crop plants, emerged at time of application, will be killed. • Can be used in fallow bed/stale seedbed for weed control alone or tank mixed with Goal. Consult the Goal label for a list of weeds controlled, rates of application, and precautions. • Do not harvest tomatoes within 30 days after application.
VEGETABLES Eggplant Peppers Tomatoes	Directed Spray	1.3 pints	Ground: 10 gal.	—	• For control or suppression of emerged weeds between rows after crop establishment. • Use precision directed-spray application equipment adjusted to prevent spray contact with crop plants. Do not exceed 30 psi nozzle pressure or spray under conditions which may cause excessive drift. • Apply when weeds are succulent and weed growth is less than 6 inches. • Do not apply more than 3 applications per season. • Do not allow animals to graze in treated areas. • Do not harvest tomatoes within 30 days after application.
VEGETABLES (California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho only) Lettuce Melons Sugar Beets Tomatoes	Broadcast	5.4 to 10.7 fl. oz.	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• For control of volunteer barley in preformed seedbeds. • Do not harvest tomatoes within 30 days after application.
VEGETABLES Rhubarb	Dormant	1.3 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal.	—	• Apply during dormant season before buds in crown begin to grow. • Do not make more than 2 applications per season.

ALFALFA

New Seedlings—Suppression and control of broadleaf weeds and grasses in new alfalfa seedlings grown for hay (California only).

For Control of:	Rate/Acre	
	For Suppression	For Control
Spikeweed (4 inches tall or less)	5.4 fl. ozs.	10.7 to 16 fl. ozs.
Volunteer Small Grain (8 inches tall or less)	5.4 to 10.7 fl. ozs.	21.3 fl. ozs.
Fiddlenecks (6 inches tall or less)	5.4 to 10.7 fl. ozs.	21.3 fl. ozs.
Shepherdspurse	10.7 to 21.3 fl. ozs.	—
Annual Bluegrass	—	10.7 to 21.3 fl. ozs.
Chickweed	—	10.7 to 21.3 fl. ozs.
Redmaids, Rockpurslane (6 inches tall or less)	—	10.7 to 21.3 fl. ozs.

Do not use the 5.4 fluid ounce rate unless the alfalfa has at least 3 trifoliate leaves; the 10.7 fluid ounce rate unless the alfalfa has 6 trifoliate leaves; or rates **over** 10.7 fluid ounces unless there are 9 trifoliate leaves.

RESIN SOAKING

Pines (Loblolly, Shortleaf, Longleaf, Slash, Virginia, Pond, Pitch, and Spruce Pines).

Tree Selection: Select trees to be treated from stands on sites not subject to periods of extreme drought stress as the desiccating effect of CYCLONE MAX to pines is accentuated during such periods, causing a reduction in the amount of oleoresin deposited in the xylem. Select trees to be treated from vigorous, nonstagnated stands, either natural or planted. In stagnated stands or commercial timber stands, plan treating with CYCLONE MAX not sooner than 3 years after a commercial thinning.

Application Directions: Apply CYCLONE MAX diluted in water to a suitable wound in the tree trunk to bring the treatment into contact with the xylem (sapwood).

Bark Streaks or Cuts: This type of wound is made using a standard or rotary bark hack or a chainsaw chipping tool, employed in naval stores, work to remove a single 1-inch-wide streak of bark about 1 to 2 feet from ground level. The total length should not exceed ⅓ of the tree circumference. Multiple streaks or cuts can result in serious girdling of the trunk and premature death of the tree. A coarse spray (about 1.7 to 5 ml) of CYCLONE MAX solution (1% to 5% cation, wt./wt. basis) should be applied to runoff to the exposed xylem, using a low-pressure sprayer. The amount of spray required per cut depends on tree circumference and the length of cut or streak (⅓ of circumference). For a 9-inch diameter tree, 3 ml of spray will cover the 1-inch-wide streak. Using 3 ml of a 2% or 4% CYCLONE

MAX solution will result in application of 60 or 120 mg CYCLONE MAX per streak.

Time of Treatment: Resin soaking can occur from treatments made any time of the year; however, cool season treatments under nondrought conditions usually result in less severe pine beetle infestations and longer tree life.

Interval Between Treatment and Tree Harvest: The interval between application of CYCLONE MAX and tree harvest should be a minimum of 6 months and preferably from 12 to 24 months. Intervals of over 6 months may not be possible under conditions of drought or serious pine beetle attacks, which may make early harvest necessary. The CYCLONE MAX treatment may encourage beetle attack, or may cause premature death of the tree. Desiccation of the xylem tissue, rather than the desired resin soaking, may occur, and is more likely at higher dosage rates.

Effect on Stem Growth: CYCLONE MAX treatment can result in reduced stem growth during the interval between treatment and tree harvest.

Dilution Table for CYCLONE MAX Herbicide (3 lbs. cation per gallon):

Concentration of Cation Desired (Wt./Wt. Basis)	To ⅔ Gallon of CYCLONE MAX add the Following No. Gallons of Water:
0.2%	118.8
0.5%	46.8
1.0%	22.9
2.0%	10.9
3.0%	6.9
4.0%	4.9
5.0%	3.7

NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

DO NOT enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried. **AVOID** working in spray mist.

KEEP all unprotected persons out of operating areas or vicinity where there may be danger of drift.

Certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals (REIs); consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Other Uses	Use Pattern	CYCLONE MAX Rate per Acre	Minimum Total Spray per Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions, and Comments
CONSERVATION RESERVE, FEDERAL SET-ASIDE, CONSERVATION COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS (For use in compliance with the Federal Conservation Reserve Program or Federal set-aside programs.)	Broadcast	1.3 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	—	• For improved emerged weed control or extended weed control, CYCLONE MAX may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for this use. Refer to tankmix herbicide labels for specific directions, limitations, cautions, and a list of weeds controlled.
NONCROP USES	Broadcast or Spot Treatment	1.3 to 2.7 pints	Ground: 10 gal.	—	• For use in noncrop areas such as public airports, electric transformer stations, pipeline pumping stations, around commercial buildings, storage yards and other installations, fence lines, or similar noncrop areas. • Avoid contact with the foliage of ornamentals or desired plants. • Repeat as necessary.
PASTURE RESEEDING For suppression of existing sod and undesirable emerged broadleaf weeds and grasses prior to or at time of planting grasses or forage legumes	Broadcast	0.7 to 1.3 pints	Ground: 10 gal. Air: 5 gal.	See specific geographic recommendation	**West of Cascade and Sierra Nevada Mountains** • Apply in October through December after first fall rains and after weeds have emerged and sod has started new growth. • For best seeding results, apply on moderately to heavily grazed areas. • Do not use in areas with heavy sod and weed growth. **East of Rocky Mountains** • Use the 1.3 pint rate on vigorous or coarse sod species such as bromegrass. • Apply prior to, or at time of seeding grasses or forage legumes. • Apply only to grazed or mowed pastures not more than 3 inches in height at time of treatment. **Bermudagrass or Bahiagrass Sods** • Apply in late summer or early fall to sod not exceeding 3 inches in height. • For control of emerged little barley, apply in February or March before the mid-boot stage of little barley. **Bermudagrass and Coastal Bermudagrass Pastures** • Apply when bermudagrass is dormant. • For control of little barley, apply before the mid-boot stage. • Do not mow for hay until 40 days after treatment.
For control of endophyte-fungus-infected fescue forage legume/grass mixture and other grass pastures	Broadcast (Split Application)	0.7 to 1.3 pints followed by 0.7 to 1.3 pints	Ground: 10 gal.	—	• Use split applications of 10 to 21 days apart, if necessary. • Do not exceed 2.6 pints per acre total in preparation for reseeding. • For spring plantings, the initial application of 0.7 to 1.3 pints may be made the previous fall. • Apply when fescue is actively growing and no more than 4 inches high. • To reduce the infestation of endophyte-infested grass, do not allow fescue to go to seed starting with the preceding year's crop.

Conversion Table
CYCLONE MAX Herbicide to be Applied

Ounce	Pints	Lb. ai	Acres per Gallon
2.50	0.16	0.06	51.3
4.80	0.30	0.11	26.7
5.28	0.33	0.12	24.2
5.52	0.35	0.13	23.2
10.00	0.63	0.23	12.8
11.00	0.69	0.26	11.6
11.20	0.70	0.26	11.4
12.00	0.75	0.28	10.7
16.00	1.00	0.38	8.0

Conversion Table CYCLONE MAX Herbicide to be Applied			
Ounce	**Pints**	**Lb. ai**	**Acres per Gallon**
20.00	1.25	0.47	6.4
20.80	1.30	0.49	6.2
24.00	1.50	0.56	5.3
28.00	1.75	0.66	4.6
32.00	2.00	0.75	4.0
40.00	2.50	0.94	3.2
43.20	2.70	1.00	3.0

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Please consult each appropriate label for specific recommendations.

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