FOR CONTROL AND/OR SUPPRESSION OF CERTAIN WEEDS IN COTTON, FIELD CORN, PEANUT, SOYBEAN, AND PLOWLAND.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION!

Active Ingredient By Wt.
Flumioxazin* 51%
Other Ingredients 49%
Total 100%

*2-(7-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propyny1)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl)-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-isouindole-1,3(2H)-dione

Rowel™ Herbicide is a water dispersible granule containing 51% active ingredient.

MANUFACTURED FOR:
MONSANTO COMPANY
800 N. LINDBERGH BLVD.
ST. LOUIS, MO 63167 U.S.A.

NET WEIGHT 5 POUNDS
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing dust and spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

FIRST AID

If inhaled:
Move person to fresh air.
If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.
Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

If on skin or clothing:
Take off contaminated clothing.
Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If in eyes:
Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed:
Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.
Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact (314)-634-4000 for emergency medical treatment information.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride, shoes and socks.
- Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If there are no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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. Wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to non-target plants and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift or runoff may be hazardous to non-target plants and aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

Under some conditions this product may have a potential to run-off to surface water or adjacent land. Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, such as no till, limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide run-off. Use of vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands or on the downhill side of fields where run-off could occur will minimize water run-off and is recommended.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS, AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water is:
- Coveralls, chemical resistant gloves made of waterproof material, shoes plus socks.
NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS
The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standards for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 190). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forest, nurseries or greenhouses.
Keep all unprotected persons out of operating areas, or vicinity where there may be drift.
Do not enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

DISCLAIMER, RISKS OF USING THIS PRODUCT, LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

IMPORTANT: Read the entire label including this Disclaimer, Risks of Using This Product, Limited Warranty and Limitation of Liability before using this product. If the terms are not acceptable THEN DO NOT USE THE PRODUCT, rather, return the unopened product within 15 days of purchase for a refund of the purchase price.

RISKS OF USING THIS PRODUCT
The Buyer and User (referred to collectively herein as “Buyer”) of this product should be aware that there are inherent unintended risks associated with the use of this product which are impossible to eliminate. These risks include, but are not limited to, injury to plants and crops to which this product is applied, lack of control of the target pests or weeds, resistance of the target pest or weeds to this product, injury caused by drift, and injury to rotational crops caused by carryover in the soil. Such risks of crop injury, non-performance, resistance or other unintended consequences are unavoidable and may result because of such factors as weather, soil conditions, disease, moisture conditions, irrigation practices, condition of the crop at the time of application, presence of other materials other than applied in the tank mix with this product or prior to application of this product, cultural practices or the manner of use or application, or a combination of such factors any of which are factors beyond the control of Monsanto. The Buyer should be aware that these inherent unintended risks may reduce the harvested yield of the crop in all or a portion of the treated acreage, or otherwise affect the crop such that additional care, treatment and expense are required to take the crop to harvest. If the Buyer chooses not to accept these risks, THEN THIS PRODUCT SHOULD NOT BE APPLIED. By applying this product Buyer acknowledges and accepts these inherent unintended risks AND TO THE FULLEST EXTENT ALLOWED BY LAW, AGREES THAT ALL SUCH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE APPLICATION AND USE ARE ASSUMED BY THE BUYER. Monsanto shall not be responsible for losses or damages (including, but not limited to, loss of yield, increased expenses of farming the crop or such incidental, consequential or special damages that may be claimed) resulting from use of this product in any manner not set forth on the label. Buyer assumes all risks associated with the use of this product in any manner or under conditions not specifically directed or approved on the label.

LIMITED WARRANTY
Monsanto warrants only that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the label, under average use conditions, when used strictly in accordance with the label and subject to the Risks of Using This Product as described above. To the extent consistent with applicable law AND AS SET FORTH ABOVE, MONSANTO MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED. No agent or representative of Monsanto or Seller is authorized to make or create any other express or implied warranty.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY
To the fullest extent allowed by law, Monsanto or Seller is not liable for any incidental, consequential, indirect or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. The limitation includes, but is not limited to, loss of yield on all or any portion of the treated acreage, increased care, treatment or other expenses required to take the crop to harvest, increased finance charges or altered finance ratings, emotional or mental distress and/or exemplary damages. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT ALLOWED BY LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE MAXIMUM LIABILITY OF MONSANTO OR 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 THIS PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF MONSANTO OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

PROMPT NOTICE OF CLAIM
To the extent consistent with applicable law allowing such requirements Monsanto must be provided notice as soon as Buyer has reason to believe it may have a claim, but in no event later than twenty-one days from date of planting, or twenty-one days from the date of application, whichever is later, so that an immediate inspection of the affected property and growing crops can be made.
To the extent consistent with applicable law if Buyer does not notify Monsanto of any claims, in each such period, it shall be barred from obtaining any remedy.

NO AMENDMENTS
Monsanto and Seller offer this product, and Buyer accepts it, subject to the foregoing Disclaimer, Risks of Using This Product, Limited Warranty and Limitation of Liability, which may not be modified by any oral or written agreement.

TANK MIXES
NOTICE: Tank mixing or use of this product with any other product which is not specifically and expressly authorized by the label shall be the exclusive risk of user, applicator and/or application advisor, to the extent allowed by applicable law.
Read and follow the entire label of each product to be used in the tank mix with this product.
RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Rowe/Herbicide is a Group 14 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Rowe/Herbicide and other Group 14 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 14 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 14 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by Rowe/Herbicide or other Group 14 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

• Avoiding the consecutive use of Rowe/Herbicide or other target site of action Group 14 herbicides that might have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
• Using tank mixes or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action and are both effective at the tank mix or premix rate on the weed(s) of concern.
• Basalising herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
• Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
• Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

For further information or to report suspected resistance, you may contact Monsanto Company at 314-694-4000.

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For further information or to report suspected resistance, you may contact Monsanto Company at 314-694-4000.
GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

• Do not apply to powdery soils or soils that are susceptible to wind
• Do not apply within 30 feet of non-dormant pears.
• Do not apply to farm alleys or roads where traffic may result in
  mechanical incorporation into the soil will reduce residual weed control.
• Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil.
  Spray equipment used to apply
  cleanout procedures are followed. See “SPRAYER CLEANUP” for more
  information.

GENERAL INFORMATION
Rowel Herbicide uses:
• Rowel Herbicide provides residual control of susceptible weeds in
cotton, field corn, peanut, and soybean.
• Rowel Herbicide provides additional burndown activity when used
  as part of a burndown program.
• Rowel Herbicide can be applied as part of a full burndown program for control of susceptible winter annuals.
• Rowel Herbicide can be applied with a hooded or shielded sprayer, as well as part of a layby application, in cotton for postemergence
  weed control as well as residual control of susceptible weeds.
• Read tank mix product label for rates and weeds controlled. Always read and follow label directions for all tank mix products
  before using. The most restrictive labeling of any tank mix product
  must be followed. Rowel Herbicide, when applied according to
  label use directions, will control the weeds claimed in crop
  specific use directions. This label makes no claims concerning
  control of other weed species.

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 is responsible
for considering all of these factors when making decisions. Where
studies have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

GENERAL RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS
• Do not apply this product when weather conditions favor spray
  drift from treated areas.
• Do not apply during low-level inversion conditions, including fog.
• Except for field corn, do not graze treated fields or feed treated
  forage or hay to livestock.
• When applying by air, observe drift management restrictions and
  precautions listed under “AERIAL APPLICATION”.
• Mechanical incorporation into the soil will reduce residual weed control.
• Post directed and layby applications of Rowel Herbicide should be
  applied only to healthy growing crops.
• Do not apply to farm alleys or roads where traffic may result in
  treated dust settling onto crops or other desirable vegetation.
• Do not apply within 360 feet of non-dormant pears.
• Do not apply to powdery soils or soils that are susceptible to wind
  displacement unless irrigation can be applied immediately after
  application.

Spray equipment used to apply Rowel Herbicide should not be
used to apply other materials to any crop foliage, unless the proper
cleanout procedures are followed. See “SPRAYER CLEANUP” for more
information.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND
BIOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE
Preemergence Application (Conventional Tillage)
Important: Crop injury may occur from applications made to poorly
drained soils and/or applications made under cool, wet conditions.
Risk of crop injury can be minimized by using on well drained
soils, planting at least 1.5 inches deep, using high quality seed
and completely covering seeds with soil prior to preemergence
applications. Treated soil that is splashed onto newly emerged
plants may result in temporary crop injury.
Moisture is necessary to achieve Rowel Herbicide in soil for
residual weed control. Dry weather following applications of Rowel
Herbicide may reduce effectiveness. However, when adequate
moisture is received after dry conditions, Rowel Herbicide will
control susceptible germinating weeds. Rowel Herbicide may
not control weeds that germinate after application but before an
activating rainfall or irrigation or weeds that germinate through cracks
resulting from dry soil.
When adequate moisture is not received after a Rowel Herbicide
application, weed control may be improved by irrigation with
at least 0.5 inches of water. If emerged weeds are controlled by
cultivation, residual weed control will be reduced.

Burndown Application
For best results, Rowel Herbicide should be applied as part of a
burndown program to actively growing weeds. Applying Rowel
Herbicide under conditions that do not promote active weed growth
will reduce herbicide effectiveness. Do not apply Rowel Herbicide
when weeds are under stress due to drought, excessive water,
extremes in temperature, disease or low humidity. Weeds under stress
tend to become less susceptible to herbicidal action. Rowel Herbicide
is most effective when applied under warm sunny conditions.

Reduced residual weed control may occur when burndown
applications are made to fields where heavy crop and/or weed
residue exist.

Postemergence Application
Rowel Herbicide should only be applied to healthy crops labeled
for postemergence use. Do not apply Rowel Herbicide to crops
that have been weakened by disease, drought, flooding, excessive
fertilization, soil salt, previously applied pesticides, nematodes,
insects or winter injury.

Rainfastness
Rowel Herbicide is rainfast one hour after application. Applications
should not be made if rain is expected within one hour of application
or postemergence efficacy may be reduced.

Soil Characteristics
Application of Rowel Herbicide to soils with high organic matter
and/or high clay content may require higher dosages than soils with
low organic matter and/or low clay content. Application to chisled
seedbeds can result in reduced weed control.

HERBICIDE RATE
Residual Weed Control (Including Preemergence Applications
or Applications as Part of a Fall or Spring Burndown and Fall
Seedbed Program)

Based upon soil characteristics (organic matter content and
texture), the most difficult to control weed species being targeted,
and the crop being grown, select the proper Rowel Herbicide
dosage from the rate range tables contained in this label.
**CARRIER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE** (Ground Equipment only. See Information for Aerial Equipment under “AERIAL APPLICATION”)

**Precor Emergence Application (Conventional Tillage)**
To ensure uniform coverage, use 10 to 30 gals of spray solution per acre for conventional tillage applications. Nozzle selection should meet manufacturer’s gallonage and pressure recommendations for precor herbicide application.

**Bumdown Application (Prior to Crop Emergence)**
To ensure thorough coverage in bumdown applications, use 15 to 30 gals spray solution per acre. Use 20 to 30 gals per acre if dense vegetation or heavy crop residue is present. Nozzle selection should meet manufacturer’s gallonage and pressure recommendations for postemergence herbicide application.

**Postemergence Application (Emerged Crop)**
Check use directions for specific crops in which Rowe/Herbicide can be applied postemergence.
To ensure thorough coverage in bumdown applications, use 15 to 30 gals spray solution per acre. Use 20 to 30 gals per acre if dense vegetation or heavy crop residue is present. Nozzle selection should meet manufacturer’s gallonage and pressure recommendations for postemergence herbicide application.

**ADDITIVES**
**Bumdown Application (Prior to Crop Emergence)**
Postemergence control of weeds from Rowe/Herbicide requires the addition of an agrochemically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture.

When an adjuvant is to be used with Rowe/Herbicide, Monsanto recommends the use of a Chemical Formulators and Diversifiers Association certified adjuvant. Either a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v, may be used when applying Rowe/Herbicide as part of a bumdown program. Some tank mix partners, such as Roundup Power Max®, are formulated with sufficient adjuvants and do not require the addition of a crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oil or non-ionic surfactant when tank mixed with Rowe/Herbicide. The addition of a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil may increase the bumdown activity on certain weeds such as cutleaf eveningprimrose and Carolina geranium.

A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 lb/A or a 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 gts/A) may be added to the spray mixture along with a crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oil or non-ionic surfactant to enhance weed control. The addition of a nitrogen source does not replace the need for a crop oil concentrate, a methylated seed oil or a non-ionic surfactant.

**JAR TEST TO DETERMINE COMPATIBILITY OF ADJUVANTS AND ROWE/HERBIDCE**
When using Rowe/Herbicide and an adjuvant, such as in stale seed bed, l soybean/soybean or reduced tillage situations, a jar test should be performed before mixing commercial quantities of Rowe/Herbicide, when using Rowe/Herbicide for the first time, when using new adjuvants or when a new water source is being used.

1. Add 1 pt of the water to a quart jar. The water should be from the same source and temperature as which will be used in the spray tank mixing operation.
2. Add 1 g of Rowe/Herbicide to the quart jar for every 3 oz of Rowe/Herbicide per acre being applied (4 oz if 12 oz/A is the desired Rowe/Herbicide rate), gently mix until product goes into suspension.
3. Add 60 ml (4 Tbsp or 2 fl oz) of the crop oil or methylated seed oil to the quart jar or 1 ml of non-ionic surfactant if it is being used in place of oil, gently mix.
4. If nitrogen is being used, add 16 ml (1 Tbsp or 0.5 oz) of the 28 to 32% nitrogen source to the quart jar. If ammonium sulfate is being used, add 18 g AMS to the quart jar in place of the 28 to 32% nitrogen.
5. Place cap on jar, invert 10 times, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.
6. An ideal mix combination will be uniform and free of suspended particles. If any of the following conditions are observed the choice of adjuvant should be questioned:
   a) Layer of oil or globules on the mixture’s surface.
   b) Precipitation: fine particles in suspension or as a layer on the bottom of the jar.
6. No precipititated: Thickening texture (coagulated) like gelatin

**SPRAYER PREPARATION**
Before applying Rowe/Herbicide, start with clean, well maintained application equipment. The spray tank, as well as all hoses and booms, must be cleaned to ensure no residue from the previous spraying operation remains in the sprayer. Some pesticides, including but not limited to, the sulfonylurea and phenoxy herbicides, i.e., Classic® and 2,4-D respectively, are active at very small amounts and can cause crop injury when applied to susceptible crops. The spray equipment must be cleaned according to the manufacturer’s directions for the last product used before the equipment is used to apply Rowe/Herbicide. If two or more products were tank mixed prior to Rowe/Herbicide application, the most restrictive cleanup procedure should be followed.

**MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**
1. Fill clean spray tank 1/2 to 2/3 of desired level with clean water.
2. If a drift retardant is to be used, add 10 lbs of spray grade ammonium sulfate per 100 gals of spray solution.
3. To ensure a uniform spray mixture, pre-saturate the required amount of Rowe/Herbicide with water prior to addition to the spray tank.
4. Use a minimum of 1 g of water per 10 oz of Rowe/Herbicide.
5. While agitating, slowly add the pre-saturated Rowe/Herbicide to the spray tank.
6. Add any required adjuvants.
7. Fill spray tank to desired level with water. Agitation should continue until all spray solution has been applied.
8. Mix only the amount of spray solution that can be applied the day of mixing. Rowe/Herbicide should be applied within 6 hours of mixing.

**SPRAYER CLEANUP**
Spray equipment, including mixing vessels and nurse tanks, must be cleaned each day following Rowe/Herbicide application. After Rowe/Herbicide is applied, the following steps must be used to clean the spray equipment:
1. Completely drain the spray tank, rinse the sprayer thoroughly, including the inside and outside of the tank and all in-line screens.
2. Fill the spray tank with clean water and flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles.
3. Top off tank, add 1 gal of 3% household ammonia (or equivalent) for every 100 gals of water, circulate through sprayer for 5 minutes, and then flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles for
a minimum of 15 minutes. If diaphragms are being used on the
spray boom, loosen diaphragms before flushing the spray system,
allowing cleaning solution to spray through the open diaphragm.
If spray lines have any end caps, they must be loosened before
flushing the system, allowing cleaning solution to spray through
the loosened caps. To enhance removal of Rowel Herbicide
from the spray system, add a tank cleaner such as "Valent Tank
Cleaner" from Valent U.S.A. Corporation, in place of ammonium
and allow the cleaning solution to remain in the pressurized spray
system (spray tank, hoses and boom) overnight before flushing
the system for a minimum of 15 minutes.
4. Drain tank completely.
5. Add enough clean water to the spray tank to allow all hoses,
booms, screens and nozzles to be flushed for 2 minutes.
6. Remove all nozzles and screens and rinse them in clean water.

Application equipment should be clean and in good repair. Nozzles should
be uniformly spaced on boom and frequently checked for accuracy.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT
Application equipment should be clean and in good repair. Nozzles should
be uniformly spaced on boom and frequently checked for accuracy.

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be uniformly spaced on boom and frequently checked for accuracy.

AERIAL APPLICATION
Spray drift away from the site of application may cause damage to
non-target vegetation. To minimize drift, apply the largest droplet
size consistent with uniform coverage and satisfactory weed
control. To obtain satisfactory application and avoid drift, the
following directions must be observed:
• Do not apply during low-level inversion conditions (including fog),
when winds are gusty or under other conditions that favor drift. Do
not spray when wind velocity is less than 2 mph or more than 10 mph.
• Do not apply this product by air within 40 ft of non-target crops
including non-target crops.
• Do not apply this product by air within 100 ft of emerged cotton crops.
• Do not apply this product by air within 40 ft of streams, wetlands,
mashes, ponds, lakes and reservoirs.
• Nozzle Selection and Orientation: Formation of very small drops
from the nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible and by
avoiding excessive spray pressure. Use nozzles that produce flat
or hollow cone spray patterns. Use non-crimp type nozzles, such
as diaphragm type nozzles, to avoid unwanted discharge of spray
solution. The nozzles must be directed toward the rear of the
aircraft, at an angle between 0 and 15° downward. Do not place
nozzles on the outer 25% of the wings or rotors.

Adjuvants and Drift Control Additives: Refer to tank mix partner's
label for adjuvant recommendation. Drift control additives may
be used. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully
observe the cautionary statements and all other information
appearing on the additive label.

ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS
The following rotational crops may be planted after applying Rowel
Herbicide at the listed rate. Planting earlier than the recommended
rotational interval may result in crop injury.

Do not plant any crop, except corn (field), cotton, peanut, soybean,
sugarcane and sweet potato earlier than 30 days after ap-
plying Rowel Herbicide.

**TABLE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROWEL HERBICIDE RATES</th>
<th>CROPS</th>
<th>ROTATION INTERVALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 oz/A Cotton (no-till or strip-till only)</td>
<td>14 days¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 to 2 oz/A Cotton (no-till or strip-till only)</td>
<td>21 days¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 oz/A or less Peanut, Soybean, Sugarcane and Sweet Potato</td>
<td>immediately</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Corn (minimum and no-till)</td>
<td>14 days¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton and Field Corn (conventional tillage), Rice, Sorghum, Sunflower, Tobacco and Wheat</td>
<td>30 days³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley, Dry and SNAP Beans, Flax, Lentils, Peas, Pea, Safflower and Sweet Corn</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa, Canola, Clover, Oats, Sugar Beet and all other crops not listed⁴</td>
<td>4 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 8 months if no tillage is performed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)
ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROWEL HERBICIDE RATES</th>
<th>CROPS</th>
<th>ROTATION INTERVALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 3 oz/A</td>
<td>Peanut, Soybean Sugarcane and Sweet Potato</td>
<td>immediately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Field Corn (minimum and no-till) and Sorghum</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Field Corn (conventional tillage) and Sorghum</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cotton, Rice, Sunflower, Tobacco and Wheat</td>
<td>2 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barley, Dry and Snap Beans, Flax, Lentil, Pea, Rye, Safflower and Sweet Corn</td>
<td>4 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alfalfa, Clover, Oats, Sugar Beet</td>
<td>5 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 10 months if no tillage is performed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canola and all other crops not listed</td>
<td>6 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 12 months if no tillage is performed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to 4 oz/A</td>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>immediately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cotton, Field Corn, Peanut, Rice, Sorghum, Soybean, Sunflower Tobacco and Wheat</td>
<td>4 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alfalfa, Canola, Sugar Beet and all other crops not listed</td>
<td>6 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 12 months if no tillage is performed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 12 oz/A</td>
<td>Cotton, Field Corn, Peanut, Rice, Sorghum, Soybean, Sunflower Tobacco and Wheat</td>
<td>9 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alfalfa, Canola, Sugar Beet and all other crops not listed</td>
<td>12 months if soil is tilled prior to planting 18 months if no tillage is performed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 At least one inch of rainfall/irrigation must occur between application and planting or crop injury may occur.
2 Successful soil bioassay must be performed prior to planting crops.
3 Transplanted apple, apricot, avocado, bushberries (including blueberry), cherry, fig, grape, grapesulf, lemon, nectarine, nut trees (including pistachio), olive, orange, peach, pear, plum (including dried plum), and tangerine can be planted 2 months after a Rowel Herbicide application of 2 to 12 oz/A.

Table 1. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of Rowel Herbicide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>ORGANIC MATTER</th>
<th>SOIL TYPE</th>
<th>ROWEL HERBICIDE RATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carpetweed</td>
<td>Mollugo verticillata</td>
<td>Up to 5%</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickweeds</td>
<td>Stellaria media</td>
<td>Up to 5%</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eveningprimrose</td>
<td>Ceratodon vulgaris</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion</td>
<td>Taraxacum officinale</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edlita</td>
<td>Euphorbia polychroma</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida Pusley</td>
<td>Euphorbia laciniata</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hensbit</td>
<td>Lamium amplexicaule</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambquarters</td>
<td>Chenopodium album</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Mallow</td>
<td>Malva parviflora</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marestail</td>
<td>Conyza canadensis</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseweed</td>
<td>Conyza canadensis</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshades</td>
<td>Selasnum hirsutum</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Selasnum nigrum</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Black</td>
<td>Selasnum pycnanthus</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairy</td>
<td>Selasnum sarrachoides</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweeds</td>
<td>Amaranthus retroflexus</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redroot</td>
<td>Amaranthus retroflexus</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth</td>
<td>Amaranthus hydros</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiny</td>
<td>Amaranthus spinosus</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumbled</td>
<td>Amaranthus hymenoides</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piddly Sida</td>
<td>Tribulus terrestris</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Teaweed)</td>
<td>Tribulus terrestris</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puncturevex</td>
<td>Tribulus terrestris</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purslane,</td>
<td>Tribulus terrestris</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Tribulus terrestris</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish, Wild</td>
<td>Raphanus raphanistrum</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redmaids</td>
<td>Calendula officinalis</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd’s</td>
<td>Capsella bursapastoris</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purse</td>
<td>Capsella bursapastoris</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallflower</td>
<td>Jacobaea maritima</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morning glory</td>
<td>Tansy polona</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted Surprae</td>
<td>Euphorbia maculata</td>
<td>Up to 5%</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venice Mallow</td>
<td>Hibiscus trionum</td>
<td>Up to 5%</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>2 oz/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A postemergence herbicide, such as Cobra® Herbicide, Phoenix® Herbicide or glyphosate (Roundup Ready® soybeans only) may be needed following a preemergence application of Rowel Herbicide to adequately control common ragweed or waterhemp in soybean fields with heavy pressure.

Due to differences in crop canopy timing between peanuts and soybeans, 2 oz/A of Rowel Herbicide should be used in peanuts, regardless of soil type and organic matter content, except in the states of North Carolina, Oklahoma and Virginia where a maximum of 2 oz/A can be applied in peanuts, unless supplemental labeling, provided by Monsanto Company is followed. Rowel Herbicide will provide residual control of these weeds at 2 oz/A when applied under a cotton canopy.

Morningglory species are not adequately controlled on fine soils or soils with greater than 3% organic matter.
Abnormally warm or wet winters will reduce the length of weed control observed in the spring.

Fall Application Regions:
Region 1: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Virginia
Region 2: Delaware, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, West Virginia and Wisconsin

Weeds controlled by postemergence or residual activity are listed in Table 3. Preplant burndown treatment tank mixes and rates are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Herbicide</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glyphosate Plus</td>
<td>2 to 3 oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-D LVE (2,4-D for use on preplant soybeans only) Plus</td>
<td>0.5 to 1.0 lb ai/A (equivalent to 1 to 2 pt/A of Roundup Original)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIS + AMS</td>
<td>0.5% v/v + 17 lbs/100 gals of water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Dicamba (Banvel®), at 0.188 lb ai/A (6 fl oz/A of Banvel 4) can be added to Programs 1, 2 & 3 to assist in the control of emerged broadleaves. Refer to dicamba label for rotational restrictions.

2. Crop oil concentrate has been found to increase glyphosate burn-down of emerged cutleaf eveningprimrose and Carolina geranium.

**Table 3. Weeds Controlled by Fall and Spring Preplant Burndown Programs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>POSTEMERGENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Herbicide</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Program 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeds 3 inches or less</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamomile, False</td>
<td>Matricaria maritima</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheatgrass</td>
<td>Bromus tectorum</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickweed, Common</td>
<td>Stellaria media</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickweed, Mouseear</td>
<td>Cerastium vulgatum</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockle, White</td>
<td>Silene latifolia</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion</td>
<td>Taraxacum officinale</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deadnettle, Purple</td>
<td>Lamium purpureum</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundsel, Cressleaf</td>
<td>Senecio glabellus</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbbit</td>
<td>Lamium amplexicaule</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kochia</td>
<td>Kochia scoparia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marestail, Horseweed</td>
<td>Conyza canadensis</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallow, Common</td>
<td>Malva neglecta</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prickly Lettuce</td>
<td>Lactuca serriola</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wormwood, Boreal</td>
<td>Artemisia biennis</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina, Volunteer</td>
<td>Brassica napus</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina, Geranium</td>
<td>Geranium carolinianum</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf</td>
<td>Oenothera laciniata</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flinwood</td>
<td>Descurainia sophia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard, Tiny</td>
<td>Descurainia pinnata</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard, Wild</td>
<td>Brassica kaber</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd’s-purse</td>
<td>Capsella bursa-pastoris</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Refer to glyphosate and/or 2,4-D labels for additional weeds controlled and rotational restrictions.
2. 1 lb ai/A of 2,4-D LVE (equivalent to 2 pt/A of 2,4-D 4 LVE) should be used for control of emerged dandelion.

**Notes:**
- Positively oriented broadleaf weeds. Weeds may emerge in late fall or spring in temperatures above 60°F.
- All Preplant Herbicide programs are effective on weeds 3 inches or less in height. Refer to glyphosate and/or 2,4-D labels for additional weeds controlled and rotational restrictions.
Abnormally warm or wet winters will reduce the length of weed control observed in the spring.

**SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS**

Rowel Herbicide, at 1 to 2 oz/A, can be used in combination with labeled preplant burndown herbicides to assist in the postemergence burndown of emerged weeds and provide residual weed control prior to crop emergence in fields that will be planted with cotton. Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in Table 1.

No-till planters that incorporate the soil during planting may result in decreased weed control in the row. Avoid Rowel Herbicide application and planting of no-till or strip-till cotton when a Rowel Herbicide rate of 1 oz/A is used. For best results, Rowel Herbicide should be applied to actively growing weeds within the growth stages indicated in this label. Applying Rowel Herbicide under conditions that do not promote active weed growth will reduce herbicidal effectiveness. Do not apply Rowel Herbicide when the crop or weeds are under stress due to drought, excessive water, extremes in temperature, disease or low humidity. Weeds under stress tend to become less susceptible to herbicidal action. Rowel Herbicide is most effective when applied under sunny conditions at temperatures above 65°F. Rowel Herbicide is rainfast one hour after application. Applications should not be made if rain is expected within one hour of application or postemergence efficacy may be reduced. Rainfall within one hour of application will not adversely affect residual activity.

**HERBICIDE RATE**

**Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application**

For postemergence weed control, Rowel Herbicide should be applied through a hooded or shielded sprayer or at layby, at 2 oz/A, in combinations with MSMA or at 1 to 2 oz/A in combination...
with glyphosate, to assist in the control of weeds listed in Table 4. Residual weed control can also be obtained through hooded, shielded and layby application of Rowe/Herbicide. Weeds that are controlled through residual activity of Rowe/Herbicide are listed in Table 1. Weeds that are suppressed by residual activity of Rowe/Herbicide are listed in Table 2.

Table 4. Emerged Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application of Rowe/Herbicide Tank Mixes With Glyphosate or MSMA in Cotton

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>WEED HEIGHT (inches)</th>
<th>2 oz/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bindweed, Field</td>
<td>Convolvulus arvensis</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpetweed</td>
<td>Molugo verticillata</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickweed, Common</td>
<td>Stevia media</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocklebur, Common</td>
<td>Xanthium strumarium</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida Beggarweed</td>
<td>Desmodium tortuosum</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemp Sesbania</td>
<td>Sesbania exaltata</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jensonweed</td>
<td>Eucalyptus stramani</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambsquarters, Common</td>
<td>Chenopodium album</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningglories</td>
<td>Ipomea hederacea var. integriuscula</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivyleaf</td>
<td>Ipomea hederacea</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Ipomea coccosae</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall</td>
<td>Ipomea purpurea</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard, Wild</td>
<td>Brasica kaler</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshades</td>
<td>Solanum nigrum</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Black</td>
<td>Solanum glucosadum</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairy</td>
<td>Solanum sarrachoides</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweeds</td>
<td>Amaranthus palmeri</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redroot</td>
<td>Amaranthus retroflexus</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth</td>
<td>Amaranthus hybridus</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantain, Broadleaf</td>
<td>Plantago major</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prickly Sida (Teaweed)</td>
<td>Sida spinosa</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purslanes, Common</td>
<td>Portulaca oleracea</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweeds</td>
<td>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant</td>
<td>Ambrosia trifida</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice Flatsedge</td>
<td>Cupressis nia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sicklepod</td>
<td>Senecia obtusifolia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)

Table 4. Emerged Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application of Rowe/Herbicide Tank Mixes With Glyphosate or MSMA in Cotton (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>WEED HEIGHT (inches)</th>
<th>2 oz/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smartweeds</td>
<td>Polygonum persicaria</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pile</td>
<td>Polygonum lapathiformis</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Polygonum pensylvanicum</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted Spurge</td>
<td>Euphorbia maculata</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvedeed</td>
<td>Abutilon theophrastis</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venice Mallow</td>
<td>Hibiscus trionum</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterhemp</td>
<td>Amaranthus tuberculatus</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rowe/Herbicide tank mixes will control the above ground portion of field bindweed. Repeated applications will be needed to control regrowth.

CARRIER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE

Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application

to ensure thorough coverage in hooded, shielded and layby applications, use 15 to 30 gals spray solution per treated acre. Use 20 to 30 gals per treated acre under heavy weed pressure. Nozzle selection should meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure recommendations for application method being used. Do not use "Flood Jet" nozzles, as they tend to increase the chance of crop injury.

ADDITIVES

Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application

Weed control from hooded, shielded or layby application of Rowe/Herbicide in cotton requires the addition of an agronomically approved non-ionic surfactant to the spray mixture. Non-ionic surfactant must contain at least 80% active ingredient. Mixing compatibility qualities should be verified by a jar test. The use of crop oil concentrates, methylated seed oils, organo-silicant surfactants or products containing these ingredients, may result in severe crop injury and should not be used.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Apply Rowe/Herbicide tank mixes, with ground equipment using standard commercial sprayers equipped with nozzles designed to deliver the desired spray pressure and spray volume. Application equipment should be clean and in good repair. Nozzles should meet manufacturer's recommendations for spray pattern and placement on spray boom and should be checked frequently for accuracy.

TIMING TO COTTON

Hooded and Shielded Application

Rowe/Herbicide tank mixes may be applied with a hooded or shielded sprayer after cotton has reached a minimum of 6 inches in height. All nozzles must be under the hood or behind the shield to ensure no spray solution comes in contact with the cotton. Care must be taken to ensure the spray solution or drift does not come in contact with the cotton or severe crop injury can occur.
Layby Application
Layby application of Rowe/Herbicide tank mixes may be made once cotton has reached a minimum of 16 inches in height. Cotton that is smaller than 16 inches in height may be injured by Rowe/Herbicide applications. Rowe/Herbicide application must be directed to the lower 2 inches of the cotton stem to avoid crop injury.

TIMING TO WEEDS
Rowe/Herbicide tank mix applications must be made to weeds within the height range given in Table 4.

TANK MIXES
Rowe/Herbicide must be tank mixed with one of the herbicides listed in Table 5 for postemergence control of the weeds listed in Table 4.

Table 5. Tank Mixes with Rowe/Herbicide for Hooded, Shielded and/or Layby Use in Cotton

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TANK MIX PARTNER</th>
<th>TARGET WEEDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HOODED SHIELDED LAYBY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glyphosate</td>
<td>Perennial Grasses and Broadleaves X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSMA</td>
<td>Annual Grasses Yellow Nutsedge X X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 For use only in cotton with the Roundup Ready gene.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FIELD CORN

GENERAL RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS
• Use only on no-till or minimum tillage fields where last years crop residue has not been incorporated into the soil.
• Corn must be planted between 14 and 30 days after application unless the application is made as part of a Fall burndown program.
• Do not apply more than 3 oz of Rowe/Herbicide per acre during a single growing season.
• Do not irrigate between emergence and 2-leaf corn.
• Do not use on popcorn, sweet corn or corn grown for seed.

TIMING TO FIELD CORN
Rowe/Herbicide, at 2 or 3 oz/A, may only be applied between 14 and 30 days prior to planting field corn, unless the application is made as part of a Fall burndown program.

Burndown Use Directions – For Preplant Applications in Field Corn
Rowe/Herbicide, applied as part of a burndown program, may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in postemergence burndown of many weeds where field corn will be planted directly into the residue of the previous year. See Directions For Use in Fall and Spring Preplant Burndown and Fallow Seedbed Programs in Field Corn, Peanut, and Soybean for rates and timing of applications. For control of emerged weeds, Rowe/Herbicide must be applied with an appropriate burndown tank mix partner listed in Table 6. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. Refer to tank mix partner’s label for recommended application pressure and recommended adjuvant systems.

INCREASING SPEED OF GLYPHOSATE BURNDOWN ACTIVITY
Rowe/Herbicide, at 1 oz/A, may be tank mixed with glyphosate (Roundup®) to increase the speed of burndown activity compared to glyphosate applied alone. Residual weed control will not be provided at rates lower than 2 oz/A; however, suppression of the weeds in Table 2 may occur at Rowe/Herbicide rates as low as 1 oz/A. Applications of Rowe/Herbicide at 1 oz/A must be made a minimum of 14 days prior to planting field corn.

TANK MIXES
Rowe/Herbicide may be tank mixed with the herbicides listed in Table 6 for pre-plant burndown applications. Refer to tank mix partner’s label for adjuvant recommendations.

Table 6. Tank Mix Partners for Burndown and/or Residual Control of Weeds in Field Corn

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TANK MIX PARTNER</th>
<th>2,4-D LVE metribuzin</th>
<th>atrazine</th>
<th>paraquat</th>
<th>Basis®</th>
<th>dicamba</th>
<th>Education®</th>
<th>Express®</th>
<th>glyphosate</th>
<th>Hornet®</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>metribuzin</td>
<td>parquat</td>
<td></td>
<td>Python®</td>
<td>Resolv®</td>
<td>simazine</td>
<td>Weedmaster®</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Refer to tank mix product labels for specific recommendations.

TANK MIX RESTRICTIONS
Tank mixes with flufenacet (Axion or Domain), metolachlor or s-metolachlor (Dual Magnum or Dual II Magnum), dimethenamid or dimethenamid-p (Frontier or Glide), alachlor (Lasso), or acetochlor (Surpass or Harness) may result in injury to field corn when application is followed by prolonged periods of cool wet weather and should not be used with Rowe/Herbicide, unless supplemental labeling, provided by Monsanto Company, is followed.

Table 7. Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of Rowe/Herbicide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>ORGANIC MATTER</th>
<th>SOIL TYPE</th>
<th>ROWE/HERBICIDE RATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bristly Starbar</td>
<td>Acmatoglossum distans</td>
<td>Up to 5%</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>4 oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpetweed</td>
<td>Molugo verticillata</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickweeds</td>
<td>Cassia occidentalis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee Senna</td>
<td>Acalypha strigosa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copperleaf, Hophornbeam</td>
<td>Digitalis strigosa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion</td>
<td>Eclipta prostrata</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)
Table 7. Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of Rowe/Herbicide (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>ORGANIC MATTER</th>
<th>SOIL TYPE</th>
<th>ROWE HERBICIDE RATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pigweeds</td>
<td>Palmer Amaranth</td>
<td>Amaranthus palmeri</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>4 oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redroot</td>
<td>Amaranthus palmeri</td>
<td>Amaranthus retroflexus</td>
<td>4 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth</td>
<td>Amaranthus hybridus</td>
<td>Amaranthus spinosus</td>
<td>4 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiny Amaranth</td>
<td>Amaranthus albus</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 oz/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumble</td>
<td>Prickly Lettuce</td>
<td>Lactuca serriola</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>4 oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prickly Sida</td>
<td>Sida spinosa</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>4 oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Puncturevine</td>
<td>Tribulus terresstri</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>4 oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Purslane, Common</td>
<td>Portulaca oleracea</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>4 oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Horse</td>
<td>Trianthema portulacastrum</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>4 oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redish, Wild</td>
<td>Raphanus raphanistrum</td>
<td>Ambrosia artemisiafolia</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>4 oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweed, Common</td>
<td>Capsella bursapastoris</td>
<td></td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>4 oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Thistle</td>
<td>Cucumis mettl</td>
<td></td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>4 oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd’s-purse</td>
<td>Hibiscus trionum</td>
<td></td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>4 oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smartweeds</td>
<td>Ladythumb</td>
<td>Polygonum perricaria</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>4 oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Polygonum pensylvanicum</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>4 oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smilflemon</td>
<td>Euphorbia maculata</td>
<td></td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>4 oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spurred Anoda</td>
<td>Anoda cristata</td>
<td></td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>4 oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropic Croton</td>
<td>Croton glandulosus</td>
<td>Abutilon theophrastii</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>4 oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvetleaf</td>
<td>Tropic Croton</td>
<td>Hibiscus trionum</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>4 oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venice Mallow</td>
<td>Amaranthus rudis</td>
<td></td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>4 oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterhemp</td>
<td>Amaranthus tuberculatus</td>
<td></td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>4 oz/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)
Table 7. Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of Rowel Herbicide (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>ORGANIC MATTER</th>
<th>SOIL TYPE</th>
<th>ROWEL HERBICIDE RATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wilt Polinetta</td>
<td>Euphorbia heterophylla</td>
<td>Up to 5%</td>
<td>All Soil Types</td>
<td>4 oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wormwood, Broomel</td>
<td>Artemisia biennis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRASS WEED SPECIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>ORGANIC MATTER</th>
<th>SOIL TYPE</th>
<th>ROWEL HERBICIDE RATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barnyardgrass</td>
<td>Echinochloa crus-galli</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluegrass, Annual</td>
<td>Poa annua</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass, Large</td>
<td>Dactylis sanguinalis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail, Giant</td>
<td>Setaria faberii</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lovegrass, California</td>
<td>Eleocharis indica</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pancreas Fall</td>
<td>Eragrostis diffusa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Ryegrass, Italian</td>
<td>Dactylis glomerata</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signalgrass, Broadleaf</td>
<td>Brachiaria pilosa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadleaf</td>
<td>Digitaria sanguinalis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>Gossypium hirsutum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinee</td>
<td>Gossypium barbadense</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Poinsettia</td>
<td>Euphorbia heterophylla</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watergrass</td>
<td>Cyperus esculentus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN PEANUT**

**GENERAL RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

- Do not apply more than 3 oz of Rowel Herbicide per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not apply more than 2 oz/A in the states of North Carolina, Oklahoma, or Virginia where climatic conditions may result in unacceptable injury to peanuts, unless supplemental labeling, provided by Monsanto Company, is followed.
- Do not irrigate when peanuts are cracking.

**WIND MANAGEMENT**

In areas where shallow cultivation is used between rows to reduce wind-borne sand damage to peanuts, weed control from preemergence (after planting). Preemergence application of Rowel Herbicide must be made within 2 days after planting and prior to peanut emergence. Application after the peanuts have begun to crack, or are emerged, will result in severe crop injury. Application should not be made when peanuts have begun to crack. Select Rowel Herbicide rate from Table 1 according to anticipated weed spectrum.

**TIMING TO PEANUTS**

Rowel Herbicide may be applied to peanuts prior to planting or preemergence (after planting). Preemergence applications of Rowel Herbicide must be made within 2 days after planting and prior to peanut emergence. Application after the peanuts have begun to crack, or are emerged, will result in severe crop injury. Application should not be made when peanuts have begun to crack. Select Rowel Herbicide rate from Table 1 according to anticipated weed spectrum.

**TIMING TO WEEDS**

**Burndown — Preemergence to Peanuts, Postemergence to Weeds**

Rowel Herbicide, applied as part of a burndown program, may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in post-emergence burndown of many annual and perennial weeds where peanuts will be planted directly into a stale seeded, cover crop or in previous crop residues. Apply Rowel Herbicide before planting, during planting or after planting, but before the crop emerges. For control of emerged weeds, tank mix Rowel Herbicide with glyphosate. Refer to glyphosate label for recommended rate and application pressure. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gals of spray solution per acre. Rowel Herbicide tank mixes applied to assist in the control of emerged weeds must be applied with an adjuvant, such as a non-ionic surfactant at 0.5% v/v or a crop-oil concentrate or a methyalted surfactant at 1 to 2 gals/A. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 lbs/A or 7 to 25 lbs/A of ammonium nitrate or 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qts/A) may be added to increase herbicidal activity.

**Preemergence (conventional tillage) applications of Rowel Herbicide must be applied prior to wheat emergence.**

**ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL: SEQUENTIAL**

Rowel Herbicide may be applied sequentially following a preplant incorporated application of trifluralin (states of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas only), Sonalan, Dual (metolachlor), pendimethalin or Frontier®. Rowel Herbicide can also be tank mixed with pendimethalin or Sonalan in states where they are labeled, provided overhead irrigation guidelines on the pendimethalin and/or Sonalan labels are followed.

**ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL: TANK MIXED**

Rowel Herbicide can be tank mixed with alachlor, metolachlor or Frontier for additional grass and broadleaf weed control. Rowel Herbicide may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in post-emergence burndown of many annual weeds where soybeans will be planted directly into a stale seeded, cover crop or in previous crop residues. For control of emerged weeds, tank mix Rowel Herbicide with glyphosate. Refer to glyphosate label for recommended rate and application pressure. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gals of spray solution per acre. Rowel Herbicide tank mixes applied to assist in the control of emerged weeds must be applied with an adjuvant, such as a non-ionic surfactant at 0.5% v/v or a crop-oil concentrate or a methyalted surfactant at 1 to 2 gals/A. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 lbs/A or 7 to 25 lbs/A of ammonium nitrate or 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qts/A) may be added to increase herbicidal activity.

**TIMING TO SOYBEANS**

Rowel Herbicide may be applied to soybeans in the same field that trifluralin (Axiom®, Domain®), alachlor (Micro-Tech®), metolachlor (Dual products or Boundary®) or dimethenamid (Frontier or Outlook®) will be used, or soybean injury may occur, unless supplemental labeling, provided by Monsanto Company, is followed.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SOYBEAN**

**GENERAL RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

- Do not apply more than 3 oz of Rowel Herbicide per acre during a single growing season.
- Do not use Rowel Herbicide in soybeans in the same field that trifluralin (Axiom®, Domain®), alachlor (Micro-Tech®), metolachlor (Dual products or Boundary®) or dimethenamid (Frontier or Outlook®) will be used, or soybean injury may occur, unless supplemental labeling, provided by Monsanto Company, is followed.

**TIMING TO SOYBEANS**

Rowel Herbicide may be applied to soybeans prior to planting or preemergence (after planting). Preemergence application of Rowel Herbicide must be made within 3 days after planting and prior to soybean emergence. Application after the soybeans have begun to crack, or are emerged, will result in severe crop injury. Application should not be made when soybeans have begun to crack. Select Rowel Herbicide rate from Table 1 according to anticipated weed spectrum.

**TIMING TO WEEDS**

Burndown — Preemergence to Soybeans, Postemergence to Weeds

Rowel Herbicide, applied as part of a burndown program, may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in post-emergence burndown of many annual and perennial weeds where soybeans will be planted directly into a stale seeded, cover crop or in previous crop residues. For control of emerged weeds, tank mix Rowel Herbicide with glyphosate. Refer to glyphosate label for recommended rate and application pressure. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gals of spray solution per acre. Rowel Herbicide tank mixes applied to assist in the control of emerged weeds must be applied with an adjuvant, such as a non-ionic surfactant at 0.5% v/v or a crop-oil concentrate or a methyalted surfactant at 1 to 2 gals/A. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 lbs/A or 7 to 25 lbs/A of ammonium nitrate or 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qts/A) may be added to increase herbicidal activity.

**Preemergence (conventional tillage) applications of Rowel Herbicide must be applied prior to wheat emergence.**

**ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL: SEQUENTIAL**

Rowel Herbicide may be applied sequentially following a preplant incorporated application of trifluralin (states of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas only), Sonalan, Dual (metolachlor), pendimethalin or Frontier®. Rowel Herbicide can also be tank mixed with pendimethalin or Sonalan in states where they are labeled, provided overhead irrigation guidelines on the pendimethalin and/or Sonalan labels are followed.

**ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL: TANK MIXED**

Rowel Herbicide can be tank mixed with alachlor, metolachlor or Frontier for additional grass and broadleaf weed control. Rowel Herbicide may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in post-emergence burndown of many annual weeds where soybeans will be planted directly into a stale seeded, cover crop or in previous crop residues.
weeds, choose the most appropriate tank mix partner from Table 8. Apply Rowel Herbicide with ground equipment before planting, during planting or within 3 days after planting, but before the crop emerges. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gals of spray solution per acre. Refer to tank mix partner’s label for recommended application pressure. All Rowel Herbicide tank mixes applied to assist in the control of emerged weeds must be applied with crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil at 1 to 2 pt/A or a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v.

INCREASING SPEED OF GLYPHOSATE BURNDOWN ACTIVITY
Rowel Herbicide, at rates as low as 1 oz/A, may be tank mixed with glyphosate (Roundup®) to increase the speed of burndown activity compared to glyphosate applied alone. Residual weed control will not be provided at rates lower than 2 oz/A; however, suppression of the weeds in Table 2, may occur at Rowel Herbicide rates as low as 1 oz/A.

TANK MIXES
Rowel Herbicide may be tank mixed with the herbicides listed in Table 8 for increased burndown activity, additional residual broadleaf and/or additional grass control. Refer to tank mix partner’s label for adjuvant recommendations.

Table 8. Tank Mix Partners for Control of Emerged Weeds in Reduced Tillage Soybeans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TANK MIX PARTNER</th>
<th>TARGET WEEDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,4-D LVE</td>
<td>Marestail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paraquat</td>
<td>Giant Ragweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glyphosate</td>
<td>General Burndown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Select Max®</td>
<td>Cocklebur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weedmaster®</td>
<td>Marestail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Refer to tank mix product labels for specific recommendations for control of emerged weeds present.

ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL BROADLEAF CONTROL
Rowel Herbicide can be tank mixed with metribuzin, Firstrate®, Lorsban®, Pursuit Plus®, Python®, Squashion®, Scepter or Steel® for additional broadleaf control.

ADDITIONAL RESIDUAL GRASS CONTROL
Rowel Herbicide can be tank mixed with pendimethalin or Command® for additional grass control. Tank mixes with fluoracetate (Acton or Domunit), metolachlor (Dual products or Bonsan), dimefox (Frontier or Outlook) or alachlor (Micro-Tech or Intennial), may result in severe injury to soybeans when application is followed by prolonged periods of cool wet weather and should not be used with Rowel Herbicide, unless supplemental labeling, provided by Monsanto Company, is followed.

ROUNDUP READY PROGRAM
Rowel Herbicide may be applied as part of a burndown program or preemergence in conventional tillage programs, at 2 to 3 oz/A to reduce early season weed competition from waterhemp, velvetleaf, blackjack and morningglories as well as other weeds listed in Tables 2 and 3 in Roundup Ready programs. A sequential post-emergence application of glyphosate will be required to control weeds not controlled by Rowel Herbicide.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS
Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage, disposal or cleaning of equipment.

PESTICIDE STORAGE
Keep pesticide in original container.
Store in a cool, dry, secure place.
Do not put formulation or dilute spray solution into food or drink containers.
Do not contaminate food or foodstuffs.
Do not store or transport near food or feed.
Not for use or storage in or around the home.
For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night (800) 332-3111.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL
Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL
Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinse into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinse for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Roundup, Roundup Ready Plus, Roundup Ready Plus and Design, Rowel and Monsanto and Vine Design are trademarks of Monsanto Technology LLC. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Manufactured for:
MONSANTO COMPANY
800 N. LINDBERGH BLVD.
ST. LOUIS, MO 63167
Made in U.S.A.
EPA Reg. No. 59639-99-524
EPA Est. 11725-A-018; 316/8-TX-019; 5904-IA-010
Superscript is first letter of lot number.

MONSANTO
Rowel Herbicide

Active Ingredient
Flumioxazin

Other Ingredients
*2-((2-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-12-propyny1)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl)-4,5,8,9-
tetrahydro-1H-isoindole-1,3,10-trione

Rowel Herbicide is a water dispersible granule containing 51% active ingredient.

EPA Reg. No. 59045-99-524

Superscript is first letter of lot number.

NET WEIGHT 5 POUNDS

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION
SEE BELOW FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION
Harmed if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Causes moderate eye irritation.
Avoid breathing dust and spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

FIRST AID
Inhalation: Remove patient to fresh air. If not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance.
Apply artificial respiration as needed and give emergency medical care. If on skin or clothing:
Wash with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove any contaminated clothing.
If in eyes:
• Hold open eyelids and flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Remove any contaminated
  clothing. If eye irritation continues, consult a physician.

Ingestion: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Do not enter or allow entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

EPA Est. 11773-IA-010, 39578-TX-010, 59054A-010

STORAGE
Keep out of reach of children.

NET WEIGHT 5 POUNDS

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION
SEE BELOW FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION
Harmed if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Causes moderate eye irritation.
Avoid breathing dust and spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

FIRST AID
Inhalation: Remove patient to fresh air. If not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance.
Apply artificial respiration as needed and give emergency medical care. If on skin or clothing:
Wash with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove any contaminated clothing.
If in eyes:
• Hold open eyelids and flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Remove any contaminated
  clothing. If eye irritation continues, consult a physician.

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Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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EPA Est. 11773-IA-010, 39578-TX-010, 59054A-010

STORAGE
Keep out of reach of children.

STORAGE & DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage
In a cool, dry, secure place. Do not put formulation or dilute spray solution into food or drink containers. Do not contaminate food or feedstuffs. Do not store or transport near food or feed. Do not store in or around the home.

Pesticide Disposal
Have all unoccupied persons out of operating areas, or vicinity where there may be drift.

Do not enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

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