



# RESOURCE<sup>®</sup>

## HERBICIDE

Active Ingredient	By Wt.
*Flumiclorac pentyl ester.....	10.1%
Other Ingredients.....	89.9%
Total.....	100.0%

\*pentyl [2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-(1,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-1,3-dioxo-2H-isoindol-2-yl)phenoxy]acetate

Contains aromatic petroleum distillates.  
Contains 0.86 pounds flumiclorac pentyl ester per gallon.

U.S. Pat. No. 4,770,695

### KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING — AVISO

SEE BELOW FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

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.)

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**WARNING:** Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

#### FIRST AID

**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 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 swallowed:** Immediately call a poison control center or doctor.  
Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.  
Do not give **any** liquid to the person.  
Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. (continued)

**If inhaled:** **FIRST AID (continued)**  
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.

#### 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 **1-800-892-0099** for emergency medical treatment information.

#### NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting can result in aspiration of light hydrocarbon liquid, which can cause pneumonitis. If ingested, probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

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

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:** coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants, chemical-resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminate or Viton ≥ 14 mils, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, and protective eyewear.

**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.

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:

This product is toxic to shrimp. Keep out of lakes, ponds or streams. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

**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 during wind speeds of greater than 10 miles per hour or during inversions. Local regulations permitting, an inversion can be identified by discharging a column of smoke. During an inversion, the column of smoke will rise and then abruptly level off. Sometimes during an inversion, the smoke can be seen to drop below the height at which the leveling off occurred. In the absence of an inversion the smoke will continue to rise and disperse into the atmosphere.**

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

**READ ENTIRE LABEL AND PAMPHLET. 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 instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment and restricted-entry interval. For any requirements specific to your State, consult the agency in your State responsible for pesticide regulation.

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

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been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirts and short-pants, chemical-resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminate or Viton  $\geq$  14 mils, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, and protective eyewear.

### 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 either 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) all of which are factors beyond the control of Valent. 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 AGREES THAT ALL SUCH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE APPLICATION AND USE ARE ASSUMED BY THE BUYER.

Valent 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.

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**LIMITED WARRANTY**

Valent 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. EXCEPT AS SET FORTH ABOVE, VALENT MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED.** No agent or representative of Valent or Seller is authorized to make or create any other express or implied warranty.

**LIMITATION OF LIABILITY**

**In no event shall Valent or Seller be 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. THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE MAXIMUM LIABILITY OF VALENT 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 VALENT OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

**PROMPT NOTICE OF CLAIM**

Valent 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 latter, so that an immediate inspection of the affected property and growing crops can be made.

If Buyer does not notify Valent of any claims, in such period, it shall be barred from obtaining any remedy.

**NO AMENDMENTS**

Valent 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.**

Read and follow the entire label of each product to be used in the tank mix with this product.

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## GENERAL INFORMATION

*Resource* Herbicide is a selective herbicide for post-emergence control of susceptible broadleaf weeds in field corn and soybeans.

### GENERAL RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

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

Do not make more than two applications per acre per season.

### ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE

For best results, *Resource* should be applied to actively growing weeds within the growth stages indicated in this label. Applying *Resource* under conditions that do not promote active weed growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. Do not apply *Resource* 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. *Resource* is most effective when applied under sunny conditions at temperatures above 70°F.

### RAINFASTNESS

*Resource* is rainfast one hour after application. Applications should not be made if rain is expected within one hour of application or efficacy may be reduced.

### ADDITIVES

Control of weeds by *Resource* requires the addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture. Either a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil, which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil, may be used when applying *Resource*. Certain tank mixes require the use of a non-ionic surfactant. Non-ionic surfactant must contain at least 80% active ingredient and must be EPA approved for

use on food crops. Mixing and compatibility qualities should be verified by a jar test.

A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2.0 to 2.5 lbs./A or 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qts./A) may be added to the spray mixture along with either 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 crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oil, or non-ionic surfactant.

### JAR TEST TO DETERMINE COMPATIBILITY OF ADJUVANTS AND *RESOURCE*

A jar test should be performed before mixing commercial quantities of *Resource* when using *Resource* 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 will be used in the spray tank mixing operation.
2. Add 1 ml of *Resource* to the quart jar, gently mix until product dissipates.
3. Add 6 ml (1 tsp.) of the crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil to the quart jar, gently mix. If a non-ionic surfactant is being used in a tank mix, add 2.5 ml (0.3 tsp.) of the non-ionic surfactant in place of the oil.
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 19 gms AMS to the quart jar in place of the 28 to 32% nitrogen. Ammonium sulfate should be added to the jar before the *Resource* in step 2.
5. Place cap in jar, invert 10 times, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.
6. An ideal tank 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) Flocculation: fine particles in suspension or as a layer on the bottom of the jar.
  - c) Clabbering: Thickening texture (coagulated) like gelatin.

### MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill spray tank with water 1/3 to 1/2 of desired level with clean water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of *Resource*. Agitation should create a rippling or rolling action on the water surface. If tank mixing *Resource* with other labeled pesticides, add water soluble bags first, followed by dry formulations, flowables, emulsifiable concentrates, and then solutions. Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate spray operation.
3. Add any required adjuvants.
4. Add any required nitrogen source, unless ammonium sulfate (AMS) is being used. If AMS is being used as the nitrogen source, it should be added after water soluble bags and before dry pesticides.
5. Fill spray tank to desired level with water. Agitate

tion should continue until spray solution has been applied.

6. Mix only the amount of spray solution that can be applied the day of mixing. *Resource* will remain active in the spray solution for 12 hours.

### **APPLICATION EQUIPMENT**

Application equipment should be clean and in good repair. Nozzles should be uniformly spaced on boom and frequently checked for accuracy. Ground speed should not exceed 10 mph to provide proper spray coverage. Boom height, ground speed, and pressure recommendations should not exceed those recommended by the spray nozzle manufacturer for the type and size of nozzle being used. Improper use of the selected spray nozzle will adversely affect the spray pattern, prevent proper coverage of weed leaf surface, and reduce weed control. Refer to the manufacturer's spray chart for nozzle selection and operating information. Special attention should be given to preparing and operating the spray equipment to assure proper coverage of weed foliage.

### **BROADCAST APPLICATION**

Apply *Resource* and *Resource* tank mixes with ground equipment using standard commercial sprayers equipped with flat fan (including split-nozzle systems which spray in opposite directions) or hollow cone nozzles designed to deliver the desired spray pressure and spray volume. DO NOT USE flood nozzles. Thorough weed coverage is required for optimum control. Spray nozzles should be centered at a maximum of 20 inch spacing to provide adequate coverage.

### **CARRIER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE**

Use *Resource* on a broadcast basis in a minimum of 15 gals. of water per acre and a spray pressure of 35 to 60 PSI measured at the spray nozzle. If weed populations are moderate to heavy and/or weeds are approaching maximum label size and/or crop canopy is dense, use a minimum of 20 GPA of water and a spray pressure of 40 to 50 PSI. Nozzle selection should meet manufacturer's gallonage and pressure recommendation for postemergence herbicide application.

### **BAND APPLICATION**

When banding, use proportionately less water and *Resource* per acre. Banding equipment should be adjusted to provide maximum coverage of weeds in the row. A minimum of two nozzles per row is required to provide optimum coverage of weed foliage.

### **AERIAL APPLICATION**

To obtain satisfactory weed control with aerial application of *Resource*, use as part of a labeled tank mix. Uniform coverage must be obtained. To obtain satisfactory application and avoid drift, the following directions must be observed:

- Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A by air in a single application.

#### **Carrier Volume and Spray Pressure**

Use *Resource* in 7 to 10 gals./A of water for spring burndown programs. Use *Resource* in 5 to 10 gals./A

of water for defoliation. Application at less than recommended volume may provide inadequate results. The higher gallonage applications generally result in more consistent performance.

### **Nozzle and Nozzle Orientation**

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift; therefore, do not use nozzles or nozzle configurations which dispense spray as fine droplets. Use the largest droplet size possible that provides sufficient coverage and control. Use nozzles which produce flat or hollow cone spray patterns. Use non-drip type nozzles, such as diaphragm-type nozzles to avoid unwanted discharge of spray solution.

Do not angle nozzles forward into the air stream and do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure. The nozzles must be directed toward the rear of the aircraft, at an angle between 0 and 15° downward.

### **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.

### **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT**

**Do not allow spray from ground or aerial equipment to drift onto adjacent land or crops.** 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 factors involved in minimizing drift potential.

**The following aerial drift reduction advisory information must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.**

1. Do not spray if wind speed is greater than 10 mph. If sensitive crops or plants are downwind, extreme caution must be used under all conditions.
2. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wing-span or rotor.
3. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.
4. 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.
5. When making tank mixture applications follow the most restrictive label directions, including application buffer zones, of each product in the mixture.

### **Importance of Droplet Size**

The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Use nozzle types and nozzle arrangements that will provide maximum coverage and minimize the potential for off target movement of spray particles. Droplet size for both ground and air applica-

tions should be in the “medium” size category as defined in the August 1999 ASAE S572 publication entitled, “Spray Nozzle Classification by Droplet Spectra”. Refer to that publication for additional information. Regardless of droplet size, if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions, off target movement will occur. (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversion sections of this label).

### **Controlling Droplet Size**

Volume for aerial application: use *Resource* in 7 to 10 gals./A of water for spring burndown programs and 5 to 10 gals./A of water for defoliation.

Volume for ground application: use *Resource* at a minimum of 10 gals./A of water.

Use high flow rate nozzles that produce medium droplets to apply the highest practical spray volume. Applications at minimum recommended volume may provide inadequate results. The higher gallonage application generally provides more consistent performance.

Pressure: use a maximum spray pressure of 40 PSI for aerial application and 50 PSI for ground application. Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle and do not exceed the manufacturer’s recommended pressure. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of nozzles: use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle orientation: orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream, will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection of the nozzle from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle type: use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. Do not use air inducing or flood type nozzles.

Application: applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

### **Swath Adjustment**

When applications are made with a cross wind, 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**

Variable wind speeds with changing directions may pose the largest potential for drift damage in areas that are adjacent to the field to be sprayed. Drift

potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 8 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

### **Temperature and Humidity**

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation but they still should remain within the medium droplet size category. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

### **Temperature Inversions**

Do not spray at times when spray particles may be entrained into a temperature inversion layer. If inversion conditions are suspected, consult with local weather services before making an application. Applications should not occur during temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

### **Sensitive Areas**

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

Do not apply during low-level inversion conditions, when winds are gusty or under any other condition that favors drift. Do not spray when drift is possible or when wind velocity is less than 2 or more than 10 mph.

Drift may cause damage to any vegetation contacted to which application is not intended. To prevent injury to adjacent desirable vegetation, appropriate buffer zones must be maintained.

Do not apply this product within 40 feet of non-target plants including non-target crops.

Do not apply this product within 70 feet of streams, wetlands, marshes, ponds, lakes and reservoirs.

### **Nozzle and Nozzle Orientation**

Use nozzle types that are designed for the application. The nozzle must be directed towards the rear of the aircraft, at an angle between 0° and 15° downward, do not place nozzles on the outer 25% of the wing or rotor.

### **APPLICATION AND CULTIVATION**

Do not cultivate prior to or during application. Do not generate excessive dust while spraying. Excessively dusty conditions may interfere with the coverage of the weed leaf surface by the spray solution. A timely cultivation approximately one week after application will assist in weed control.

### **SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS**

A sequential application of *Resource* can be made after a minimum of 14 days have passed following the first application of *Resource* to control new flushes of susceptible weeds in field corn and soybeans.

### **CROP FAILURE**

If the crop treated with *Resource* is lost due to a catastrophe, such as hail or other forms of inclement weather, refer to crop Rotational Restrictions below.

### **ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS**

1. Do not rotate to crops other than soybeans or field corn within 30 days after last *Resource* Herbicide application.

### **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT**

*Resource* is a Group 14 Herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to herbicides in various mode of action classes. Resistant biotypes may eventually dominate the weed population if the same class of chemistry/mode of action herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years. These resistant biotypes may not be adequately controlled by herbicides in a mode of action class for which resistance has developed. A gradual or total loss of weed control may occur over time. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

### **TO DELAY HERBICIDE RESISTANCE**

- Avoid the use of herbicides that have a similar target site mode of action in consecutive years.
- Herbicide use should be based on an IPM program that includes scouting, record keeping, and consideration of cultivation practices, water management, weed free crop seed, crop rotation, and other chemical or cultural control practices.
- Monitor treated weed population for resistance development and report suspected resistance.
- Contact your local extension or crop expert (advisor) for any additional pesticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information contact Valent U.S.A. Corporation at the following toll free number 1-800-682-5368.

### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAMS**

**(Prior to crop emergence in cotton, field corn and soybean)**

*Resource*, at 2 to 4 fl. oz./A, can be used in combination with labeled burndown herbicides to help control emerged weeds prior to crop emergence. The addition of *Resource* to burndown herbicides such as glyphosate and 2,4-D has been shown to increase the speed of control of many weeds as well as increase overall burndown of Carolina geranium, cutleaf eveningprimrose and smartweeds. Refer to glyphosate and/or 2,4-D labels for weeds controlled and rotational restrictions.

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### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FIELD CORN**

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- Do not use *Resource* on popcorn or sweet corn.

### **USE RESTRICTIONS FOR *RESOURCE* APPLIED TO FIELD CORN**

- Do not apply *Resource* to field corn before the 2-leaf or after the 10-leaf stage.
- Do not apply more than 6 fl. oz./A of *Resource* in a single broadcast application or more than a total of 8 fl. oz./A to field corn during a single growing season.
- As a directed spray using drop nozzles, do not apply more than a total of 8 fl. oz./A of *Resource* to field corn in a single application or during a single growing season.
- Do not graze animals on green forage or use as feed fewer than 28 days after *Resource* application.

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

*Resource* can be used on field corn grown for commercial seed production. However, do not apply *Resource* to seed corn without first verifying with your seed corn supplier the *Resource* selectivity on your inbred line. This precaution will help avoid potential injury on sensitive varieties. Use on inbred lines or other genetic material used in a breeding program is done at the sole risk of the user.

### **TIMING TO FIELD CORN**

*Resource* may be applied to field corn from the 2-leaf through the 10-leaf stage. Determine the leaf stage of corn by counting only those leaves with leaf collars visible. A temporary crop response may be observed following a postemergence broadcast application of *Resource*. Corn quickly outgrows all initial herbicide effects. When *Resource* is used as directed, corn yields will not be adversely affected.

### **TIMING TO WEEDS**

Identify weed species as early as possible. Recommended rates, weed species and maximum weed heights for effective control with *Resource* as a stand-alone broadcast or drop-nozzle application are indicated in Table 1. Recommended tank mixes are listed in Table 2.

### **DROP-NOZZLE APPLICATIONS**

Drop-nozzle application should be made after corn has reached a sufficient height for the spray to be

directed beneath the corn leaves or when corn leaves prevent proper spray coverage of weeds. When making a drop-nozzle application, the rate of crop oil concentrate should be 1 qt./A. Since the activity of *Resource* is enhanced when the 1 qt./A rate of crop oil concentrate is used, care must be taken to minimize exposure of corn leaves to the spray. Do not apply *Resource* directly into the corn whorl when making a post directed application.

**Table 1.**  
***Resource* Rates and Weed Sizes for Broadcast and Drop-Nozzle Application in Field Corn**

**BROADCAST APPLICATION RATES AND TIMING**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Crop Oil Concentrate Rate	Application Rates Leaf Stage	
			4 fl. oz./A	6 fl. oz./A
<b>Weeds Controlled</b>				
Common Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	1 pt./A	-	up to 3
Smooth Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>		-	up to 3
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>		up to 5	up to 6
<b>Weeds Suppressed</b>				
Common Lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	1 pt./A	-	up to 3
Common Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>		up to 2	up to 4
Palmer Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>		-	up to 4
Smooth Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>		up to 3	up to 4

**Adjuvant:** *Resource* must be applied with 1 pt./A of crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2.0 to 2.5 lbs./A or 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qts./A) may be added to enhance weed control.

**DROP-NOZZLE APPLICATION RATES AND TIMING**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Crop Oil Concentrate Rate	Application Rates Leaf Stage		
			4 fl. oz./A	6 fl. oz./A	8 fl. oz./A
<b>Weeds Controlled</b>					
Common Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	1 qt./A	-	up to 4	up to 6
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>		-	-	up to 4
Pigweeds					
Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>		-	up to 3	up to 6
Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>		-	up to 3	up to 4
Prickly Sida	<i>Sida spinosa</i>		-	up to 3	up to 4
Velvetleaf <sup>(1)</sup>	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>		up to 6	up to 8	up to 10
<b>Weeds Suppressed</b>					
Common Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	1 qt./A	-	-	up to 3
Common Lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>		-	up to 3	up to 3
Pigweeds					
Palmer Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>		-	up to 4	up to 4
Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>		-	-	up to 2
Spotted Spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>		-	-	up to 2

**Adjuvant:** *Resource* must be applied with 1 qt./A of crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2.0 to 2.5 lbs./A or 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qts./A) may be added to enhance weed control.

<sup>(1)</sup> The addition of a spray grade nitrogen fertilizer is recommended for velvetleaf control.



## APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR TANK MIXES IN FIELD CORN

Apply *Resource* at 4 to 8 fl. oz./A to control the weeds listed in Table 1. To control additional weeds in field corn, *Resource* may be tank mixed with approved herbicides. Approved tank mix herbicides are indicated in Table 2. For best results, *Resource* tank mix applications should be made to actively growing weeds. Do not apply *Resource* tank mixes during periods when corn and/or weeds are under stress or when conditions do not favor active weed growth. For maximum control, weeds must receive thorough spray coverage.

Crop response from *Resource* tank mix applications may be greater than that occurring from *Resource* applied alone. Crop response from *Resource* is temporary and does not adversely affect crop yield when applied according to the label use directions.

**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. *Resource*, when applied according to label use directions, will control the weeds listed in Table 1. This label makes no claims concerning control of other weed species.**

**Table 2.**  
***Resource* Tank Mix Combinations for Use in Field Corn**

2,4-D amine	Buctril®	Northstar™
2,4-D ester	Celebrity™	Permit®
Accent®	Clarity®	Poast®(3)
Atrazine	Exceed®	Poast Plus®(3)
Banvel®	Glyphosate(4)	Pursuit®(2)
Basis®	Hornet®	Roundup®(4)
Basis Gold®	Laddok®	Roundup UltraMAX®(4)
Beacon®	Liberty®(1)	Spirit®
Bromoxynil	Lightning®(2)	Stinger®

(1) Use only on varieties legally designated as "Liberty Link®".

(2) Use only on varieties legally designated as "Clearfield®".

(3) Use only on varieties legally designated as "Poast Protective™".

(4) Use only on varieties legally designated as "Roundup Ready".

## ADDED VELVETLEAF CONTROL IN FIELD CORN TANK MIXES

Tank mix *Resource* at 4 fl. oz./A to any of the tank mix partners listed in Table 2 to control velvetleaf up to the 6-leaf stage. *Resource*, at 2 fl. oz./A, may be added to the tank mix partners listed in Table 2 (with the exception of Poast, Poast Plus and Stinger) to control velvetleaf up to the 4-leaf stage. *Resource* may be added to any labeled two- and three-way tank mix of products listed in Table 2 for enhanced velvetleaf control. Refer to tank mix partner's label for adjuvant recommendation.

## ROUNDUP READY PROGRAM IN FIELD CORN

*Resource* can be added to glyphosate containing products labeled for use in field corn for increased control of velvetleaf. Refer to Table 3 for product and rate recommendations.

**Table 3.**  
***Resource* Tank Mixes in Roundup Ready<sup>(1)</sup> Systems for Increased Velvetleaf Control<sup>(2)</sup>**

Product	Rates	<i>Resource</i> Rates and Velvetleaf Size Leaf Stage		
		2 fl. oz./A	3 fl. oz./A	4 fl. oz./A
Glyphosate	0.75 to 1.5 lbs. ai/A	6	7	8
Roundup UltraMAX	20 to 40 fl. oz./A	6	7	8
Roundup	1.5 to 3.0 pts./A	6	7	8

(1) Use only on corn varieties legally designated as "Roundup Ready".

(2) Use adjuvant recommended on glyphosate containing product's label.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN SOYBEAN (NOT FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA)

### USE RESTRICTIONS FOR *RESOURCE* APPLIED TO SOYBEAN

- Do not apply more than 12 fl. oz./A of *Resource* in a single application or more than a total of 16 fl. oz./A to soybeans during a single growing season.
- Do not apply *Resource* if rain is expected within one hour of application; otherwise unsatisfactory weed control may result.
- Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay.
- Do not apply *Resource* within 60 days of harvest.

### TIMING TO SOYBEAN

*Resource* may be applied to soybean until 60 days prior to harvest. A temporary crop response may be observed following a postemergence broadcast application of *Resource*. Soybean leaves that are open at the time of application may show some burn or spotting. Soybean quickly outgrows all initial herbicide effects. When *Resource* is used as directed, soybean yields will not be adversely affected.

### TIMING TO WEEDS

Identify weed species as early as possible. Recommended rates, weed species, and maximum weed heights for effective control with *Resource* as a stand-alone broadcast application are indicated in Table 4. Recommended tank mixes are listed in Table 5.

**Table 4.**  
**Resource Rates and Weed Sizes for Broadcast Application in Soybean**

**BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Crop Oil Concentrate Rate	Application Rates		
			4 fl. oz./A	6 fl. oz./A	8 fl. oz./A
<b>Weeds Controlled</b>					
Common Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	1 qt./A	-	up to 4	up to 6
Cotton (Including Roundup Ready and Liberty Link)	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>		-	up to 2	up to 2
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>		-	-	up to 4
<b>Pigweeds</b>					
Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>		-	up to 3	up to 6
Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>		-	up to 3	up to 4
Prickly Sida	<i>Sida spinosa</i>		-	up to 3	up to 4
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>		up to 6	up to 8	up to 10
<b>Weeds Suppressed</b>					
Common Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	1 qt./A	-	-	up to 3
Common Lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>		-	up to 3	up to 3
<b>Pigweeds</b>					
Palmer Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>		-	up to 4	up to 4
Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>		-	-	up to 2
Spotted Spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>		-	-	up to 2

**Adjuvant:** *Resource* must be applied with 1 qt./A of crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2.0 to 2.5 lbs./A or 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qts./A) may be added to enhance weed control.

**LATE CONTROL OF TALL VELVETLEAF**

Weeds Controlled	Crop Oil Concentrate Rate	Application Rates	
		8 fl. oz./A	12 fl. oz./A
Maximum Velvetleaf Growth Stage	1 qt./A	up to 10 leaf or 24 inches tall	up to 30 inches tall

**Adjuvant:** *Resource*, when used alone, must be applied with 1 qt./A of crop oil concentrate. A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2.0 to 2.5 lbs./A or 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qts./A) may be added to enhance weed control.

**APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR TANK MIXES IN SOYBEAN**

Apply *Resource* at 4 to 12 fl. oz./A to control the weeds listed in Table 4. To control additional weeds in soybeans, *Resource* may be tank mixed with approved herbicides. Approved tank mixes are indicated in Table 5. For best results, *Resource* tank mix applications should be made to actively growing weeds.

Do not apply *Resource* tank mixes during periods when soybeans and/or weeds are under stress or when conditions do not favor active weed growth. For maximum control, weeds must receive thorough spray coverage.

Crop response from *Resource* tank mix applications may be greater than that occurring from *Resource* applied alone. Crop response from *Resource* is temporary and does not adversely effect crop yield when applied following label use directions.

**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. Resource, when applied according to label use directions, will control the weeds listed in Table 4. This label makes no claims concerning control of other weed species.**

**Table 5.**  
**Resource Tank Mix Combinations for Use in Soybean**

Assure® II	Fusion®	Roundup
Basagran®	Glyphosate <sup>(3)</sup>	UltraMAX <sup>(3)</sup>
Blazer®	Harmony® GT	Roundup <sup>(3)</sup>
Classic®	Liberty <sup>(1)</sup>	Scepter®
Cobra®	Poast	Select®
Conclude® Ultra	Poast Plus	Storm®
FirstRate®	Pursuit	Synchrony <sup>(2)</sup>
Flexstar®	Raptor®	Touchdown® 5 <sup>(3)</sup>
Fusilade® DX	Rezult®	

<sup>(1)</sup> Use only on varieties legally designated as “Liberty Link”.

<sup>(2)</sup> Use only on varieties legally designated as “STS®”.

<sup>(3)</sup> Use only on varieties legally designated as “Roundup Ready”.

**ADDED VELVETLEAF CONTROL IN SOYBEAN TANK MIXES**

Tank mix *Resource* at 4 fl. oz./A to any of the tank mix partners listed in Table 5 to control velvetleaf up to the 6-leaf stage. *Resource*, at 2 fl. oz./A, may be added to the tank mix partners listed in Table 5 (with the exception of Assure II, Fusilade DX, Fusion, Poast, Poast Plus and *Select*) to control velvetleaf up to the 4-leaf stage. *Resource* may be added to any labeled two- and three-way tank mix of products listed in Table 5 for enhanced velvetleaf control. Refer to tank mix partner’s label for adjuvant recommendation.

**ROUNDUP READY PROGRAM IN SOYBEAN**

*Resource* can be added to glyphosate containing products labeled for use in soybeans for increased control of velvetleaf and suppression of morningglories. Refer to Tables 6, 7 and 8 for product and rate recommendations.

**Table 6.**  
**Resource Tank Mixes in Roundup Ready<sup>(1)</sup> Systems for Increased Velvetleaf Control<sup>(2)</sup>**

Product	Rates	Resource Rates and Velvetleaf Size		
		2 fl. oz./A	Leaf Stage 3 fl. oz./A	4 fl. oz./A
Glyphosate	0.75 to 1.5 lbs. ai/A	6	7	8
Roundup UltraMAX	20 to 40 fl. oz./A	6	7	8
Roundup	1.5 to 3.0 pts./A	6	7	8
Touchdown 5	1.6 to 2.0 pts./A	6	7	8

<sup>(1)</sup> Use only on soybeans legally designated as “Roundup Ready”.

<sup>(2)</sup> Use adjuvant recommended on glyphosate containing product’s label.

**Table 7.**  
**Resource Tank Mixes in Roundup Ready<sup>(1)</sup> Systems for Morningglory Suppression<sup>(2)</sup>**

Product	Rates	Resource Rates and Weed Height		
		Tall Morningglory	Entireleaf and Ivyleaf Morningglories	Pitted Morningglory
		Morningglory Size (Inches) 2 fl. oz. to 4 fl. oz./A		
Glyphosate	0.75 to 1.5 lbs. ai/A	up to 6	up to 6	up to 4
Roundup UltraMAX	20 to 40 fl. oz./A	up to 6	up to 6	up to 4
Roundup	1.5 to 3.0 pts./A	up to 6	up to 6	up to 4
Touchdown 5	1.6 to 2.0 pts./A	up to 6	up to 6	up to 4

<sup>(1)</sup> Use only on soybeans legally designated as “Roundup Ready”.

<sup>(2)</sup> Use adjuvant recommended on glyphosate containing product’s label.

**Table 8.**  
**Recommendations for Volunteer Cotton Control with *Resource***

Volunteer Cotton ( <i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> )	Cotton Stage	Rate fl. oz./acre	High Rate
Conventional Varieties Roundup Ready Liberty Link	to 2-leaf	6	8
<p>Apply under favorable soil moisture and humidity, which exists within a few days after rainfall or within 7 days after irrigation.</p> <p>Apply at growth stage indicated on the label, as reduced control can be expected with more mature volunteer cotton.</p> <p>Use the high rate under heavy volunteer cotton pressure and/or when cotton is more mature.</p> <p>Always add a crop oil concentrate at 1 qt./A by ground to the finished spray volume.</p>			

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN COTTON

### GENERAL INFORMATION

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

### USE RESTRICTIONS FOR *RESOURCE* APPLIED TO COTTON

- As a broadcast treatment, do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A of *Resource* in a single application or more than a total of 14 fl. oz./A to cotton in a single growing season.
- Do not apply *Resource* if rain is expected within 1 hour of application.
- Do not graze animals on green forage or use as feed fewer than 28 days after *Resource* application.

### GROUND APPLICATION

Apply *Resource* and *Resource* tank mixes with ground equipment using standard commercial sprayers. Thorough coverage is required for optimum burndown or defoliation. Special attention should be given to preparing and operating the spray equipment to assure proper coverage of cotton leaf surfaces when using *Resource*. Avoid the use of air induction nozzles.

Use *Resource* on a broadcast basis in a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre and a spray pressure of 40 to 50 PSI measured at the spray nozzle. For best results, use a minimum of 15 to 20 GPA of water and a spray pressure of 50 PSI, measured at the nozzle if cotton density is moderate to heavy.

## DIRECTION FOR USE IN COTTON DEFOLIATION

### TIME OF APPLICATION

*Resource* should be applied to cotton when at least 60 percent of the bolls are open.

### RATE OF APPLICATION

Up to eight (8) fl. oz. per acre of *Resource* are required for defoliation. An additional six (6) fl. oz. per acre of *Resource* can be applied seven days after the first if additional defoliation is required. Good coverage of cotton is essential for maximum defoliation.

### USE DIRECTIONS

RATE OF APPLICATION	TIMING OF APPLICATION
<b>Region 1:</b> Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee (east of Tennessee River) and Virginia.	
4 to 8 fl. oz./A An additional 4 to 6 fl. oz./A can be used 7 days after the first if additional defoliation is needed.	At least 60% of bolls open
<b>Region 2:</b> Arizona, Arkansas, California, Louisiana, New Mexico, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee (west of Tennessee River) and Texas	
6 to 8 fl. oz./A An additional 4 to 6 fl. oz./A can be used 7 days after the first if additional defoliation is needed.	At least 60% of bolls open

## ADDITIVES

*Resource* must be applied with 1 to 2 pt./A crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil. The crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil must contain at least 15% emulsifier. Under ideal defoliation conditions (warm sunny days) a non-ionic surfactant may be substituted for crop oil concentrate. Mixing and compatibility qualities should be verified by a jar test. A spray grade nitrogen fertilizer solution (28-32% N) at 1 to 2 qts./A or spray grade ammonium sulfate at 2.0 to 2.5 lbs./A may be added to enhance defoliation.

## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Fill the spray tank with one-half of the total amount of water to be used, begin agitation, add *Resource*, add adjuvant(s), and then fill spray tank to final level.

## TANK MIXES

### Boll Openers

*Resource* can be tank mixed with boll openers, such as ethephon (Prep®, Finish®), to assist in harvest preparation.

### Regrowth Preventers

*Resource* can be tank mixed with regrowth preventers.

### Defoliants/Desiccants

*Resource* can be tank mixed with other defoliants and/or desiccants to aid in harvesting. *Resource* can be tank mixed with CottonQuick®, Dropp®, Finish, Ginstar®, Harvade® or other registered cotton harvest aid products.

A jar compatibility test should be conducted before tank mixing *Resource* with any other product until the user is confident in the tank mix partners compatibility with *Resource*. When tank mixing *Resource* with other products, add the least soluble product first (WP & WDG>EC>solutions).

## MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS

A maximum of 2 applications of *Resource* can be made provided no more than 14 fl. oz. are applied during a single growing season and no more than 8 fl. oz. per acre is applied during a single application.

The recommended treatment regimen is to apply 4 to 8 fl. oz. per acre during the first application and if a second application is necessary, an additional 4 to 6 fl. oz. per acre can be applied seven days after the first application.

## HARVEST TIMING

Cotton can be harvested no sooner than seven (7) days after the last application of *Resource*.

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## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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### PROHIBITIONS

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

### PESTICIDE STORAGE

Store in a cool dry place.

Keep pesticide in original container.

Keep container closed when not in use.

Do not put concentrate or dilute into food or drink containers.

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 1-800-892-0099.

### 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

Triple rinse (or equivalent). Do not reuse container. Offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incinerate, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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