PYRAFLUFEN-ETHYL	GROUP	14	HERBICIDE

Vida HERBICIDE

Herbicide/Desiccant

A Contact Herbicide for Broadleaf Weed Control and Desiccation

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Pyraflufen ethyl: ethyl 2-chloro-5-(4-chloro-5-difluoromethoxy-1- methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl)-4-fluorophenoxyacetate **2.5%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS*:..... **97.5%**
TOTAL 100.0%

Contains 0.208 lb. pyraflufen ethyl per gallon (25 grams per liter)
*contains petroleum distillates

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER - PELIGRO

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

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	• Immediately 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	• 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 to an unconscious person.
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 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.
HOTLINE 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 1-888-478-0798 for emergency medical treatment information. In case of fire or spills, information may be obtained by calling 1-800-424-9300.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Contains petroleum distillates – vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

NET CONTENTS:

For Spanish translation /
Para traducción al Español:

EPA Reg. No. 10163-314
EPA Est. No.

Produced for:
Gowan Company, LLC
P. O. Box 5569
Yuma, AZ 85366-5569

Gowan®

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER - PELIGRO

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eye, on skin, or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Goggles or face shield
- For overhead exposure, wear chemical resistant headgear

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do no reuse them.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users must:

- 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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind or via runoff events. Use care when applying in areas adjacent to any body of water. Do not apply directly to water, 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 when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not apply if rainfall is expected within one hour.

Non-Target Organism Advisory: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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 Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, or greenhouses. For other uses, including interiorscapes and other non-agricultural uses, do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

USE INFORMATION

Vida is designed for use as a contact herbicide for broadleaf weed control, and desiccation and requires thorough coverage for complete weed control and desiccation.

Vida must be tank mixed with another foliar active broadleaf herbicide for complete control of most broadleaf weeds.

Vida is rainfast within one hour after application.

USE RESTRICTIONS

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

- Refer to specific crop use restrictions in each crop section.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

The following broadleaf weed species can be controlled or suppressed up to 4 inches in height or less, or rosettes of 3 inches in diameter or less,by applications of Vida when tank mixed with another foliar broadleaf herbicide. Use the listed higher rates and spray volumes for hard to control weeds such as Kochia and larger weeds (4" tall). Control may be reduced with weeds larger than 4 inches tall. Over wintered and established perennials require Vida to be tank mixed with a systemic herbicide for adequate control. Tank mixtures of Vida with other labeled broadleaf herbicides is required for control of some weed species.

Amaranth, Palmer	Dock, curly	Marestail (suppression)	Poinsettia, wild	Sowthistle, annual
Bedstraw	Dollarweed	Milk thistle	Poison-ivy	Spurge, leafy
Beggartick, hairy	Eclipta	Morning glory, species	Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	Sunflower, common
Beggarweed, Florida	Evening primrose, cutleaf	Mustard, wild	Purslane, common	Tansymustard, western
Bindweed, field	Geranium, Carolina	(suppression)	Radish, wild	Teaweed
(suppression)	Henbit	Nettle, stinging	Ragweed, common	Thistle, Russian
Buckwheat, wild	Horsenettle (suppression)	Nightshade, black	Ragweed, giant	Toadflax, Dalmatian
Canola	Knotweed, prostrate	Nightshade, cutleaf	Redmaid	Velvetleaf
Carpetweed	Kochia	Nightshade, hairy	Rocket, London	Virginia-creeper
Celery, wild	Ladysthumb	Panicle Willowweed	Sesbania, hemp	Volunteer Cotton
Chickweed	Lambsquarters, common	Pepperweed	Shepherd's-purse	(Conventional, GMO
Chickweed, common	Lettuce, prickly	Pigweed, redroot	Sicklepod (suppression)	Varieties)
Clover, white	Mallow, common	Pigweed, smooth	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Waterhemp, common
Cocklebur	Malva	Pineapple weed	Smellmelon	Waterhemp, tall
Dandelion, common				

Tank mixtures of Vida with 2,4-D or glyphosate will provide enhanced control of the following weed species:

Tank mixtures with Vida + 2, 4-D		Tank mixtures with Vida + glyphosate		
Bindweed, field	Mustard, wild	Bindweed, field	Morning glory	Sowthistle, annual
Buckwheat, wild	Poison-Ivy	Dandelion, common	Poison-Ivy	Tansymustard, western
Groundsel, cressleaf	Shepherd's purse	Evening primrose, cutleaf	Purslane, common	Thistle, Canadian
Chickweed, common	Tansymustard, western	Geranium, Carolina	Radish, wild	(suppression)
Dandelion, common	Thistle, Canadian	Groundsel, cressleaf	Rocket, London	Thistle, Russian
Kochia	(suppression)	Horsenettle (suppression)	Shepherd's purse	Virginia-creeper
Marestail	Thistle, Russian	Lamsquarters, common		Waterhemp, common
	Waterhemp, common			Waterhemp, tall
	Waterhemp, tall			

TANK MIXTURES

Vida must be applied as a tank mix or in sequential application with other harvest aid, herbicide, fungicide, or insecticide products. Weather, crop conditions, or the presence of certain weeds, crop damaging insects, or diseases will indicate the inclusion of other pesticides in the defoliation or desiccation application. Apply with grass herbicides if grassy weeds are present.

Read and follow all label directions for each tank mix product. Always use in accordance with the most restrictive of label precautions and limitations.

Note: It is recommended that the compatibility of Vida in any tank mix combination be tested before use. To determine the physical compatibility with other products, use a jar test, as described below:

Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powders and water-dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

For optimum tank mix performance, addition of a spray tank adjuvant is recommended. Use nonionic surfactants (NIS) at a rate of 0.25% and crop oil concentrate (COC) at a rate of 1.0% to 2.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. Use the higher COC rate for larger labeled weed species or in low moisture conditions.

MIXING DIRECTIONS

Add 1/2 to 3/4 of the required amount of water to the spray tank. Start agitation. Add the required amount of Vida and the remaining amount of water. Mix only as much spray solution as can be sprayed within four hours. Storage and use of the previous day's spray mix may result in reduced activity.

Use an approved agricultural buffering agent buffering to pH 5.0 or less if using Vida in a water source of ≥ pH 5.0. Always buffer the water source BEFORE adding Vida herbicide to the spray tank.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, Vida is a Group 14 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Vida and Group 14 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

Best Management Practices

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Vida or other Group 14 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance- prone

partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.

- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include:

    - (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
    - (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species;
    - (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed. If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Gowan Company representative.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a fine or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators mush use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use ¾ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a fine or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a fine or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

Importance of droplet size

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

Boom Height – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Release Height - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

Shielded Sprayers

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

Temperature Inversions

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud.(under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

Wind

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boomless Ground Applications

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

EQUIPMENT CLEANING

Do not allow the spray solution to dry in the application equipment. After application and before using the sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned. Applicators must ensure proper equipment clean-out for any other products mixed with Vida as provided on the other product label(s). Immediately following application, clean all equipment thoroughly with detergent or a spray tank cleaner and water as described below. If residues of Vida remain in inadequately cleaned equipment, they may be released in subsequent applications and cause injury to crops.

1. Drain sprayer tank, hoses, and spray boom and thoroughly rinse with clean water the inside of the spray tank, sprayer hoses, boom, and nozzles to remove any sediment or residues.
2. Fill the tank 1/2 full with clean water, add the appropriate detergent (follow manufacturer's directions for use). Fill tank to capacity and operate the sprayer with agitation for 15 minutes to flush hoses, boom, and nozzles.
3. Drain the sprayer tank, lines, and booms. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, boom, and nozzles. Remove and clean spray nozzles, tips, and screens.
4. Dispose of all cleaning solutions, rinsate, and washwaters in accordance with Federal, state, and local regulations.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

Do not plant rotational crops, other than those listed in the table below, for 30 days following the last application of Vida Herbicide/Desiccant.

Crop/Crop Group	Rotational Intervals
Corn **Cotton** **Grapes** **Olives** **Pome Fruit -** (Crop Group 11) **Pomegranates** **Potatoes** **Soybeans** **Stone Fruit -** (Crop Group 12) **Tree Nuts -** (Crop Group 14) **Wheat, Triticale**	No Interval – 0 Days
Bulb Vegetables - (Crop Group 3) **Cereal Grains -** (Crop Group 15 *except corn, wheat, and triticale- see no plantback restriction*) **Cole Crops -** (Crop Group 5) **Cucurbits -** (Crop Group 9) **Fruiting Vegetables -** (Crop Group 8) **Leafy Vegetables -** (Crop Group 4) **Legumes -** (Crop Group 6) **Oil Seeds -** (Crop Group 20) **Root and Tuber Vegetables -** (Crop Group 1 *except potatoes- see no plantback restriction*) **Sugarcane**	1 Day Following Application
All Other Crops/Crop Groups Not Listed	30 Days Following Application

APPLICATION AND DOSAGE

CROP	APPLICATION	RATE/ACRE	USE RESTRICTIONS AND DIRECTIONS
FALLOW (chem fallow, fallow beds, crop stubble)	**Preplant Burndown**	0.5 to 2.0 fl oz/A plus other labeled herbicides	• This product may be applied to fallow land, fallow land in preparation for planting, or postharvest to crop stubble. • Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons water per acre by air or 10 gallons water per acre by ground. • Refer to the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for adjuvant information. • Do not make more than 3 applications or exceed 5.5 fl oz/A per year. • Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications. • For crops not listed on this label, applications must be made at least 30 days prior to planting. • Thorough, uniform spray coverage is essential for product efficacy.
CORN (including herbicide tolerant corn), field corn, popcorn, seed corn, corn silage, corn stover	**USE RESTRICTIONS AND DIRECTIONS FOR ALL CORN USES** • Do not harvest corn for silage within 50 days after last application of Vida. • Do not harvest corn for grain or stover within 90 days of last Vida application.		
	APPLICATION	**RATE/ACRE**	**USE RESTRICTIONS AND DIRECTIONS**
	Preplant Burndown	0.5 to 2.0 fl oz/A Plus other labeled herbicides	• Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons water per acre by air or 10 gallons water per acre by ground. • Do not make more than 3 applications or exceed 5.5 fl oz/A per year for preplant burndown uses. • Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications. • Refer to the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for adjuvant information.
	At Planting, After Planting Before Crop Emergence		• Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons water per acre by air or 10 gallons water per acre by ground. • Do not apply more than 2.0 fl oz/A per year after planting prior to crop emergence. • Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications. • Refer to the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for adjuvant information.
	Postemergence (not for use on sweet corn)	0.5 to 1.0 fl oz/A at the VE to V4 stage of growth (approximately 12 inches tall) + tank mix partner or non-selective herbicide	• Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons water per acre by air or 10 gallons water per acre by ground. • Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications. • Do not make more than 2 applications or exceed 1.0 fl oz/A per year for this use. • **Do not use crop oils or crop oil concentrates for postemergence application.** • Some temporary herbicidal symptoms such as leaf speckling or small discolored or necrotic spotting may appear on the crop, depending on environmental conditions, or if the crop is under stress.
	Postemergence Directed (not for use on sweet corn)	0.5 to 1.0 fl oz/A from crop emergence to the V8 growth stage	• Use a directed spray or a drop nozzle application technique. Directed or drop nozzle applications must only be made when the corn has achieved a sufficient height for the spray to be directed beneath the corn leaves. • Do not apply Vida herbicide directly into the whorl when making a directed or drop nozzle application. • Do not make more than 2 applications or exceed 1.0 fl oz/A per year for this use. • **Do not use crop oils or crop oil concentrates for postemergence applications.** • Some temporary herbicidal symptoms such as leaf speckling or small discolored or necrotic spotting may appear on the crop, depending on environmental conditions, or if the crop is under stress. • Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications.

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="4">COTTON
(including herbicide tolerant cotton)</td><td colspan="3">USE RESTRICTIONS AND DIRECTIONS FOR ALL COTTON USES
• Do not apply more than 8.5 fl oz/A annually to cotton.
• Refer to the “TANK MIXTURES” section of this label for adjuvant information.
• Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days</td></tr>
<tr><td>APPLICATION</td><td>RATE/ACRE</td><td>USE RESTRICTIONS AND DIRECTIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td>Preplant Burndown, At Planting, After Planting Before Crop Emergence</td><td>0.5 to 2.0 fl oz/A Plus other labeled herbicides</td><td>• Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre by air or 10 gallons water per acre by ground.
• Do not apply more than 2.0 fl oz/A per year for this use.
• Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Postemergence Weed Control</td><td>1 to 2 fl oz/A

0.5 to 2 fl oz/A in tank mixtures with other labeled herbicides</td><td>• Do not apply by air.
• Apply in 20 to 30 gallons of water per acre by ground.
• Apply to cotton with less than 3 inches of stem bark using hooded ground equipment only. Contact to crop may cause girdling of plants, crop damage, and or loss of yield.
• Do not exceed 2 fl oz/A per year for this use pattern.
• Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Postemergence Layby</td><td>0.5 to 1.0 fl oz/A in tank mixture with other labeled herbicides</td><td>• Do not apply by air
• Do not apply more than 1 fl oz/A per year with this use pattern.
• Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications.
• Apply when the cotton has attained an average height of 18 inches or more and has at least 3 inches of stem bark using hooded or post-directed ground spray equipment only. Contact to crop may cause girdling of plants, crop damage, and or loss of yield.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">POTATO</td><td colspan="3">USE RESTRICTIONS AND DIRECTIONS FOR ALL POTATO USES
• Do not apply more than 11 fl oz/A annually for all preplant burndown, after planting prior to emergence, and desiccation applications combined.
• Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days.</td></tr>
<tr><td>APPLICATION</td><td>RATE/ACRE</td><td>USE RESTRICTIONS AND DIRECTIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td>Preplant Burndown, At Planting, After Planting Before Crop Emergence</td><td>0.5 to 2.0 fl oz/A Plus other labeled herbicides</td><td>• Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons water per acre by air or 10 gallons water per acre by ground.
• Do not apply more than 2.0 fl oz/A per year for all preplant burndown or after planting before crop emergence applications.
• Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications.
• Refer to the “TANK MIXTURES” section of this label for adjuvant information.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Desiccation</td><td>2.0 to 5.5 fl oz/A in tank mix with other desiccant

5.5 fl oz/A alone</td><td>• Apply as a foliar spray in the early stage of crop senescence.
• Apply in 5 gallons per acre by air or 20 to 50 gallons per acre by ground equipment.
• A repeat application of Vida herbicide or another desiccant may be needed under certain climatic conditions for complete desiccation.
• High temperatures and sunlight following application generally will enhance performance and improve speed of desiccation.
• Vida must be tank mixed or applied in sequence with other desiccant products such as diquat or glufosinate for improved desiccation.
• Make 1 to 2 applications using ground equipment at a minimum 7 day interval.
• Do not make more than 2 applications or exceed 11 fl oz/A per year for potato desiccation. NOTE: The annual maximum is 11 fl oz/A for all applications (preplant burndown + after planting before crop emergence + desiccation)
• Adequate desiccation is generally achieved within 14 days after the initial treatment is applied.
• Higher water volumes must be used in dense canopy conditions.</td></tr>
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<tr><td rowspan="4">SOYBEAN
(including herbicide tolerant soybeans)</td><td colspan="3">USE RESTRICTIONS AND DIRECTIONS FOR ALL SOYBEAN USES
• Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre by air or 10 gallons water per acre by ground.
• Refer to the “TANK MIXTURES” section of this label for adjuvant information.
• Do not apply more than 3.0 fl oz/A annually to soybeans.
• Do not graze soybean forage or cut for hay within 7 days of last Vida application.
• Do not harvest soybeans for grain within 70 days of last Vida application.</td></tr>
<tr><td>APPLICATION</td><td>RATE/ACRE</td><td>USE RESTRICTIONS AND DIRECTIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td>Preplant Burndown, At Planting, After Planting Before Crop Emergence</td><td>0.5 to 2.0 fl oz/A
Plus other labeled herbicides</td><td>• Do not apply more than 2.0 fl oz/A per year for all preplant burndown and after planting before emergence applications.
• Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Postemergence</td><td>0.5 to 1.0 fl oz/A at emergence to V6 stage of growth
+
tank mix partner</td><td>• Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications.
• Do not make more than 2 applications or exceed 1.0 fl oz/A per year for this use.
• Do not use crop oils or crop oil concentrates for postemergence application.
• Some temporary herbicidal symptoms such as leaf speckling or small discolored or necrotic spotting may appear on the crop, depending on environmental conditions, or if the crop is under stress.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">WHEAT, TRITICALE</td><td colspan="3">USE RESTRICTIONS AND DIRECTIONS FOR ALL WHEAT USES
• Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons water per acre by air or 10 gallons water per acre by ground.
• Refer to the “TANK MIXTURES” section of this label for adjuvant information.
• Do not harvest wheat or triticale for hay within 21 days of last Vida application
• Do not harvest wheat or triticale for grain within 60 days after last Vida application.</td></tr>
<tr><td>APPLICATION</td><td>RATE/ACRE</td><td>USE RESTRICTIONS AND DIRECTIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td>Preplant Burndown</td><td rowspan="2">0.5 to 2.0 fl oz/A
Plus other labeled herbicides</td><td>• Do not make more than 3 applications or exceed 5.5 fl oz/A per year for preplant burndown uses.
• Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications.</td></tr>
<tr><td>At Planting, After Planting Before Crop Emergence</td><td>• Do not apply more than 2.0 fl oz/A per year after planting prior to crop emergence.
• Do not apply more than 3.0 fl oz/A per year for all after planting before crop emergence and postemergence uses.
• Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Postemergence</td><td>0.5 to 1.0 fl oz/A</td><td>• Vida can be applied from crop emergence to the appearance of the flag leaf. Do not apply Vida to flag leaf foliage.
• Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications.
• Do not make more than 2 applications or exceed 1.0 fl oz/A per year for this use.
• Do not apply more than 3.0 fl oz/A per year for all after planting before crop emergence and postemergence uses.
• The addition of a NIS adjuvant at a concentration of 0.25% is recommended for optimum weed control.
• For crops listed on this label, applications must be made at least 30 days prior to planting.
• Some temporary herbicidal symptoms such as leaf speckling or small discolored or necrotic spotting may appear on the crop, depending on environmental conditions, or if the crop is under stress
• Use of Vida with products containing bromoxynil may cause significant foliar injury.</td></tr>
</table>

CROP	APPLICATION	RATE/ACRE	USE RESTRICTIONS AND DIRECTIONS
Root and Tuber Vegetables *(Crop Group 1)* *arracacha, arrowroot, Chinese and Jerusalem artichoke, garden beet, sugar beet, edible burdock, edible canna, carrot, bitter and sweet cassava, celeriac, chayote root, chervil root, chicory, chufa, dasheen, ginger, ginseng, horseradish, leren, parsley, parsnip, radish, daikon, rutabaga, salsify, skirret, sweet potato, tanier, turmeric, turnip, yam bean, true yam* ***Bulb Vegetables*** *(Crop Group 3)* *garlic, elephant garlic, leek, dry bulb, green and Welch onion, shallot* ***Leafy Vegetables*** *(Crop Group 4)* *amaranth, arugula, cardoon, celery, Chinese celery, celtuce, chervil leaf, edible-leaved chrysanthemum, corn salad, garden cress, upland cress, dandelion, dock, endive, fennel, lettuce, orach, parsley, purslane, radicchio, rhubarb, spinach, Swiss chard* ***Cole (Brassica) Crops*** *(Crop Group 5)* *broccoli, Chinese broccoli, broccoli raab, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, Chinese cabbage (bok choy and Napa), Chinese mustard cabbage, cauliflower, cavalo broccolo, collards, kale, kohlrabi, mizuna, mustard greens, mustard spinach, rape greens* ***Legume Vegetables*** *(Crop Group 6)* *beans (including grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, white sweet lupin), field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean, adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean, broad bean, chickpea, guar, jackbean, lablab bean, lentil, dwarf pea, edible-podded pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea, pigeon pea, sword bean* ***Fruiting Vegetables*** *(Crop Group 8)* *eggplant, groundcherry, pepino, pepper (including bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking pepper, pimento, sweet pepper), tomatillo, tomato* ***Cucurbits*** *(Crop Group 9)* *chayote fruit, Chinese waxgourd, citron melon, cucumber, gherkin, edible gourd, balsam apple, balsam pear, bittermelon, Chinese cucumber, muskmelons (including cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, snake melon), pumpkin, winter and summer squash species, watermelon* ***Cereal Grains*** *(Crop Group 15)* *barley, buckwheat, corn, pearl and proso millet, oats, popcorn, rice, rye, sorghum, teosinte, wild rice* ***Oil Seed Crops*** *(Crop Group 20)* *borage, calendula, castor oil plant, Chinese tallowtree, cottonseed, crambe, cuphea, echium, euphorbia, evening primrose, flax seed, gold of pleasure, hare's ear mustard, jojoba, lesquerella, lunaria, meadowfoam, milkweed, mustard seed, niger seed, oil radish, poppy seed, rapeseed (canola), rose hip, safflower, sesame, stokes aster, sunflower, sweet rocket, tallowwood, tea oil plant, vernonia* ***Sugarcane***	**Preplant Burndown**	0.5 to 2.0 fl oz/A plus other labeled herbicides	• The crop groups listed on this table do not have established pesticide tolerances, therefore, applications of this product are limited to preplant burn down only. • Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons water per acre by ground or 5 gallons water per acre by air. • Refer to tank mix instructions for adjuvant information. • Do not make more than 3 applications or 5.5 fl oz/A per year. • Allow a minimum of 30 days between Vida applications. • For crops listed in this section, do not apply within 24 hours of planting. • For control of grassy weeds tank mix must include a registered graminicide or nonselective herbicide such as glyphosate, paraquat, or glufosinate.

NONCROP LAND AND UNCULTIVATED AGRICULTURAL AREAS CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS (CRP) LAND/FEDERAL SET ASIDE ACREAGE* (NON FOOD PRODUCING)	RATE/ACRE	USE RESTRICTIONS AND DIRECTIONS
	0.5 to 2.0 fl oz/A plus other labeled herbicides	• Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons water per acre by air or 10 gallons of water per acre by ground. • Refer to tank mix instructions for adjuvant information. • Do not make more than 3 applications or exceed 5.5 fl oz/A per year. • Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications. • Thorough, uniform spray coverage is essential for product efficacy.

***** Follow federal, state and local rules for use on grass and hay

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.
PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool place.
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.
CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse (or equivalent) 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 rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State or local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (SPILL, LEAK, OR FIRE), CALL CHEMTREC® (800) 424-9300.
For other product information, contact Gowan Company or see Safety Data Sheet.

NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY AND LIABILITY LIMITATIONS

Important: Read the entire Directions for Use and Notice of Conditions of Sale and Warranty and Liability Limitations before using this product. If terms are not acceptable return the unopened container for a full refund.

Our directions for use of this product are based on tests believed to be reliable. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risk associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, inadequate performance, or other unintended consequences may result due to soil or weather conditions, off target movement, presence of other materials, method of use or application, and other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Gowan Company. To the extent consistent with applicable law. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer and User.

Gowan Company warrants that this product conforms to the specifications on the label when used in strict conformance with Direction for Use, subject to the above stated risk limitations. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, GOWAN COMPANY MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, GOWAN COMPANY'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, OR ANY OTHER LEGAL THEORY IS STRICTLY LIMITED TO THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID OR REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT, AT GOWAN COMPANY'S SOLE DISCRETION.

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