

ACETOCHLOR	GROUP	15	HERBICIDE
TOPRAMEZONE	GROUP	27	HERBICIDE
CLOPYRALID	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

# FIFRA Section 24(c) Special Local Need Label



Corteva Agriscience LLC

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## Kyro™

EPA Reg. No. 62719-766

EPA SLN No. GA-250001

For Distribution and Use Only in the State of Georgia

### Rotational Crop Restrictions for Cotton and Peanut

**Expiration date:** This label expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, 2030.

#### ATTENTION

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read this SLN and the label affixed to the container for this product before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions.
- Use of this product according to this FIFRA 24(c) Special Local Need labeling is subject to all use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for this product.

#### Directions for Use

Refer to product labeling for Use Precautions and Restrictions, Mixing and Application instructions.

#### Rotational Crop Restrictions:

When Kyro is applied as directed on this label, follow the crop rotation intervals in Table 1. If Kyro is tank mixed or used sequentially with other products, follow the most restrictive product's crop rotation interval.

**Table 1: Time Interval between Kyro Application and Replanting or Planting of Rotational Crop**

Rotational crop <sup>(1)</sup>	Rotational Interval (months) <sup>(2)</sup>		
	Kyro use rate		
	up to 35 fl oz/acre	up to 45 fl oz/acre	up to 60 fl oz/acre
Peanut <sup>(3)</sup>	10.5	10.5	10.5
Cotton <sup>(4)</sup>	12	12	12

(1) For best results, conduct a field bioassay prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed.

(2) **Precaution:** The above intervals are based upon average annual precipitation regardless of irrigation practices. Observance of listed crop rotation intervals should result in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, this product is dissipated in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent upon several interrelating factors including soil moisture, temperature, and organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction of rotational crop safety is not possible. In areas of low organic matter (<2%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury may be

reduced by burning or removal of plant residues, supplemental fall irrigation and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop.

- (3) **Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington:** 12 months, areas receiving greater than 18 inches of annual rainfall, excluding irrigation; 18 months, areas receiving less than 18 inches of annual rainfall, excluding irrigation. **All other states:** 10.5 months for soils greater than 2% organic matter AND rainfall more than 15 inches during 12 months following applications; 18 months for soils less than 2% organic matter and rainfall less than 15 inches during 12 months following applications.
- (4) Follow a 12-month crop rotation due to the potential for crop injury unless previous experience has shown no crop injury with the minimum 10.5-month rotation interval. **Restriction:** For these crops, a minimum 10.5-month rotation interval must be observed.

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R233-001

Approved: 04/04/2025

Initial printing